

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 1.



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33 West 44th Street,

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. II.

NOVEMBER, 1925

NO. 1

Editorial

With this number THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST crosses the threshold of Volume II. As I read the runes, they appear to foretell a favorable future. May it materialize.

One year ago I visioned great things for this publication. It was my honest intent to bring them to fruition—or some of them, at least. But we rarely reach the height of our striving. I never do.

However, there was a standard set, and I dare say I have not swerved far from its prescribed lines.

In giving expression to my gratitude for the many congratulatory letters received on the completion of the first year, and good wishes for the new, the Editor, joined by the Business Manager, are gratified by the renewals received from every subscriber to the first volume—many of these good friends extending their term for five years!

Fearful lest the cover design of the past twelve-month may have grown monotonous, THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST has donned a new dress—a faithful reproduction, enlarged, of one of Hoyer & Ludwig's lithographs—the Ten Cents Rose.

Again, then, "Let's go!"

Apropos of this propaganda for a Woodrow Wilson stamp. Whence does it emanate? Some one with an ax to grind—political or otherwise? Why embarrass the Administration with studied insistence? It is bad taste.

Quite a number of letters have been received expressing appreciation and approval of Mr. Coes' article, "Words, Idle Words," which appeared in our October issue.

This human dynamo is just now lending his energies to a propaganda for an Idea—a good, sound, constructive plan for a better organizing of Philately in our country, to the end that ethical abuses may be corrected, standards set, and, by concerted action, such legislation sought as will relieve us from the galling restrictions that hinder our progress.

I am reserving for a later issue a concise presentation of this broad-visioned idea of an organization to be effectively represented by a "Committee on Public Relations."

The Literary Digest for November 7th takes note of our science by quoting from and commenting on an article in the London *Observer* concerning speculative and unnecessary stamp issues. Portugal is awarded the palm in her race with Turkey, and the article closes with this quotation from the London paper:

"With the rapid growth of stamp-collecting it is hardly surprising that the postal authorities of various countries should take into account the activities of collectors. At the same time, it is generally recognized that a postage-stamp is a symbol of national dignity, and that any prostitution for purely speculative commercial purposes can only lower a country's prestige."

The marked success of the Canadian Philatelic Exhibition should prove an inspiration to the collectors of the United States and an incentive to make the Great International Exhibition in New York, next October, the greatest event in the philatelic history of the world. Less than twelve months for preparations! Get busy.

The demand for sets of the Ashbrook Type Plates of the One Cent 1851-1857 has exceeded our expectations. The set consists of a detailed drawing of the complete design, greatly enlarged, and twelve plates illustrating the standard types of this favorite stamp. The set is supplied, post-free, for 25 cents.

Lest we forget. There are many "shut-ins" to be remembered all the time, but particularly next month. Again, we would ask to be given the addresses of some of these less fortunate collectors, so that we may send them
THE SOUTHERN.

GO IN FOR CONFEDERATES NOW!

A few of the prices realized at the sale held by J. C. Morgenthau & Co., New York, October 28th, will interest collectors of the stamps of the Confederacy, and the Northern chronicler who submits them, Mr. H. M. Konwiser, suggests that Southern folks, who have any desire to collect a goodly lot of the rare items in Confederates, get agoing immediately, lest they pay considerably higher prices for their sentiment and stamps.

There is no time like the present to buy "Confeds," is the viewpoint of some of the clever, forward-looking stamp merchants of the world.

The prices:

Athens 5c. purple (2), two copies used together on cover to Yorktown, the stamps lightly cancelled, large margins all sides, very fine (\$100.00)	\$142.50
Baton Rouge 5c. green and carmine (14), used on original, light cancel in black, very fine (\$85.00)	105.00
— 5c. green and carmine (15), used on original, light black cancel (\$250.00)	195.00
Charleston 5c. blue (20), light cancel, very fine (\$35.00)	36.00
Knoxville Envelope 5c. blue on white (67), entire envelope, addressed but not cancelled, very fine, from Werthington Collection (\$100.00)	85.00
Lynchburg 5c. blue (72), used on original lightly cancelled in black, very fine, a rare cover (\$80.00)	135.00
Macon 5c. gray green (78), on cover to Athens, Ga., the stamp lightly cancelled in black, a very fine cover (\$50.00)	46.00
Memphis 5c. red (89), two copies used together on one cover lightly cancelled in black, one of the stamps damaged at top, the cover as such very fine (\$30.00)	21.00
Mobile 2c. black (96), on large piece of original lightly cancelled in black fine margins bottom and right, close at top and left (\$75.00)	42.50
— 5c. blue (97), on piece of original, fine margins top, bottom and left, close at right (\$20.00)	8.00
Nashville 5c. violet-brown (102), used on U. S. Envelope 1853 3c. red on buff, the stamp remarkably fine, light cancel in blue (\$50.00)	90.00
Petersburg 5c. red (112), on cover, light blue cancel, very fine (\$40.00)	80.00
Raleigh Envelope 5c. red on white (115), the entire envelope, lightly cancelled in blue, very fine (\$35.00)	32.50
Spartanburg 5c. black (131), used on cover to Richmond, the stamp very fine, lightly cancelled "PAID" in black (part of this falls on the cover), a very fine and rare cover (\$350.00)	220.00
Tellico Plains 5c. red (136), on thick laid paper, very fine, rare (\$200.00)	114.00
General Issues 1861 5c. green (200a), very fine (\$10.00)	8.10
— 10c. light blue (201a), remarkably fine (\$6.00)	6.50
1862 2c. green (202), o. g., very fine (\$7.50)	3.00
— 2c. green, 5c. blue (202, 203), o. g., each a trifle thin (\$12.50)	3.50
— 10c. rose (204), o. g., large margins, thin at top (\$25.00)	12.75
— 10c. rose (204), on piece of original, very fine (\$15.00)	20.00

— 10c. rose (204), on original, very fine (\$15.00)	30.50
— 5c. blue printed on both sides (206c), horizontal pair, pen cancelled, very fine, very rare	107.50
1863 2c. brown red (207), lightly cancelled, very fine (\$12.50)	10.50
— 10c. milky blue (208), o. g., large margins sides and bottom, close at top (\$27.50)	16.00
— 10c. milky blue with outer frame (209), used on piece of original, lightly cancelled in black, frame complete top, bottom and left, very fine (\$40.00)	81.00
— Diagonal Half of 20c. green, used as 10c. (212c), on original cover, the "Sandwich, Tex.," cancel covering the cut, very fine (\$40.00) . . .	90.00

The New York Stamp Society held its first open meeting of the season on Thursday evening, October 15, at its clubrooms, 120 West 49th Street. About sixty members and guests were there to view the specialized collection of FRANCE of Dr. S. Avazon, of the Ritz Stamp Company. The explanation of the collection was given by the doctor's accomplished and beautiful young wife, who has worked in collaboration with him in building it up, and who knows about as much concerning it as he does. The novelty of the two expounders made quite a hit with their audience.

The exhibition was extremely interesting and shows what can be done with practically every country. Stamps of ordinary value, particularly of the early issues, when analyzed, contain points of interest and take on value never suspected from casual observation.

The whole evening was taken up with issues previous to 1870, so that the famous siege stamps and covers of the Franco-Prussian War were not covered. These are reserved for a subsequent exhibition. Dr. Avazon certainly knows his France.

President Hoover then turned the meeting over to Auctioneer Camp, who disposed of about one hundred lots at advantageous prices.

It was a very successful open meeting.

Dame Rumor hath it that our good friend, Percy G. Doane, of New York, was married to Miss Ellen Perkins, at Hudson, Mass., on October 21st. Whereat there is much rejoicing. Heartiest felicitations!

One of the recent meetings of the Atlanta Stamp Club was featured by a display of Confederate covers.

My good friend, H. M. Konwiser, of New York City, has promised to keep our readers posted on prices realized on Confederates in the big auctions.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

THE STANDARD VARIETIES AND ABNORMALITIES—*Continued.*

The listing and illustrating of Varieties and Abnormalities of the lithographs might be carried far afield, but we will confine the subject to a few more minor varieties, attempting to assign to each piece the cause which sets it apart from its fellows.



THE "CHARLEY-HORSE"
(Chalky Vein)



THE "CHARLEY-HORSE"
(Flinty Vein)



THE MASHIE

THE "CHARLEY-HORSE"—This interesting freak, closely resembling the "Scarred Design," winds like a stream—either in solid color or nearly colorless—through the picture. It is attributable to a vein in the printing-stone. If this vein is of a chalky nature, color will fill in; if flinty, color will not "take" readily and the line of the vein will appear "milky." The old lithographers called this a "Charley-Horse." Constant attention and treatment is given that area of a stone during the printing.

THE MASHIE—This pronounced Variety appears in the shape of a "mashie," familiar to all golf-players, and is located immediately under the "E" of "CENTS." It is so well-formed that one is inclined to believe it part of the original design, especially since the specimens noted—on the Five Cents green—show excellent condition of stone, and a bright, almost emerald green, shade of color. However deceptive, it was not a part of the original

engraving, but must be attributed to some fatty particle locating on the stone. A fine spur line appears, near the position of the Spur on the standard Variety.



THE CEDILLA C



THE WHITE NECKTIE



THE RAGGED LINE

THE CEDILLA C—A small, crescent-shaped speck of white joining the bottom of the letter "C" of "Confederate" and breaking into the cross-ruled background of the portrait oval. It resembles the letter "C" with the cedilla. Cause: Acid-bite.

THE WHITE NECKTIE—There are no shading lines in the necktie, which appears white. Cause: Accidentally etched out.

THE RAGGED LINE—The heavy line of the oval frame shows ragged, on the right, just beyond the end of the word "America." Probable cause: Attempt by the artist or transferrer to "clean out" some more serious malformation; or, a slight tear in the transfer.



THE JOINED CE



THE GOOSE-NECK



THE LEAKING N



THE BROKEN LINE

THE JOINED CE—A spot of white unites the tops of the "C" and "E" of "Cents" in the lower label. Cause: Acid-bite.

THE GOOSE-NECK—An irregular line of color lodged against the oval ball of the lower right scroll, giving it the appearance of a goose-neck. Cause: Dry stone.

THE LEAKING N—A spot of white extending from the lower point of the "N" of "Cents" into the scroll work. Cause: Drop of acid.

THE BROKEN LINE—A marked break in the heavy line of the oval frame at the left, directly over the "F" of "Five Cents." Cause: Faulty transfer.

We may fittingly close this study of the well-known and lesser Varieties and Abnormalities, found on the various stones of the Five Cents, in the green and blue printings of this stamp, with a veritable paragon of patchwork.

Here is an outstanding example of a bungled paste-up for transferring, and an evidence of the carelessness characteristic of the later printings, when "any old thing" passed muster under the stringency of conditions and the pressure for a greater output.



Note that two transfers are short-cut at the bottom, the first almost joining the stamp below, while the same scant space separates the third from the last stamp in this block. Note, too, the miserable alignment, and the neglected condition of the stone, which is fast filling in.

This illustration, enlarged, was made direct from a block-of-six loaned by Mr. Charles J. Phillips, of New York.

THE RICHMOND, VA. CANCELLATIONS

Three types of Richmond, Va., cancellations mark the early period of the lithographs. We may designate them Type I, Type II, and Type III.

Type I was in use prior to October 16th, 1861, date-cancelling the "Paid's" of the stampless period, and continuing in service far into 1863. Approxi-

mately 33mm. in diameter of circle, it is distinguished by a small capital "A," with dot below, in "VA." The entire inscription appears in Roman capitals.



TYPE I



TYPE II

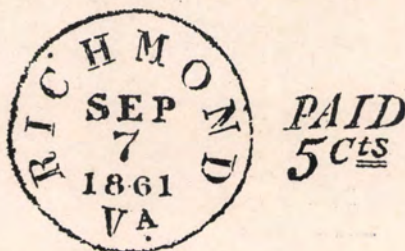


TYPE III

Type II measures approximately 31mm., with a lower-case (small) "a" in "Va.". The month abbreviation appears in block letter, while "Richmond" and the numerals are in Roman type.

Type III measures approximately 30mm. In this type the "Va." appears in block letter capitals—the rest of the lettering being in Roman.

The Richmond cancellations were in black.



RICHMOND'S "PAID" CANCELLER PRIOR TO THE USE
OF THE FIRST STAMPS

THE COUNTERFEITS

A masterfully executed counterfeit of this design is familiar to all students. It is known as the "Birmingham Forgery." In detail of execution it is superior to the genuine, and therein lies its doom. The chief mark of detection is noted in the *round* balls of the scroll ornaments in the lower corners. Other distinguishing characteristics are the sharpness of line throughout and the inane expression on the President's face. The forgery was produced by lithography, and specimens exist in many colors, the more commonly known being green, red-brown, rose-vermillion and blue. Cancelled copies are usually obliterated with grid.



THE "BIRMINGHAM FORGERIES"

Aside from this dangerous forgery, there are dozens of crudely designed counterfeits, printed in many colors, all produced from engravings on wood. They are readily detected. Some of the better-known specimens are here illustrated.



CRUDE COUNTERFEITS

THE HALL REPRINTS

Spurious Reprints of the Five Cents stamp were made, after the war, by George Hall, the foreman. Hendrick's statements regarding this privately printed product are confirmed and amplified by James Hayes, who, recognizing at once the design of the Five Cents as the denomination reprinted, described how Hall perforated a number of the sheets by means of a row of needles pressed into pine-bark.

HISTORY

The Five Cents green was the first postage stamp to bear the features of a living American.

Computed from meager and indefinite records, and compared with statements of a daily output, we may place the number issued at somewhere between 9,500,000 and 10,000,000 stamps.

The printing of this stamp, in green color, extended, approximately, over a period of four months.

The shades of color vary from a pale green, through the scale, to a deep sage green.

Wove paper, thick and porous, and of an inferior quality, was used throughout this issue.

The gum was colorless, probably starch or flour-paste, and prepared in the lithography. It was applied with a broad brush.

Full sheets of 200 exist—two panes of 100 subjects each.

There are two stone imprints.

Remainders are comparatively few.

Both perforated and rouletted specimens are known, but these are of private origin. Neither Hoyer & Ludwig nor the Post-Office Department had available machinery for this purpose.

ARGUMENT

Hoyer & Ludwig's product presents a greater diversity of stone-conditions and a wider range of color-shades—all occurring within a brief period of time—than can be found in the lithographed stamps of any other country.

This fact should be considered by the student in his attempt to establish the chronology of the stones.

The generally accepted theory of basing the sequence of stones on clear design, bright color, and Richmond-dated postmarks is not altogether invulnerable, nor does a filled-in design necessarily indicate a "late state of stone."

Every newly made-up printing-stone will show clear impressions. Neglect of the stone—permitting it to run dry—will yield a product, before the end of the day's run, that shows every characteristic of "late state." This same stone, cleaned and etched, will produce "earlies" the next day.

Bright color—or any decided shade, for that matter—is no guide to dates in Hoyer & Ludwig's printings. There was no prescribed standard—pigment and proportion varied, according to the material available. It was customary to mix a "batch" of ink sufficient for the day's run. The next day's mixing may have resulted in an entirely different shade, but used on the same stone.

Richmond-dated postmarkings do not necessarily establish the sequence of stones. General Reagan states, in his Report, that the first deliveries were distributed to distant post-offices near which large bodies of troops were assem-

bled. There is no evidence that Postmaster Steger received his supply for the Richmond post-office from the first stone's product. The first delivery consisted of the product of several stones.

The lithographers could not, in the very nature of the process, deliver stamps as they were printed. The sheets required time for print-drying, gumming, and gum-drying. Probably a week's output accumulated before a delivery in quantity was made, and that week's product may have included a half-dozen shades of color, several stones, and as many apparent "states of stone."

The logical guide in this (really immaterial) matter of the sequence of stones might be sought in the evidences of increasing carelessness in the transferring, the irregular alignments, and the indifferently executed printing of the later periods.

Among the documents preserved in the "Rebel Archives" in the War Department is an inventory of a vast assortment of books and papers, pertaining to the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States, which had been turned over to the Federal Post-Office Department on March 27, 1866. I possess a copy of this inventory.

One item is listed, "Orders, receipts and contracts for postage stamps."

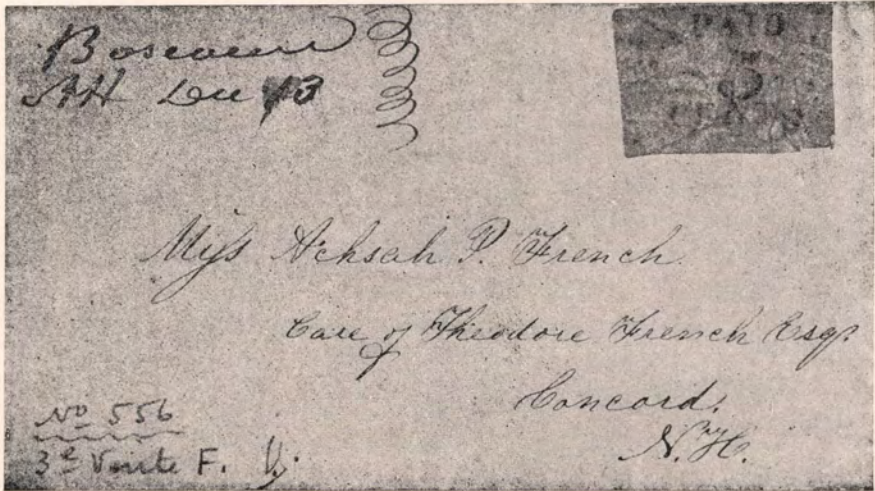
I turned to the Post-Office Department in Washington, where, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Stewart, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster-General, assisted by Judge Faber Stevenson and Mr. E. A. Niess, an investigation was instituted, with the discouraging result that this mass of documents had been disposed of as waste-paper, many years ago, to make space for offices in the rooms in which they had been housed. A bound full set of Reagan's Reports was salvaged.

This removes forever the only record which could have supplied definite statistics concerning the quantities of stamps supplied by the various contractors, as well as the dates of deliveries.

Among these documents—which had been forwarded to Washington by the Federal military authorities, after the fall of Richmond—appears a list of other papers, the finding of which would have been of inestimable value to the student. The following entries are a part of this inventory:

- Accounts for stamps.
- Requisitions for stamps.
- Stamp and envelope ledgers.
- Trans-Mississippi papers.
- Communications concerning contracts.

(To Be Continued)



Famous American Stamps.—The Boscawen, N. H.

The story of a rare stamp, though twice-told, will never lose its fascination to the collector. While the possession—or even the seeing—of these gems may be forever beyond his reach, he still delights in a knowledge of their history, and none but the stamp-collector can feel the thrill of “Who knows but that I may some day find one!” . . .

I am indebted to Mr. Hugh M. Clark, of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., for permission to make extracts from Mr. John N. Luff’s monumental work, *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, and to Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., for the data here presented.

THE BOSCAWEN, N. H.

“This stamp is believed to have been issued in 1846 by the Postmaster of Boscawen, N. H. The postmaster from 1845 to 1851 was Worcester Webster, a relative of the celebrated Daniel Webster.

“The stamp is of a most primitive nature. It appears to have been produced from a few carelessly set type and is hand-stamped in dull blue ink on thin, yellowish-white, hand-made paper, in quality like coarse tissue paper.

“The following letter accompanies this cover:

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 28, 1894.

"MR. H. E. DEATS,

"DEAR SIR:—Permit me to enclose for your inspection a few philatelic gems. . . .

"The old and very curious envelope I have owned for the past 29 years and came into possession of it at the general post-office in Washington, D. C., through Mr. Wm. M. Ireland, who was then chief clerk, and the Third Asst. P. M. General. As you will see, the mailing office, Boscawen, was written on the corner, as was the custom of P. M.'s in those days, when no cancellation stamp was used. It performed its duty as a postal envelope and I do not doubt but it is as genuine as any of the provisional issues of the period before stamps were issued. . . .

"Yours truly,

"H. H. LOWRIE, A. P. S."

Thus, in part, reads Mr. Luff's record.

And Mr. Deats, writing reminiscently, tells us the rest of the Boscawen's story:

"I see it is priced in the new Catalog at \$12,000. Some difference between that and the \$5 I paid for it, on a chance it might be worth something. I do not now remember the price I put on it when I sold my Postmasters.

"Fred Hunter had one, and lost it, and when I found mine, and showed it to him, he mourned many days.

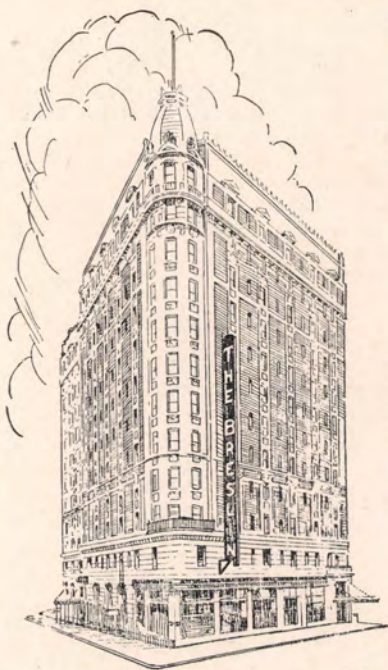
"It was a long time in receiving favorable recognition, but I had only five dollars at stake, and had lots of satisfaction owning something no one else had. . . ."

The Boscawen in time found its way to Ferrari. When his famous collection was disposed of by auction in Paris, an American collector was the successful bidder, bringing back in triumph to its native land this rarest of American stamps.

In the collection of Mr. E. G. Peters, of Rome, Ga., is a hand-stamped Provisional of Front Royal, Va., a town of about 611 inhabitants in 1861. There are a number of other Provisionals that should be recognized.

The Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition proved a decided success. A number of prominent collectors from the United States were awarded medals for the excellence of their exhibits.

In response to numerous inquiries for bound copies of Volume I of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, we are pleased to announce that a limited number, indexed, can be supplied at \$7.00 per volume. The binding is in gray cloth with black leather back and tips.



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When your Government is preparing to issue a new stamp or planning a new Air-mail route you naturally want to get dope p. d. q. Whenever such news reaches me I shall pass it on to you immediately by a special issue of "WASHINGTON STAMP NEWS." Its appearance will be irregular as it will be regulated by the frequency with which I obtain news items of sufficient interest to warrant publication.

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THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
Specialist in Issues Before 1880.

10 West 86th Street, New York City.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 2.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

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VOL. II.

DECEMBER, 1925

No. 2

Editorial

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Again we are nearing the close of a calendar year and a season marked by a spirit of good-will to all men.

Last year I expressed the wish that there might be bestowed on you a perfection copy of all the rare gems of Philately, plus a loose-leaf asbestos album. I hope you got 'em. This year I would add an earthquake- and bomb-proof safe in a subterranean, concrete vault, with a moat flooded with liquid fire, and electrically-charged barbed-wire entanglements covering an area of seventeen kilometers!

This wish is suggested by the recent nocturnal visit of a Committee of the Craft of Crooks to our Sanctum Sanctorum—entirely uninvited and unannounced. After ransacking every drawer (I cannot imagine what they expected to find in a printshop!), they must have attempted to read some of my PHILATELIST manuscript. Whereupon they phantomized.

And now we have "broken into" the columns of the *Saturday Evening Post*! Jack O'Donnell, a staff writer of this universally read publication started by Ben Franklin, has contributed an illustrated story entitled "The Hobby of Kids and Kings." With a little more push and patience, we'll be represented by an amendment to the Constitution.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST desires an exchange of two copies with all standard philatelic publications.

An Announcement.

I have realized for some time that THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST was apparently narrowing down to an exponent of the stamps of the Confederacy, to the exclusion—more or less—of material which interests the wider circles of stamp-collectors.

This condition shall not continue.

Scriveners are not scarce, and I could fill a dozen more pages with proffered platitudes. However, the intelligence and tastes of the readers of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST deserve first consideration.

My good friend Konwiser expresses the thought most aptly: "There is a dearth of good writing material in philatelic circles. It would seem that the few men who know a lot anent certain stamps (or have that reputation) are not of the writing cult; while others want to write, but know so little about their subjects."

By one of those happy coincidences, which occur to us but once in a lifetime, this condition will be remedied. A mutual friend has brought together two men who had collaborated on the old *Virginia Philatelist* nearly three decades ago. It needed but the exchange of one letter to bridge the years, and to secure again the service of the most facile pen in American Philately.

By request, I abstain from an Introductory at this time, nor shall I disclose the identity of the man whose earliest writings were contributed to my first philatelic publishing venture. His work will leave its trail.

Few men possess his wide outlook on the field of Philately, and all that the student and scholar has acquired will be freely given to the promoting of the cause of our science.

Foreign stampic news will be digested in an entertaining manner, and the review of our contemporaries will afford added opportunity for disseminating all that transpires in the world of Philately.

To the end that his work may yield the richest fruits, I would request that our esteemed contemporaries, both in our own country and abroad, address their Exchange Copies to "THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST," 2365 Wilkeson Street, Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A."

Beginning with the January number, THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST—while continuing the Confederate Story and Southern Notes—will sail on broader seas, breaking the blockade, to a wider world of usefulness.

They of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST wish you a Merry Christmas!

We have received from the Secretary, Mr. Charles M. Ams, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, a copy of the Program of the International Philatelic Exposition, which will be held in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and 46th Street, East, New York, from October 16th to 23rd, 1926.

This publication (for we assume other editions will follow) presents a comprehensive *resumé* of the work thus far accomplished—a Program of wide range, all information necessary to both visitor and exhibitor, with a floor plan of the Exhibition Hall.

One fact is evident from the reading of this Program: the Committee has "put in full time on their job," and with characteristic thoroughness presented a plan, which is an irresistible invitation of American Philately to "put it over big." Let's go!

Richmond is sometimes visited by a stamp-hunter, who has either lost his bearings, or but recently learned that this city was the erstwhile capital of the Confederacy. Surely stamps must be plentiful here.

Last week one of these Nimrods appeared in our city. His advent was heralded with a fanfaronade in the columns of our press. During his sojourn he visited several of our local collectors. He "mesmerized" the boys with anecdotes of his intimacy with the leading lights in Philately. The King of England was plain "George," and Mr. Hind, "Arthy." He familiarly spoke of a dollar as "Bill." We still refer to that commodity, in a deferential whisper, as "Mister William."

The boys urged him to call on me. He didn't. That was wise.

Well, we are to have a Wilson stamp. The denomination determined upon is 17 cents, color to be selected by Mrs. Wilson.

I suggested "14 cents," but the Department evidently did not "get" the pun. If Brisbane or Will Rogers had sprung it—oh, well, I shall not advance any more "brilliant ideas."

And we are to have another new stamp! The 13 cents will be put in commission again, adorned with the likeness of Benjamin Harrison. I am glad of this. Many years ago, I had the honor of designing a menu card for Mr. Harrison, while we were both "working" in Washington, and there is a lingering memory of this kindly gentleman.

Mention THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST in the letters to your collector correspondents.

We have received from the Marks Stamp Company, 462 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada, a copy of their Catalog No. 80, containing their wholesale and retail offerings of stamps and accessories. This well-gotten up publication of 192 pages and cover is the most pretentious dealer's catalog we have ever seen from Canada, and it is an evidence of the progressive spirit of this successful and popular house. Our readers should write for a copy, and profit by its perusal. Price, 15c., but refunded on the first \$2.00 order.

It is always the unusual—the odd, and the curious, and the historical—in Philately, that interests Joseph Steinmetz. Possessing about everything that ever “flew” in Aeros, he has turned to Bisects. On the advertising pages of this issue he is calling for Bisects from every country. Among others, a fine Confederate “Split Twenty” on cover would just tickle him pink!

One of the finest magazines that comes to me monthly is *Filatelica*, of Turin, Italy, edited by Ing. Giulio Tedeschi. It is the official organ of the Piedmontese Philatelic Circle. Replete with illustrated articles on the stamps of Italy and her Colonies, its typographical make-up is in keeping with its textual excellence.

The demand for sets of the Ashbrook Type Plates of the One Cent 1851-1857 is keeping up. Did you get your set? Post-free for 25 cents. Learn to distinguish the Types of this interesting stamp.

In 1917 two sheets—panes of 100—of the Ten Cents blue, with Hoyer & Ludwig's imprint, sold for \$260.00 each.

Remember the “shut-ins.” Send us the name of some less fortunate collector, so that we may send him THE SOUTHERN.

Luxemburg will give us a special set of five Commemoratives in 1927, celebrating the 75th anniversary of its first stamp issue in 1852. Working on the 1927 budget, I suppose.

Mention THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST when writing to our advertisers.

They of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST wish you a Merry Christmas!

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE TEN CENTS STAMP

The impatient clamor for postage stamps had been set at rest by the appearance of the first lithographs representing the denomination of the Confederate single-letter rate for distances not exceeding five hundred miles.

While relief had thus been afforded, General Reagan never abandoned hope nor flagged in his effort to find ways and means of securing for the Confederate States a postal currency printed by a safer method than lithography—one less exposed to successful imitation.

He soon realized that the modest plant, equipped for commercial work, would not be able to keep pace with the Government's requirements; in fact, the contract with Hoyer & Ludwig was in the nature of "a temporary expedient," as we read in the Report of February 28th, 1862.

The confidential agent who had been despatched to Europe "to procure the manufacture of steel dies, as well as 15,000,000 stamps," was well on his way before Hoyer & Ludwig made their first delivery of Five-Cent stamps. Major Benjamin Ficklin left Richmond on October 1st, 1861.

This confidential agent of the Department displayed great activity upon his safe arrival in England, as we read in "The Narrative of a Blockade-Runner,"* by J. Wilkinson, Captain in the late Confederate States Navy:

"In thirty days from our arrival in England, the *Giraffe* was reported laden and ready for sea. Besides the purchases made through my agency, a large quantity of lithographic material had been bought by Major Ficklin for the Treasury Department, and twenty-six lithographers were engaged for the Confederate Government.

"The monthly wages of a sailor on board a blockade-runner was one hundred dollars in gold, and fifty dollars bounty at the end of a successful trip.

"Three or four steamers were wholly owned by the Confederate Government; a few more were owned by it in part, and the balance were private property.

"The Scotch lithographers found abundant employment in Richmond, as the Government 'paper mills' were running busily during the whole war; but the style of their work was not altogether faultless, for it was said that the counterfeit notes, made at the North, and extensively circulated through the South, could be easily detected by the superior engraving upon them."

*New York: Sheldon & Co. 1877.

This was in 1862. We shall learn more of some of these Scotch lithographers later on.

While his presses were producing their limited quantity of the green Fives, Ludwig turned to his second task—the designing and engraving of a Ten Cents stamp.

We have no official record of the date of issue of this denomination. The Richmond papers make no mention of its appearance. The ledger of the Post-Office Department containing the Orders, Receipts, and Contracts for Postage Stamps was sold for waste paper many years ago, and we are forced to establish an approximate date from

earliest cancellations found on covers bearing this denomination. We shall probably never find other evidence.

According to this—admittedly indefinite—data, we may place the time of issue to postmasters between the 15th and 20th of November, 1861.

It is but reasonable to assume that at first there was no great demand for this double-rate denomination, and that postmasters had received a limited supply some days before these copies with dated cancellations, which have survived, were bought and used by the public.

The design here shown in enlarged reproduction requires no detailed description; nevertheless, attention is again directed to the peculiarities which distinguish Ludwig's second effort.

Unquestionably, the engraving of Thomas Jefferson, as it appeared on the United States Five Cents of 1851, served as copy for the portrait on this Ten Cents stamp. The attempted imitation, however, resulted in a decided failure.

Full-face portraiture is far more difficult for the engraver than "three-quarter" or profile, particularly where there are no striking features—no beard, no distinctive *coiffure*, or dress—merely a clean-shaven, normal—though noble—face, as we have it in this immortal Virginian. Few well-known faces can be recognized in profile.

Ludwig failed in all but the eyes. Nose, mouth, ear (or the absence of this organ), and left cheek are evidences of "floundering."



Again we note his characteristic disregard for balance in design: The oval frame surrounding the portrait is made up of 21 escalops, 11 "arrows," and 9 rosettes—all of varying dimensions, extremely crude in line, and unequally divided. Seven escalops are tangent to the curved label at the top, and 5 at the bottom; 6 arrows, 5 rosettes and 5 escalops make up the right section of the frame, while 5 arrows, 4 rosettes and 4 escalops form the left ornamentation. Neither ornaments in the triangles, nor the figures, balance, and all the inscriptions are off-center.

The lettering of "Confederate States" does not conform to the curvature of the label; the "ER" in "Confederate" does not align with the "radiation-rule" applied in the drawing of lettering on a curve. The "A" in "States" is minus its cross-bar, and there is a break in the frame-line of the band just over the "T" in "States." The framing line of the stamp is about the only accurately drawn part of the engraving.

But with all these glaring faults, it is the most attractive of the lithographs.

The stones were made up for 200 stamps—two panes of 100 each—the standard arrangement of Hoyer & Ludwig's transferrings.

The Ten Cents was first printed in blue color.

THE IMPRINTS



LITH OF HOYER & LUDWIG, RICHMOND VA



LITH OF HOYER & LUDWIG, RICHMOND, VA.

Two imprints are known. The illustrations here presented were made direct from marginal blocks and strips formerly in the Deats collection. They

occupy nearly the same position on each pane—below the famous “White Arrow” variety, extending below the 95th and 96th stamps on the right pane, and the 95th, 96th and 97th stamps on the left pane.

It is to be noted that the stamp sections above these two distinctly different imprints are identical in their somewhat irregular alignment—an evidence that both panes’ transfer groups were taken from the same secondary stone.

These imprints were not transferred to the printing stone, but added by hand-lettering, drawn in reverse.

STANDARD VARIETIES AND ABNORMALITIES

The outstanding and, in fact, the only recognized Standard Variety among the Confederate Lithographs—since it appears in both panes, and in both colors, of the Hoyer & Ludwig printings of the Ten Cents—is the well-known “White Arrow.”



THE WHITE ARROW.



THE COMET.



“ZEN” CENTS.

This Variety is constant. Its location is the 95th subject in both right and left panes. The third “arrow,” counting from the right termination of the label bearing the inscription “Confederate States,” and directly opposite Jefferson’s nose, shows a colorless center. Its origin must be traced to the secondary transfer-stone.

The locating and adhesion of some minute dry flake on the single transfer from the original engraving, at the time of pasting up the group for the secondary stone, and preventing a deposit of color from that particular finite area, is the manifest cause of its origin. Whenever found, the student may be certain that Hoyer & Ludwig’s imprint appeared below it.

Some slight, distinguishing abnormality may be defined on every stamp in the panes—again, the identifying marks in the study of plating—but they are not sufficiently pronounced, or unquestionably constant, to be classed as Standard Varieties.

An attempt to illustrate and describe this endless line of minor varieties would serve no useful purpose. A few examples, however, will convince the student of this fact.

Most of the malformations occurred on the lettering of the inscriptions—in “Postage” and “Ten Cents,” and in the two stars to the right and left of “Postage.” While these “deformities” are more or less constant in the panes, their number is so great that a detailed description would literally include every subject on the stones. They are not sufficiently pronounced to be of interest, beyond their use to the plater.

THE COMET.—While all manner of malformations may be found in the stars—even an apparent six-pointer—this minor variety, which we will call “The Comet,” shows a tail of white extending to the line of the frame. Apparent cause: acid-bite.

THE ZEN CENTS.—A distortion of the letter T in “Ten,” giving it the appearance of an Z—caused by filling-in and acid-bite—produced this minor variety. It occurs twice in the pane.



THE MYSTERIOUS INITIAL.



MALFORMED LETTER



THE BIG SHIFT.

THE MYSTERIOUS INITIAL.—The same interesting Freak found on the Five Cents (illustrated and described on page 223) has been noted on the Ten Cents. While the Five Cents shows the script letters “S A,” the Ten Cents bears the upper half of a script “C.” The former explanation of origin applies in this instance as well.

There are numerous instances where the T in “Ten” appears as an F; the E in “Ten” without its center bar—E; T and E joined at the top; “Leaking Letters,” as described in the Chapter on the Five Cents, and apparent shiftings of the transfer on the letter T of “Ten.” All of these, however, are so numerous and unimportant, that they merit but passing mention.

SHIFTS

The lithographed stamps of the Confederacy are singularly free from pronounced "Shifts." There is but one clearly established example, which appears to have escaped detection and survived on its stone for a considerable number of impressions.

Slight, and more or less distinct, doublings of lines or sections of the design are sometimes found on the lithographs, and mistaken for shifts. They are merely the effects of involuntary acts on the part of the printer, and do not repeat. They occurred either while laying the sheet to be printed on the inked stone—permitting it to "kiss"—and then "shifting" (straightening—moving) the position of this sheet ever so slightly before subjecting it to the pressure of printing; or, after the sheet had been printed, and was being "lifted off" (released from) the stone, the printer accidentally let the partially released sheet fall back onto the stone, when the same "kiss" print occurred, lighter in shade and out of register with the original print.

An established Shift, in lithography, should show a distinct doubling of the entire stamp design with no difference in shade of color. Its origin must be traceable to an occurrence either during the act of transferring the single paste-ups to the secondary stone—the slight shifting of a unit taking place during the impressing—in which case it would repeat in that section; or to a slight shifting (possibly caused by a "blister" in the sheet in that particular area) during the transferring to the printing-stone. This doubling of the design cannot be separated by any method of treatment. The sole remedy lies in the removal of the "Shift" by erasure, and the re-entry of a normal unit through transferring.

The "Big Shift," here illustrated, is from the collection of Dr. J. Lewis Howe, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. It is designated as No. 14 in the pane and flanked, in a pair, by No. 15, decidedly normal in design. Several copies of this standard variety exist in the great collections in the United States, which is an evidence of its recognized status. I am unable to state the length of its tenure on the stone, or if it was finally removed by a re-entry. This is a problem to be solved by the Plater of lithographs. I have never seen an example of "The Big Shift" on the blue Tens.

COUNTERFEITS

There are no dangerous counterfeits of the lithographed Ten Cents. Numerous crudely executed imitations were plentiful in earlier years, but today even the novice is not deceived by these labels, which were printed from



CRUDE COUNTERFEITS

clumsy wood-engravings in almost every color available. A few of these are taken from the "Rogues' Gallery" and illustrated.

We may again close our study of the Ten Cents blue with an illustration of a pronounced Freak. This is a survivor of Hoyer & Ludwig's trash-box—a single stamp cut from a double-printed waste sheet.



DOUBLE-PRINTED WASTE SHEET.

HISTORY

The first printing of the Ten Cents in blue color extended over a period of approximately four months.

The Postmaster-General's Report of February 28, 1862, states that 902,100 ten-cent stamps had been received from the contractors up to that date. We may assume that the contract was for 1,000,000 stamps, and that the remainder of 97,900 were delivered after the compilation of this Report.

The color of this first printing—a fairly deep blue—varies little in shade.

The paper was wove, thick and porous, and of inferior quality.

The gum was colorless, the same as used on the Five Cents green stamps.

Remainders are comparatively few.

Perforated or rouletted specimens are of private origin.

(To Be Continued)

Confederates at Auction.

Mr. H. M. Konwiser, of New York City, reports the following prices realized on Confederate items in the various sales held during November, and early December.

Sale of Daniel F. Kelleher, Boston, November 16, 1925:

Mobile 5c. blue (97), on small piece of the original, very fine (\$20.00) . . .	\$ 16.00
New Orleans 5c. brown (109), light postmark, superb (\$10.00)	19.50
General Issues—5c. green (200), o. g., very fine (\$10.00)	9.00
— 2c. green (202), horiz. pair, o. g., extremely fine (\$15.00)	17.60
— 10c. greenish blue (210c), horiz. pair, light cancel, very fine	2.10

Sale of J. M. Bartels Co., New York, November 20, 1925:

HANDSTAMPED ENVELOPES

Carolina City, N. C., "Paid 5" in circle on white, Oct. 7; also two similar items on dark manila, different types from first, Nov. 23 and Feb. 4, odd . . .	\$ 5.25
Corinth, Miss., "Paid" and Mss. 5, on orange	5.75
Gainesville, Fla., "Paid 5," on manila, June 21, 1862, very fine	4.20
Huntsville, Tex., "Paid 10," on orange, Mar. 28, fine	4.30
Nashville, Tenn., "Paid 5," blue, on patriotic cover, portrait of "Jeff. Davis—Our First President," verse, flags, etc., in violet, fine	10.25
Richmond, Va., "Paid 10," in circle on white and on amber, Aug. 28, 1861, and Jul. 25, 1861, small covers, very fine	4.25
Thomastown, Ga., "Paid 5," on orange laid, Jun. 29, very fine	5.00
— "Paid 10," on orange, Jul. 12, fine	3.90
Tudor Hall, Va., "Paid 10," on buff, Dec. 1, 1861, fine	5.10
Winchester, Va., "Paid 5," on orange, Dec. 9, fine	3.75

CONFEDERATES ON COVER

1861, 5c. green, early impression, Pensacola, Fla., very fine (\$4.00)	6.25
— 5c. pale gray green, Thomasville, Ga., very fine, neat cover (\$4.00) . . .	9.75
— 5c. olive green, early impression, Marion, Ala., very fine (\$4.00)	6.25
— 5c. gray green, fine vertical pair, Richmond, Va. (200), (\$8.00)	11.00
1862, 10c. red, cancelled, Opelika, Ala., very fine (211)	6.35
1863, 20c. yellow green, a wonderfully fine copy with red canc. "Blacks & Whites, Va., on very fine wallpaper envelope. A remarkable, attractive and interesting piece, worth several times catalog (212), (\$8.00)	73.00
— 5c. London print, six pairs, incl. Proctor's Creek, Va., very fine lot (205), (\$6.00)	7.60
— 5c. local print, four pairs; 5c. London print, two pairs, incl. Auburn, Ala., Lexington, Va., a very fine lot (204, 5), (\$6.80)	7.75
— 5c. single canc. Russellville, Ten., 10c., six good copies incl. two Cata—Station, N. C., two Kinston, N. C., Harrisonburg, Va., very fine lot (206, 10, 11),	4.10
— 10c. 15 very fine copies, one with corner margins, exceptional lot, no rare towns (210, 11), (\$5.80)	5.20

Sale of Herman Toaspern, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 4, 1925:

CONFEDERATES ON COVER

1857-61, 3c. red on buff paper. Overprinted "Confederate States of America—Post Office Department—Official Business—B. N. Clements (mss.), Chief of the Appointment Bureau." Postmarked "Richmond, Va., Sep. 10," fine and rare (2323 env.)	14.00
— 3c. red on buff, postmarked "Paid—5 Cents" in black, very rare and desirable	6.75
Beaumont, Texas, 10c. pink, the Ferrary copy tied to small cover with light pen stroke. A tiny piece has been torn off one corner. Not more than ten copies of this great rarity exist (18), (\$7.50)	350.25
General Issues, 1861, 10c. pale blue, very fine, copy neatly tied to home-made neat cover, with "Richmond, Va., Nov. 16, 1862?" (201a), (\$6.00)	5.00
— 10c. blue, fine copy, barely touched at left on neat advertising envelope. Stamp tied with Macon, Ga., postmark (201)	1.50
— 1862, 5c. blue, two very fine copies tied to ladies' note size neat cover by nice red grid pmks. Red Atlanta, Ga., Jul. 3, pmk. assists in tying it to cover. The envelope was used twice, inside being half of another 5c. dark blue (203)	26.00
— 10c. rose, very fine copy, tied to small neat home-made cover, with "Savannah, Ga., Aug. 9, Paid," postmark (204)	25.75
— 10c. rose, very fine copy from the bottom of the sheet. Postmarked faintly "Richmond, Va., Jan. 27, 1863," neat cover (204)	27.75
— 1862-63, 2c. brown, very fine pair from edge of sheet tied twice with light "Charleston, S. C., Sep. 10" (1864) postmark and a 10c. blue from top of sheet, also very fine, tied in the same way; faintly marked in pencil is "Due 8." Letter is "An appeal in behalf of the Wayside Home of Charleston, S. C." (207, pair 210)	129.00
1857, 5c. brick red, a very fine horizontal strip of three, tied to face and part of back of neat cover, with fine "New Orleans, La., April 6, 1859," postmark; also on face is Br. Fr. packet postmark and red N. Y. Paid postmark ((45)	155.00
— 5c. brown on blue, what appears to be a pair halved to make a five-cent rate, cut vertically and tied to a small piece of cover by neat "New Orleans, La., 15 Oct.," sold on your judgment (109), (\$20.00)	2.50
1862, Regular Issue, 10c. in the rare salmon rose shade, delightful color, superb copy tied to a tiny piece, with "Richmond, Va., Jun. 11, 1862," (204 shade),	27.00
1863, Regular Issue, 10c. milky blue, a superb copy with fine margins and large sheet margin to right, postmarked "Richmond, Jul. 29," whizzer (208) (\$27.50)	23.25

IN OTHER DAYS

Here are a few prices taken from two auction catalogs of the Scott Company's sales in 1898. "Gaze on 'em and weep!"

Salem 5c. black, "Paid 5" in manuscript, entire envelope, damaged at right side when opened, cancelled, \$10.50.

Mobile 2c. black, almost imperceptible damage, unused, \$23.75.

Nashville 5c. brown, used on part of original envelope, \$15.00.

Petersburg 5c. red, used, very fine, \$10.25.



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Reference, by permission, to Mr. Aug. Dietz, Editor,
THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

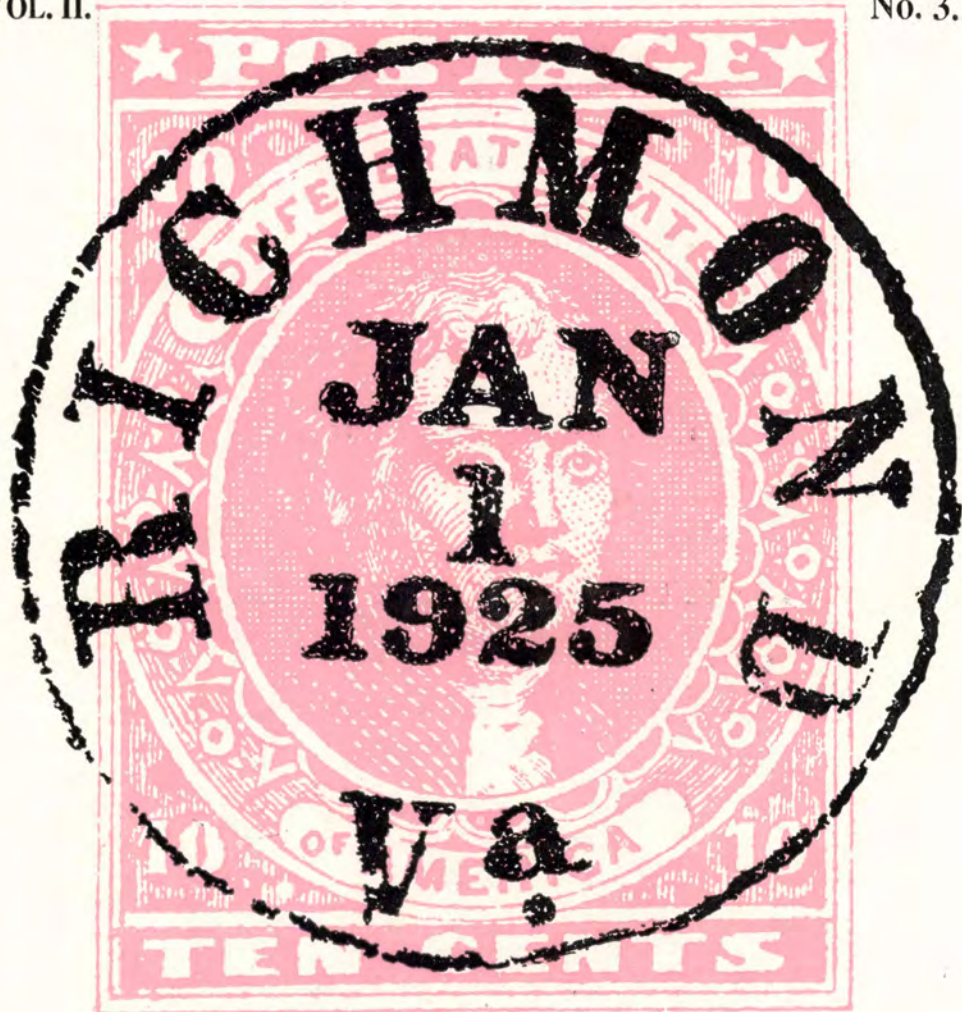
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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 3.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Yearly Subscription \$2.00

20 Cents the Single Copy

The
Scott Stamp and Coin Co.

ESTABLISHED 1860

announces the removal, on January 18, 1926,
of its General Office and Depart-
ments, and its Up-town Retail
Store to new and enlarged
quarters in the

BRENTANO BUILDING,
1 West 47th Street,
New York City.



All correspondence after January 15th
should be sent to the new address.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1926

NO. 3

Editorial

To the friends and patrons of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, Happy New Year! May 1926 bring the fulfilment of every wish. Now, let's go.

Special Issue Planned for February.

Our Business Manager announces a Special Edition of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST for February. Copies will be mailed to every member of the Philatelic societies in the United States, Canada, and abroad. It is the inauguration of a big drive for subscribers, and dealers as well as stamp auction firms will find it to their advantage to be represented in this, as well as future numbers of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

Following the Announcement in our December number, we present the first contribution from our "Mysterious Associate Editor," entitled "Notes from the Foreign Press."

Last month, in making this announcement, I stated "His work will leave its trail." These Notes—full of intensely interesting information—blaze the way for other good things to come.

In this connection, I would again request our esteemed contemporaries, both in this country and abroad, to address their Exchanges to "THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, 2365 Wilkeson Street, Tacoma, Washington."

See that you are represented by an advertisement in the "Big, Booming, Boisterous, Business-Boosting" February number of THE SOUTHERN.

We have received from Mr. Charles J. Phillips, 10 West 86th Street, New York City, a copy of the Catalog of the Stamps of Denmark, 1851-1857. This 102-page catalog of the stamps of a single country is the most pretentious work of its kind ever published in America, and since the author, assisted by the leading authorities on Danish stamps in this country, has gone into the minutia of his subject, we may add another comprehensive text-book to our libraries.

This handsome brochure is a suggestion to our leading dealers, who purchase and break up famous collections, to prepare and issue descriptive catalogs, while they have the material in hand, so that Philately may be benefited and their own prospects of successful sale immeasurably enhanced.

The brochure sells for \$1.00, postfree. It will be found indispensable to collectors and students of the stamps of Denmark.

Herman Toasperm ("Toasty"), of Brooklyn, has for a long time "had an idea in the back of his head." But I'll let him tell it:

"For a long time I have had an idea in the back of my head that a real philatelic monthly, published about eight times a year, omitting the warm months would be popular. Publishing a paper requires a great deal of time; besides the inevitable financial loss. I would like to hear from my readers what they think of the idea of a real philatelic paper along the lines of the old *Philatelic Gazette*. No new issues chronicles, no society news, but just good philatelic material and breezy topical notes.

Drop me a line and tell me what you think of the idea."

Bang up idea, this! Go to it! And, yep, go on with your refreshing "slang, 'wise cracks' and humor." A little injection of the which into statistics-mummies might have a salutary effect.

I am indebted to my good friend, Mr. Henry Orth, Jr., of Washington, D. C., for my "First-Day Covers" bearing the Wilson 17c. stamp, postmarked "December 28, 1925," and the Harrison 13c., cancelled "January 11, 1926." The new denominations are most creditable pieces of engraving. The format of the 17c. is that of the higher denominations, and the printnig is in black; of the 13c., that of the lower values, printed in a rich, deep green.

Our esteemed contemporary, *Mekeel's Weekly*, plays up a twenty-year subscription. Fine! Congratulations! But we have one for *fifty* years—paid up. That's why we're training August Dietz III in the craft. But we didn't make any big fuss over it.

The Big February Special of THE SOUTHERN will reach the Big Buyers in the United States and abroad. This is your opportunity, Friend Dealer.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

A CORRECTION.

I am indebted to Mr. Edward S. Knapp, of New York City, for calling my attention to an unfortunate and serious misstatement in the Chapter treating the lithographed Ten Cents of Hoyer & Ludwig.

In the December installment of the Story—page 24, paragraph preceding the last—appears this statement (referring to the "White Arrow" variety): "Whenever found, the student may be certain that Hoyer & Ludwig's imprint appeared below it."

This is misleading. The "White Arrow" occurs *twice* on the pane: Hoyer & Ludwig's printing-stones were made up from groups-of-fifty transfers. Two groups constitute a pane, and, in consequence, this variety appears on No. 45 and No. 95 in both panes. The former, being located near the center of the pane, is far removed from the imprint line.

In a technical treatise, requiring the closest attention to detail, such unfortunate errors of inadvertence can occur, and I will consider it a great kindness if students point out to me the inaccuracies of a fallible pen, to the end that they may be corrected in the revision of this Story, now being prepared for book form.—THE AUTHOR.

THE FIRST TWO CENTS STAMP

The postmasters throughout the Confederate States were now provided with two denominations of stamps: the Five Cents for the single-letter rate of half-ounce for distances not exceeding five hundred miles, and the Ten Cents for double-weight as well as the single rate for distances over five hundred miles.

The Act of Congress of February 23rd, 1861, also prescribed a Two Cents denomination for drop letters (or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission but for delivery only), and for newspapers, unsealed circulars, handbills, engravings, pamphlets, periodicals and magazines, not exceeding three ounces in weight.

The need of this denomination had been felt for some time, since General Reagan makes mention of this fact in his Report of February 28th, page 10: "Two-Cent stamps have been much needed, and it is believed the Department will be able to supply them soon."

This statement must have been based on satisfactory assurances from the lithographers, for Ludwig could now take up the engraving of the last of the three stamps provided for in his contract.

It is evident from Hoyer & Ludwig's proposal, in April, 1861, that a twenty cents stamp was being considered, for they had suggested a design for this value. This detail of the contract, however, appears to have been changed, and the Two Cents substituted for the Twenty. The need for this lower denomination was more urgent.

Again, we have no official record of the date on which this denomination was received by the Department or placed on sale in the Richmond postoffice. The press of that time makes no mention of the new stamp. Richmond was still hand-stamping her drop-letters with the familiar "Paid 2" when the Postmaster-General's Report was made to the President.



RICHMOND'S "PAID 2" CANCELLER PRIOR TO THE APPEARANCE OF
THE TWO CENTS STAMP

The earliest dated cancellations, thus far found on surviving covers, bear July (1862) markings. We cannot, however, assume that the appearance of this denomination, announced in February, was delayed for five months.

It is more reasonable to synchronize the coming of the green Two Cents with the date of the color-changes of the Five and Ten Cents—some time in March of 1862.

There could be no other reason for this color change of the two higher denominations. The green Twos were on the stone in March, 1862.

The absence of earlier "dated cancellation evidence," at this time, is readily accounted for by the fact that this denomination was least frequently used by the public. Drop-letters, and the other classes of mail matter, requiring two cents for franking, were not generally preserved. The relative scarcity of this stamp is sufficient evidence for this condition.

The design of the Two Cents is a difficult task well executed. Examining a clearly printed stamp, we find a well-done piece of portraiture on stone. Andrew Jackson was selected for this denomination, and it is quite probable that a small photograph from the oil painting in the Capitol in Richmond served as copy in Ludwig's engraving.

The rest of the floreate design—a mixture of arabesque and rococco—again shows Ludwig's free-hand style, but with more care for balance than in his earlier products. His lettering was never well done. Note the three indistinct, dwarfed dots, after the letters C S A; the strong, upturning line of the nostril, and the top center ornament. We shall refer to these later.

As far as we know, there was but one stone put down for this denomination, the stamps being transferred in the same arrangement as the Five and Ten Cents—two panes of 100 subjects each.

Large blocks and strips, with full lower and side margins are known, as well as a nearly complete right pane, but there is no indication of an imprint. Evidently imprinting was not required by the Department until other concerns were awarded contracts for stamp printing, and these house-marks on the stones of the Fives and Tens were voluntary.

The quantity issued is not definitely known. General Reagan's Report of January 12th, 1863, contains the following statement:

The number and denomination of postage stamps supplied the postmasters from 28th of February to 31st of December last was as follows:

Number of 2-cent stamps . . .	738,000	Value . . \$	14,760.00
Number of 5-cent stamps . . .	25,577,431	Value . .	1,278,871.55
Number of 10-cent stamps . . .	4,886,611	Value . .	488,661.10
Making		31,202,042	\$1,782,292.65

And the Report of December 7th, 1863, gives us the following information:

The number and denomination of postage stamps supplied to postmasters from July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863, were as follows:

Number of 2-cent stamps . . .	557,200	Value . . \$	11,144.00
Number of 5-cent stamps . . .	37,953,977	Value . .	1,897,698.85
Number of 10-cent stamps . . .	10,417,700	Value . .	1,041,770.00
Number of 20-cent stamps . . .	95,100	Value . .	19,020.00
Making		49,023,977	\$2,969,632.85

It will be noted that the quantities supplied the postmasters between the 31st of December, 1862, and the 30th of June, 1863, are omitted in these two consecutive Reports. I have never succeeded in finding this missing data. It is believed that a brief report, covering these six months, was made to the President and Congress, in writing, but never ordered to be printed.

While we are thus deprived of the knowledge of exact quantities, the small demand for this denomination, apparent in these statements, permits us to apportion an average for this interim, and thus we arrive at the conclusion that Hoyer & Ludwig's contract was not in excess of two million stamps of the Two Cents denomination.

We have no means of determining the duration of printing the lithographed Two Cents, nor was their issue to postmasters terminated upon the appearance of the steel-plate stamps. Remainders being few, we may assume that they were practically "used up."

There is little variation in shade of color, which runs from a light to a darker dull green, sometimes a bluish-green, and some of this difference in shade must be attributed to a greater or lesser inking of the stone. There is, however, one pronounced variety of color—extremely scarce—a bright yellow-green, approaching an "emerald."

The paper varies but slightly. It is inferior in quality, wove, thick and porous. The same colorless gum was used as for the Fives and Tens.

STANDARD VARIETIES AND ABNORMALITIES



RIGHT TOP-KNOT



LEFT TOP-KNOT



THE SPUR

The Two Cents is singularly free from pronounced Varieties. Greater care was taken with the alignment and spacing of the stamps, and the transferring was sharp and clear in detail. No shifts occurred on the printing-stone. Watchful care of the stone prevented the causes from which spring most of our varieties in lithographed stamps.

Only three instances are noted, and one of these is so slight as scarcely to merit mention.

THE TOP-KNOTS—These are the most outstanding, recognized Varieties. There is a "right" and a "left" Top-Knot, in the form of a small, nearly round pearl crowning the top corner ornamentation. The best known of the two appears on the 81st stamp in the right pane—the "left Top-Knot"—while the "right Top-Knot" appears on the 80th stamp of the left pane. The cause of this abnormality may be traced to the locating of some fatty particle on the stone.

THE SPUR—This insignificant, but constant, variety shows a minute line of color at the left, just above the label bearing the word "Two." It is found on the 60th stamp of the left pane. Cause: locating of a fatty particle on the stone.

An infrequent and transient appearance in lithography—not heretofore described—is presented in this print from a "short-inked" stone. The apparent "fade-away" of the design is not the result of "worn stone" or imperfect transferring. The lithographer failed to cover the entire area of the pane when "rolling up" (inking), falling short just that fading part of the stamp.

This oddity probably ran along the entire end strip, but it did not repeat. It is not to be classed as a Variety.



THE COUNTERFEITS

There is but one dangerous forgery of the Two Cents. Like the Five Cents, it emanated from Birmingham, England—probably the work of the



"BIRMINGHAM FORGERY"



CRUDE COUNTERFEIT

same "artist." Again, the design might be considered an improvement on the original. It may, however, be identified by the absence of the dots after C S A; a better formed nose, and the omission of the small ornament capping the top center. This forgery is a lithograph, and it is generally found printed in a rich, bright yellow-green. Other counterfeits were produced in this country and abroad—all crude wood cuts—and printed in many colors, but not well enough executed to be considered dangerous.

Until the finding of a large block of 53 stamps, with a wide space dividing 18 subjects on the left (3 horizontal by 6 vertical) from an irregular block of 35 (top row of 5, followed by five rows of 6) on the right, with full lower



sheet margin, students had assumed the stone of the Two Cents to be composed of one pane of 100 subjects. This wide center space, however, establishes a stone of two panes of 100 subjects.

(To Be Continued.)

There is a general complaint among our leading dealers that they are unable to find enough Confederate stamps to meet the ever-increasing demand. Courage! There is still material waiting to be found, but it is not along the well-beaten roads.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

In No. 9 of the *Philatelistische Mitteilungen* (an excellent paper, if only its name were a little handier) we find mention of the 82nd birthday anniversary of one of the real Old Guard of Philately: Alwin Zschiesche, who celebrated this noteworthy day on June 23rd of the present year. Zschiesche is one of the very oldest philatelists not only of Germany, but of the entire globe; he became a stamp dealer in 1863, when he was 20 years of age, as a partner in the well-known firm of Zschiesche and Koeder, which also published one of the very first philatelic papers, the *Magazin für Briefmarkensammler*, today rare and much sought after. After the death of his partner he transferred the business to Naumburg, at which city he continued it for many years until he retired—as he supposed—shortly before the outbreak of the World War, going to Wiesbaden to live. But the war and still more the subsequent nightmare of currency inflation forced him back into business in which he still continues. In 1864 he published the first practicable German printed album, which had great vogue in its day. We join with our European colleagues in felicitating this venerable philatelist, though somewhat after the event, and in wishing him many happy returns of the day. To the average present-day collector it will seem almost like a fairy tale to hear of some venerable survivor like this who dates back to the palaeolithic age, so to speak, of Philately when it was looked upon with contemptuous mirth as a children's pastime. It has progressed a long way, indeed, since the time Zschiesche took it up.

From the same paper we learn that the Hawaiian Missionary stamps stolen from the German Postal Museum sometime ago have been recovered under peculiar circumstances. At the time of the theft the thief was captured, but the stamps were not found in his possession. He admitted the theft, but claimed to have given the stamps to a friend to be sold, who had then disappeared. Naturally this tale found little belief among the police, who supposed that the thief had cached the stamps somewhere, but it now develops that he spoke the truth. Recently a suspect was arrested at Königsberg under some minor charge; after his arrest he was caught trying to smuggle a small envelope to a third party. The envelope was confiscated and to the great surprise of the police was found to contain the stamps in question. They had been taken out of their frame, in which process one had been slightly damaged, but the others were all undamaged, though rather dirty.

We are pleased to learn from the Continental press that Major Paul Ohrt, one of the best known philatelic authors, is about to publish the fourth and last volume of his monumental work on Reprints. The first three volumes, up to and including Panama, appeared from 1906 to 1914. The last volume, from Paraguay to Zanzibar, and supplements to the earlier volumes, is now appearing in parts under the auspices of *Die Postmarke*, of Vienna. Major Ohrt's work, like all his writings, is a veritable treasury of information and far eclipses all former works on reprints. It would have been a pity if war-time and after-war conditions had prevented the completion of this *magnum opus*, and we hope for early completion of this fourth volume, which, among others, will cover the reprints and special printings of the United States.

An idea of the dangerous extent to which the counterfeiting of rare stamps prevails at present may be gathered from the statement by A. E. Glasewald, the famous philatelic expert, made at the recent Philatelic Convention at Hamburg, that of 102 stamps of the Ionian Islands used on original letters submitted to him for examination, no less than 102, in other words, every single one, proved to be counterfeits—that is, as far as the postmarks, etc., were concerned, the stamps themselves being genuine.

Again referring to the *Philatelistische Mitteilungen*, already quoted before, we wish to call special attention to the number for August, which reached us only a few days ago, but is well worth mentioning even thus late in the day. This number was intended as a special issue for the Thirty-first German Philatelic Congress at Hamburg and the Philatelic Exhibition held in connection with it from August 2nd to 9th, and it deals, therefore, almost exclusively with the stamps of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. These stamps and in general the postal institutions of Hamburg during the period of their use are among the most interesting in the entire field of Philately, and the history of these issues as written in this number by the well-known Hamburg authority, Architect Ernst Vicenz, illustrated by 135 engravings, many in color, is a magnificent production which may well serve to whet our appetites for the promised great monograph on these issues by the same author. The illustrations are taken from specimens in the Vicenz collection. This collection was awarded the great gold medal presented by His Magnificence Lord Mayor Dr. Petersen in the name of the Senate of Hamburg; we may form an idea of its scope when we hear that 265 sheets of it were exhibited.

From the same number we extract some information relative to a private stamp which one occasionally meets in old collections. It is the blue and yellow 10 cent stamp issued by the Hamburg-American Packet Company for its West India Line. This stamp was issued in 1879. The Hamburg-American Line opened its West Indian service towards the end of the Seventies. It was soon found to be desirable to give commercial houses in the various ports of call an opportunity to mail letters on board the steamers after the Shore Mails had long been closed, and to permit passengers to mail their correspondence on board without going ashore to buy stamps and risking the non-arrival of their correspondence, which in the negro republics of Haiti and San Domingo was quite likely to happen. The directors of the company, therefore, authorized the issue of the stamp for letters carried on their steamers as above. We are not told what arrangements for delivery there were at the various ports of call and whether letters bearing these stamps also needed any government stamps of any of the various countries and colonies touched. The West Indian line, however, did not prove to be a paying venture and was discontinued a few years later, and with it the stamps.

In No. 10 of *Filatelìa* (Turin) Sr. Bornerelli begins a humorous dictionary of philatelic terms. We quote two of them to give our readers an idea of Italian philatelic humor:

"Auction Sale.—A philatelic event which may cause satisfaction or disappointment to collectors, but which invariably causes the pocketbook of the auctioneer to bulge.

"Fine. A fine stamp in a stamp dealer's price list corresponds to what is otherwise known as mediocre. If the term is used in the superlative 'very fine' you should become stupefied, pay profusely and remain with your purse devoted to the superlative. In looking at the collection of a friend, no matter how homely it may be, you should compliment him by saying that it is very fine."

It is somewhat rare to find any articles on American stamps in the European press, and we therefore commend Signor Renzo Gallo's article in the same number of *Filatelìa*, in which he deals briefly, but in the main fairly accurately, with the Postmaster's and Local stamps of the United States. Aside from the minor error of referring repeatedly to "Well Fargo & Co.," he makes the greater mistake of including the New Orleans postmaster's issues under United States, while it is hardly necessary to say that these were issued because the

Confederate States Postoffice Department was at first unable to furnish stamps. The author says that the catalogues give the date of these as 1861, and is surprised that in a big mercantile city like New Orleans there should have been occasion for a postmaster's issue as late as that. It will be seen that his surprise is quite unfounded.

The same number of *Filatelía* quotes at length from an article in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* on the subject of stamp cleaning. As the number in question of the *Echo* has not reached us, we apologize for borrowing in turn from *Filatelía*. We do not speak here, of course, of cleaning stamps in order to make an unused stamp out of a used copy, but merely of such cleaning as is done to make dirty and disfigured copies more presentable—quite a legitimate matter.

For very heavy cancellations, the writer recommends several processes. First is by the use of a lather of castile soap, lightly applied with a brush and washed out with lukewarm water; repeat if necessary. Next comes a 10 per cent solution of commercial ammonia in water; this is more energetic than soap, but will bear watching. Third is a mixture in equal parts of 95° alcohol and ordinary ether (often improperly called sulphurous ether). This is a wonderful cleaner, but cannot be used on certain modern as well as old stamps, especially British Colonial brown and green stamps, as it will discolor. Fourth comes permanganate of potassium. Soak the stamp in a mixture of one gram to a liter of water. The stamp becomes brown. Then put it into a 5 per cent solution of bisulphide of soda, which will remove the manganese, the paper will resume its original color and the cancellation will be found to have faded very strongly. (This sounds as though we hadn't better try it on valuable stamps.) Last comes essence of turpentine. Soak the stamp with a few drops of essence of turpentine; leave it exposed to the air for some hours, which will remove some of the turpentine. Then soak the stamp in pure benzine. The operation may be repeated; the stamp should then be washed.

For pen marks made with ink. Try first a 10 per cent solution of bisulphide of soda; if no results are visible after a few minutes, add some drops of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, being careful to avoid the fumes. If this is not successful, wash the stamp in water and in 10 grams of water with 10 drops of extract of Javal added. If still no results, immerse the stamp in a 6 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid, being careful not to breathe the fumes. The red and violet inks of commerce do not resist these treatments and the color of the stamp is rarely affected.

If it is a question of ordinary black ink (ferric tannate), place a drop of water on the ink blot and apply on top of this a small crystal of citric or oxalic

acid, following the reaction carefully and washing the stamp as soon as possible. Some stamps may not stand this treatment, but most of them survive it pretty well. Permanganate of potassium followed by bisulphide of soda (see above) is also effective against black ink.

Oxydated water, as used in surgery, also may render good service; for instance, for restoring the paper of stamps which has become yellow with age, and often it may replace the Javal extract or permanganate with less risk, though not quite so effective. It may be well to dilute it with four or five parts of ordinary water.

We can now see our readers rush to the drug stores and lay in a stock of chemicals in order to begin experimenting; but, please, begin on some cheap stamp and don't blame us if the stamp goes to the bad. We imagine that experience is the best teacher here also.

Novelties from The Netherlands.



Our correspondent in The Netherlands, Mr. Peter den Outer, of Rotterdam, has sent specimens of the new set of Charity stamps, accompanied by the following information:

"These three Charity stamps will be on sale from December 17, 1925, until January 16, 1926, in the interest of the Dutch Societies for Child Welfare.

"2 Cents (sold at 4c.): Design, Lilies, with the arms of the Province of North Brabant at the top. Colors, green and yellow, on white.

"7½ Cents (sold at 11c.): Design, "Medlar" flower; arms of the Province of Gelderland at the top. Colors, purple and blue, on white.

"10 Cents (sold at 12½c.): Design, Rose (the floral emblem of Holland); arms of the Province of South Holland at the top. Colors, red and yellow.

"Next year's issue will bear the arms of the other Provinces of Holland, similar to the 'Pro Juventute' stamps of Switzerland."

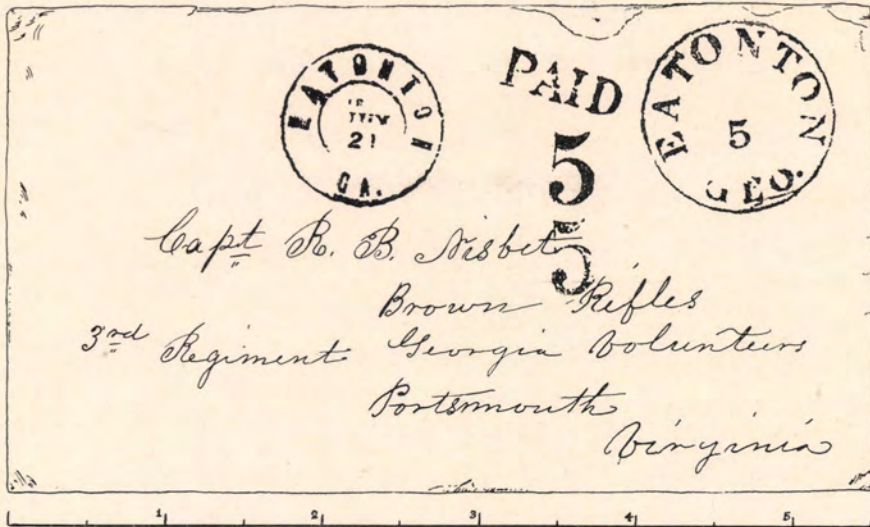


“Full of Holes” This Time.

Robert Sidney Nelson, “The Old Stamp-Hunter,” of Selma, Ala., has surely shot into a covey this time, and “filled it all full o’ holes.” The “birds bagged” are represented by the accompanying illustration—a remarkably fine irregular block-of-forty-five of the rare (and in this instance, genuine) *perforated* 10 Cents of 1863.

The stamps are Type I, earliest state of the plate, in rich, deep color, and well preserved. This block is probably one of the largest known.

Mr. Nelson looks forward to the big New York Exhibition, in October, and he intends bringing with him some of his best material.



Eatonton, Geo.—A Hand-Stamped Provisional.

The wide-spread interest in the stamps of the Confederate States is fast extending to the field of Hand-stamped Provisional Envelopes, and we may look forward to the time when a special listing will be accorded them in the catalogs.

Interesting stamps and covers are constantly submitted to me by Southern collectors. Some of these bear every mark which establishes a *prepared* Provisional, and the story of the Eatonton, Ga., here illustrated, and submitted by Mr. Joel H. DuBose, of Atlanta, Ga., is an example. I quote the substance of Mr. DuBose's letter:

These Eatonton Provisionals were found in the correspondence of Judge Nesbit, a prominent jurist of Georgia. There are five in all, one appears to have been lying in some thick, black fluid, and, in consequence, is badly damaged. They are the property of a prominent physician in Atlanta, who relates their history as told him by a war-time resident of Eatonton: This gentleman was sent to buy some common envelopes; could find none; and the postmaster told him he could sell him some of these "Paid" envelopes, but that he would have to post them at Eatonton. The postmaster also told him there was an error in the printing—that it was intended to have the word "Paid" included in the circle with Eatonton, Ga., but somehow this was left out, and for that reason he was making no extra charge for the envelopes, merely the 5 cents for the postage. He bought five for 25 cents.

This envelope, of orange laid stock, has every appearance of having been prepared for sale by the postmaster of the place. It is an unusually well preserved piece.

Confederates at Auction.

Mr. H. M. Konwiser, of New York City, reports the following prices realized on Confederate items in the various sales held during December.

Sale of P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia, December 8, 1925:

— 1861, 5c. Mobile No. 97, fine ex thinned reverse (\$22.50)	\$ 4.50
— 1862, 5c. Nos. *203 (small tear)-b (thin spot); also used No. 200, fine (\$13.00)	2.80
— 5c. No. 200 on 2 covers, 1 pen can good lot (\$8.00)	3.20
— Nos. 200 and 203 pair of each on cover with slight defect on stamps; Nos. 205 and 206 pair of each on covers; single 210 (\$18.60)	4.20
— Two Horiz Pairs 205 and 206, fine lot (\$4.40)	2.50
— Three pairs No. 205 and two pairs No. 206, good lot (\$5.40)	2.50
— TEN CENTS No. 208, close at L, very good (\$27.50)	10.50
— 1863, 20c. No. 212, fine (\$8.00)	3.00

Sale of J. M. Bartels Co., New York, December 12, 1925:

Morgantown, N. C., "Paid 10" in blue green, Jun. 9, (supposedly rare cover),	\$ 6.25
Wilkesborough, S. C., "Paid 10" in circle, very fine cover	6.50
10c. light blue, strip of three and single on same cover, "Lexington, Va." On two of the strip, margins are irregular, the third stamp being close on two sides, fourth stamp has three very wide margins. A crease across all stamps has been ironed out and the whole presents a very attractive and unusual appearance, the stamps and cover being very clean and bright, a rare item (201-h), (\$24.00)	61.00

Sale of Eugene Klein, Philadelphia, December 14, 1925:

1861, 5c. deep green, o. g. very fine (200), (\$10.00)	\$ 8.75
— 5c. pale green, blotchy print, "Fredericksburg Paid" ties stamp to cover, very fine (\$4.00)	4.75
— 5c. green, horizontal pair, "Jackson, Miss.," ties pair to cover postmarked Okolona, Miss., and Due 10, very fine (\$8.00)	21.00
1862, 5c. blue, block of four, o. g. fine and fresh (203), (\$20.00)	23.25
— 5c. dark blue, o. g. superb (\$500)	4.50
— 5c. blue, horizontal pair used over U. S. 1853, 3c. envelope, "Walker Springs, Ala.," ties pair to cover, very fine, very rare	16.25
— 5c. blue, horizontal pair, "Winchester, Va.," ties pair to cover, very fine	4.25
— 5c. horizontal pair manuscript cancellation Pleasant Grove, N. C., with U. S. 1861, 3c., on cover postmarked Old Point Comfort, Va., via Fortress Monroe, Flag of Truce, cover partly torn, rare nevertheless	16.25
1861, 5c. blue, horizontal pair, "Richmond, Va.," ties pair to cover, very fine	3.75
— 5c. blue, horizontal pair, "Weldon, N. C.," ties pair to cover, very fine	6.60
1863, 10c. greenish blue, target cancellation on cover, fine (210)	1.00
— 10c. greenish blue, "Culpepper C. H., Va.," ties stamp to cover, very fine,	3.50
— 10c. greenish blue, "Greenville C. H., S. C.," ties stamp to cover, very fine	3.50
— 10c. greenish blue, "Lynchburg, Va.," ties stamp to cover, very fine	3.50
— 10c. milky blue, "Orange C. H., Va.," ties stamp to cover, very fine	4.00
— 10c. milky blue, "Farmville, Va.," ties stamp to cover, very fine	3.75
— 10c. greenish blue, "Fincastle, Va.," ties stamp to cover, fine	3.75
— 10c. blue, "Yorkville, S. C.," ties stamp to cover, fine	26.50
— 20c. dark green, rouletted on three sides, used over "Paid 10" in circle handstamp, N. C. town cancellation ties stamp to small cover, a perfect gem (212), (\$8.00)	60.75

Sale of George Sloan, New York, December 17, 1925:

— 1861, 5c. green (200), very fine copy with sheet margin at bottom, used on entire cover	\$ 8.75
— 5c. green (200) (fine copy used on face of Patriotic envelope with Confederate flag and booming cannon, very rare)	6.15
— 10c. blue (201), remarkably fine copy with four large margins, canc. "Richmond, Va., Aug. 6, 1862," on entire cover (\$6.00)	7.25
New Orleans, 1861, 5c. brown (106), very fine (\$12.50)	7.20
General Issues, 1861-62, three stamps (200, 202, 203), last slightly thin, others very good (\$22.50)	7.50
1861, 10c. blue (201), large margins, slightly thin on face (\$10.00)	4.00
— 10c. blue (201), close at sides, on small piece of original cover (\$6.00)	1.00
1863, Ten cents blue (208), very fine margins, small tear in left margin, rare, (\$27.50) , , , , ,	9.50

He-Haw!

A friend has sent me a Kicking Mule Cancellation, and my urge to champion the oppressed constrains this screed:

Consider the Mule! He hath no pride of ancestry—no hope of posterity! Heraldry ignores him—though it pictures the Lion and the Unicorn fighting for the crown. Mexico adops for its seal an Eagle, sitting on a prickly pear, eating a snake, but it ignores this humble bearer of burdens.

Earlier than the Evolution Strife in Tennessee, Dixie had been rent with dissension over the question whether *Homo Africanus* was a two-legged mule, or the mule a four-legged nigger! And yet I doubt not that when the Sphinx raised her head above the sands of Egypt, these unsung toilers together hauled the massive stones.

In battle, the General's dress-parade fiery charger is safely led away from the field, while the lowly mule drags forward the howitzers among the bursting shells. And all that the mule has won is a place in a stamp crank's album—and that forsooth because he kicks!

Let tardy justice now be done: Let him be emblazoned on the seal of Philately—a brotherhood famed for much labor with small return, and a proneness and a will to kick!

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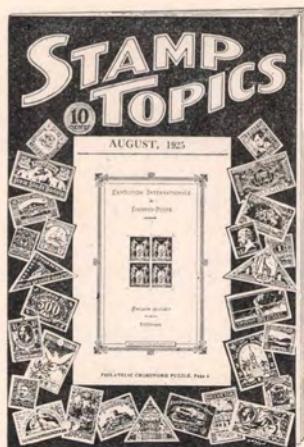
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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 4.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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20 Cents the Single Copy

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co.

ESTABLISHED 1860

announces the removal, on January 18, 1926,
of its General Office and Depart-
ments, and its Up-town Retail
Store to new and enlarged
quarters in the

BRENTANO BUILDING,
1 West 47th Street,
New York City.



All correspondence after January 15th
should be sent to the new address.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. II.

FEBRUARY, 1926

No. 4

Editorial

Our February "Special"—This.

Preceded by a well laid-down *barrage* of publicity, our business manager has developed a successful campaign. Our subscription-list has more than doubled. As a result, a bigger, better number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST lies before you.

The text is diversified. All may find food to their fancy. General collector, student, and specialist have been considered in the make-up of the menu. The exhilarating draught, however, will be found on the advertising pages—all within the "Eighteenth Amendment."

And this leads me to state, that *every* number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST *can* be made a "Special Number," replete with interesting and useful topics to the craft, if the necessary support is given.

To the best of my knowledge, there are but few altruistic publications. We are not in the *Dearborn Independent* and *The National Geographic* class. When I bump into a full sheet of "Frame-Lines" and a Boscawen or two, or some philanthropist considers THE SOUTHERN an institution of culture and learning and endows said institution, why, then I'll be able to afford this luxury of independence, and distribute this text-book to every collector applying. Then, too, all good dealers will be supplied with a free booth in these columns.

But, until this Millennial Dawn, THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is dependent upon the support of the men whose interest it unselfishly fosters—with whom it "plays fair" and never competes.

It is equally dependent upon its subscribing readers—and it tries to reach out far to find and please. To both it would give "the best that's in the shop."

Rare Error in "Dated Cancellation."

Letters—serious and sportive—have come to me from all points of the compass, calling attention to the "big error" in the year-dating on the cover of the January SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. All of which is proof that stamp collectors are keen observers, and—that the printer will, sometimes, let slip the most glaring error.

The thing came about in this manner. The devil in our shop had been delegated to look after this dating. The habit of changing only the month-line had grown strong throughout the year, and—well it was right after the holidays. However, he has been penalized with the task of separating several thousand stuck-fast (guaranteed otherwise) stamp-hinges, with boxing-gloves on. Affords him time to think. This crude sketch depicts the imp when confronted with the crime.



This occurrence suggests some thoughts on dated postmark evidence—a thing as fallible as every other evidence adduced from human acts. We refer to our morning's paper for the date about as often as we do to our wall-calendar, and yet I recall two instances of a large daily being wrong-dated, and one case of a calendar clinging tenaciously to twenty-eight days in a leap-year February. Proof-reading for some thirty-odd years, I have at last attained that degree of efficiency, when I am sure of—slipping an error at any time.

But let's see how reliable is this dated postmark evidence, without a dated letter inside the cover to substantiate. The lithographed Ten Cents rose (Confederate) was issued in 1862. In the famous Mason Collection, disposed of some years ago, there was a cover with a beautiful copy of this stamp, tied with a clear cancellation, dated July 19, 1861. It would be interesting to find covers with the Savannah postmarkings of July 18th and July 20th, 1862, in the same type canceller.

The January cover of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST supplies the mate for this unique Georgia cover. Our apology is—"precedent."

After a delay, incident to the rush of work in our plant, bound copies of Volume I of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST are again in stock. They are indexed, and handsomely cased in Confederate gray moire cloth, gold stamped, with black leather corners and back. Price, post-free, \$7.00.

Let some collector-friend in your town read this number.

How Many Collectors in the Southern States?

Mr. Adolph H. Fennel, Editor of *The American Philatelist*, recently submitted to me a series of questions concerning the number of stamp-collectors in Virginia and West Virginia. Much to my chagrin, I could not answer a single query with any degree of certainty.

In earlier years there were at least two dozen advanced collectors in Richmond, aside from hundreds of "boy collectors." Organized under the name of the Virginia Philatelic Association, I pleasantly recall the following members: Maj. John F. Mayer, John Paalzow, Franklin Stearns, Franklin Kerns, C. F. W. Moser, Wm. S. Ahern, Thomas Christian, H. C. Scott, Jr., E. P. Lyons, W. P. Shelton, Capt. John C. Weckert, Wm. F. Brandt, W. R. Lecky, John C. Seibert, V. E. A. Spott, J. H. Knotts, Dr. Mark W. Peyser, Rev. Dr. H. Carmichael, Douglas Beattie, Wm. R. Smith, Geo. C. Dietrich, Sr., Henry Schott, Royal Bennet Bradley, Wm. Gehrmann, Gordon Bradley, W. J. Purcival, Charles Price Davis, William Boschen, and possibly a few others, whose names I do not now recall. But a scant number of this Old Guard would answer the roll today.

I have made no mention of earlier collectors in Petersburg, Danville, Lynchburg, Staunton, Roanoke, Norfolk, and a few other towns in this State—but we knew them, and sometimes met.

Since that time, Richmond has nearly doubled her population, and these other cities have kept pace. But I have lost contact with the younger generation of our collectors.

Mr. Fennel's letter suggests these reminiscent remarks, and, further, the idea of a rally of Virginia and West Virginia collectors.

To this end, I would ask that my readers in the Virginias send me the names and addresses of all collectors known to them, so that we may compile a directory of the clan.

But why stop at the Virginias? (Fennel's idea grows bigger in my thoughts.) Let's have a Philatelic Census of *every* Southern State!

Send in the names of all the Colonels—no Privates in the South.

Congratulations to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, on the event of its "Missionary Number." As for that, its *every* number is a zealous worker in the field.

Your set of the Ashbrook Type Plates of the One Cent 1851-1857 is ready for mailing. Post-free, 25 cents.

Exhibition "In Our Bones."

The one pleasant ailment of our childhood days was "getting Christmas in our bones." It was "catching," and it finally spread to our elders, culminating in the greatest event of the year. Happiness, and joy, and good-will reigned, and the echoes vibrated long after.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST intends to be the most germ-laden publication in this country, and, with "malice aforethought" spread the infection of "Exhibition in Our Bones" among Believers and Unbelievers, until this pilgrimage to New York in October, will be likened unto a migration of Moslems to Mecca.

We intend to "preach the Crusade" throughout the South—to urge all who can to come, and those who can't, to come anyway. Once get the Big Exhibition in your bones, Johnny Reb, and "all Tom Brown's mules" can't hold you!

It'll be like "Christmas in our Bones." We'll meet with the men with whom we have had such pleasant correspondence—the collectors and the dealers—and those who have raised Philately to her high plane. We will have the one opportunity of our lives to see those rare treasures, of which we have read—and the chance to exhibit our own.

And the heart of New York is big. Its hospitality makes you feel like "down home."

Come on—le's go!

To Our Readers Abroad—A Request.

This number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST will reach every collector and dealer in foreign countries, whose name and address we have been able to secure. It is the desire of the Editor to have a response from these readers, with a view to establishing relations abroad—especially to the end of being advised of new issues, and events philatelic transpiring in their communities.

Attention is again directed to our request, that copies of Exchanges be addressed to "THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, 2365 Wilkeson Street, Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A." Credit and publicity will be accorded.

There's a good joke going the rounds in Europe. It appears that a move was on foot to charter a liner to bring over the European collectors to the Big Exhibition in New York, in October. But it suddenly occurred to some one, in case that ship went down, who would be left in Great Britain and the Continent to collect stamps!

Justifiable Cussin'.

Cussin'—just plain cussin'—is ordinary—though I have known men whose cussin' was like a soothing melody. As a popular form of speech, it need not be encouraged.

There come times, however, when our outraged feelings seek vent in unminced language—and, we are justified in the extreme use of expletives.

Here comes a First Day cover with a perfectly centered, clearly cancelled 11c. Harrison, or a "philatelically franked" letter, from some out-of-the-way foreign country—but the stamps have been mutilated by a vandal in the post-office—mutilated beyond repair—out of pure cussedness.

It has happened to me, and it has happened to you—and I confess to the exploding, in a choice selection of cuss words, in every language I know—and I would have gladly paid a premium for additions to my fairly wide vocabulary.

I think electrocution too humane for these vandals—they should have a boot planted in the dome of their "unmentionables" in full view of their Dulcineas. In fact, I am in favor of any punishment devised by a Commanche Indian.

Let's work for an amendment to the Constitution, making it a felony, punishable by quartering, to tamper with your and my stamps.

In the meantime—cussin' is justifiable.

Early Alabama Postal Affairs.

We have received a copy of the *Bulletin*, issued monthly by the Alabama State Department Archives and History, for February-March, 1926. This issue is compiled by Miss Lois Yelverton, and contains an interesting and exhaustive story of the Postal Affairs of Early Alabama County Seats, accompanied by illustrations of covers with written, hand-stamped and steamboat cancellations. The *Bulletin* is mimeographed. Its contents are of sufficient importance to be clothed in type.

The first number of *The Red and Black Philatelist*, edited by H. McColgan, Grass Lake, Mich., has made its appearance. Success to this bright and cheerful co-worker!

Daniel F. Kelleher, 7 Water Street, Boston, Mass., announces his 343rd Sale of United States and Foreign to take place February 26th and 27th. Some fine material is offered.



The "Triangular Capes" Come Back!

What a flood of happiest memories come to the old-timer at the mere mention of "Triangular Capes"! Even those who have long ago deserted the brotherhood feel a touch of reverence, mingled with a tinge of regret, at the sight of this odd-shaped stamp of an earlier day.

Just as no man who ever stood before a printers' case forgets the location of the "e" box—though time beclouded every other memory—so, too, the old-time stamp-collector remembers this *one* stamp.

And the charm of that stamp never lessens. There is an indescribable "something" about it that grips and holds—for all time.

It has been the most effective missionary and propagandist Philately ever knew. It led more converts into her fold than all other Commemoratives combined. It is truly the *sui generis* of Stampdom.

Like the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, and Natal, the Cape of Good Hope is no longer a separate stamp-issuing "country"—all have been merged into the Union of South Africa. Once in possession of the brave Boers, Britain now owns the Cape, leaving to the Burghers—the Hope.

And now this grand old stamp has come back! Among the denominations of a new set chronicled for South Africa, appears the Four Pence, as a replica of that masterpiece of Perkins, Bacon & Co. (later re-engraved and printed by De la Rue & Co.)—triangular, with the beautiful figure of Hope and the symbolical Anchor—even the lettering and the "machine" background are copies of that classic stamp.

It was a happy thought, and stampdom will be grateful.

Two varieties are issued—one with inscriptions in English, the other in "Afrikander." Color, gray-blue.

We are indebted to Mr. R. C. Bach, editor of *The Stamp Collector*, for the use of the above illustrations, which first appeared in that popular magazine.

—And, what do *you* think of this "Special" number?

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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PERIOD 1861-1862

AN EPOCH OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Into the period upon which we now enter fall some of the most interesting occurrences connected with the stamp-printing: the arrival of the first typographed stamps from England; the change of colors on two values of the Hoyer & Ludwig product; the temporary cessation of stamp-printing by that concern; the purchase of part of their plant by J. T. Paterson, and its removal—accompanied by most of the employees—to Columbia, S. C., and from there to Augusta, Ga.; the Act of the Confederate Congress, increasing the prevailing letter-rate from five to ten cents; and, finally, Hoyer & Ludwig's second—emergency—contract.

It is difficult to trace these incidents in their chronological order—to follow the thread of sequence in a tangled web of change and confusion, due, in part, to momentous events transpiring in the field.

We are confronted, primarily, with a dearth of reliable data concerning the engagements of the Post-Office Department with the printers—for this period is marked by an unsettled condition in the industry.

In 1860 there were but two modest lithographing concerns in Richmond—Hoyer & Ludwig, and Citti & Cross. The latter firm ceased operation soon after the war began.

Before the autumn of 1862 the Confederate Capital had become the Mecca of men, who—either associating themselves with employees of these local houses, or as individuals—sought to secure government contracts. Some of the Scotch lithographers, mentioned by Major Ficklin, found their way to Richmond. Adventurers, most of them, their records have no connection with our story.

It is, therefore, deemed more important—and logical—that we follow the course of each *class* of stamps, separately, to its close—though the trail lead far into the time when the other processes—typography and plate-printing—were employed. We shall, therefore continue with the Lithographs.

THE CHANGE OF COLORS.

Simultaneous with the appearance of Hoyer & Ludwig's Two Cents stamps,



A TYPICAL BLUE FIVE

printed in green, the color of the green Five Cents was changed to blue, and that of the blue Ten Cents to rose. This occurred some time in February and March of 1862. The reason for this change has been stated in the previous chapter.



A TYPICAL ROSE TEN

The greater demand for the Five Cents denomination accounts for the earlier appearance of the blue stamps in the post-offices. Dated cancellations of the first week in March establish, beyond doubt, that the printing took place in February. The lesser demand for Ten Cents stamps, and the fact that earliest-known dated cancellations fall into the latter part of March, inclines to the belief that the stone for this value, in rose, went to press early in March of 1862.

The same stones last used in the printing of these two denominations in their original colors served for the first printings in this change. In time additional stones were made up—new transferrings—for the Five Cents, and it is probable that three stones were in commission at the same time—one of the Ten Cents, and two of the Five Cents. The letter-rate was still five cents.

No change whatever was made in the design of these two stamps, and the time of printing extended over a period of approximately four months.

The quantities printed in the new colors cannot be established, since the Reports of the Postmaster-General, quoted in the previous Chapter, do not record this change of color, or separate the two printings.

A large number of the blue Fives remained in hands of the postmasters, due, primarily, to the Act of Congress increasing the letter-rate to ten cents before the stock was exhausted. Used copies, therefore, are the rarer condition.

The relative scarcity of the rose Ten may be attributed to the small demand for the double-rate denomination, at this time, and to the fact that blue Tens were still on hand in most of the post-offices. The quantity printed in rose may have been comparatively small, though this stamp was still used throughout July of 1862.

Obviously no outstanding Varieties—other than those recorded for the two denominations in their original colors—are to be chronicled. The first-used stones produced the identical patterns in the color-changes.

Again we encounter the same grade of wove paper of inferior quality, thick and porous. Copies of the Five Cents, however, have been found on a thinner—almost transparent—stock, of a tougher fiber. We must consider this a rare paper variety, and seek its origin in the substitution of some sheets of better-grade material to make up for shortage.

The color shades of the Five Cents vary from a dark blue on the earlier, to a chalky, or "milky," blue on the later printings.

A wide scale of color shades is noted on the Tens. It ranges from a pale rose-pink to strong rose, from a clear and delicate carmine-pink with bluish cast, all the way to a deep carmine-rose. Strong off-shades of a deep salmon and a red-brown are known. Since the latter were among specimens submitted to me—and not represented in my collection—I cannot determine their status. Their colors may be the result of some chemical action, or from a small quantity printed in a batch of ink carelessly mixed.

The gum was the same as used on all of Hoyer & Ludwig's stamps.

"RE-ENTRIES."

Finding no major varieties to list, we may turn to an interesting mishap which befell the stone of the rose Ten (and other stones, too, though less seriously), and which is of great importance to the student engaged in plating.

The lesson taught is applicable to all lithographs.

The case concerns a matter of repairs to a section of transfers on this printing-stone—the removal of damaged units, and the replacing of these positions by new transfers. Students call these "Re-Entries."

A lithographic printing-stone requires careful handling at all times—whether in service on the press, or temporarily set aside for future use. Deli-

cate, too, are the small transfers of stamps on its surface, and subject to all manner of injury through carelessness. A scratch, a forceful rub, or the scrape from the sole of a passing workman's boot across its surface—or a spilling of acid—may damage a design to such an extent, that the usual methods of “bringing it back” are unsuccessful.

The damage has not penetrated the stone. The injury extends over one, two, or a half-dozen transfers. The remainder have not suffered. In such cases the transferrer will resort to erasure of the damaged units and a re-insertion of new transfers, taken from the original engraving.

The procedure is simple: the damaged stamps are “rubbed out” with a slate pencil or “snake slip” (stone), care being taken not to polish too deep. After all traces of the stamps have been removed, the open area is treated with a weak solution of alum water, which renders the stone more susceptible to grease. A “paste-up” is made of the positions to be entered, and the transferring undertaken in the manner described in the treatise on Lithography, in an earlier Chapter.

It is, however, all but impossible to “strike” these new transfer units into the *identical positions* of the old, and these slight dislocations (a varying angle, a different aligning) enable the plater to positively establish the fact that such an occurrence took place.

To the student, not familiar with the process of lithography, this puzzling phenomena would suggest another paste-up—a new stone—even though probably 95% of the “positions” on the pane registered absolutely with his platings of a known stone.

Such “accidents” befell a number of Hoyer & Ludwig's printing-stones, for students engaged in plating have found several “new positions,” whose presence can be accounted for in no other way.

CLOSE OF HOYER & LUDWIG'S CONTRACT, AND THE SALE OF PART OF THEIR PRESSES AND STONES.

Let us turn, for a moment, to the pages of history, and seek the background for our story.

The capture of Richmond—for a long time the chief objective of Federal strategy—was an ever-present menace to the Confederate Treasury and Post-Office Departments and, in anticipation of this eventuality, the authorities were prepared for an immediate removal of plates and printing plants to some locality, farther south, and less exposed to the changing fortunes of war.

The first great army that attempted to take Richmond got as far as Manassas.

The second attempt was made in the spring and early summer of 1862. The Boys in Blue, under General McClellan, got near enough to see the church spires of the Confederate Capital.

Then Lee was appointed to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, and—the spires receded somewhat.

* * *

At this time of imminent danger, it was decided to remove all government printing to Columbia, S. C.

Hoyer & Ludwig had completed the printing of the contracted quantities of postage stamps, as best they could, and disposed of the greater part of their presses and stones to J. T. Paterson, who had secured government contracts for the printing of paper money. This material was entrained for South Carolina, accompanied by most of the lithographers and apprentices of the old concern. Among the latter we find Louis Altschuh and Dick Hendrick.

The stamp-printing career of the Confederacy's first contractors was apparently closed.

THE ACT INCREASING THE RATE OF FIRST-CLASS POSTAGE.

On April 19th, 1862, the Confederate Congress passed an Act increasing the letter-rate of postage from five to ten cents, effective July 1st.

On May 14th, 1862, a circular letter was addressed to the postmasters throughout the Confederate States, the first section of which is here quoted, since it embodies the language of this Act.

Confederate States of America.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENT BUREAU,

Richmond, Va., May 14, 1862.

SIR:

I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to transmit the following laws for your observance and government in the discharge of your official duties, and to call your especial attention to them.

Very respectfully,

B. N. CLEMENTS,

Chief of the Appointment Bureau.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

No. 61.—*AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prescribe the Rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes."*

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single letter sealed, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs, conveyed in the mails for any distance within the Confederate States of America, ten cents; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage.* [Approved April 19, 1862.]

This sweeping enactment—necessitated, no doubt, by the rapid inflation of the currency—left the five cents stamp a useless postal commodity—there was no longer a rate requiring this denomination.

From the first of July, 1862, we encounter the lithographs of this value used in pairs, both in the green of the first issue, as well as those of the color-change to blue.

It is interesting, too, to note—during this period of the color-changes—the frequent use of green Two-Cent stamps on *sealed* letters. Of the same color as the late Fives, this deception—innocent or intentional—escaped the officials in many cases, and such covers, when not penalized with a "Postage Due" stamping, are worthy of attention—especially those franked with *pairs*, under the new ten-cents letter-rate.

In the next Chapter, we shall follow the lithographers to South Carolina and Georgia, and let Altschuh and Hendrick tell us about J. T. Paterson, and his printing of the Ten Cents stamps.

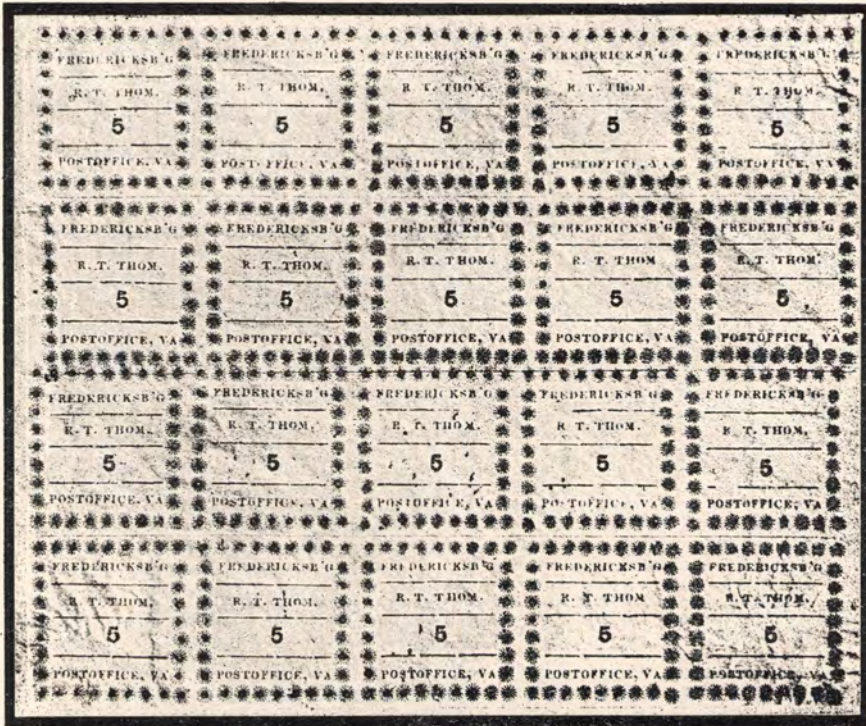
(*To be Continued*)

"Collecting is a science whose devotees must inherit the spirit, and taste for the work. It has been said that 'once a collector, always a collector,' that once the fire of a favorite passion is lighted it never entirely goes out; though there may be periods of inactivity in even a hobby, a favoring breeze is always liable to fan the smoldering embers again into flame, and the forces take on a renewed activity of life. The pleasure which the acquiring of each rare stamp has given is worth the cost. The faithful are always seeking other fields to conquer."—*Anon.*



Illustration of a full Right Pane of the Ten Cents lithographed by Hoyer & Ludwig. Note the position of the imprint, and the "White Arrow" varieties on the 45th and 95th subjects.

Full Panes are extremely rare.



A Full Sheet of Fredericksburg (Va.) Locals.

In earlier years, Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., planning to write the history of Confederate Locals, gathered photographs of nearly every Provisional then known. The hopelessness of the task being realized, it was abandoned. But the photographs were preserved.

Mr. Deats has loaned these prints, so that collector and student may still enjoy that which he had intended to give in a wider measure. These illustrations will appear at intervals.

It will be noted that there were ten settings—two rows of five stamps—separated horizontally, and closed at the foot of the form by a line of printers' brass rule. The sheets of paper were a fraction "too short on one end," and in changing the guides for the second impression the rule at the foot of the form struck across the top section of the border of the first printing.

The Fredericksburg is printed in blue on thin white paper.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

In writing on the Missionary Stamps of Uganda in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. J. Godinho gives these interesting particulars as to the currency used on them:

"The cowrie shell, *Cypraea moneta*, is a small yellowish white shell with a fine gloss. In primitive times, before the introduction of a metallic currency, it was used as a medium of exchange. So late as 1854 in Bengal 5120 cowries were equivalent to one rupee. The cowrie is found in the Indian Ocean, in Ceylon, in the Maldives and on parts of the African Coast. A traveler in Africa in 1903 states that he purchased $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of flour for one cowrie. In 1895 in Uganda 200 cowries were equivalent to one rupee or 1 sh. 4d."

Not that we imagine that these type-written stamps are very plentiful among our readers. They were cheap enough then—from 5 to 100 cowries, face value, but their present catalogue prices are a different story altogether.

L'Echangiste Universel (No. 71) gives some information on the issue for the New Hebrides, which appeared in June last. The numbers issued of the three highest values in the Anglo-French set run from 9960 to 10,770; there are therefore not over 9,960 complete sets. The 75 centimes was printed to the number of 19,800; the numbers of the other values vary between 24 and 30,000. Of the 20 centimes there are 57,000 copies. The postage dues were issued in very small numbers. The largest number of any of them was 2,370, and there are not over 2,100 complete sets. Further printings are possible, but the general opinion is that there will be none, at least not in the same colors.

It is not often that stamps come up for discussion in the legislative assemblies of the world. It is therefore interesting to read in No. 3 of *Rassegna Filatelica* of a discussion in the Italian Senate in February last when the appropriations for the Ministry of Communications were under debate. (We apologize for referring to an event of a year ago, but we received the number of our esteemed contemporary containing it only recently.) Senator Valenzani took the Post-Office Department to task for certain abuses connected with late commemorative issues. He considered such issues good advertising, but had heard that speculative abuses had crept in in connection with some of them which defeated their avowed purpose of serving to advertise the country, not to mention that with a few exceptions they had been such as to discredit the artistic good name of Italy. He therefore earnestly recommended to the Department that at least the stamps for the jubilee of St. Francis might be such, as far as

their artistic aspect was concerned, that they would not prove unworthy of one who had been commemorated by the pen of Dante and the pencil of Giotto. Next day Senator Rolando Ricci also took a whack at the Department, expressing the hope that the Department would make arrangements to avoid any repetition of the lamentable speculation in commemorative issues, and the wish that the Department would take part in the Silver Jubilee of King Vittorio Emanuele by issuing a commemorative stamp. Signor Ciano, Minister of Communications, replied to these strictures by asserting that the publicity by means of postage stamps had not come up to the expectations of the Department; that the wishes relative to commemoratives would be fulfilled; and that means would be taken that no such publicity might degenerate so as to compromise the dignity of the country. In connection with this the *Corriere Filatelico* calls attention to the Art Commission which was to report on the St. Francis of Assisi commemoratives and which recommends that the stamps should be sold without restrictions and at all post-offices during the entire year.

We are pleased to note this official recognizance taken of the scandals connected with recent Italian commemoratives. No one, least of all we collectors, will object to legitimate commemorative issues which are an effective means of propaganda both for their country and for philately; but the Italian Post-Office Department has of late years engineered their commemorative issues in a way calculated to bring reproach upon that country and to lay the Department open to serious charges. We might wish that all governments would take to heart the recommendation of the Art Commission, referred to above, and learn that commemorative issues fulfill their purpose only if issued in such numbers as to make any speculation out of the question and if sold without any restrictions everywhere and to all comers.

From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we glean a few facts relative to the administrative divisions of Syria, now under French mandate. The organic statute for Syria and the Grand Lebanon went into effect June 22, 1920. Under it the States of Syria, Aleppo and Alaounites form a federation represented in a federal council of fifteen members which meets alternately in each of the three capitals, Damascus, Aleppo and Lattakia, and elects its own presiding officer. This council has charge of the federal finances, lays taxes, fixes the charges of various public services and has charge of public works. Besides this federation there is the state of the Grand Lebanon (Grand Liban) which, since April, 1922, has had an elective representative assembly. Each of these states has a native government, but the Alaounites and the Grand Lebanon still have a French governor.

From the State of Aleppo there depends the Sandjak of Alexandretta which, because of its Turk element, has a special government and financial autonomy. South of the State of Damascus there is the State of Djebel Druse (bordering on Trans-Jordan) which has its native government. This State, largely covered by a mountain massif, has an area of 9,760 square kilometers and 50,328 inhabitants, of whom 6,938 are Christians. The territory of the Alaounites, lying north of the Grand Lebanon on the Mediterranean Coast, has an area of 6,260 square kilometers and 261,662 inhabitants, of whom 42,338 are Christians. The capital is Lattakia, a Mediterranean port with 20,000 inhabitants.

For a country of only 50,000 people that little state of Djebel Druse has certainly been in the spotlight considerably of late. Just how these various governments are functioning since recent events at Damascus is also problematical. We understand from the daily press that the new French High Commissioner has offered these countries a much larger autonomy; doubtless France is heartily sick of this mandate by this time. Any changes will no doubt be promptly reflected in stamp issues.

From a recent number of *The Philatelic Journal of India* we quote the following:

"Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s contract for the printing of Indian postage stamps expires next year. The following extract from a recent issue of 'The Englishman' gives some interesting supplementary details:

'As the Government of India intends to print the postage in future at Nasik, new designs for these stamps are now in hand. Contrary to general belief, the question of designs for postage stamps and promissory notes requires considerable attention, because there is always the danger of forgery to guard against. Many experiments have been made with the designs of the postage stamps of the different denominations in vogue. While the final decision as to the designs has not been made it is understood that the experiments have proved very satisfactory, and it is probable that a series of designs recently produced will probably be accepted. In this some of the stamps are smaller in size—narrower in fact—than those now in use, and the designs are most elaborate. The King's head, with the crown, peeps out, as it were, from a fretwork window. Whether the design will be accepted remains to be seen.'"

It would be interesting indeed if the India Government should experience similar difficulties in producing the new set as the East India Company did in producing the first issue of India. The proceedings will be watched very closely by many expert eyes. The "next year" in the above extract refers, of course, to 1926.

A recent number of *Filatelia* illustrates a beautiful original cover. During the after-the-war periods of inflation in Russia and Germany covers with hundreds of stamps on them were of course no great rarities, many such being noted in the philatelic press as curiosities, but this one dates back to the time

when postage rates were not up in the millions. It is the cover of a registered package addressed from Rome to the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, in 1888; it bears 32 copies of the Vittorio Emanuele II. 2 lire, 45 copies of the Umberto 50 centesimi, and one copy of the 25 centesimi of the same issue, a total postage of Lire 86.75; the stamps are neatly arranged in even rows, carefully spaced and neatly cancelled, covering virtually the entire face of the parcel—altogether a piece which any collector would be glad to have.

In No. 7 of *Filatelia* a contributor, Signor Bernardelli, takes exception to an article in No. 700 of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* in which the author of that article had divided the modern history of Egypt into three periods: 1, the Turkish domination; 2, the period of French influence (from the expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte until 1882); 3, the period of British influence (from 1882 to the present). Signor Bernardelli claims—and with considerable reason—that instead of a period of French influence, one should rather speak of a period of Italian influence, traces of which remain even to the present time (witness, *e. g.*, the fact that only last year the Egyptian Government advertised in the Italian press a competition with good-sized prizes for the purpose of securing artistic designs for its new postage stamps). The author of the article in the *Echo* supports his assertion by referring to the stamps of Egypt, and claims that the first issue bears the letters P. E. as an abbreviation of the words POSTES EGYPTIENNES, and that on the 1872 issue these initials were replaced by a French-Arabic inscription. Signor Bernardelli, on the contrary, states quite correctly that the initials P. E. do not stand for the French POSTES EGYPTIENNES, but for the Italian POSTE EGIZIANE, and by way of proving this he quotes the marginal inscription of the sheets of the first issue, which read in good *Italian* as follows: at left and right FRANCOBOLLI and the face value of the sheet; at the top VICE REALI POSTE EGIZIANE; at the bottom MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI. (Add to this, what Signor Bernardelli does not say, that the stamps were printed by Fratelli Pellas at Genoa, and that the Egyptian Postmaster-General at that time was an Italian named Muzzi, there can be no doubt of the language intended being Italian.) As to the inscription on the 1872 issue, which the French writer claims to be in *French* and Arabic, there can be no question as to the Arabic, but the other inscription is POSTE KHEDEVIE EGIZIANE which, as any one can see, is purely Italian. In the same way the circular official stamps in use about these years were inscribed on the earliest issue POSTE VICEREALI EGIZIANE, and on the next issue POSTE KHEDEVIE EGIZIANE. Not until after Egypt had entered the Postal Union

was French substituted for Italian on her stamps; the first stamps to show this were issued in December, 1878. Signor Bernardelli therefore makes out a good case for an Italian rather than a French period of influence in Egypt, at least as far as the stamps go. When Great Britain took charge of the country it was no doubt considered politic to make no change in the inscriptions of the stamps in order not to hurt French feelings, and the language thus remained French until quite recent years.

Filatelìa is our source of information regarding what it characterizes as a very good idea and which it quotes from *Commercio Filatelico Europeo* (which we have not received), this idea being no less than a stamp issue (Italian, of course) in commemoration of the great Latin poet, Virgil. Why, asks our esteemed contemporary in impassioned accents, if we issue stamps in commemoration of Dante, why not also in memory of the greatest Latin poet, him whom Dante calls "my guide and my master"? Why, if we have *Propaganda Fide* and St. Francis of Assisi commemoratives, why not also in memory of Virgil, who, while a pagan, was nevertheless so close to the Christian faith that some have thought to find in his verses, however darkly, references to the advent of our Savior? If one commemorates the great persons of all countries by stamps, Virgil, the seer of Latinity, whose name is known all over the globe, will not shine in any lesser light beside all the other immortals. "And," concludes our valued colleague in a fine burst of oratory, "the Virgilian stamps scattered all over the world will serve to remind the multitudes who see them that where there is Art, where there is Poetry, where there is Faith, where there is Glory, where there is the choice of all Science, *there is Italy!*"

We admit that Italy has good reason to be proud of her sons, and that no other race has made as deep an impression on humanity as has the Roman race. Likewise we bow with reverence to the memory of the immortal poet who sang of the origin of that great race. But from the standpoint of the philatelist we admit that we shudder at the prospect of every country beginning to commemorate all the great names of its literature, its arts, its sciences, beginning, say, three thousand years ago with Homer, by stamp issues. Our albums will soon come like the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in twenty-four volumes, and commemorative stamps will soon be so common as to defeat their own object. Let us therefore hope that the Italian postal authorities may consider twice before falling in with this "very good idea."

Tell our advertisers that you read it in THE SOUTHERN.

A Free Trip to the Great New York Exhibition.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips, of New York, who has always been a member interested in the welfare and progress of the American Philatelic Society, offers a round-trip railway fare and fifty dollars spending money from any point in the United States or Canada for a visit to the 1926 A. P. S. Convention and the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York October next, to any member of the Society except officers. Members of the Recruiting Committee not to be considered as officers in this competition.

DETAILS.

This award to go to the member, collector, dealer or Branch Society proposing the largest number of new members from January 1st to October 1st, 1926, providing such member shall obtain at least twenty-five new members.

Should the winner be unable to attend on account of illness, or his or her residence be in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or vicinity, the award will be \$100.00 cash, at his or her option.

Branch Societies may enter this contest, providing the applications are proposed by a Branch regularly signed by its President or Secretary as such. If the award is made to a Branch, such Branch may elect a delegate to attend the Exhibition and Convention.

A. H. WILHELM, *President*,

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

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Just as a matter of civic pride—send in a subscription for your municipal Library. Place *THE SOUTHERN* where everybody may read it. In this way you spread the interest in Philately.

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Attention, Precancel Collectors!

Precancel fans cannot afford to be without Adolf Gunesch's *Windy City Precancel News*. See his ad.

An advertisement in *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* will be read by more collectors in the Southern States than if placed in any other medium.

If you have a stock of stamps that collectors want—advertise it.

Confederate Hand-Stamped Provisionals.

Collectors of Confederate Hand-Stamped Provisional Envelopes will be interested in the three items, recently discovered, and which appear to possess as much claim to recognition as the Augusta, Ga., the Canton, Miss., the Emory, Va., the Greenville, Ala., the Jackson, Miss., and the Milledgeville, Ga. I fail to see a distinction, which would make a difference.

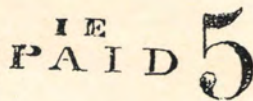
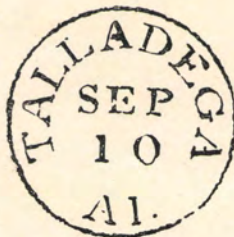
The Autaugaville, *Georgia*, was prepared with two brass hand-stamps, such as were on hand in most post-offices before and during the Civil War. The envelope is deep orange, machine-made, commercial size. The "Paid 5" is hand-stamped in black. Dated cancellation, black.



The West Point, Miss., appears to be cut on cork, and hand-stamped in black. The envelope is cream colored, machine-made, commercial size. The dated cancellation is in black.

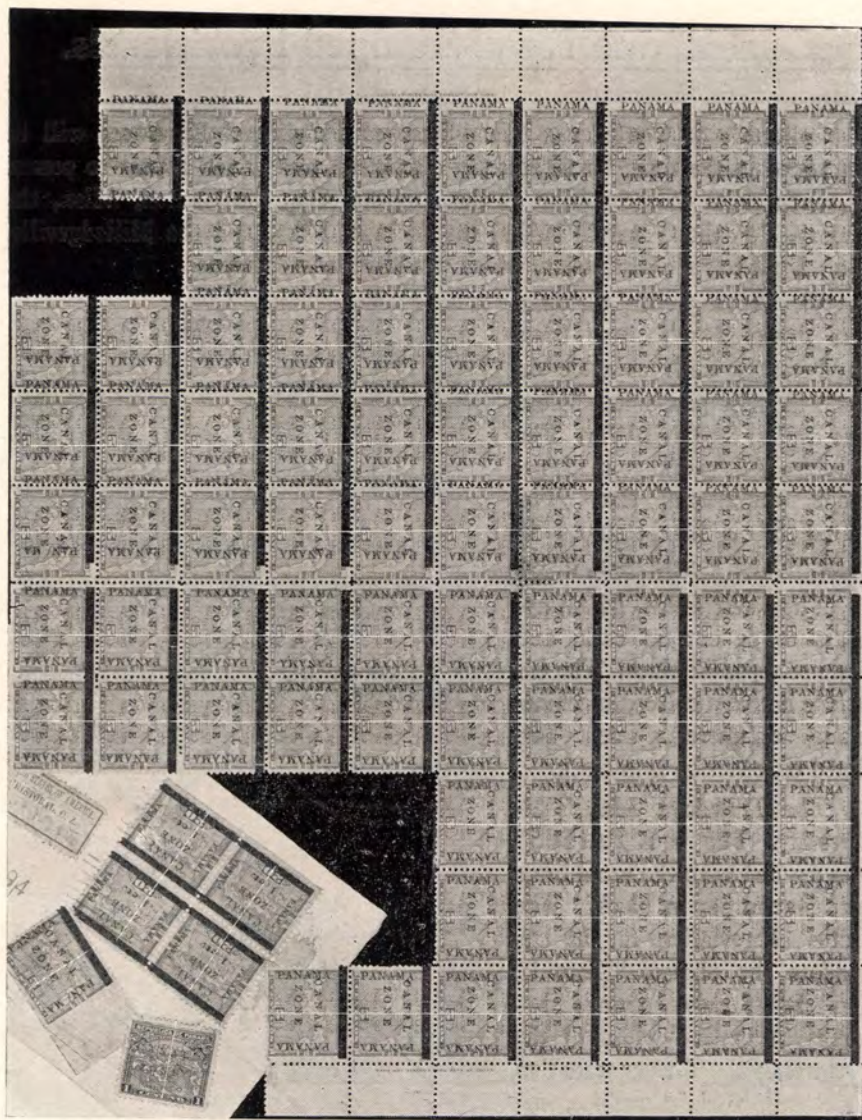


The Talladega, Ala., is interesting. The "I E PAID 5" was applied with the usual brass hand-stamps, in black. The Latin abbreviation for *id est*, renders the phrase, "That is, Paid 5." Surely, an unusual—almost pedantic—whim of the postmaster's. The cancellation appears in black. Envelope, machine-made, commercial size.



These envelopes are from the collection of Mr. Robert S. Nelson, of Selma, Ala.

If anything unusual in Confederates turns up, write the Editor about it. It will interest other collectors, too, when told in *THE SOUTHERN*.



Nelson's Rare Canal Zone Surcharges.

Robert Sidney Nelson's philatelic peregrinations are not confined to the States of the erstwhile Confederacy—not by any means. If the "Old Stamp Hunter" of Selma happens to hear of anything doing anywhere from Azer-

baijan to Zambesia, no need to send him a special invitation—he's apt to receive you at the depot. His luck is proverbial.

The stamps of the Canal Zone have a strong hold on American collectors—naturally. The various types of surcharges, beginning in 1904, with their wide range of errors and corrections in the type-set forms—wrong-fonts, missing accents, broken letters (all this happened before Prohibition set in)—invite the student and the plater to an inexpensive, fertile field.

And Nelson got into that field—early, as usual. He let go both barrels, and brought down something.

About fifteen years ago, that able student and author, Dr. William Evans, of Norfolk, Va., contributed to *The Stamp Journal* an exhaustive study of "The Stamps of the Canal Zone." At that time, Mr. Nelson submitted his find to this authority.

With the permission of the Doctor, I am quoting his findings, accompanied by an illustration of this remarkable sheet.

THE 5c BLUE OF THE THIRD SERIES
RECEIVED THE FOURTH SETTING
OF THE CANAL ZONE SURCHARGE
—ITS EXTREME RARITY.

THIRD SERIES; 5c BLUE; 5TH PRINTING

There has recently come to my knowledge indisputable evidence that this value received the fourth setting of the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge. This evidence is in the form of a photograph of eighty-four stamps of a sheet, and it fortunately contains all of the stamps upon which the errors fall. It was furnished me by Mr. R. S. Nelson, of Birmingham, Ala., who is the lucky owner. Before he discovered its extreme rarity he had removed sixteen of the stamps and disposed of them.

This sheet was purchased by Mr. Nelson from the postmaster at Paraiso, and

reached him on April 16, 1906. So far as known, this is an unique sheet. The printing of this value with this setting of the surcharge must have been a small one, and it is probable that it was made to use up a few sheets which had remained on hand after some of the other printings.

The "PANAMA" surcharge contains no errors, but on the ninety-fifth stamp the second "A" is so badly broken that only the first stroke shows. As the one hundredth stamp has been removed from the sheet it cannot be stated whether or not the same break occurred upon that stamp also.

Reference list:

- 5c blue and bright carmine.
- a.—"Z" broken (32).
- b.—"E" broken (33).
- c.—"L" broken (42).
- d.—"N" broken (65).
- e.—"ZONE" antique type.
- f.—"CANAL" antique type.

But one addition needs be made to Dr. Evans' remarks: The 100th stamp exists on a letter addressed to Mr. Nelson, and it is here illustrated. This material is still in Mr. Nelson's collection.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST reaches every collector of note in the Southern States. It is the recognized medium for your message to Philately of this section.

Novelties from Abroad.

CHARITY STAMPS FOR AID OF THE IMPOVERISHED AGED IN GERMANY.



We have received from our correspondent in Germany, Mr. Karl Dietz, the set of three Charity stamps, issued for the benefit of the impoverished aged. The franking values are 5, 10 and 20 Pfgs., and they are sold at double face—one-half going to the cause. The sale of these stamps closed on January 15th.

Printed in three colors, with a faint background of vertical lines in buff, they present an unusually attractive appearance.

- 5 Pfgs. Arms of Prussia: deep green, orange, and black.
- 10 Pfgs. Arms of Bavaria: red, orange, and light blue.
- 20 Pfgs. Arms of Saxony: deep blue, orange, green, and black.

NEW SURCHARGES ON TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.



Our correspondent in Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum, S. India, Mr. E. B. Aiyar, has sent us copies of the recently issued surcharges for these Indian States, which we illustrate.

- TRAVANCORE: "On S S" on 7 chukrams red-violet, in black
- "On S S" on 14 chukrams, orange, in black.

COCHIN: "10 (Ten pies)" on 9 pies carmine-rose, surcharged "on C C S," in black.

Keep the Editor posted on New Issues. Send well-centered copies of the novelties, with statement of cost.

Riddell's New Orleans "Stamp Money."

There is a marked trend in the direction of collecting everything pertaining to the postal affairs of the Confederate States. Postmasters' Orders, Department Circulars, and other similar material, is treasured. How many of our readers have seen Confederate "Stamp Money"?

Interesting relics, closely akin to the New Orleans Locals, are the three denominations of "Stamp Money," issued by the ingenious postmaster of New Orleans, Mr. J. L. Riddell, and reproduced from a photograph of the cards at one time in the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J.

With this clever innovation, Riddell at once solved the problem of "making change." They are a bit of philatelic history, and should find place in a collection of Confederate Provisionals.

This Stamp Money was type-printed, and, to guard against counterfeiting, Postmaster Riddell impressed his name across the face of each card with an embossing device. The large figures of value were printed by a separate impression, in different color.



Write to the Editor, and tell him just what line of collecting interests you most.

Confederates at Auction.

Mr. H. M. Konwiser, of New York, reports the following prices, realized on Confederates, at recent New York auctions:

Sale of J. M. Bartels Co., New York, January 21-23, 1926:

CONFEDERATE STATES ON COVERS.

1861, Hand-stamps, Anderson C. H., S. C., circular hand-stamp with inserted Paid and "5" in place of date, also regular postmark, Oct. 2, 1861, undoubtedly a regular provisional, on pink envelope	\$ 27.00
— Ashboro, N. C., "10" in circle and Paid, Mar. 22, blue on dark manila	6.50
— Canton, Miss., "10" in circle, on greenish, dated June 27	5.60
— Carolina City, N. C., "5c. Paid," two neat envelopes, date Nov. 26 and Dec. 9, one dark manila and the other buff	10.50
— Clarksville, Tenn., 5c. bluish on amber, dated Nov. 25, 1861, another with same large "5" on orange, but no postmark, addressed in same handwriting	5.10
— Large "10" in blue and red postmark with date Sept. 4, 1861, the cover stained at L	5.25
— Culloden, Ga., Paid 10 and postmark Jan. 10, '62 on manila, cover very fine	7.25
— Kosciusko, Miss., "5" in circle, on blue envelope, Jun. 17, very fine	4.75
— Mobile, Paid 5 in rectangle, June 2, 1861, condition good	5.25
— Monterey, Va., "5" in circle on amber, Aug. 14, very good	4.25
— Sparta, Ga., "Paid 10" in circle, red on white, fine	8.25
— Talbotton, Ga., "10" and Paid, all including town name in one circle, also hand-stamp with date Nov. '61, on amber, very fine	12.00
— Autograph of Alexander Stevens, M. C., who was later Vice-President of the Confederate States, used as a frank when he was a member of Congress, cover plainly postmarked Washington, D. C., Free, Jan. 1	4.50
1861, 5c. green, good copy on small cover, canc. Camden, Ark. (200) (\$4.00)	4.50
— 5c. very dark shade, which shows shift along top of "Five" and "G" of "Postage," also elsewhere, used at Clinton, La. (\$4.00)	8.70
— 10c. dark blue, unusually fine dark shade, large margins, grid canc., and postmark Washington, Texas, very attractive (201) (\$6.00)	16.00
— 10c. light blue, very fine looking copy with sheet margin at B, stamp has slight crease across corner before using, but this is unnoticeable, appearance superb, blue canc. Dublin, Va. (\$6.00)	13.75
1862, 10c. rose, very large margins, but <i>part of stamp torn off</i> and replaced, indistinct canc. Gordonsville, Va.	16.75
— 10c. rose, very good copy, but gum stained, on patriotic cover with flag and six-line verse in black, Richmond, Va., May 18, '62	8.50
— 5c. blue, London print, canc. twice in double circle Southern Express Co., Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 15, with it goes another cover with same postmark in red, but no stamp, very scarce (205)	55.50
— 5c. London print, pair, one stamp variety "Gents," fine (205)	4.75
1863, Ten Cents, deep shade, superb copy with splendid margins, canc. in block letters, Richmond, May 8, 1863 (208) (\$27.50)	43.00

CONFEDERATE STATES OFF COVER.

1861, New Orleans, 5c. brown, very fine, unused (106) (\$15.00)	\$ 11.75
1861, 5c. green, horiz. strip of three, from Pl. I, No. 18-20, first stamp has slight nick, others superb, o. g. (200) (\$30.00)	46.50
— 10c. light blue, showing peculiarities of defective transfer on right cheek of Madison, fine copy with very good margins, an item for a specialist, used (201) (\$6.00)	10.25

1861, 5c. green, fine bright copy, used (200) (\$4.00)	5.25
1862, 5c. dark blue, fine copy, Charleston, S. C. (203) (\$4.00)	6.00
— 10c. blue, full original sheet of 200, printed by Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va., Pl. 2, o. g., very fine (210) (\$30.00)	11.25
1863, 20c. yellow green, mint block of fifty, from the Worthington Collection. The 35th stamp is the strong shift in the numeral "20," splendid piece (212a) (\$42.50)	55.00

Sale of Vahan Mozian, New York, December 7, 1925:

CONFEDS

1862, 10c. rose (204) on original cover, very fine cancellation (\$15.00)	\$ 26.00
— 5c. blue (205, 206) both horizontal pairs on the original covers, fine, (\$2.20)	3.50
— 5c. blue perforated (205b) horizontal pair on the original cover	5.75
1863, 10c. blue (208), fine copy on the original cover, tied by the cancellation, very scarce (\$27.50)	30.00
— 10c. blue (211d), fine block of four unused, perforated, scarce	7.50

Welcome Visitors.

The Editor enjoyed the visit of Dr. Jas. Lewis Howe, of Lexington, Va. In earlier years Dr. Howe was quite active in collecting data pertaining to Confederate stamps.

Mr. S. J. Friedman, of Grafton, W. Va., an enthusiastic collector of U. S., Mexico, and British Colonies, visited our Museum of the Graphic Arts, had his inspiration batteries charged, and may take up Confederates.

Good One on Frank Brown.

The Editor of *The Stamp Hunter*, W. W. MacLaren, tells an anecdote on Frank P. Brown, of Boston, which, as he truly says, "is too good to keep." I may be pardoned for repeating the story:

In a small collection, made many years ago, sent me a few days ago, I found many letters, papers, etc., between the pages.

I noticed an envelope from my friend Frank P. Brown, of Boston, Mass., with the letter inside. Curious to see what was on Frank's mind, I read it, and it's too good to keep to myself: "I enclose the mint 3c. Vermilion ordered. You might have enclosed return postage since you can readily see that my profit cannot be large on a 3c. stamp for 5c. when I must spend 2c. to send it."

As I had not noticed this stamp in the collection, I shook the envelope, and out fell a perfect, well-centered, mint 3c. Vermilion.

Frank, if you have any more to sell at a nickel apiece, let me know how many, and I will gladly pay return postage.

Send in your perplexing philatelic problems—the Editor of the Query Column may be able to solve them.

Prices Some Good U. S. Brought at Auction.

Our readers will be interested in the prices brought by some of the better things in United States, in the J. M. Bartels Co. sale, held in New York, January 21-23, 1926:

ON ORIGINAL COVERS

1851, 3c., very fair lot of 16, incl. canc. such as Crosswicks, N. Y., Macon, Ga., Columbia, S. C., Fredericksburg, Va.	21.50
— 1c., Type IIIa, from Pl. 4, 4th or 8th row, a superb copy on neat cover, nicely canc. Hastings, M. T. with date Feb. 14, 1859, worth fully \$25.00. S (\$18.00)	23.50
— 3c., with very large circular hand-stamped canc. over two inches wide, date in manuscript, inscription Franklin & — — Factories— Upson Co., Geo. A puzzler	8.75
— 12c., a very fine pair on cover to England, re-directed to Paris with two British stamps, then returned to U. S., a very attractive piece (51; G. B. 20, 27) (\$15.95)	27.00
— 30c., on very neat cover to France, size of cover $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$, red grid canc., Washington, New York and French postmarks, a wonderfully fine and attractive piece, the gem of the sale (53) S (\$100.00)	90.50
1869, 10c., very fine copy, nicely postmark N. York Steamship, also on the cover St. Thomas, 14 Apr., 1870, exceptional piece, listing as a cover \$12.50, the steamship canc. (\$8.50) (116)	17.80
— 10c., a duplicate of last, very bright shade, not quite so well centered, from Kingston, Jamaica to New York, postmarks as last (116)	15.00

OFF COVER

1847, 5c. dark brown, very fine copy with red town canc. Burlington, Vt. and date (28a) S (\$9.00)	\$ 23.50
1857, 12c., very fine pair; from plate I, with brown canc. (51) (\$10.00)	16.75
1861, 5c. buff, town canc. Wilmington and year date, Jan. 6, 1862, perfs. touch slightly at T and R, fine copy (67) (\$25.00)	25.50
1873, 15c. canc. Supplementary Mail, well centered, very fine, S (\$10.00)	9.50
1879, 5c., full canc. Supplementary, fairly distinct, very fine, S (\$4.00)	4.10
1882, 10c. strip of three, canc. twice Supplementary (209)	10.50
— 10c. black brown, pair, deep shade, full canc. N. Y. Supplementary (209b)	14.50
1898, 1c.-\$2.00, all hand-stamped "Specimen," o. g., very fine (285-93)	11.25
1902-3, 1c.-\$5.00, set of 15, all hand-stamped "Specimen," mostly without gum, otherwise fine set (300-13, 19)	13.50
— Coil Stamp, 1c. pair, perf. 12 horiz., T stamp has slight tear, touching design at R, otherwise very fine and rare (316)	18.00
— 5c. pair, perf. horiz., perfection (317) (\$35.00)	40.50
1903, 2c. shield, perf. 12 horiz., vertical pair, very rare (321)	42.00
— 2c., perf. 12 vertical, very fine copy (322) (\$12.50)	7.50
— 2c., as last, pair, perfection (322) (\$25.00)	21.50

BLOCKS OF FOUR.

1861, 3c., block of four, deep shade, well centered and fine despite two unnoticeable tears (65) (\$5.00)	3.30
1879, 2c. vermilion, very fine, mint (183) S (\$3.00)	3.70
— 15c. orange, light shade, perfectly centered, mint (189) S (\$8.00)	8.30
1882, 3c. bluish green, very fine, mint (204) S (\$3.00)	3.50
1883, 4c. green, very fine, o. g. (211) S (\$10.00)	8.50
1894, 15c., fine block of four (259)	4.10
— \$1.00, perfectly centered, o. g., very fine (276) S (\$40.00)	30.50

Queries and Answers

Address all Queries to THE EDITOR.

N. T. D.—Your Confederate Five Cents (Scott's No. 206) is surely printed on both sides. It is not an "offset," as you have been told. An "offset" would show the design reversed on the back. When freshly printed sheets are "stacked" (one on top the other), instead of being spread out singly, to dry, the "wet" ink on the lower sheet has a tendency to "give off" of its color to the blank back of the sheet on top, especially under the pressure of accumulating weight, as the printing goes on, and the pile grows higher. This is called "off-setting." It is a phase of carelessness. But the sheet of which your specimen is a part was actually printed twice—once on either side. Hold your stamp to the light: you will note that the frames do not "register"—match up. "Offsets" generally register. It is an interesting, fine piece.

T. G.—Your variety ½-Grana Sicily ("Bomba") with small white "flag" on the "A" of "Posta" is known as Type II. It appears twenty-two times on the pane of 100 (4x25). Two printings were made—the first in Naples, the last in Palermo.

L. M.—The watermark looks "suspicious." I would suggest that you lay the stamp between two clean white blotters, and pass a heated iron over it (the blotter). If the "watermark" transfers to the blotter, it was a grease-mark. Watermarks are faked with paraffine.

Miss L.—The complete watermark in your sheet of Sonoras is "Peerless Mills." This paper was carried by the firm of A. Price, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Size of full sheet 17x22 inches, 16 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Confed.—The anecdote about Postmaster-General Reagan appears in "The Diary of a Rebel War Department Clerk."

S. C.—Thanks for submitting the cover. A Confederate *sewed* to the envelope with thread is certainly unique. I do not doubt its authenticity.

Balto.—Your Baltimore "One Sent" has been "made to order" A strong glass will show you erasure and pen-work on what was originally a "C" in "Cent." Tell him to "put it back where it was."

D. B.—Have the party in question send you the Confederate "rarities," keep the postmarked envelope and letter, have two or three witnesses to the transaction at your end, and then send me the entire material to be laid before the Inspector.

J. P. J.—I cannot state positively whether your set of Bolivia 1894 (Scott's 40-46) unused, thick paper, dull colors, is "genuine" or reprint. You may draw your own conclusions from the following story of this series:

The original order was executed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, and the printing done in *bright* colors on *thin* paper. Occasionally a watermark "10" or "11" is noted. Another printing, not authorized, was done in Paris, by the firm of A. Chassepot, on *thick* paper, and in *dull* colors. Your Scott Catalog tells you that some of these Paris thick-paper stamps were substituted for the London thin-paper (genuine), and "got through" to Bolivar, the capital of Bolivia, where, it is said, some few were officially used.

In 1897 a reprinting is said to have been made. I know of no guide by which this product can be distinguished from the Paris printing. Collectors have agreed that when a stamp on this *heavy* paper, *dull color* printing, is found *genuinely* cancelled in Bolivia, it is alright.

The Paris printings on thick paper were cancelled to order in that city and sold in quantities to dealers and collectors.

U. S. "Imperforates"

	Net
1902, 1c. green, mint superb (No. 314)	\$.18
1903, 2c. carmine, mint superb (No. 320) . . . . .	.12
1908, 1c. green, mint superb (No. 343) . . . . .	.04
—, 2c. carmine, mint superb (No. 344) . . . . .	.08
—, 3c. deep violet, mint superb (No. 345) . . . . .	.20
—, 4c. brown, mint superb (No. 346) . . . . .	.20
1909, 2c. "Lincoln," mint superb (No. 368) . . . . .	.10
—, 2c. "Alaska-Yukon," mint superb (No. 371) . . . . .	.10
—, 2c. "Hudson Fulton," mint superb (No. 373) . . . . .	.12
1910, 1c. green, mint superb (No. 383) . . . . .	.03
—, 2c. carmine, mint superb (No. 384) . . . . .	.07
1912, 1c. green, mint superb (No. 408) . . . . .	.04
—, 2c. carmine, mint superb (No. 409) . . . . .	.06

PAIRS OR BLOCKS of any above at same rate.

Have also all "center-line," "arrow" and "Plate No." blocks. Price on request.

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—, —, 50c. Foreign Exchange, fine30
—, —, 50c. Lease, fine25
—, —, \$1.00 Probate of Will, fine85
—, —, \$2.00 Probate of Will, fine	1.00
—, —, \$25.00 Mortgage, fine	3.50
1898, Doc., 80c., No. 4036, fine . . . . .	.15
—, —, \$10.00, No. 4040, fine . . . . .	.30
—, —, \$500.00, No. 4044, fine	50.00
1900, —, \$5.00 gray, No. 4051, fine . . . . .	.20
1914-15, —, 3c. (S. L. wmk.), No. 4078, fine . . . . .	.50
—, —, \$30.00, No. 4105, fine	3.50
1914, <i>Proprietary</i> , ½, 1, 1½, and 3c., scarce values, fine . . . . .	.50
1914, <i>Wines</i> , ¼c. to \$2.00 complete (4155 to 4169), fine	2.00
1916, —, 1c. to \$9.60 complete (4195 to 4218), fine	10.00
1918, Future Delivery, \$20.00 mint, fine, rare	27.50
—, —, \$50.00 (No. 4284), uncut, fine	8.50
—, —, \$60.00 (No. 4285), uncut, fine	15.00
—, —, \$1,000.00 (No. 4288), uncut, fine	18.50
1919, <i>Proprietary</i> , 1c. to 40c. complete (4365 to 4373), fine	2.60
1919, <i>Narcotic</i> , 25c., No. 4397, very scarce, fine	2.50
—, —, \$1.00, No. 4399, very scarce, fine	2.50
—, <i>Cigtte Tubes</i> , 1c., No. 4411, fine25

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2c pair, fine, o. g.25
Imperf. Lincoln, Hudson-Fulton and Alaska-Yukon:		
Pairs, o. g., fine15
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\$5.00 Scott's No. 480		1.00
\$5.00 Scott's No. 524		2.25
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2c Scott's 539b, pair, fine, o. g. . .		1.50
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2c Scott's No. 1, used, fine		8.50
5c Scott's No. 2, used, fine		2.50
10c Scott's No. 3 unused, fine . . .		2.50
1c Scott's No. 4 on U. S., fine, o. g.		.60
2c Scott's No. 5 on U. S., fine, o. g.		.65
5c Scott's No. 6 on U. S., fine, o. g.		1.75
8c Scott's No. 7 on U. S., fine, o. g.		2.25
2c Scott's No. 10b, inverted, rare, o. g.		15.00
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12c Scott's No. 52, o. g.25
15c Scott's No. 53, o. g.25
24c Scott's No. 54, o. g.45
50c Scott's No. 55, o. g.		2.00
\$1.00 Scott's No. 56, o. g.		4.00
1c Scott's No. 67b, blk. 9, 1c Zone, inverted, o. g.		50.00
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Scott's No. 109, 2c due, o. g.35
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1 peso black, Scott's No. 252, rare, o. g.		5.00
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5c unused45	\$1.00 unused 8.00
6c unused	3.00	

The above stamps are all fine property, and in many cases they are very much underpriced. This list includes only a very small portion of my stock. If you do not see what you want, ask for it. The chances are I can supply same.

Foreign Department.

Gibraltar 8/- script, watermark, block of 4		\$200.00
These were sent to my new issue subscribers for \$2.40. Write for my prospectus.		
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Censored out of existence and now wanted by all.		
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133 4d on yellow40
138 4d red and black35
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3/-		1.75
1/- script watermark		4.00
British Honduras 25c new design, old wmk.		
		1.00
Canada Coils in pairs:		
104c \$.25	104c \$.12	
105a12	105b12	
105c15	112b15	
112c15	113a04	
114a07	114b07	
119a10		
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Indo China No. 109 12c with double head, additional 11c value imprint—only one sheet. Write for price.		
19th Century.		
Spain, early pairs and rarities.		
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No. 10, nice vertical pair		50.00
Nice used copy		15.00
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No. 18, cut into at bottom, other- wise fine		110.00
No. 21, nice used copy		85.00
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No. 20, nice horizontal pair		15.00
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No. 1 pairs, used . . . \$15.00 and \$17.50		
No. 1 blocks of 4, used	30.00 and 35.00	
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Complete sheets of 30:		
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It will pay you to get acquainted with my Foreign Department.		

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The following of my well-known books by countries have been remounted lately and new purchases added. Any of these, or selections of other countries, will be sent on approval with pleasure to readers of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* known to me or to other collectors furnishing the usual reference.

St. Vincent	Nicaragua
Malta	Austria
Porto Rico	Gibraltar
Samoa	Argentine Republic
Philippine Islands	Seychelles
Dominica	Hayti
Puerto Principe	Antigua
German States	Sierra Leone
Barbados	France
Netherlands	St. Helena
Lagos	British East Africa

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Stamps are priced net and average around 1/2 cat.

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VOL. II.

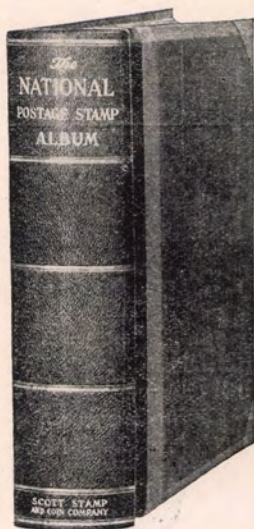
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AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. II.

MARCH, 1926

No. 5

Editorial

Two More "Specials" Planned.

The signal success attending our February "Special"—and the best evidence of that is found in the steady flow of incoming subscriptions—has led us to decide on two more "Special" numbers of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*—one in May, devoted to the younger collectors; the other in October, dedicated to the Great Exhibition in New York. Both numbers will be given the wide circulation of our February "Special," which, we are informed, was far in excess, in number, of any stamp magazine ever mailed in America. If a collector, the world over, whose name and address we have been able to find, failed to receive that number, it is because the mails cannot reach him.

I've been hinged to all sorts of "nicknames"—friendly and otherwise—from the school-days' "Sorrel-Top" and "Dutch" to later "Typo" and "Lieutenant" and the intimate "Jack" of my cronies. Throughout the transferring, I managed to peel without thin spots. But now comes "Toasty"—a man born in my town, too—and sticks on another one. And it's "Moses"—M-o-s-e-s!

Now somebody call me "Ignaz," and there'll be rough-house.

Lack of space precludes the printing of even brief extracts from the many letters received, bringing to us kindly expressions of appreciation and encouragement—"long-distance handshakes"—firm and full of friendship—on the occasion of our February "Special." To all—*Thank you!*

Criticising the New Capes.

The British philatelic press is unsparing in its criticism of the South African authorities for issuing the new Four Pence in imitation of the famous old Triangular Capes—all of which makes strange reading to us in “the States.” The Colony appears to have committed an unpardonable sin.

What’s all the excitement about? Anybody defiled a sanctuary? Is the bi-lingual inscription—or the absence of separating holes between the stamps—the occasion for this denunciatory diatribe?

Surely the great mass of general collectors does not share such sentiments. Three old collectors in this city alone—and I am one of ’em—have been won back to Capes by this very stamp!

I go further—if the work had been entrusted to one of the old firms who produced the Capes—if four values, instead of one, had been engraved on steel, and printed in the colors of their prototypes, the historic trek to Kimberly and the Rand would have looked like the tail-end of a temperance parade in Würzburg, compared to the multitudes seeking access to every stamp-window in South Africa. Dollars to doughnuts, I’m right.

“Experts.”

I am always mildly amused when I run across stamp “Experts”—those of the self-appointed kind. There are no all-round experts in our field. It is a life-work to study thoroughly the stamps of one country.

Years of collecting, seeing quantities, examining detail, and discovering counterfeits, does, sometimes, endow men with that strange “sixth sense” of intuition—that inexplicable, primitive, warning signal—“be careful, something wrong!” Nine times out of ten, we are justified in “following the ‘hunch.’” But that “tenth” failure proves that we are not infallible.

Stamps are printed. One or the other of the processes of the graphic arts is employed in their production. How many “experts” understand thoroughly the principles of these processes?

For more than forty years I have studied the various methods of the graphic arts—practiced them daily in my chosen calling—tried to find the “why” of every unusual thing—thought, reasoned, experimented, as does the searcher after Truth—still encountering problems that I cannot explain—always trying, seeking for the solution—never satisfied until I know, and can prove my solution from every angle. And still, after all the years, I realize more and more that I am not infallible—not an “Expert.” Who is?

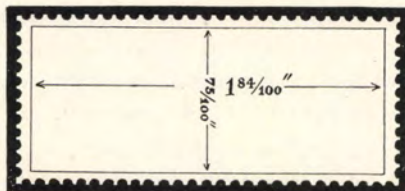
The New 10 Cents Air-Mail Stamps.

In announcing the issue—on February 13th—of the new 10 Cents Air-Mail stamp, Postmaster-General New supplies the press with the following detailed description:

The stamp is a horizontal rectangle $75/100$ by $1\ 84/100$ inches in size and is printed in blue ink. The central design represents a map of the United States, showing some of the rivers and mountain ranges. On each side is an airplane in flight, one traveling east and the other west. Across the top of the stamp in white Roman letters are the words "United States Postage," with the words "Air Mail" directly beneath. At the bottom of the stamp in shaded letters is the word "Cents" and in both lower corners are the white numerals "10." Ornamental plastic brackets appear at each side of the stamp.

The new air mail stamp will first be placed on sale at the postoffices at Detroit and Dearborn, Mich., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, and Washington, D. C. It will also be on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Postoffice Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

To realize the vision, you separate yourself from ten cents, or turn to the illustrated New Issues page in any foreign philatelic paper. As far as we can go, under the law, is to illustrate the perforations.



My Sanctum Sanctum—the Graphic Arts Museum of our Printery—has come to be the *rendezvous* of local collectors, one of the most welcome among them being Lt.-Col. F. V. S. Chamberlain, whose store of stamp and other lore is literally inexhaustible.

Others, too, on their migratory flight to southern Golcondas, rest their wings awhile with us in Richmond, and count their shekels once more. They usually have two dollars less to invest in Florida when they leave—but then, their subscription to THE SOUTHERN assures them of some measure of pleasure and profit, at least.

Now, I suppose, they wish they had heeded my suggestion, to go slow in the matter of that Wilson stamp, since the necessity has arisen to create a new denomination for Col. House. Well, fractions are still available. Why not $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

Correspondence.

"The 'Triangular Capes' Come Back."

The Editor,

VERONA, N. J., *Feb. 25, 1926.*

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

SIR:

There are just two errors in your article with the above title, in the February number, that really ought to be corrected. Because I have lived in South Africa and am specializing in its stamps, I may, presumably, mention the corrections without impropriety.

You say "Once in the possession of the brave Boers, Britain now owns the Cape, leaving to the Burghers—the Hope." The facts are against you. From its settlement in 1685, until taken by Britain in 1812, the Cape was a Dutch colony, first ruled by the Dutch East India Company and then by the government of Holland. The brave Boers never were "in possession," though they constituted the whole white population of the Cape until a century ago—and they still form a majority in the Cape, despite the many who migrated northward to found the Orange Free State and Transvaal.

The Boers have far more than hope in these days. Ever since the Union of South Africa was formed, they have actually ruled the whole country, attaining under nominal British sovereignty, with as little actual control from Britain as Canada has, the old dream of the Transvaal for a national government under their own control. The first prime minister, General Botha; his successor, General Smuts; and the present one, General Hertzog; have all been men who fought on the Transvaal side during the Anglo-Boer war. Nominally, Britain "owns the Cape," but practically it is part of the free republic with a nominal king, called the Union of South Africa.

The two varieties of the new three-cornered stamp are interesting because one is worded in English and the other in Afrikaans—the variety of Dutch spoken by the Afrikanders, or Boers. The spelling of the inscription is different from that which would be found if Holland Dutch were used: Afrikaans is phonetically spelled. This use of Afrikaans instead of High Dutch is a sign of the power of the Boers in the South African government; for the earlier issues of that country had inscriptions in High Dutch on the same stamp with English inscriptions. Incidentally, the pronunciation of the inscription in Dutch is: "Pus'see'ul; fear penneess; Sate Ofrika.

STEPHEN G. RICH.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

J. T. PATERSON & CO., AUGUSTA, GA., LITHOGRAPHERS

It is a most remarkable fact that the name of a lithographing firm entrusted with a contract for the printing of one denomination of Confederate postage stamps remained unknown for fifty years after the occurrence. And the discovery cannot be credited to the research of any avowed student of these stamps. The evidence establishing this fact merely "turned up" unexpectedly.



A HALF-SHEET OF PATERSONS

In 1912 there came to light a sheet—to be precise, the portion of a sheet—of fifty blue Ten Cents stamps, in the Hoyer & Ludwig design, lithographed, and bearing a theretofore unknown imprint of

J. T. PATERSON & CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

The find was announced by Mr. John Klemann, of New York, and the story at once claimed the attention of collectors, and aroused intense interest among the students of Confederate stamps.

Who was J. T. Paterson, of Augusta, and when did he print stamps for the Confederacy?

In the half-dozen letters written in earlier years by General Reagan and H. St. George Offutt, in reply to inquiries, no mention whatever was made of Paterson, or the printing of stamps otherwheres than in Richmond and Columbia.

These *post-bellum* letters—supplemented by extracts from a few Reports of the Postmaster-General, war-time newspaper paragraphs, and the statements which appeared in my “Reminiscences of a Confederate Stamp Printer” (*The Virginia Philatelist*, 1898)—supplied the sole data upon which every writer on the stamps of the Confederacy had built up his theories and woven around them his story. Beyond this, few had ventured in serious research.

The news of this find, however, proved a strong incentive to students, and earnest efforts were made to learn more of its history.

Some years ago, Dr. James Lewis Howe, of Lexington, Va., formerly an enthusiastic student of the Lithographs, while visiting in Augusta, made extensive inquiries concerning Paterson and his war-time printing activities in that city. His investigations disclosed no trace of the man or of his work.

Taking up the task at this point, I addressed a letter to the Mayor of Augusta, setting forth the purpose of my inquiry, with the request that my communication be broadcast, particularly in veteran circles.

The action of the mayor was characteristic of Georgia courtesy. Not content with giving the matter wide publicity in the leading newspapers of Augusta, this gentleman made personal inquiry among the older citizens and veteran organizations. In the course of time, I received a communication from his secretary, expressing regret that these efforts had proved fruitless. No one recalled J. T. Paterson.

But the evidence of John Klemann's sheet, with its imprint, could not be ignored. Some one, still living, must recall the man and his connection with the printing of Confederate stamps.

Dick Hendrick had told me the names of his comrades—the apprentices at Hoyer & Ludwig's. Among the few still living was Mr. Louis Altschuh. Following this clue to Washington, I succeeded in locating our veteran lithographer, and, during the hours spent in the congenial atmosphere of his home, listened to the narrative of Paterson's stamp printing in Augusta.

Mr. Altschuh recalls Paterson residing in Richmond. A jeweler, and possessed of some means, he was a friend and patron of Ludwig's, whose establishment he frequently visited. We are not acquainted with the motives which induced him to embark upon an enterprise foreign to his profession, but it is not far amiss to say that he was attracted by the prospects of profit in the securing of government contracts.

Upon the completion of their contract with the Confederate government, and just before the critical time of the city's investment, Hoyer & Ludwig disposed of the greater part of their presses and material to Paterson, who at once removed the plant to Columbia, S. C., taking with him thirteen "apprentices"* of the old firm, five presses, and many stones. His lithography was located on Main street, next to the Market.

Arriving in South Carolina, some disagreement took place, and the men separated, finding employment with Evans & Cogswell, Keatinge & Ball, and Blanton Duncan—the latter two concerns having likewise come from Richmond—leaving Paterson with but a few experienced workmen—among them Mr. Louis Altschuh.



THE IMPRINT ON A NORTH CAROLINA NOTE

Paterson first engaged in the printing of money for the Confederate government. Incidentally, it might be mentioned, that this work consisted chiefly in lithographing notes of Hoyer & Ludwig's engraving—probably being furnished with transfers by that concern. The early imprints read "J. T. Paterson." Subsequently the title was changed to "J. T. Paterson & Co.," but we do not know the name of his associate.

*Mr. Altschuh recalls the following names: Fred Giese, Martin Altschuh, Frank G. Altschuh, Arthur Dabney, James Grant, James Lyle, Otto Carmen, Joseph Doerflinger, Charles Doerflinger, Frank Lafon, George Hall, and Julius Wildt.

Some time in 1863 Paterson removed part of the plant to Augusta, Ga., where Mr. Altschuh recalls printing blue ten-cent stamps. The Augusta branch was in operation for a short time only.

A lithographed Confederate States bond, in the collection of Mr. Callom B. Jones, Assistant United States Attorney, at Richmond; Confederate States \$5, \$10 and \$100 bills, all of 1862, bear the Paterson imprint as of Columbia, S. C.; while numerous State notes of Alabama and North Carolina, all of 1863 dating, show the imprint "J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga."

In view of this, and other similar evidence, we may reasonably conclude that Paterson conducted business in Columbia for at least five months, after his arrival, before moving to Augusta, and that into this South Carolina period falls his first stamp-printing.

I am convinced that Paterson Tens, with 1862 cancellations, were printed in Columbia, S. C.

The verbal statements of Mr. Altschuh, embodied in the foregoing narrative, are confirmed by his brother, Mr. Frank Altschuh, of Indianapolis, Ind., as well as by Mr. Hendrick—all one-time employees of Hoyer & Ludwig, and later of J. T. Paterson, both in Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga. In further evidence, Mr. Altschuh's affidavit is appended.

Washington, D. C. Dec. 13, 1918

*I certify to the fact that J. T. Paterson & Co
were located in Augusta, Ga. engaged in lithographic
work for the Confederate States Government and
that during the year 1863 I was employed by
the Co. at Augusta, Ga. as a lithographer in
connection with the printing of Confederate
States Postage Stamps.*

Louis P. Altschuh

This, then, dispels the mystery surrounding J. T. Paterson and his stay in Augusta, Ga., leaving us with the interesting question of *when* and *where* he printed the Ten Cents stamps.

We will first become acquainted with the Paterson product, and then take up its story.

The "Paterson Ten"—of which a typical specimen is here presented in enlarged reproduction—traces its origin to Ludwig's engraving on stone. Paterson made no alterations or additions, whatever, to the design.

In the make-up of his printing-stones, the working-out was from a single transfer. While he obtained his original from some Hoyer & Ludwig stone, he did not utilize any section of their arrangement of the panes—not even a pair. Whether this unit was a transfer impression from Ludwig's original engraving, or from the old secondary stone, or from one of the remaining printing-stones, we cannot know. One or the other stone may have been among the material purchased from Hoyer & Ludwig.



Every Paterson stamp shows the same characteristics—more or less pronounced—proof positive that every unit on his pane descended from a single parent transfer.

Faint traces of every pronounced distinguishing mark of a Paterson—save one—may be found on its Hoyer & Ludwig prototype, but not in the same uniform repetition.

I incline to the belief that Paterson selected a unit from one of Hoyer & Ludwig's *printing-stones* in the establishing of his original. On this "original" his artist, or transferrer, "worked up" certain weak sections before pulling the transfers from which he built up the pane. And in the making of these "repairs," as we may call them, there were established—involuntarily—the "marks" by which we now identify a Paterson print. We will take up these "marks" in the order of their importance.

THE EAR-MARKS OF A PATERSON

Students have found five more or less pronounced "marks" on the design of the Paterson stamp which distinguish it from a Hoyer & Ludwig print. But one of these is inherent—the origin of the other four may be traced to undeveloped "symptoms" on the Richmond design.

Following the indicators on the accompanying diagram, we will analyze these marks in the order of their importance.

a. A minute, arrow-shaped line added to the lower point of the upper left triangular panel. This is the recognized distinguishing mark of a Paterson. It occurs on every stamp in the pane. It does not appear on the Hoyer & Ludwig prints. Its origin is clearly traceable to a revision of the design by Paterson's transferrer, when he essayed to "touch up" the faulty print which served for his original.

b. A strong horizontal line joining the "N" of "Confederate" to the curved line of the panel. This mark occurs on several stamps in the Hoyer & Ludwig panes, though less pronounced. One of these served for the Paterson transfer, and the mark thickened, due to inking, or to pressure, and thus became permanent and pronounced on most of the Paterson prints.

c. The break in the line, immediately over the "T" of "State"—characteristic of the Hoyer & Ludwig stamps—appears closed in the Patersons. This minute open area filled in at the first transferring. Several units on Hoyer & Ludwig's rose panes show this line continuous—notably the inferior prints.

d. The "A" in "States," which in the Hoyer & Ludwig design had no cross-bar, appears to have been corrected. This, however, was not the case, since most of the Patersons show the old inverted V (Λ) of the parent design. These "Normal A" specimens are merely instances of filling-in.

e. Indications of an inner line following the curvature of the panel bearing the words "of America," some of the letters of which it joins. With but few exceptions, this mark is constant on the Paterson stamps, though the faintest trace of its origin may be found on several units on the Hoyer & Ludwig panes. The probable cause of this mark is of unusual interest. I believe the words *OF AMERICA* to be a re-entry, made at some time of the process by the transferrer. These faint lines—foreign to the design—"show up" the edges of the small patch of transfer paper used in the operation. They were cleaned out on most of the units on the Hoyer & Ludwig stones.



Where re-entry was probably inserted.

Beyond the "marks" described, there is little of outstanding difference, especially when compared with the later product of Hoyer & Ludwig's, though Paterson's lithographs are uniformly inferior in point of workmanship.

THE IMPRINT

The imprint of J. T. Paterson & Co., which appears on the lower margin of the sheet, centering under the 95th and 96th stamps, is the most interesting of all Confederate shop-marks, since it holds an unsolved mystery.

J. T. Paterson & Co. Augusta Ga

It will be noted that the lettering is out of alignment, and there are positive indications of an erasure. The name of some other city first appeared there. It was "Columbia, S. C."

The logical deduction, therefore, would appear to be that the first Paterson stone was laid down in Columbia, S. C., and the change in the imprint made upon his removal to Augusta, Ga.

The question naturally arises: Did Paterson print stamps while located in Columbia?

I believe he did, and that such an imprint will turn up at some time. The Augusta evidence lay hidden for fifty years.

Paterson left Richmond late in May or early in June, 1862. Arriving in Columbia, he installed his presses and proceeded to print Confederate money. His plant was equipped for lithography only. He neither practiced typography nor plate-printing.

Louis Altschuh's affidavit attests to stamp-printing in 1863—fully six months later.

Hoyer & Ludwig made their last delivery of stamps on or before June 1st, 1862. The sale of part of their plant to Paterson occurred about the same time.

Among the Confederate Postoffice Records* in the Library of Congress an interesting telegram is preserved, which would seem to confirm the foregoing statements, and bear out the fact that the Postmaster-General retained and exercised a certain control over the plants engaged in government work, and the movements of their male employees.

MESS. PATTERSON & CO.,

Columbia, S. C.

Richmond, June 9, 1862.

I am compelled to have a printer here to print postage stamps—the Dept. is entirely without any. Mr. Altschuch is here and is willing to stay. You can keep P. Armandt, and I will retain Altschuch. If the Gov't is moved from here you can then have Altschuch again. Are you willing?

[Signed] JOHN H. REAGAN,
P. M. General.

*Confederate Post-office Records, Vol. II, page 446.

It is probable that, upon receipt of this telegram, Paterson offered to print stamps. The Department, pressed for greater quantities of the ten-cent denomination, to meet the new rate effective July 1st, found itself compelled to place an order with Paterson.

The "Mr. Altschuch" referred to, is the elder brother of Louis—Frank Altschuh, who remained with Hoyer & Ludwig for some time after the division of the plant. His statements will appear later.

Paterson's Augusta product consisted of single-pane, 100-unit sheets, with wide margins on both sides. Several complete sheets exist in the collections of prominent Americans.

The shades vary from dark to a very light blue. We may account for this reverting to the original color by the fact that the rate-change—then about to take effect—abolished the blue Fives, leaving that color (of which there appears to have been a sufficient supply on hand) non-conflicting. It is further probable that Paterson had no sufficient supply of red color pigment.

The number of stones made up cannot, as yet, be definitely stated. No such records were kept by lithographers. Certain it is, however, that more than one stone was in service.

The paper is wove, quite uniform in thickness and texture.

Paterson's printing extended over a period of at least six months—into 1863.

It is literally impossible to attempt a chronicle of Varieties of the Paterson Tens. Due to long-used stones, inferior ink, and careless workmanship, the sweeping assertion might be made that every sheet contained a hundred minor varieties.

Paterson was not a practical lithographer—nor did a postage stamp originate in his plant. His was but the securing of a contract, and the printing of another's designing. His imprint alone—as that of Hoyer—serves to perpetuate his name. But since there is no engraver to whom we might attribute a distinctive product, we must refer to the Augusta printings as "Patersons."

Paterson was at one time associated with two Richmond lithographers, and conducted business under the firm name of Paterson, Giese & Altschuh.

(To be continued.)

Our readers will confer a favor if, in writing to our advertisers, they will mention THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

An Appeal to the South.

HERMAN TOASPERN ("*Toasty*")

While THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is a national as well as an international affair, I am writing this article as though the Southern part of the name was just as it sounds and reads: for Southerners.

The genial and learned editor of this paper is well known in his professional field in Richmond. There was a time when I was well known in the town, for that's where I was born. I know it from one end to the other, its historic spots, its beauty spots, and its pre-war high spots. There isn't a spot in the whole of the Old South I do not know.

While time has tamed my accent, and my father's name was of Teutonic extraction (the Southern family name of Watkins on my mother's side), I love the South!

Unfortunately, I do not know many Southern collectors. I am afraid that the Yankees are going to hang it on us Johnny Rebs, in the general stamp competitions. But the Committee has just put in a new section in Class XVIII, *Philatelic Publications*.

It is just made to order for some one of us to show up these Yankee slickers. Section 10, "Monographs or Special Handbooks, published since October 1, 1925," is the new one. It makes me sore to see all these articles on Confederates by Northerners. Mr. Dietz has been the only philatelic Moses in the South.

Here is a class that any one can enter, who studies and loves his stamps. I am sure THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST would be glad to publish a real monograph written by some one living south of Baltimore.

In the past few years, Europe has put it all over the States in new and original articles. Nothing would please me more than to see an American win this competition, and my cup would be overflowing if we Southerners were to slip one over on the North and West.

Get out your collection.

Get your typewriter on your lap!

Write the winning monograph!

The W. A. Lieson Company, Springfield, Mass., is sending to responsible applicants an illustrated circular which is brimful of attractive offers.

"All Set" for the Convention!

Such readers of this paper as have acquired the Stamp Exposition urge "in their bones" are now notified that the Committee for the A. P. S. Convention is all set to see to it that their stay in New York for the Stamp Show and the Convention is to be made pleasant.

Every Southern gentleman—Colonel or otherwise—is asked to note that the Convention of the American Philatelic Society is scheduled for "early October"—beginning on the Sunday prior to the opening of the Big Show.

It is likely that the A. P. S. Convention, this year, will break all past records. The committee expects *one thousand* members, therefore has made the Waldorf Astoria Hotel official headquarters, and beyond that has arranged for a reception on Sunday night, a luncheon on Tuesday for the ladies, a trip by boat down the well-known New York Bay to the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, where a Field Day will be held, and has provided for a theatre party for Wednesday afternoon for the ladies.

Obviously, most of the courtesies for visiting stamp-wives and sisters and daughters will be properly guided, for Mrs. Harry Lindquist is in charge of the Committee for Ladies' Entertainment. Some of her assistants will be Mrs. Hugh M. Clark, Mrs. C. M. Ams, Mrs. T. E. Steinway, Mrs. A. F. Lichtenstein, and Mrs. C. J. Phillips. Need more be said on that phase of the party?

The attendance from the South—Virginia and other places made famous by the stamps of the Confederacy—should be large, despite the fact that the Volstead law is not null and void in the Metropolis. For those who acquire colds *en route*—well, the good medicos in New York, who collect stamps, can take care of them—quite effectively.

The Finance Committee for the stamp Convention is headed by Col. Benkhard, and he has with him the following: John Aspinwall, Theodore E. Steinway, C. M. Ams, A. F. Lichtenstein, C. J. Phillips, Admiral Harris A. Hatfield, H. M. Clark, and Charles L. Pack. Those who desire to help play the host are asked to send checks to Harry Lewy, 2 Rector Street, New York.

We have been shown the new South African triangular Four Pence overprinted bi-lingually (one language on each stamp), in black, "SOUTH WEST / AFRICA" (two lines) and "SUIDWES AFRIKA" (one line), for use in that State of the Union. Type: *sans-serif* (block) capitals.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

Red tape is apparently inseparable from bureaucracy the world over, and our own Postoffice Department is no doubt not exempt from it. Any one who has ever encountered official insistence on a hard-and-fast schedule and procedure according to departmental precedents will relish the following little story related by *Filatelìa*, quoting in its turn from a lay newspaper, *Mattino Illustrato*. The first Italian consul at Durazzo in Albania was Gino Macchioro, afterwards governor of Rhodus. Shortly after a consular postoffice had been opened at Durazzo, the Italian Postoffice Department, which had made inquiry on some official matter, censured Macchioro because he had not used Form X in sending back a file of official correspondence, and requested him in future to follow official procedure in accordance with the example set by his predecessor. Macchioro, with his usual wit, replied that his last predecessor at Durazzo had been the Roman Consul Paulus Emilius, and that he had been unable to discover in the files of the consulate any specimen of Form X left by that gentleman. We are not told what reply the Department made to this official information, but we presume that Macchioro received a proper calling-down.

In No. 7 of *Filatelìa* (a magnificent number, by the way, devoted to the XIIth Italian Philatelic Congress at Livorno), we find an interesting note on a hitherto unknown error of the Argentine Republic. The information is originally credited to the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, but as we did not receive the number of the *E. de la T.* containing it, we quote the gist of it from *Filatelìa*.

"Neither philatelic literature nor monographs like that of Dr. Marco del Pont on the issue of 1892 mention the existence of an error of the 5 centavos, orange instead of red. However, eleven copies in all have been found. The color corresponds exactly to that of the 3 centavos orange stamp of the same issue, a beautiful deep orange. The paper is the German one, rather thin, with watermark Sun 6 mm. in diameter. The perforation $11\frac{1}{4}$ is like that of the normal stamps of this issue; the 5 centavos green also has the same perforation. A block of 5 still bears in the margin the imprint COMPANIA SUDAMERICANA DE BILLETES DE BANCO. BUENOS AIRES. The gum is that of the originals, smooth and yellowish. We are here in the presence of a heretofore unknown error of color. There is no question of a proof. As all known proofs are on paper without watermark, while the eleven stamps discovered have the watermark of the normal stamps. The origin of this error is doubtless the same as that of the 5 centavos green. One or more sheets of the 5 centavos were by error printed in the color of the 3 centavos and placed into circulation by the postoffice without being noticed. However, the 5 centavos green error was by chance discovered soon after being sold, while the sheet (or sheets) of the 5 centavos orange passed unnoticed. It would be interesting to know whether letters stamped with this error are known. The errors unused are rare, and the same *used* would be even more so."

The house of Heinrich Koehler, Berlin, has entered into the philatelic literature field by issuing a superlatively printed house organ, entitled *Koehler's Philatelistisches Magazin*. The get-up is simply magnificent, and the text quite as good. However, while we bid the newcomer welcome, that isn't really the reason why we refer to it here. We do so because of the magnificent Brattleboro which—in facsimile to be sure—ornaments the front cover. In this case we will not begrudge Mr. Koehler the free advertisement which we are giving him, because of the extraordinary beauty of the copy. It is an entire letter, and was recently found in a family correspondence in Germany. The letter was addressed to Dr. George Seidensticker, Philadelphia. The stamp bears the red cancellation PAID, which is repeated once more on the letter itself, and in addition there is the date stamp BRATTLEBORO, VT., APR. 5. The letter is priced at the trifle of two thousand dollars.

No. 2 of Hennig's *Philatelistische Mitteilungen* contains an interesting article entitled, "Why Do the Stamp Issues of the Confederate States Begin with the Postmasters' Stamps of Various Cities?" As American stamp issues seldom figure in the European philatelic press, this article is quite noteworthy, and all the more so as the information given in it is quite correct. The difficulties met with by Postmaster-General Reagan and his *fidus Achates*, Colonel Offutt, in procuring stamps, which led to the Postmaster issues of so many cities, are described and the issues lithographed by Hoyer & Ludwig, which have been described in detail in recent issues of our paper, are outlined. The information would not contain anything new for our readers, but we are much pleased to see an American topic so well treated in a European paper. Our esteemed contemporary, however, adds an interesting notice to the effect that the canceling stamps of the Confederate States and the official seals of the various departments were all engraved by a German named Julius Baumgarten, a former engraver of the Royal Prussian Mint at Berlin.

The same paper contains an authoritative article on the stamps of the Ionian Islands by Paul Kleeberg. It embodies virtually everything known about these interesting stamps, and combats some misleading statements first made, if we remember correctly, by that "famous" philatelic writer, Victor Flandrin, which have since been reprinted time and again by other papers which were possibly not in a position to inquire into their accuracy. We should much like to reproduce the whole article, but it is much too long, and we therefore content ourselves with a brief extract relative to the currency

supposed to be used on these stamps (which, as everybody knows, bear no indication of value). Says the author:

"The currency of the Ionian Islands is not quite clear. The best supported view is that the old Spanish piaster, which spread to Mexico and East India, was current also on the Ionian Islands. It is certain that because of the smallness of the islands the neighboring Greek, Turkish and Italian coinages with their numerous varieties of that time were also current on the islands. To this must be added after the British occupation of the islands the British troops with their own money, so that the confusion was made still worse. In order to obtain some uniformity, the British government, in 1820, took up all the silver and copper coins in circulation and promised to recoin and then reissue all these. After many delays, which contributed very much to making the British administration unpopular, the new coinage finally arrived; but it consisted of only one coin, which was issued under the name of obolos, and was equivalent to a Turkish piaster. The name obolos goes back to an ancient Hellenic unit of coinage, which as a subsidiary coin had a value of one-sixth of a drachme (about three cents). It is well known from the custom of placing an obolos in the mouths of dead persons to pay their ferriage across the river Acheron. The new obolos, however, soon fell in value, so that it was at this time only equivalent to the grano of the opposite Italian coast. In the design of this coin the British had not made a very fortunate selection. The obolos showed on the obverse Britannia with a lion resting at her feet, a *motif* similar to that of the Mulready envelopes. The suspicious islanders saw in the lion a symbol of the Greek population of the islands, lying subdued at the feet of the hated Britannia. The reverse of the coins showed the inscription IONIKON KPATOS, the same as the stamps."

Our readers know that, contrary to the colors and watermarks of the red and blue stamps, the stamps were used for the following values:

Orange— $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, or 1 obolos.
 Blue—1 penny, or 2 oboloi.
 Red—2 pence, or 2 oboloi.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that the stamps were issued in May, 1859, a few months after the investigation by W. E. Gladstone, which roused the hopes of the population for a union with Greece, only to be disappointed for five years. Since the islands were not finally ceded to Greece until May 31, 1864. It is not unlikely that the dislike of the people for British suzerainty as expressed by the portrait of Queen Victoria was one of the reasons why the stamps were used so little, so that genuine used copies are considerable rarities. As to the unused stamps, our readers may have heard that W. Lincoln, the noted English dealer, who bought the remainders in 1868, had covered a pillar in his store in High Halborn, London, from floor to ceiling with sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange. To protect them, they were covered with copal varnish. About the middle of the eighties some remodeling operations made it necessary to remove the pillar. Old Julius Goldner, the famous dealer at Hamburg, bought it and tried to soak them off, but the copal varnish had been too effective; he succeeded in saving only three or four hundred out of the thousands which were on the pillar.

Let's make *every* issue of THE SOUTHERN a "Special." It's up to you.

Fame Beckons.

R. K. THOMSON, Information Dep't, Collectors Club of Cincinnati, O.

A common postage stamp will be the means of making some artist, now unknown, famous—at least among stamp collectors, possibly in the big world of art. The Collectors Club of Cincinnati will take the leadership in an event that will excite the interest of hundreds of thousands of stamp collectors all over the world by presenting a gold medal to the designer of the most artistic postage stamp, between July 1, 1925, and July 1, 1926.

To the millions of users, postage stamps are merely handy necessities, but they are frequently of highest artistic quality. Opinions of collectors will be received by Secretary E. J. Randolph of the Collectors Club. Each person desiring to do so, may nominate a pet stamp, and these candidates for honors will be placed before a jury composed of artists from the Cincinnati Art Academy for final decision. The award will be made at the convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans, which will take place in Cincinnati, August 9, 10 and 11, 1926.

It is entirely possible the award may go to some artist in a foreign land, who may awake to find himself famous, his work of world-wide renown, and himself the possessor a medal that he can hand down to posterity, a tribute to his art. In case such circumstances arise, it is planned by the Collectors Club to write the Ambassador of the country in which the artist lives to accept the trophy on his behalf, and the ceremony will inaugurate an annual event that will give to heretofore unheralded artists some measure of appreciation. The Collectors Club is making plans for the entertainment of collectors from all parts of the country, arrangements being in the hands of B. S. Daniels, W. L. Doepke, and Dr. A. E. Hussey. Other committees are composed as follows: Finances, Dr. F. M. Coppoch, W. L. Doepke, C. D. Millar. Entertainment, R. K. Thomson, Dr. L. D. Tedesche, Miss Helen Hussey. Credentials, C. D. Millar, Dr. G. C. Gravis, M. H. Weber, E. J. Rudolph. Constitution, R. K. Thomson, R. M. Byland, C. E. Wing. Information, R. K. Thomson, Dr. L. G. Tedesche and N. J. Infield.

NEWS ITEM.—“Fifty Years Ago in Richmond” (March 3, 1876): “The lithographic establishment of the late C. L. Ludwig was sold yesterday by J. Thompson Brown & Co. to A. Hoen & Co., of this city, for \$4,500.”—*News-Leader*.

Confederates at Auction.

Mr. H. M. Konwiser, of New York City, reports the following prices realized on Confederate items in various recent auctions, among which our readers will note one London sale. In this instance the prices are in British currency.

Sale of H. R. Harmer, London, January 25-26, February 1, 1926:

1861-62, 5c blue (S. G. 12), a mint horizontal strip of three with large margins, one stamp very slightly creased	£2 2/0
1862-63, 5c. blue (Jefferson Davis), perf. 2, horizontal pair, one stamp slightly damaged, used on envelope, "Petersburg" pink, in red	2 5/0
1863, "Ten" cents blue, large margins all sides, and superb, used	4 4/0
— 10 Cents. perf. 12½ (S. G. 39), very fine, used on entire, addressed to Vice-President Hon. A. H. Stephens	1 12/0
Collection of 24, including 1863 "Ten" cents blue, scarce	2 6/0
Another lot, including fair specimens of first issue 2c. green, 10c. blue and 10c. rose (12), and the collection of Philippines, including a fine lot of "O. B." overprints	2 0/0
Another useful lot, mostly unused	18/0

Sale of Frank P. Brown Co., Boston, Mass., February 19, 1926:

New Orleans, 2c blue (104), mint and never hinged (\$13.50)	\$ 13.00
—2c red (105), mint and never hinged (\$13.50)	10.75
—5c brown (106), wide margins, very fine, unused (\$15.00)	15.50

GENERAL ISSUES

1861, 5c green (200), town pmk., fine margins and copy (\$4.00)	2.60
1862, 5c blue (203), town pmk., fine (\$4.00)	1.50
—10c rose (204), plate variety showing plate scratches through postage. Has fine margins and light town pmk. Exceedingly fine copy (\$15.00)	23.00
1863, 10c TEN (208), o. g., fresh and beautiful with three fine margins, close on fourth. Unusually fine, unused (\$27.50)	16.00

Sale of Percy G. Doane, New York, February 13, 1926:

New Orleans, 5c (106), large margins, fine, used (\$12.50)	13.25
Petersburg, 5c (112), good margins, except close lower left, canc. in blue, tiny pinhole top (\$4.00)	40.50
1861, 5c (200) margins large, fine, used (\$4.00)	3.00
—5c (200), fine, horiz. pr., on cover, not tied on (\$8.00)	16.00
—5c light green (200A), horiz. pr., very fine, used (\$8.00)	8.25
—10c (201a), Mobile canc., on small piece, very fine (\$6.00)	7.50
—10c (201), big margins, fine, used (\$6.00)	7.75
—5c (203) large margins, fine copy, unused (\$5.00)	6.90
—5c (203), good margins, except small top, nice copy, used (\$4.00)	3.25
—5c (203b), good copy, tied on piece (\$4.00)	3.50
—10c rose (204), big margins, Atlanta canc., tied on piece, horizontal crease (\$15.00)	47.00
1862-65, Nos. 205, 206, 210 (3 shades), No. 211 (3 shades), fine lot eight stamps, used (\$3.70)	1.50

Sale of J. M. Bartels Company, New York, January 21-23, 1926:

HANDSTAMPED ENVELOPES

Sparta, Ga., "Paid 10" in circle, red on white, fine	\$ 8.25
Talbotton, Ga., "10" and "PAID," all including town name in one circle, also handstamp with date "Nov. '61," on amber, very fine	12.00
Anderson C. H., S. C., circular handstamp with inserted "PAID" and "5" in place of date, also regular postmark "Oct. 2, 1861," on pink envelope	27.00
Carolina City, N. C., "5c. PAID," two neat envelopes, date, "Nov. 26" and "Dec. 9"; one dark manila, the other buff	7.25

OFF COVER

1861, 5c. green, horiz. strip of three from Pl. 1, Nos. 18-20, first stamp slight nick, o. g.	46.00
1863, 20c. yellow-green, mint block of fifty; from Worthington Collection; the 35th stamp shows strong shift in "20"	55.00

ON COVER

1861, 5c. dark blue, large margins, grid canc., postmark "Washington, Texas.," unusually dark shade	16.00
1862, 5c. blue, London Print, canc. twice in double circle "Southern Express Co., Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 15." With it goes another cover, same postmark in red, but no stamp, scarce	55.50
1863, "Ten" cents, deep shade, superb copy, with splendid margins, canc. in block letters, "Richmond, May 8, 1863"	43.00

Sale of D. F. Kelleher, Boston, February 26, 1926:

Memphis, 2c blue No. 88, slight crease, New Orleans, 2c red No. 105, close at left, unused (\$17.00)	\$ 1.30
—5c red No. 89, fine copy, unused (\$7.50)	4.35
General Issue 1861, 5c green No. 200, fine margins and copy, used (\$4.00)	3.20
1861-62, 2c, 5c, 5c, 5c, 0c Nos 200, 203, 203b, all a little thin, but fine margins and appearance, unused (\$37.50)	11.25
—10c light blue No. 210a, fine, unused (\$10.00)	6.60
—10c rose No. 204, o. g., extra wide margins, fine, unused (\$25.00)	18.00
1863, Ten Cents, milky blue No. 208, very fine, unused (\$27.50)	19.50
1862-64, eleven varieties, including shades, two used, fine (\$5.95)	2.90

Sale of P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia, February 24, 1926:

Confederate, 1861, 5c No. 200, Richmond can. ties to env.	\$ 2.20
—5c No. 200, New Orleans Feb. 27 can. ties to env.	2.70
—Blocks of 4 Nos. 207-11-2, fine, unused (\$7.60)	3.00

We learn from *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* that variations in the current "Star and Crescent" stamps of Turkey are due to changes in printers. There are three gauges of perforation: the stamps perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ were printed by one Ahmed Nazmi; the stamps perforated 11 were printed at the office of the *Ikdam* newspaper; and finally those perforated 12, now in use, are being printed by the Turkish Public Debt Administration. These latter stamps are also distinguished by clearer impression, as the plates have been cleaned and better inks (of French manufacture) are being used.

Queries and Answers

Address all Queries to THE EDITOR.

H. M. K. writes: "You seem to know so much and seek to answer queries, so I ask you—(1) What can you tell me about U. S. Department 'SPECIMENS' with the small or dotted 'i'? (2) Does it appear on all the stamps overprinted? (3) Where does it appear on the sheet? (4) What position? (5) Did any one ever claim the small 'i' was found in the dollar value State Department stamps? (6) Did any one ever claim the 'SEPCIMEN' error appeared in these dollar State values?"

Well, yes, I can answer all these questions. Let's take 'em in their numerical order. (1) The small dotted "i" is the fifth letter in the word "SPECIMEN." (2) It appears on every sheet printed before the correction was made. (3) On the face of the sheet, unless it is an offset, in which case it is on the back. (4) Seventh stamp in the first horizontal row—if my memory serves me right. (5) Yes, Cook—he of Polar fame—also claimed this discovery, but Luff saw to it that he didn't get by with it. (6) In pre-Volstead days, men with their feet on the brass rail would sometimes make all sorts of wild "claims." 'Twas thentime I first heard of this error—somebody made four attempts to pronounce "specimen," when that transposition of his tongue types occurred.

And, listen. Please don't repeat the word "dollars" so often, in writing to me—it disturbs the equanimity of my soul.

Konny, old top, it'll tax you just five beans to "call."

Kwitcherkiddin.

CARL G.—I believe your German 1 Mark surcharged "2F.50Cent" (Belgium—Scott's No. 723a) to be genuine. This was the only "error" made in the overprinting of German war stamps. In some unaccountable manner, one sheet, of 20 stamps, of the carmine 1 Mark received the surcharge intended for the 2 Marks

gray-blue. It was not noticed by the printer, and finally reached the post-office at Charleroi, where it was placed on sale in June of 1917. Five used copies were known—all cancelled "Charleroi." Your copy, bearing the same cancellation, appears to add one more to the list.

J. T. B.—Your strip-of-three Ten Cents blue are Paterson prints. Since the full description of the identifying marks appear in this month's instalment of the Confederate Story, I need not repeat here.

L. C. C.—Your 3c. "blue" U. S. 1893 Columbian Issue is a "changeling." Lemon-juice did it. Bad practice.

H. M. T.—You ask why the triangle of the 2½c. Colombian Republic of 1869 (Scott's No. 59) is "out of whack" in its angles. That stamp, friend, was born in my natal year, and far be it from me to make disparaging comments about my contemporaries—but, hist! I believe the artist was cross-eyed.

W. C. M.—Your Natchez, Miss., covers are in the same category with the hand-stamped Provisionals illustrated and described in our February number. While this class of envelopes does not meet the requirements laid down for *real* "Provisionals" (see "What Constitutes a Confederate Local"—Vol. I, No. 1, SOUTHERN PHILATELIST), it is fast gaining in favor with collectors, and makes an interesting side-line. The number of these items turning up is legion.

J. T. A.—Your Five Cents green is not a standard variety. If you will hold the stamp to the light, you will find a "lump" in the paper. This greatest thickness, and consequent heavier impression, caused the freak.



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Are you interested in receiving approval selections of nice stamps, properly classified, numbered according to Scott's latest catalogue and priced at their value regardless of catalogue quotations? If so you should see some of my books specially prepared to meet the needs of small and medium sized collections.

Reference or society number required.

SPECIAL THIS MONTH,
Norway No. 15, 30c.

ALFRED NIELSEN
385 Union St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

We Both Lose

if you do not send for our New
Large Illustrated List of Wonderful
Numerous Bargains and
Surprises.

Request This Worthwhile

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Franked 1/2c. Hale Pre-Cancels

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Dept. L,
73 Taylor Street,
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The FREE Premium to Approval
Applicants Still Goes.

Confederate States United States

including many covers, cancellations
and varieties for the specialist
are featured in our

Monthly Auction Sales

☛ Catalogs with detailed
description are mailed free
to prospective bidders. ☞ ☞

J. M. Bartels Co.

116 Nassau Street
NEW YORK.

BOSTON AUCTION SALES

I hold auctions regularly in
Boston, and would be glad to
send my Catalogues to any
Collector applying for them.

I am always in the market for
collections, U. S. or B. N. A.
which I will buy for cash out-
right, or sell at private sale, or at
auction on a commission basis.
If desired, a liberal advance
against pending sales will be
allowed on any desirable items.

DANIEL F. KELLEHER
Room 404

7 Water Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Books by Countries

The following of my well-known books
by countries have been remounted lately
and new purchases added. Any of these,
or selections of other countries, will be
sent on approval with pleasure to readers
of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST known to
me or to other collectors furnishing the
usual reference.

St. Vincent	Nicaragua
Malta	Austria
Porto Rico	Gibraltar
Samoa	Argentine Republic
Philippine Islands	Seychelles
Dominica	Hayti
Puerto Principe	Antigua
German States	Sierra Leone
Barbados	France
Netherlands	St. Helena
Lagos	British East Africa

Prices are fair and reasonable and the
condition of the majority of the stamps in
these books is superb.

Ask for free sample page and price list of
the Poole LOOSE-LEAF Albums for the
stamps of the United States and Colonies
and British North America.

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620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, California

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Century Stamps of

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from which to prepare my approval
selections.

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15 Varieties, per 100 Sets, \$2.00

20 Varieties, per 100 Sets, \$4.00

Wholesale List Free
on application. Errors and varieties
can be supplied cheap.

E. B. AIYAR,

Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum (S. India)

WANTED
Bisects of any Country
used on covers.

Submit with prices on
approval.

JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ,
MORRIS BLDG., PHILADELPHIA

Old U.S. Stamps
On Approval

Just tell me what you
want. I also have some
nice covers and some
pairs and blocks. Send
me your reference and your want list, as I
am sure I can help you out some.



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PENNY BLACKS
AND
TWO PENNY BLUES
OF
GREAT BRITAIN
(Scott Nos. 2 and 5)

WANTED.
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(Cash with Order)	per 10	(Postage Extra.)
500 diff. stamps,	\$ 1.60	8,000 Coll. m'tnd, 39.00
1,000 "	4.30	10,000 " 68.00
2,000 "	17.00	12,000 " 98.00
3,000 "	45.00	15,000 " 175.00
5,000 Coll. m'tnd, \$16.00	20,000 "	430.00

If you have bigger orders to give, ask for my special offers. All collections and packets **always in stock**, and contain only stamps indicated in the catalogue.

My collections are neatly and alphabetically mounted in booklets. Approval selections for all classes against deposit or first-rate European reference. Want List. Service Novelties. Genuinely flown Air Mail. Exchange Every newspaper or philatelic magazine publishing this advertisement has a right to \$15 in stamps (Scott's 1926)

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Member Int. Corporation of Stamp Dealers, Bruxelles.

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It pays to buy (at your own price) and
sell at public auction. Explicit catalogs
of all my "Auction Sales" are FREE.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Inventor Approval Cards

2147 N. 21st St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—3 Cents per Word

WANTED—Small, moderately specialized Collection of Confederate Stamps, especially on letters.
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BOSTON REVENUE BOOK, \$7. Color Chart, \$1.15
Everything Philatelic, A. ATLAS LEVE, 333 South
Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

NICE COLLECTION—1500 different stamps: 250 select Oriental and African, rares from Congo, Siam, Liberia, \$2. China, etc.; 250 Pan American and 1000 World, including many Colonials, Balkans, Scandinavians, jungle, scenery, beasts, and colorful stamps. With 500 duplicates and nice stock album, \$3.00. 1000 different rich in Oriental, African and Pan-Americans, 200 duplicates and stock album, catalogued value over \$25.00 for \$1.25. **PHILATELIC EXCHANGE,** Huntington, W. Va.

FREE—Sample copy *Stamp and Coin Collector*. Published monthly. Stamps, Coins, Used Books. Curiosities all kinds bought, sold and exchanged.
KRAUS, 409 Chestnut, Milwaukee, Wis.

STOCK TRANSFER STAMPS, perforated, 2c to \$2.00, 15 cents per 100. 13 var. Armenia, 20 cents. 10 Iceland, 10 cents. *Turks and Caicos, 110-113, 4 var., 40 cents. 3 Nigeria, 5 cents. *Batumi, 1-6, 6 var. 50 cents. Batumi, 101-109, Star, 75 cents. *Persia, 90-93, 4 var., 6 cents. **W. H. LECKIE,** 4512 N. Racine, Chicago, Ill.

An Advertisement in
this space will
pay you

Our 113th Sale!



April 8th — The 19th
Cent. of the Berlinger
Collection.

April 10th—The 20th
of a prominent New
Jersey Collector

Catalogue Free.

M. OHLMAN

116 Nassau St. New York City

Nineteenth Century Foreign !

ALL GRADES. FROM THE COMMON TO
THE RARE IS OUR SPECIALTY

Series 1—Priced to allow 50% from
catalogue.

Series 2—Priced net according to
rarity and condition.

Two good references will bring you a selection.

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(Established 1900)

45 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

DEAR SIR—You don't know what
you are losing by not having our
SUPERIOR Stamp Packets

for sale.

Increase your business manyfold by order-
ing our **NEW Sectional Packets**, from
1,000 to 5,000 different. Don't delay,
because you actually are the loser if you do!
Our prices, Interior and Exterior, are
BETTER than you ever knew.

EUGEN SCHLEGEL CO., Nurnberg, Germany
PACKET MAKER—COLLECTIONS

"W" Packets from North, East, South and West
Always the Cheapest, Always the Best

50 Different Jubilee and Commem. only all diff.	\$2.00
100 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 00
30 OLD GERMANY .....	.50
50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.50
100 OLD EUROPE	1.25
30 German Colonies.....	.50
50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.10
30 Plebiscite Germany.....	.35
50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00
25 Saar " " " " " " " " " " " "	.25

Approval Selections to all Collectors.
References Please.

All Orders Postpaid, Registry Extra.

W. STAMP CO.

150 East 7th Street, NEW YORK

PHILLIPS'

Offers you every month and year more
WORTH WHILE stamps than any other
house organ we have seen. 24 or more
pages **EVERY MONTH** and **FREE** to
any serious collector for the asking.

MONTHLY

Lists **NEW ISSUES** as they appear.
Offered St. Kitts Crickets, Dutch Indies,
Surinam Jubilee, and other big snaps.

Also offers *Special Bargains, Recent Issues,*
"Hard" Stamps (those with a future),
Offers of many countries almost complete,
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Packets, etc., etc. It's a live wire.

BULLETIN

At least 2,000 **ITEMS OFFERED EVERY ISSUE**, in-
cluding a host of stamps you'll never see quoted in any
other lists or ads. Filled from cover to cover with the
results of our purchasing power and search all over
the world for material. This is not all—Write and
we'll show you.

W. C. PHILLIPS & CO.

Box 1012, HARTFORD, CONN.

Hartford-Conn. Trust Bldg. 750 Main St.

PERCY G. DOANE,

608-9 Tribune Bldg.

154 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Auction Sales

a Specialty

Catalogues Free on Request.

"Such an opportunity may not occur again."—GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I have sold considerably over half of the famous "DUVEEN COLLECTION," and I am now authorized to offer a Discount of 20% on the marked prices of all the Approval Books I have on hand and priced up.

This Discount will not apply to the groups of countries which have not yet been broken up.

The following are only a few examples of the bargains I can now offer:

UNITED STATES

	Cat. Price	New Net Prices		Cat. Price	New Net Prices
Baltimore, 5c. on white, canc.			1847, 10c., unused, no gum .	\$150	\$80
"PAID" in blue	\$800	\$488	Do. 10c. with gum, yellowish paper	150	128
Do. 10c. on bluish on part cover, canc. 10 in oval in blue, but piece torn off left corner, extending to the "m" in James	10,000	2,000	Do. 5c. brown, block of 4, gum	400	320
St. Louis, Plate 1, 10c.	200	120	August, 1861, 10c. with gum	125	55
Do. Plate 1, 10c. others, short margins	200	80	Do. 24c. with gum, brilliant	200	144
Do. Pelure, 10c.	1,000	560	Sept., 1861, 5c. buff, no gum	150	72
Do. Pelure, 10c. penstr. and short margins	1,000	360	Do. 5c. brown-yellow, no gum	200	72
Carrier, New York, 2c. red (Type C 26), folded across centre	500	160	Do. 90c. pale blue, with gum	50	22
Baltimore, 1c. blue, unused (Type C 2)	150	72	Do. 90c. dark blue, no gum	40	18
Louisville, Ky. 2c. bluish-green, block of 9	135	72	Do. 90c. ultramarine, no gum	no price	40
Do. Ky. 2c. blue (Type C 22), on cover	50	29	1869, 24c. inverted picture slight damage at bottom .	600	290
			Do. 30c. Flags inverted, fine and well centered	2,000	1,260

NEW BRUNSWICK

	Cat. Price	New Net Prices		Cat. Price	New Net Prices
3d. red, mint	\$ 50	\$ 29	1s. violet, used, rare canc. "dots"	{ \$300 375	{ \$180 180
3d. red, pale to deep shades, no gum	50	22 to 26	1s. violet, used, pale rosy-mauve	{ 300 375	{ 180 87
6d. yellow, fine no gum	125	72 to 92	6d. yellow, "half" used for 3d. on whole cover and well tied on	200	
6d. yellow, used, fine	50	29 to 36			
1s. violet, very fine, no gum	{ 750 1,000	400 to 432			

The above are only a few out of the hundreds of "Bargains" now on sale in the 110 Duveen approval books I have for sale with 20% discount on the marked prices. These original marked prices are generally 20% to 30% below catalogue, and now with 20% more reduction, collectors can get hundreds of fine stamps, especially those priced from 50c. to \$10.00, at half catalogue prices.

Among the books now available are:

UNITED STATES.
CONFEDERATE STATES.
WEST INDIES.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
NEWFOUNDLAND.
NOVA SCOTIA.
GREAT BRITAIN (superb).
NATAL.
OLDENBURG.
BADEN.
COLOMBIA AND STATES.
TRANSVAAL (superb).

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
NEW ZEALAND.
FIJI ISLANDS.
CEYLON (grand lot).
INDIA.
BRITISH AFRICAN COLONIES.
AUSTRIA.
LOMBARDY-VENICE.
MEXICO.
And many others.

In general, these books include issues to 1890 only, Postage only, no Officials, Postal Fiscals, etc.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Specialist in All Issues to 1880
10 WEST 86TH STREET, NEW YORK

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

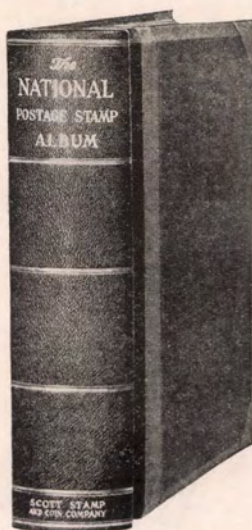
No. 6.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Yearly Subscription \$2.00

20 Cents the Single Copy



“Every Collector Should Own It”

This wonderfully popular Album
lets you mount your U. S. to
the very best advantage.

Order Your Copy of the
NEW EDITION

Ready June 1st

The National Album

Revised and enlarged to contain all major
varieties U. S., including Confederate States, listed in the latest (1926)
Scott Catalogue — except Match, Medicine and U. S. Possessions.

EVERY SPACE HAS CATALOGUE NUMBER.

Illustrated—No Change in Price.

Cloth Bound \$ 5.00. (6 lbs.)
Loose Leaf, packed in wooden case, \$15.00. (11 lbs.)
Loose Leaf, (supplementary pages only), 57 pp., . . \$ 3.00. (3 lbs.)

The supplementary pages added to the previously issued loose leaf National bring it up to include the 1926 catalogue, making it the same as the new edition.

JUST ISSUED.

Revised Editions International Albums, Twentieth Century, Part II., to
include spaces for all stamps listed in the 1926 Scott
Catalogue from January 1, 1920.

COMPLETELY ILLUSTRATED

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No. 11—Loose Leaf, 804 pages, creased edge, in 2 binders . . \$30.00

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The paper used in these albums is a special quality linen ledger best adapted
for this use.

Supplementary loose leaf prices will be announced in a later advertisement.

Scott Stamp and Coin Company,

1 West 47th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

Subscription, \$2.00 per Year

Single Copies 20 cents.

Advertising Rates on Request

Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. II.

APRIL, 1926

No. 6

Editorial

Our May "Special"—for the Junior Collectors.

Our May number—another "Special"—will be dedicated to the younger generation of collectors—that countless, volatile—but virile—army, out of which will come the Packs, and the Dianas, the Ferraris, and the Worthingtons of Tomorrow.

Today they are still collecting Liberia and Labuan, Congo and Costa Rica, and glorying in the possession of a "profusely illustrated" 60c. "Imperial Stamp Album," and their first "1,000 All Different Stamps for One Dollar." Revelling in the riot of colors, and the thrill of a "trade," it is a safe bet that the boy who "collects stamps" does not carry hootch on his hip!

A Benedicite upon these young enthusiasts, say I.

And so the mission of our Spring Special shall be, to make stamp-collecting more interesting and fascinating to them—to direct their scattered efforts to some definite goal—to guide them, not to "Specialisms," but to the broader world of stamps. Specialists will develop later.

Our advanced students need not fear this backward look to boyhood for an hour. The standard features of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* will appear, as usual. It may be good missionary work, however, to pass this May number on to some intelligent youngster of your acquaintance.

He may thank you some day, and—you could do worse.

Max Ohlman will conduct an S. P. A. Sale in Cincinnati on August 10th, for which he is soliciting a limited quantity of high-class material.

Following a business call to Binghamton, N. Y., the Editor stopped over in New York City, paying as many calls on his old friends as could be crowded into the twelve hours of a rainy day.

Konwiser, and Barrett of the Economist, were both host and guide, and the fact that I emerged safely from Bagdad-on-the-Hudson is to be credited to their tender solicitude and care. Wherefore I give thanks.

One meets interesting people on Nassau street. The narrow thoroughfare is the haunt of the big and the lesser lights in Philately—for here is the mart and the clearing-house, and the foraging ground of the fraternity. To miss Nassau street is like going to Rome and not seeing the pope.

And one is assured of taking home pleasant memories of meetings with the Klemanns, the Burgers, Bartels, Doane, Krassa, Stern, and Ohlman; and especially if one is lucky in just "bumping into" that dean of Philately, Mr. Needham. A visit with Mr. Charles J. Phillips rounds out one's stay.

I have seen quite a number of Confederate stamps in my day—in fact, I possess a modest collection myself—but it remained for Mr. Montague Triest, of Charleston, S. C., to "show me stamps"—in quantity.

Mr. Triest stopped over in Richmond for a day, on his way to New York—and he gave me the better part of that day.

As the result of a pleasant correspondence of years, Mr. Triest had expressed his collection several days in advance—affording me ample opportunity to inspect and study his vast holdings, consisting chiefly of the Lithographs.

Of the green and blue Fives there are hundreds, and the blue and rose Tens make close second, while the green Twos bring up the rear. Frame-Lines, and "Tens," and bisected Twenties on covers represent Archer & Daly's product, not to mention the oodles of ordinary 10 cents, and the De la Rue London and Local Fives on covers. It was bewildering. I gazed on 'em and wept. Locals on covers there are, too.

It would appear that South Carolina is still the Treasure Island of Confederates, when this affable gentleman tells of "picking 'em up here and there." Here in Virginia, we can't find 'em with a search warrant!

It is a wonderful lot of material for the student and plater.

It was with a feeling of sadness that I learned of the passing away—in Florida—of Mr. Hadshaw, one of the Old Guard of Philately, and well known on Nassau street in earlier years.

Our American dealers and auctioneers are decidedly at a disadvantage in their bidding for world business against their European competitors—chiefly because of the restrictions placed on illustrating stamps in our country. This condition is deplorable.

One is amazed at the splendid get-up of these European auction catalogs. Forty to sixty full-page halftone illustrations are not uncommon, and frequently three- and four-color chromatic plates, as well as Rotogravure inserts offer a counterfeit presentment of the stamps themselves—shades, colored cancellations—even condition—are before us, as if we beheld the real. Such advertising is irresistible.

Based on the American photoengravers' scale of prices, one cannot easily understand how the most successful sale could justify the expenditure of this plate-making—not considering the type-setting and printing, and cost of mailing these voluminous catalogs. American prices for these straight halftone plates would be \$10.00 each, and for the chromatic plates, between \$150.00 and \$300.00!

These Europeans certainly have "got it all over on us."

The American Philatelic Society never made happier selection than in the appointment of that human dynamo, Harry M. Konwiser, to be Press Agent for the Big Convention, which takes place in New York City, September 18th, 19th and 20th. The man's propensity for *work* is phenomenal. Running the biggest Radio magazine in the world (and successfully), he manages to contribute A. P. S. propaganda to a half-dozen publications, all of the auction reports appearing in our columns (attending any two of these affairs at the same time), and (somebody told me) holds down a director's post in several banks!

If *he* doesn't coax and conjure 'em to come, all other caressing and cajoling—short of a catapult—can't. Believe me, Berlise!

Messrs. E. Luder-Edelmann & Co., Bahnhofstrasse 76, Zürich, Switzerland: 3rd Sale, April 12th to 17th. This sale contains a remarkable lot of classic Europeans, a few very fine United States, and one Confederate "Ten." A 48-page supplement of high-class illustrations accompanies the handsomely bound catalog.

If you can't find it among the advertisements in this number—it isn't to be had.

Convention of the Texas Philatelic Association.

Mr. T. E. Flick, Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas Philatelic Association, sends us the following program of the Big Stamp Convention to be held in Galveston on May 15th, 16th and 17th.

The program itself is a pretentious broadside, surrounded by illustrations from Galveston's beach, so enticing that—unless this Convention is held *on the beach*—there'll be small attendance at the business meetings.

Our good friend, Fred Green, will conduct an auction during the sessions, and the whole meet promises to be *the* event of the year in Southern philatelic circles.

PROGRAM

SATURDAY, MAY 15

Members of Reception Committee at Union Depot to meet visitors. (Reception Committee may be distinguished by "Reception Committee" badges.)

11:00 A. M.—Opening of exhibition to the public.

1:00 to 2:30 P. M.—Auction sale, conducted by Mr. Fred Green.

2:30 to 4:30 P. M.—Business meeting of the Texas Philatelic Association.

5:00 P. M.—Parade, Bathing Girl Revue; girls in sport suits. Held on Galveston's famous boulevard.

8:00 P. M.—Banquet and dance at "John's," Galveston's famous oyster resort.

SUNDAY, MAY 16

9:00 A. M.—Business meeting continued. (If necessary.)

1:00 P. M.—Stamp bourse and exhibition of junior collections. Public exhibition in downtown hall.

3:30 P. M.—Major event. Galveston's Bathing Girl Revue and International Pageant of Pulchritude. Girls in fancy bathing costumes in rolling chairs; held on Galveston's Boulevard.

5:30 P. M.—Bathing party for all in the finest surf in the world.

8:00 P. M.—Beauty Pageant. Contestants appear in evening gowns and later, bathing suits. Winners will be announced.

MONDAY, MAY 17

10:00 A. M.—Boat ride around Galveston Harbor, on pleasure boat "Galvez."

1:00 P. M.—Public Exhibition, especially for boys and girls. Held in downtown hall.

8:00 P. M.—Final event of Galveston's Bathing Girl Revue, at "Garden of Tokio." Girls appear in evening gowns. Introduction of winning beauties and awarding of the crown "Beauty Queen of the Universe" and other prizes promptly at 10:00 P. M.

Exhibition open every day to the public.

Dealers catering to the General Collector and the Beginner should not fail to be represented in our May number, planned to reach the rank and file of those who represent Philately of Tomorrow.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

HOYER & LUDWIG'S SECOND PRINTING

General Reagan's urgent telegram to Paterson, quoted in the foregoing Chapter, affords the best evidence of the conditions in the Post-Office Department after the close of Hoyer & Ludwig's contract. The dire need of stamps is again emphasized.

Evidently, Paterson had not, as yet, been awarded a contract, since the first consignment of stamps, printed in England, was expected daily, which—had the blockade runner safely made port—would have relieved the situation, and freed the Department from its dependence upon poorly equipped local contractors.

But the ship with its supplies for the Confederate government, including five million stamps, and printing plates, never reached its destination.

The situation was serious—similar to that trying period preceeding the first lithographs, in October, 1861.

If Paterson had been commissioned to print stamps, he was either making slow progress in his preparations, or not delivering sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the Department.

Reagan was, therefore, compelled to turn again to his first contractors—Hoyer & Ludwig, in Richmond.

It is here that we must document the statements of Mr. Frank Altschuh, of Indianapolis, Ind.—probably the oldest living lithographer who worked on Confederate stamps. In reply to a series of questions, the following data was obtained in 1918. I quote *verbatim*:

"I am the man who printed the 10c. blue postage stamps for Hoyer & Ludwig in 1862. Hoyer was a jeweler and watch-repairer, and he had a store in Richmond. Ludwig was an engraver and general litho-artist. He was an exceptionally able man.

"There were at least 200 stamps to the sheet, and the blue ink was ground in the shop in Richmond. I think they got the stuff from blockade-runners.

"Being in the army at the time, I knew nothing of the 5c. or 2c. stamps being printed. I remember well printing the 10c. in blue, but I cannot recall ever seeing 5c. or 2c. stamps in the shop; nor do I know anything about a change of colors.

"I was not with Hoyer & Ludwig when the State seceded. I had been working for Citti & Cross, and when war was declared, I joined the army. Father and Hoyer came down to Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, and persuaded me to go back to Richmond. About the first printing I did, after arriving, was that of the blue 10c. stamps.



"I know nothing about the Augusta, Ga., concern. During the advance of McClellan's Union army toward Richmond, the greater part of Hoyer & Ludwig's plant was shipped to South Carolina, most of the printers going along."

Reduced in equipment and force, Hoyer & Ludwig, endeavored, nevertheless, to relieve the needs of the Department—making their first deliveries toward the end of July of 1862.

Neither the period of this "Re-Issue," nor the quantities printed will ever be known; and only the future successful plating of the stone, or stones, will enable the student to determine a specimen of this last lithographing.

The order was probably for a minimum quantity—sufficient to meet the pressing need of the moment.

Hoyer & Ludwig had not surrendered their original engraving to the Department. I have explained, in the earlier treatment on Lithography, why it is physically impossible to remove a single engraving from a stone containing many originals, and deliver the unit, without sawing the stone into sections.

Accordingly, new transfers were taken from the old engraving, and, in the same manner as described in an earlier Chapter, a new printing-stone was made up.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, no full-sheet—or even a pane—of this Second Printing has been found, and large blocks are extremely scarce. Students have attributed most of the pale—or "milky"—blue specimens to this

last lithographing—supported in their theory by Richmond-dated cancellations. The work is inferior to Hoyer & Ludwig's first printings—due, no doubt, to well-worn stones, poor quality of ink, and otherwise circumscribed facilities.

Until the stamps of this Re-Issue are successfully plated—and the number of stones established—it would be futile to attempt a description of minor varieties. The comparatively crude workmanship would justify the statement—as in the case of the Patersons—that every unit of the panes can be called a "Variety."

We have no knowledge of an imprint on the stones of this issue. Future discoveries of marginal material may establish the facts.

Paper and gum are practically the same as used in the first issue—thus denying to the student valuable evidence which would aid in determining a stamp of the Second Printing.

* * *

And so we may take leave from the first and last lithographed stamps of an American government in the Nineteenth Century.

Hoyer & Ludwig continued lithographing throughout the war, but they were not again called on to print postage stamps. Their partnership was dissolved after the war, and just fifty years ago (in 1876) the remnant of their plant was sold to A. Hoen & Co., of Richmond, Va.

One of their presses, employed in the printing of stamps, was presented to me by Mr. Hudson P. Hoen, of A. Hoen & Co., and is now in the Graphic Arts Museum of The Dietz Printing Co., in Richmond, Va.

It may not be amiss, at this time, to recess with a reprinting of some letters, written by General Reagan and H. St. George Offutt, in reply to inquiries from students of earlier years.

All of these communications have appeared in American and foreign philatelic journals during last Century, and the statements therein contained have been accepted as final by most students and writers.

But they are not final.

Both the ex-Postmaster-General and his Chief of the Contract Bureau penned these letters in an off-hand, unprepared manner, admittedly without official data before them. Their statements are from memory, and, as students have long discovered, vital discrepancies appear.

Covering the entire subject of Confederate Stamps—as they virtually claim to do—we may, in the light they shed, look backward over the narrative of the Lithographs—now closed—form our own conclusions, while frequently referring to them as this Story progresses.

Oft-told tales they are. And though of *post-bellum* dating, their origin and authenticity places upon them the seal of history. They are indispensable to this narrative.

I am indebted to that eminent American philatelic student and historian, William C. Stone—whose generous assistance, at all times, has been of inestimable value in this work—for the loan of literature and the documents here reproduced.

The following correspondence appeared in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* (London and Bath) in 1867*. The letters were written in reply to inquiries made by another early student of Confederates, Mr. Lyman H. Bagg, of West Springfield, Mass.

THE LETTERS

To the Editor of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*:

DEAR SIR—Deeming it a matter of importance to the science of philately that all doubts in regard to the stamps of the late Confederate States should be cleared away, I addressed a letter to Mr. John H. Reagan, ex-postmaster-general of the late Confederacy, making inquiries in regard to them, and, in accordance with his reply, addressed Mr. H. St. George Offutt, of New York City, sending at the same time a copy of the latest edition of Dr. Gray's Catalogue for reference. It is this work to which he alludes in the course of his letters. I enclose exact copies of these three communications, addressed to myself, feeling sure that their importance warrants your publishing them in full. For his kindness, in giving so extended an account of the Confederate States postal affairs, Mr. Offutt deserves the thanks of philatelists the world over; and for his additional favors to myself, I cannot help here expressing my personal obligations.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

L. H. B.

West Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

FORT HOUSTON, NEAR PALESTINE, TEXAS,

March 14, 1867.

SIR—In answer to your letter of February 5th, making inquiries as to the description, &c., of the Confederate postage stamps, I have to say that, having no specimens of these stamps, I am unable from memory to furnish the information you request. I think at different times, and on one or another of the postage stamps, we used the likenesses of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Jackson, Mr. Davis, and possibly Calhoun, but as to this last I am not sure. I do not think the likeness of Mr. Stephens, or General Beauregard, was ever used on our stamps. We never issued or used a blockade stamp of the denomination of one dollar, or any other. It may be possible, if you wish to prosecute your inquiries, that H. St. George Offutt, Esq., of New York City, might give you some information.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. REAGAN.

*Vol. V.—August 1, 1867, pages 113-115.

Office of OFFUTT, McANERNEY & Co.,
Hardware and General Commission Merchants,
39 Beekman Street, New York.

April 4, 1867.

SIR—Your favor of the 2nd inst., with the *Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps**, was received last night, and I regret that the pressure of business engagements at the present time will preclude the possibility of furnishing you with a detailed history of the postage stamps used during the existence of the Confederate post-office department.

As an officer of the department, it was my duty to procure postage stamps, and if I were to furnish a statement of the difficulties that presented themselves in obtaining engravers, tools, machinery, ink, gum, &c., &c., it would tire the patience of even the most enthusiastic collector of postage stamps. Suffice it to say, the first postage stamps obtained by me were lithographed on stone by Hoyer & Ludwig, in Richmond, Virginia, in the month of October, 1861, and are indicated as 1, on page 83; the style 2 was engraved and lithographed by the same parties; as was also 3, of which I attach, in the catalogue, a proof impression. The portrait of 1 is that of Jefferson Davis, 2 is that of General Andrew Jackson, and 3 was designed for James Madison, but the artist made a caricature of it. Numbers 4 and 5 were electrotyped and printed for me by Thomas De-la-Rue & Co., London, England, and the electrotyped plates were subsequently brought to the department at Richmond, and used there by Messrs. Archer & Daly. No. 4 was designed for the portrait of John C. Calhoun, but was so imperfectly printed that they were never issued or used, and in a short time after their reception from England the rate of postage was changed, so that that denomination became obsolete. The 5 is correctly described in the catalogue. The 6, though bearing the imprint, Keatinge & Ball, &c., was engraved by a Mr. Halpin, an Englishman, employed by Archer & Daly, in Richmond, and he also engraved the numbers 7 and 8. The 6 is correctly described in the catalogue as *b*. The one mentioned as *a* was engraved by Mr. Archer, and had the denomination expressed in letters, thus, TEN CENTS. The portrait was not satisfactory, and the plates were only used until the others, marked *b*, could be prepared. The engravers, Messrs. Archer & Daly, failed to comply with the terms of their contract, and a new one was entered into with Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, South Carolina, and the plates were delivered to them in 1864. They were requested to place their imprint upon them for the purpose of enabling the department to fix responsibility of issue. Keatinge & Ball never engraved postage stamps for the department.

I am unable to give the precise dates of issue, as all my records are in the possession of the United States government, and, I presume, are filed in the "rebel archives." The stamps were engraved in the order in which they are represented in the catalogue. As I have in my possession counterfeits of each denomination, I have attached genuine issues in their proper places, in order that you may have the means of testing such as may be submitted to you by vendors of stamps. The counterfeits I have, some fifteen different kinds, were sent to me from Canada during the war, and were said to have been printed in this city.

*Following are the explanatory descriptions in the Catalogue referred to:

1. Head of Davis to right in oval; inscription above, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Large rectangle, 5 cents, green, blue.
2. Head of Andrew Jackson to left in oval; inscription above, C. S. A. POSTAGE. Large rectangle, 2 cents, green.
3. Head to right in broad oval; inscription like No. 1. 10 cents, rose, blue.
4. Head of Calhoun in circle; inscription, CONFEDERATE STATES, in margin above. Rectangle, 1 cent, yellow, red, brown.
5. Same device, head of Davis, 5 cents, blue.
6. Head of Davis to right in oval: inscription, POSTAGE above; CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA on sides. Rectangle, *a*, Ten cents (value in words), blue; *b*, 10 cents, light blue, dark blue.
7. Head of Andrew Jackson in oval; inscription, POSTAGE, and C. S. in lower corners. Rectangle, 2 cents, lake red.
8. Head of Washington in oval; inscription, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Rectangle, 20 cents, green.

In regard to the colors of the genuine, it is proper to state that a difference in depth was frequently occasioned by the inability of obtaining, through the blockade, the necessary inks or chemicals from which to prepare them.

The local stamps, figured on page 127, were not recognized by the department, and were merely used by postmasters for convenience in prepaying postage during the period which intervened between the 1st of July, 1861, and the date when the department was enabled to supply the several post offices. They were never issued, or used, at the Richmond Post-Office, and their issue elsewhere did not meet the approval of the department, and but few of them were printed.

I believe that I have answered all the doubtful points presented by you, except as to the precise dates of issue, which is not material. The first five were issued (with the exception of 4, which was never issued) in the later part of the year 1861. Numbers 6, *a* and *b*, and 7, were issued in 1863, and 8 in 1864.

If any other matters for inquiry in this connection suggest themselves to your mind, you need not hesitate to write to me, as it will always give me pleasure to furnish such information as may be in my possession.

Respectfully,

H. ST. GEORGE OFFUTT.

Office of OFFUTT, McANERNEY & Co.,
Hardware and General Commission Merchants,
39 Beekman Street, New York.

April 12, 1867.

DEAR SIR—I have been obliged to defer until now acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. I am repaid for my attention to your first communication by your expression of pleasure, derived from my condensed and hastily prepared sketch of Confederate States postage stamps. You express surprise at the seeming scarcity of the 2c. stamp of the first issue, but, to me, it is surprising that any of them can be found, for, in the first instance, there was never at any time a sufficient supply printed to meet the wants of the people in mailing papers; and, in the second, but few wrappers of papers with stamps affixed were preserved; and but few papers, or letters, sent out of the country paid any inland postage in stamps, as they were generally trusted to some private conveyance for placing them on blockade-running vessels. I cannot give you any statistics as to the number of stamps issued by the department, for the reason that the official reports are not in my possession. The 1c. stamps, that were never issued or used by the Confederate States Government, were carried, with the other effects and archives of the department, as far as Chester, South Carolina, during the evacuation of Richmond, and, together with a small amount of other denominations, were placed by me in the custody of the United States Government at the time of my parole, subsequently to the surrender of all the Confederate States forces. The 1c. stamps was printed by De-la-Rue & Co., London, and they retained in their keeping the original dies from which the "electrotype plates" were prepared. I think at least three plates, and about the nominal value of \$400,000 of printed stamps, ready for use (among which were some of the 1c.) were shipped by De-la-Rue & Co. on a vessel that was captured by the United States off the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, and the agent of the department threw the plates overboard; the stamps were captured, but what disposition was made of them I never knew. These plates were never recovered, but subsequently one plate, denomination 5c., and one plate, denomination 1c., were successfully shipped to Richmond, and were, with some other matters (the printing press from the same London House being among them), sent southward, prior to the evacuation of Richmond, in charge of a special agent, with a view to their safety in the event of that city being captured; but what became of them I do not know. All of the dies, rolls, and plates, of the second issue, engraved and prepared in Richmond, were burned in the great conflagration which destroyed Columbia, South Carolina, and as that occurred some weeks prior to the evacuation of Richmond, it followed that the small stock that the

department and its offices had on hand at the time of the fire was nearly exhausted when the final collapse of the Confederacy took place. I do not understand how European dealers can supply genuine impressions of any stamps, in considerable numbers of any, save those issued in London, which, I presume, they obtain from the original publishers, who have the means of supplying them. I am quite certain that none of the stamps of the first issue remained in the States unused at the date of the surrender, and the lithographic stones from which they had been printed were destroyed as rapidly as the steel plates were prepared to take their places. I believe that I stated to you that there were sent to me from Canada, during the war, counterfeit impressions of each denomination of stamps used by the Confederate States, and I think it very probable that some designing parties are supplying collectors with them, as but few persons have the opportunity of comparing them with the genuine, and the illustrations in the catalogue that I have seen do not resemble either the bogus or the genuine.

H. ST. GEORGE OFFUTT.

Other letters, written by Col. Offutt, in reply to queries addressed to him by earlier students, exist; but, as they treat specific subjects—not yet touched upon in this Story—their reprinting is reserved for the period into which they belong.

From the Report of the Postmaster-General of January 12th, 1863, the following data is taken:

“The whole number of post-offices in the Confederate States, not including the States of Kentucky and Missouri, on the 31st December, 1862, was 8,613.

“The report of the Auditor shows that the gross amount of postage stamps sold, to the 30th of June, 1862, was \$692,067.94; while the amount used in the pre-payment of postage, and cancelled, was \$446,688.84.”

(To Be Continued)

To Collectors of Confederates—A Request.

Collectors of Confederates, possessing covers with clearly-stamped postmarks of offices in Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas, will confer a great favor by the loan of such pieces, for the purpose of photographing, and the eventual inclusion in the Chapter on Confederate Postmarks, which will form an instructive and valuable part of this Story.

Registration-fee both ways, and the best of care is assured the owners. Period of loan, not more than two days.

AUGUST DIETZ,

109 E. Cary Street, Richmond, Va.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

Uruguay is setting a laudable example by doing her stamp printing at home, but in doing so she is producing some varieties which may puzzle the novice in collecting. We therefore quote the following from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (No. 421) relative to several newly issued stamps in the teru-teru (bird) design:

"It might be as well to recall the successive alterations to which this type has been subjected since it first appeared in 1923. The original stamps were 24x18 mm. in size, perforated 12½ and watermarked a caduceus. They were printed by A. Barreiro y Ramos, though the individual stamps bore no imprint at foot. New plates were made in the following year, the stamps being reduced in size to 21x16mm. They were printed on unwatermarked paper, perforated 12½ as before, but bore the imprint 'A. Barreiro y Ramos' at the foot of each stamp at right. The new stamps are printed at the National Printing Works. They are slightly larger than those of the second set, measuring 21½x17¼ mm., are perforated 11 and watermarked 'Republica O. del Uruguay,' only small portions of which appear on each stamp. At the foot of each stamp, centered, is the imprint 'Imprenta Nacional.' The colors of the 1c and 2c are changed, but that of the 12c remains as before."

This should make the successive adaptations of the design clear even to a beginner. Antonio Barreiro y Ramos, by the way, figured in Uruguayan stamps before; this firm printed the three values of 1908 showing the Uruguayan navy (consisting of two vessels). At the time this issue was a noteworthy one as being of the very first on which the halftone process of engraving was employed, which of late years has become more common.

Our attention has only just now been called to an item in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* of a year ago relative to a discovery made by Sr. da Sanctis with reference to the first issue of Brazil. He found a sheet of paper bearing the impression in violet ink of a block of six, in three horizontal pairs, of the 90 reis of that issue; the sheet bears the inscription along one side: "Christiano Strugler-Gravador." We have no further information as to the person of this engraver. These stamps have always been one of the puzzles of philately. Some authorities have it that the dies were produced in the United States, which is rather unlikely. Moens and others give the names of Brazilian engravers employed at the Mint, but in the light of recent research it seems that these may have laid down the plates, but did not engrave the original dies. Brazilian collectors a year or two ago made some discoveries in connection with certain early Brazilian bank notes indubitably engraved by Perkins, Bacon & Co., which make it highly probable that the dies of the first Brazilian stamps were also engraved by that firm, although the plates were apparently

Colonies to attend to the matter. Judge of his surprise when the Adminis- made in Brazil. Now comes this latest claimant for the honor. It would be a praiseworthy task for any Brazilian philatelist who may have access to the files of the Brazilian Department of Foreign Affairs (through which department the order was probably placed) to do some research work and settle this mooted question once for all.

Several of the British papers call attention to an editorial in a British lay paper, the *Manchester Guardian*, referring to the objections recently raised in Parliament against the advertisement of port wine in stamp booklets. The *Guardian* in this connection recalls the excitement caused in the United Kingdom many years ago when some one started a rumor that alcohol was being used in the preparation of the gum used on the backs of British postage stamps. The advocates of total abstinence (tee-totallers, as they were called then) were considerably worked up at the idea of being forced to taste the obnoxious liquid, the government being apparently in league with the liquor interests to corrupt the popular taste. It got so far that Sir Wilfrid Lawson made the rumor the subject of an inquiry in the House of Commons. Fortunately the Postmaster-General was able to assure the objectors that only strictly innocuous ingredients were used in making the gum, and that the boiling which the gum has to undergo in the process of manufacture would be sufficient to dispose of any alcohol if any had been used. If we remember correctly, a similar storm was raised many years ago in New Zealand when a beer advertisement appeared in the stamps of that colony.

We have been much interested in certain documents relative to the first issue of Gambia which were published in an article by Rev. C. S. Morton in No. 418 of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (which reached us only lately). They cast some amusing sidelights on the preliminaries of a stamp issue and on the profits which the great house of De la Rue & Co. must have reaped through the fear of forgeries of the stamp-issuing governments at that time; at the present time many a government goes about the matter without any such misgivings.

The first document is a letter from Rear-Admiral C. E. Patey, Administrator of the colony, to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, then Colonial Secretary; it is dated March 19, 1868, and asks authority for a 4d and a 6d stamp; the administrator also states that the Colonial Council had appropriated £100 for the purpose—quite a large sum for the small colony. The Duke received the letter and on April 11th requested the Crown Agents for the

trator wrote him on July 13, 1868, enclosing copies of a letter dated April 23d from the Crown Agents and of one dated April 16th from De la Rue & Co., from which it appeared that each die would cost £50 and each plate £85—a total of £270! The Duke scratched his head and happened to think of something. Hadn't Heligoland procured some stamps the year before? What had they cost? On inquiry from Governor Fitz-Maxse of Heligoland—whose name will be very familiar to all who know the history of the stamps of the Red, White and Green Island—it developed that he also had found prices too high in England and had therefore had the dies engraved at Berlin at a cost of £36. (It is interesting to read, by the way, that Governor Fitz-Maxse even in those early days was sophisticated enough to "feel sure that stamp collectors would repay our original outlay, which indeed has been more than the case.) On reading this the Duke on September 8, 1868, writes to De la Rue & Co. to the effect that "The Duke of Buckingham is of opinion that if English engravers will not supply for less than £270 articles which it appears can be furnished at Berlin for £36, the proper course will be to procure such articles for the Colonies at Berlin."

It may be imagined that this started something, and that De la Rue & Co. would not tamely submit to the insinuation that they were gouging the Colonial governments. The Crown Agents wrote on November 26, 1868, that if His Grace considered "labels similar to those in use in Heligoland" as sufficient protection, they could procure plates for similar ones at £5 each and print the stamps at 7 to 8d per 1,000; but they strongly recommended not to adopt stamps which could so easily be imitated; they also thought that Governor Fitz-Maxse was running grave risk in permitting the plates to remain in Berlin. (This, of course, was rather an unworthy insinuation; the plates were in the hands of the Prussian State Printing Office and at least as safe there as the plates of other colonies and governments were in the hands of De la Rue & Co.). De la Rue & Co. replied even more strongly in a long letter dated October 10, 1868, in sarcastic language: "The four specimen printed papers used as postage stamps in Heligoland are made in very simple fashion . . . but we think it only right to protest against their being considered *stamps* in any but the conventional sense, for they offer none of the securities indispensable for the protection of the revenue. They then refer to the embossed Sardinian stamps, which they claim were forged so extensively that the Italian government finally ordered its stamps from De la Rue & Co.; they refer with pride to other governments obtaining stamps from them: Belgium, Portugal, India, Great Britain; and they go into an extended exposition of their methods of manufacture, of which, to be sure, they had good reason to be proud.

In the face of such determined opposition the Duke of Buckingham was forced to admit that the arguments were very weighty; but considering the financial condition of Gambia, he insisted nevertheless that some cheaper method would have to be found, and as a result an order was given to the Crown Agents on December 9, 1868, for the small plates of fifteen subjects, the stamps being without watermark and perforation. It is interesting to note the Duke's comment on the methods of the Circumlocution Office (which, however, he erased from his note on second thought, presumably as undiplomatic): "Two and a half months occupied in ascertaining estimate of cost of certain four" (should be two) "dies and of printing therefrom, the inquiry having to travel merely from one part of London to another." Apparently, government officials haven't changed much in these fifty-eight years.

Probably our readers have by this time seen illustrations of the commemorative stamps issued by Italy in honor of the seven hundredth anniversary of the death of that most lovable character among all the saints of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Francis of Assisi, who died October 3, 1226, at the little chapel of St. Mary of the Angels at Assisi, better known as the Portiuncula. Whether the scenes depicted on the stamps are most characteristic of the life and death of the saint we leave to the biographers, but at all events the stamps are artistically a considerable improvement on most of the recent Italian commemoratives. The January number of *Filatelia* gives some details as to the designs, and we quote from our esteemed colleague.

The 20 centesimi shows St. Francis kneeling in worship on Mount Calvary, the city of Jerusalem surmounted by the cross in the distance. This recalls the episode of the life of the saint when in 1219 he went to the Orient to preach the gospel. He went to Egypt, where the crusaders were besieging Damietta. Here he managed to get himself taken prisoner in order to be brought before the Sultan. His biographer St. Bonaventura in quaint language relates that "the cruel beast" (thus he very uncivilly describes the Sultan) "on seeing him was moved to kindness by the aspect of the man of God and for several days listened very attentively while the saint preached the faith of Christ to him and his." The Sultan sent him back to the Christian camp and St. Francis made his way to Palestine, where he remained until the following year.

The 5 lire shows him as he appears in the portrait by Della Robbia, and from his expression one can see that he was no piously contemplative idler, but a man of forceful character who knew how to rule himself.

As to the dying scene on the 1 lira 25 centesimi there is not much to be said; St. Francis died when only 45 years of age, having worn himself out with work and self-denial, so that shortly before his death he half jestingly begged pardon of his own body for having unduly ill-treated it.

The 40 centesimi shows the front view of the church of San Damiano. This church has become famous as the place where St. Francis wrote his majestic poem, the "Song of the Creatures," a hymn of praise in which in thirty-three verses the greatest of created things are called upon to praise God; "Brother Sun," "Sister Moon," "Brother Wind," "Sister Water" Day, Night, the Stars, Air, Fire, Earth, etc., are in turn addressed in tender but majestic language, which have made this poem a classic. Our colleague quotes an Italian critic who replies to the insinuation that the poem is spurious because St. Francis never wrote another one: "It would be stranger if he had composed another. What higher things could he sing after having compressed the praise of the universe in thirty-three verses? I do not know that other poets have even succeeded in doing that much."

Filatelìa in No. 1 of Volume X courteously acknowledges a few words of appreciation of its typographical appearance addressed to it by our Mr. Dietz. They were not an empty compliment, for our esteemed contemporary is one of the best printed philatelic papers appearing at present—and we see most of them. Nor are its contents out of keeping with its splendid dress, and we may justly congratulate our Italian friends on having so attractive an exponent of philately at their service.

The same paper illustrates two designs recently adopted in a competition held for new air mail stamps in Italy—oddly enough, not by the Post-office Department, as one would expect, but by the Department of Aeronautics. They are for the 60 centesimi and the 5 lire values, and both are by the artist Edoardo del Neri. The 60 centesimi exhibits a spirited drawing of the winged steed Pegasus, while the 5 lire shows what appears on the halftone illustration to be an endless flight of wings disappearing in the distance. Both designs are not unattractive. Stamps from these two were to be printed at once so as to be placed in circulation some time in February.

Back numbers of THE SOUTHERN are in strong demand. As long as they last, 20 cents per copy.

Short paragraphs on New Issues and Discoveries will be appreciated by the Editor.

Notes and Comments.

New South Americans.

Quite a batch of interesting stamp news comes from our correspondent, Mr. A. H. Davis, in Buenos Aires:

Uruguay has just issued four Aero stamps—6c. blue, 10c. red, 20c. green, and 25c. mauve—in connection with the air-mail service inaugurated on March 1st, between Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Argentina is using ordinary postage stamps for this service—5c., plus 15c. for the air-mail franking. The hydroplane makes the trip—of one hour's flight—three times a week.

To commemorate the Centenary of the establishment of the Argentine Post Office, four stamps, of low values, will be issued on July 9th. The printing will probably be done in London.

Two New Values for Italy.

We have received from our correspondent in Trieste, Mr. Rag. G. Kloss, Via G. Parini 2, specimens of two new values of the current Italian set. They are: 75 Cent. rose, and Lire 1.25, blue.
are: 75 Cent rose, and Lire 1.25, blue.

Stamps Bring \$10,397.85.

The sale of the philatelic collection of Edward K. Warren, a private collector of New York, at the Anderson Galleries brought \$10,397.85.

The high price, \$520, was paid by Stanley Gibbons for a rare Tuscumbia, Ala., three-cent stamp. Mr. Gibbons also paid \$135 for a \$5 stamp of the State Department, and \$100 for a semi-official issue, 1851-52, Charleston, S. C., two-cent stamp. W. C. Hawkins acquired an 1849 Philadelphia one-cent stamp for \$210.—*New York Post*.

While the agitation for new celebrities to adorn our stamps is on the calendar, why not give us some of the football, baseball and movie stars? Talk about booming Philately—you couldn't sign up the new applications fast enough!

If I could just prevail on Sabatini to write a Stamp Story.

FLORIDA AIR MAIL

The following will be the schedule of the contract Air Mail route between Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami when the service starts on April 1:

Leave Jacksonville 10 A. M. and arrive Tampa 11:55 A. M., leave Tampa 12:05 P. M. and arrive Fort Myers 1:10 P. M., leave Fort Myers 1:20 P. M. and arrive Miami 3:25 P. M.

Leave Miami 7 A. M. and arrive Fort Myers 9:05 A. M., leave Fort Myers 9:15 A. M. and arrive Tampa 10:20 A. M., leave Tampa 10:30 A. M. and arrive Jacksonville 12:55 P. M.—*Praeger's Postal Digest*.

The May Number—a Special devoted primarily to the Junior Collector — will, nevertheless, be replete with matter of interest to the older collector and the student. A report of auctions will be made a feature. Dealers will find it advantageous to be represented.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED
BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The Southern Philatelist, published monthly at Richmond, Va., for April 1, 1926.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
County of Henrico, ss.:

Before me, Henry A Phillips, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid personally appeared August Dietz, Jr., who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager and Part Owner of The Southern Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The Dietz Printing Co., 109 E. Cary St. Editor, August Dietz, 109 E. Cary St. Managing Editor, none. Business Manager, August Dietz, Jr., 109 E. Cary St.

2. That the owner is The Dietz Printing Co., 109 E. Cary St.; August Dietz, partner; August Dietz, Jr., partner, 109 E. Cary St.

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

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of April, 1926.

(Seal) HENRY A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 30, 1926.

Confederate States United States

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DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Room 404

7 Water Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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214-221—Catalogue, \$1.35, net .55
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620-624—Catalogue, .50, net .35
860-867—Catalogue, .88, net .40

FREE—A nifty little package of ten stamps
from such out-of-the-way places as Congo,
Zanzibar and Iceland will be given to those
who request our net approvals. Reference
required. Member S. P. A.

Capital Stamp Co.

128 R St., N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Old U.S. Stamps

On Approval

Just tell me what you
want. I also have some
nice covers and some
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am sure I can help you out some.



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a host of stamps you'll never see quoted in any other
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purchasing power and search all over the world for material.
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select Oriental and African, rares from Congo, Siam,
Liberia, \$2. China, etc.; 250 Pan American and 1000
World, including many Colonials, Balkans, Scandi-
navians, jungle, scenery, beasts, and colorful stamps.
With 500 duplicates and nice stock album, \$3.00.
1000 different rich in Oriental, African and Pan-
Americans, 200 duplicates and stock album, catalogued
value over \$25.00 for \$1.25. PHILATELIC EX-
CHANGE, Huntington, W. Va.

BARGAINS — Netherland-154, Newfoundland-47,
each 33c.; Tanganyika-9, Montenegro-255, Bosnia-61
each 25c. LOUIS ABERBACH, 2171 69th Street,
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An Advertisement in
this space will pay you

MAISON A. MAURY,

The Oldest French Firm (Established 1860)
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Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste

Stamp Magazine Founded 1864

Specimen Copy Free on Request

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The Oldest French Firm (Established 1860)
6 Boulevard Montmartre, Paris (9^e)

Advertisement Stamps of Italy

Of these interesting stamps **only twenty varieties exist.** They were printed in small quantities, and will not be reprinted. Here are my prices in U. S. money. Payment by bank notes, or check with order.

Advertisement.	Face Value	My Price
PERUGINA	60c.	\$.50
COLOMBIA	15c.	.10
CORDIAL CAMPARI	15c.	.10
BITTER CAMPARI	15c.	.10
REINACH	25c.	.30
LABRADOR	25c.	.10
PIPERNO	25c.	.70
TAGLIACCOZZO	25c.	1.00
COEN	25c.	.70
COLUMBIA	50c.	.10
REINACH	50c.	.80
CASALI	50c.	.10
PIPERNO	50c.	.80
SINGER	50c.	.10
TAGLIACCOZZO	50c.	1.50
TANTAL	50c.	.10
COEN	50c.	1.00
DE MONTE	50c.	.10
COLUMBIA	1L.	1.50

20 Values Complete, \$9.00

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(Representative of MM. YVERT & TELLIER)

SPECIAL CATALOG FOR ITALY, 1926, \$1.00

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U. S. (20th Century)
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"Such an opportunity may not occur again."—GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I have sold considerably over half of the famous "DUVEEN COLLECTION," and I am now authorized to offer a Discount of 20% on the marked prices of all the Approval Books I have on hand and priced up.

This Discount will not apply to the groups of countries which have not yet been broken up.

The following are only a few examples of the bargains I can now offer:

UNITED STATES

	Cat. Price	New Net Prices		Cat. Price	New Net Prices
Baltimore, 5c. on white, canc.			1847, 10c., unused, no gum .	\$150	\$80
"PAID" in blue	\$800	\$488	Do. 10c. with gum, yellowish paper	150	128
Do. 10c. on bluish on part cover, canc. 10 in oval in blue, but piece torn off left corner, extending to the "m" in James	10,000	2,000	Do. 5c. brown, block of 4, gum	400	320
St. Louis, Plate 1, 10c.	200	120	August, 1861, 10c. with gum	125	55
Do. Plate 1, 10c. others, short margins	200	80	Do. 24c. with gum, brilliant	200	144
Do. Pelure, 10c.	1,000	560	Sept., 1861, 5c. buff, no gum	150	72
Do. Pelure, 10c. penstr. and short margins	1,000	360	Do. 5c. brown-yellow, no gum	200	72
Carrier, New York, 2c. red (Type C 26), folded across centre	500	160	Do. 90c. pale blue, with gum	50	22
Baltimore, 1c. blue, unused (Type C 2)	150	72	Do. 90c. dark blue, no gum	40	18
Louisville, Ky. 2c. bluish-green, block of 9	185	72	Do. 90c. ultramarine, no gum	no price	40
Do. Ky. 2c. blue (Type C 22), on cover	50	29	1869, 24c. inverted picture slight damage at bottom . .	600	290
			Do. 30c. Flags inverted, fine and well centered	2,000	1,260

NEW BRUNSWICK

	Cat. Price	New Net Prices		Cat. Price	New Net Prices
3d. red, mint	\$ 50	\$ 29	1s. violet, used, rare canc. "dots"	{ \$300 375	{ \$180 180
3d. red, pale to deep shades, no gum	50	22 to 26	1s. violet, used, pale rosy-mauve	{ 300 375	{ 180 180
6d. yellow, fine no gum	125	72 to 92	6d. yellow, "half" used for 3d. on whole cover and well tied on	200	87
6d. yellow, used, fine	50	29 to 36			
1s. violet, very fine, no gum	{ 750 1,000	400 to 432			

The above are only a few out of the hundreds of "Bargains" now on sale in the 110 Duvéen approval books I have for sale with 20% discount on the marked prices. These original marked prices are generally 20% to 30% below catalogue, and now with 20% more reduction, collectors can get hundreds of fine stamps, especially those priced from 50c. to \$10.00, at half catalogue prices.

Among the books now available are:

UNITED STATES.
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BADEN.
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And many others.

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 7.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Yearly Subscription \$2.00

20 Cents the Single Copy

Ready About June 1st,
NEW EDITIONS
20th Century International Albums, Part II.

These albums are complete from January 1, 1920, to include all stamps listed in the latest (1926) edition of Scott's Postage Stamp Catalogue. Because of the large number of stamps issued during this period these albums are about twice as large as the previous edition, and the loose leaf editions require double the number of binders in each instance, which explains the apparent increase in price of these editions.

The paper used is of a special, heavy quality, white stock especially adapted to the requirements of stamp mounting, and we highly recommend it to our patrons.

No. 3—Bound, 800 pages, 1 volume, printed on both sides of the paper. Brown Cloth, Gilt Lettering. \$6.00. Shipping weight, 8 lbs.

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Those who own the previous edition of the loose Leaf Albums No. 11 or 25, may make them identical with this edition by the purchase of SUPPLEMENTARY PAGES. These pages consist of all the added or changed pages which appear in the new edition.

ABOUT 700 PAGES

No. 11—Creased Margins. \$19.00. Shipping weight, 20 lbs.

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Through an error in our office these albums were announced in a previous advertisement as now ready. Please note that the date of issue is June 1st.

Scott Stamp and Coin Company,
1 West 47th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

Subscription, \$2.00 per Year

Single Copies 20 cents.

Advertising Rates on Request

Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. II.

MAY, 1926

No. 7

Editorial

Our "Special"—for the Junior Collectors.

Phineas T. Barnum, America's greatest showman, is credited with the statement, that it was the most pleasant memory of his life, that he had been privileged to look into more happy children's faces—and feel that he had been the cause of their joy—than any other man since the time of Christ. I believe that statement.

We do not all have Barnum's opportunity. But we do have frequent occasions to ladle out a generous portion of real, genuine, unalloyed happiness to the youngsters who are just starting to "collect stamps."

If you have ever run into one of these eager-eyed enthusiasts, whose dad has told you, in a sort of apologetic manner, that his boy had taken up this fad—and you invited him to come around to your home some afternoon, and bring his "collection"—and you had things "all set" for him, with a cigar-boxful of Austrians, and Germans, and Czecho-Slovaks, and Jugo-Slavs, and Congos, and Liberias, and such—and you told him to go to it—help himself—and then leaned back in your chair—taken a long pull at your old pipe—and watched that face. . . .

Man! Get your "Ansco" camera, and hold the picture of "Happiness" then and there—and feel the thrill of the thing that prolonged Barnum's life. Try that stunt some time, when you're suffering with a spell of mental dyspepsia. It's better than Swamp Root, or Pink Pills, or Corn Likker.

And if that youngster had the deciding vote, you'd be President of these United States for four terms at least—believe me!

In dedicating this month's issue to the Junior Collector, we refrain from printing the usual juvenile stories, but instead, direct attention to the charming and instructive essay by our Associate Editor, entitled "A College Course Through Philately," and to his enlightening "Notes from the Foreign Press" which have been receiving the highest praise from our readers. There are other useful articles calculated to be of benefit, as well as an inspiration to "collect stamps," for the pleasure that is to be found in the pursuit, the wide information it affords, and the sound investment it offers. To fall below this plane in our textual contents would be a reflection on the intelligence of our guests.

And so this issue of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST is a brief for the "Beginner"—the youngster between seven and seventy—for the charm of Stamps is vernal, and there is no age limit for retirement.

The standard features of your paper—THE SOUTHERN—have not been crowded out for this occasion. We've just lengthened the table by a few sections for the invited youngsters. Now sit pretty.

More U. S. Commemoratives.

Under date of May 1, 1926, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has issued the following circular from the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps. Patrons who are enjoying the service of this Department of our government should carefully heed the instructions here given.

On May 10, 1926, the Department will issue a new 2-cent postage stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, to be followed in a short time by a new 5-cent stamp commemorating the unveiling, at Washington, D. C., of the memorial erected in honor of John Ericcson, inventor and builder of the "Monitor," and the 7-, 8- and 9-cent stamps of the current series by rotary press, perforated 10 by 10.

To avoid a duplication of work, orders calling for the new stamps will not be filled until a supply of all has been received.

Please Read the Following Instructions and Carefully Observe Them. By doing so will expedite the delivery of your order and at the same time facilitate the work of the Agency.

Patrons are earnestly requested to refrain from including other stamps in their orders. If other stamps are ordered at the same time, *a Separate Order, Accompanied by a Separate Remittance*, should be sent.

All remittances should be made by money order, payable to the Philatelic Agency. Personal checks, unless certified, will not be accepted. Cash should be sent by registered mail; patrons sending cash by ordinary mail do so at their own risk. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

The above stamps will not be issued in imperforate form. The 2-cent Sesqui-centennial and the 5-cent Ericcson Memorial will have 50 stamps to the sheet and the 7-, 8- and 9-cent, R. P., perf., 10x10, will have 100 to the sheet.

Death of A. H. Pike.

We are grieved to learn of the death of A. H. Pike, which occurred at Binghamton, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, April 20th. We can hardly realize that the man, whose work in the field of philatelic literature had meant so much to the craft, has forever passed beyond. It was but a few weeks ago, that the Editor, while a guest at the home of Mr. Horace W. Davis, of Binghamton, had the pleasure of an hour's chat with Mr. Pike, of whom he retains the most pleasant memories. Our sincere sympathy is extended his family.

We are in receipt of a handsomely gotten up catalog of an auction sale of rare stamps from N. V. Hekker's Postzegelhandel, 24 Reguliersbreestraat, Amsterdam, Holland. The event takes place on June 1st and 2nd. The catalog is *printed in English*, and lists many rare items.

Now that our own Virginian, Richard Byrd, brother of the Governor of this State, has been the first American to fly over the North Pole, we look forward to a special air-plane stamp commemorating the achievement. How's that for a Dickey Byrd?

I am indebted to Mr. Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia, and to Mr. Henry Orth, Jr., of Washington, for my First-Day covers, bearing the 2c. Sesqui-centennial stamp, with their cities' postmarkings of May 10th, 1926. I am grateful for this remembrance.

What's the correct, official "position" of the American Eagle's wings on the arms of the United States—spread upward, or drooping? The Great Seal shows them spread upward. If some gullible friend would let me fondle a silver dollar for an indefinite period, I wouldn't be asking this question. The "Sesqui" shows 'em both ways.

We are told that some interesting Confederate pieces recently sold at auctions have turned out to be counterfeits. Why not learn to know these stamps by reading THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST?

Every tenth subscriber on our list will find within the pages of this issue a Confederate stamp, which he might pass on to some beginner.

The International Stamp Exhibition.

We hope to print the full program of the big Exhibition, which will take place in October, in the June issue of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST. The work of revising the different sections has been concluded by the Committee and the final draft is to be given the press.

Southern collectors will be interested to learn that a new Section (1a) has been added to Class X: "Patriotic, Campaign and Historical Covers of the United States and Confederate States, Postally Used."

The American Bank Note Company is donating a most attractive and appropriate Exhibition Label, printed in four colors, to the Big Show in New York in October. Members and donors to the Exhibition will receive complete sets as soon as they are ready, and any one desiring a set should become a member of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions. Send \$2.00 to Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, 109 West 57th Street, New York City.

One of the features of the Big Exhibition in New York in October will be a series of lectures, afternoons and evenings, on subjects of general interest to collectors.

The May number of *The Philatelic Shillalah* has come to hand. It is an unusual publication, with the identity of the Hibernian editor and his *habitat* wrapt in mystery.

Remember to send Max Ohlman some high-grade material for his big sale at the S. P. A. Convention in Cincinnati, on August 10th.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST has never formed the acquaintance of the waste-basket.

Anyone found "varieties" or "cracked plates" in the Liberty Bells?

Ashbrook Plates of the One Cent 1851-57, 25 cents postfree.

Bound copies of Vol. I., THE SOUTHERN, \$7.00 postfree.

Back numbers of THE SOUTHERN are in strong demand. As long as they last, 20 cents per copy.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

THE TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS.

We recall General Reagan's expressed desire to obtain postage stamps printed from steel plates, and his untiring efforts to find engravers qualified and equipped to do this work. It is likewise a matter of record, that designs and acceptable propositions had been received from Northern concerns, and, but for the outbreak of hostilities, a contract would have been entered into for their manufacture.

In view of these facts, we know that the commissioning of Hoyer & Ludwig, and J. T. Paterson & Co., to supply limited quantities of stamps by the lithographic process, was but an expedient, to be abandoned whenever the better-grade product could be obtained.

Before Hoyer & Ludwig delivered the first Five Cents stamps, the Department had determined to seek relief abroad, and, in pursuance of that end, Major Benjamin Ficklin was entrusted with the mission of contracting for the engraving of plates, and the printing of an initial order, in England.

Provided with ample means, his instructions included a wide range of purchases for the various branches of the Confederate government, aside from the needs of the Post-Office Department.

Ficklin left Richmond October 1st, 1861—ran the blockade successfully—and landed in England toward the end of the month.

Making his headquarters in London, he entered into an agreement with the well-known house of Thos. de la Rue & Co. for the engraving of two denominations of postage stamps, the making of multiple plates, and the printing of one order. Future printings were to be made from these plates in the Confederate States.

It is evident that Ficklin possessed but scant knowledge of the printing processes. His instructions—and his intentions—were to obtain stamps engraved in and *printed from steel plates*; but Fate—or a curious twist of circumstances—seemed again determined on an inferior substitute. True to the *letter* of these instructions, he did succeed in having the *originals engraved on*

steel; but the *printing-plates*, made from these engravings, were *not* of steel, for recess-plate work, but *electrotypes*, suitable only for typographic printing—a cheaper process, and even less proof against imitation than lithography.

There is another remarkable phase of this contract: Ficklin placed an order for *One Cent* stamps, when there was neither an Act authorizing, nor a need for this denomination! I have never been able to find an intelligent explanation for this act. Probably the Major forgot what he was sent for.

Before presenting the interesting—and somewhat thrilling—story of these modest stamps, it will be well to describe the method of their making—for a knowledge of Typography (and its adjunct processes of Electrotyping and Stereotyping) will likewise prove useful in the study of all relief-plate printed stamps of that period.

TYPOGRAPHY.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to two men, who will ever loom large in my memory as master craftsmen—Major Lewis H. Andrews and Frank Baptist—under whose guidance I was initiated into "The Art Preservative of All Other Arts." It was my privilege to be their apprentice. And likewise to Howard Gillespie and Charles Pohlig, who taught me stereotyping; and Charles Price Davis and Emmett Gill, who were my mentors in electrotyping.

The process of Typography (commonly called Printing) is the oldest method of the Graphic Arts. Its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. More than a thousand years before John Gutenberg carved his first letters as individual, "movable" types, in the city of Mainz, printing was practiced in China. And it was done from engraved blocks—the identical method employed in the production of typographed stamps in 1862.

The description which follows treats of the methods employed in the last Century. Photo-chemical processes have superseded the skilled hand that guided the burin, and relief-engraving may soon be classed among the lost arts—though it flourished in all its glory at the period of our story.

Typography is the art of printing from relief (raised) characters on wood or metal. No chemical principle is involved in the simple process. Its fundamentals are



A FINGER-PRINT

best illustrated by "finger-prints." Touch lightly, with the thumb, a rubber-stamp inking-pad. Make an impression of the "inked" area on a sheet of paper. Note the spiralled lines of color, like the lines of the picture on a stamp. The colorless lines between are the grooves, which—lying below the surface—do not "take on" ink, and, in consequence, cannot "give off" an impression. This is the principle of Typography—printing from elevated surfaces. If there is a scar on the thumb it will show up in the print. This, in stamps, would constitute a



"SCARRED PRINT"

"Variety." And, like the scar, if there has been injury to the plates, it will repeat—be "constant"—though we make a thousand impressions. Let us remember this—it will be of service as we study typographed stamps.

THE PRINCIPLE.—The principle of typographic printing requires no detailed description. Elevated areas receive color (ink) on their surface, and transmit (print) this color by means of contact and pressure. Where incisions have been made into, and below, the surface of the printing-block, no color can adhere, and these areas will appear colorless in the picture.

MEDIUMS AND TOOLS.—Box-wood (*buxus sempervirens*), cherry- and maple-wood, sawed across the grain, and highly polished—as well as soft steel—supplied the medium for the original engravings. The tools employed were few and simple—steel squares for ruling lines, and the burin ("engraver"). This tool is the same in shape as that used by the engraver on jewelry, or on copper and steel, and its manipulation is identical. The point (or blade) is forced (pushed) forward in making the incisions. There are various shapes of blades, each adapted to a particular use—outlining the design, cutting in grading widths of line, engraving parallels, and, finally, the chisel- and lonzenge-shapes for removing larger areas of surface. The quality of the product depends entirely upon the craftsman's skill.



"BURINS" (ENGRAVER'S TOOLS)

THE ENGRAVING.—The design is first transferred to, or drawn directly on the block, in reverse. The engraver, cutting to both sides of the lines of the design, leaves these elevated, while removing (cutting away) the surface of the colorless areas.

Appearance of
Engraving

This finished original engraving can be used for the actual printing. But since the printing of one stamp at a time—coupled with a natural wear of the plate, the constant danger of injury and the great quantity required—makes this procedure impractical, resort is had to a duplication of the original. These *replicas* are produced by means of Electrotyping or Stereotyping. In such cases the original is never used for printing, but preserved, in case some injury befall the duplicates.

Print from the
Engraving

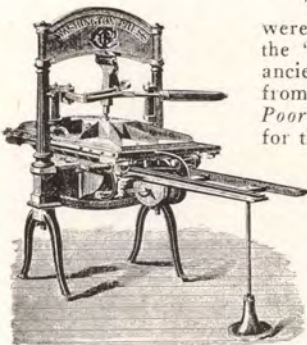
ELECTROTYPES.—An Electrotype is a copy, usually in copper, of a form of type or an engraved block. The "form" is driven into a sheet of bee's-wax, gutta-percha, or lead, under powerful pressure. This forms the mold. The face of the mold is covered with powdered plumbago to give it a conducting surface to which the metal will adhere. The positive pole of a battery is attached to the mold, and the negative to a copper plate, and both are immersed in a bath of sulphate of copper in solution. The copper deposits on the face of the mold in a thin film, called the "shell," which increases in thickness as the process continues. The shell having attained the desired thickness—usually that of a stout sheet of paper—the mold is removed from the bath, and the shell detached and strengthened by a backing of type-metal. As type-metal will not readily adhere to copper, the back of the shell is coated with tin, and the shell is then placed, face downward, on a plate, by which it is suspended over a bath of molten type-metal. When it has attained the requisite heat, a quantity of the metal is dipped up and floated over the back of the shell. When cold, the plate is reduced to an even thickness by a planing-machine. For printing, it is mounted on a wooden backing.

STEREOTYPES.—A Stereotype is a copy, in type-metal, of a form of type or an engraved block. The original, or plaster process of stereotyping was invented by William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburgh. In this process the face of the form is thinly and evenly oiled with a brush, and surrounded by a rectangular frame. Plaster of Paris mixed with water is then poured on it, forming a mold corresponding to the face of the form. When sufficiently hardened, it is dried in an oven till all the moisture is driven off, and is then used as a mold to obtain *facsimiles* of the type or engraved block.

This system, however, has been superseded by the *papier-maché* process, invented by Wilson, in Scotland, in 1823. A paper matrix is formed by spreading a thin coat of flour-paste, mixed with powdered barytes and a little alum, over a sheet of moderately thick unsized paper, and covering it with successive layers of thin rice-paper, carefully patted down smooth. The face of the type, or block, is oiled, and the moist paper matrix laid on the form. The matrix is next beaten, from the back, with a long-handled stiff brush, which drives the soft paper into all the interstices of the form. A

double thickness of blanket is then laid over the matrix-covered form, and this placed in a press (similar to a letter-copying press) and subjected to strong pressure over a steam chest, the heat of which dries the matrix. When sufficiently "baked," the matrix is removed and placed in a previously-heated iron casting mold, gauged to the height of printers' type. Metal is poured in, and when "set," the mold is opened, the matrix removed, and the plate trimmed for use.

MAKING UP THE FORM.—Let us assume that we are to make up a pane of electrotyped stamps of 100 subjects—10 rows of 10. We will first make a group of 10 impressions of the original engraving into a wax (or lead) mold and proceed with the making of these electrotypes, in the manner described. After mounting and accurately trimming the units, they are given the equi-distant spacing in the margins, and, thus assembled, they present a form, of which again ten impressions are taken in wax, and ten groups of 10 stamps made into electrotypes. Assembling this group, another impression is taken in wax, electrotyped, and this yields the final pane of 100 stamps. Trimmed and mounted on a wood base, the form is now ready for printing.



"WASHINGTON HAND-PRESS"

THE PRESS.—The press on which the Richmond printings were made was of the type commonly known at that time as the "Washington Hand-Press"—identical in principle to its ancient prototype, the wine-press—and differing but slightly from that upon which our illustrious Ben Franklin printed his *Poor Richard's Almanack*. This type is no longer used, save for the making of printer's proofs.

THE PRINTING.—When the first proof of a form is "pulled" the print is invariably more or less faulty. Some areas appear too light, while others show an excess of impression. The pressman proceeds to remedy this by a skillful manipulation called "make-ready." Most of this is done on the "tympan"—that stationary padding of paper which falls between the sheet to be printed and the impression-platen. The procedure is as follows: After "leveling" the plate, which is done by pasting successive thicknesses of paper or light-weight cardboard on the wood base of the plate under such areas as are not "type-high," he will proceed to the final make-ready by "building up" on the tympan, with tissue-paper—pasting on layers where the pressure is to be increased, and "shaving off" tympan where excessive pressure is to be relieved—until his proofs show the entire form in even color, with no excessive "impression" visible on the back of the sheet. He may now proceed with the actual printing of the stamps.

The process of printing is too simple to need description. The form is "rolled up" (inked); the sheet laid on the form; the tympan lowered; the bed brought under the center of impression, and the lever pulled. Rolling the bed out, the tympan is raised, and the printed sheet carefully lifted off the form. Color (ink) is applied by means of a roller made of glue, molasses, and glycerine.

This operation is repeated throughout the printing.

INJURY TO PLATE, WEAR, AND REMEDIES EMPLOYED.—The "face" (printing surface—design) of an Electrotypes (or Stereotype) is easily scarred or injured, and, unless the make-ready has been carefully and properly prepared, plates will soon show wear. Electrotypes intended for long runs are therefore given a thicker shell of copper.

Any scratch, or violent contact with an object harder than copper, will result in an indenture of the printing lines and show up in the print as a colorless area. In the case of an electrotypes, this can be remedied in most instances by the dismounting of the metal from its wood base, and a "hammering-out" (from the rear) to bring the indented (damaged) area again up to "type-level," whereupon hand-tooling finishes the repair. Filling the damaged area with solder, leveling-up, and re-cutting, is sometimes resorted to. When carefully done, all evidences of damage are removed.

Injuries to Stereotypes are more difficult to remedy, and it is found more expedient to make new castings from the *papier-maché* matrix.

Natural wear is first noted on the four outer rows of stamps of the pane. The inner area is protected by these outpost stamps. Wear on Electrotypes (and Stereotypes) is noted in the broadening of the framing lines, and, when these are parallel, by a gradual juncture of the two lines. When the wear progresses until these border lines decrease in height to below the level of the rest of the plate, the "symptoms" will show as "fading-away" lines—because, lying below the level of the rest of the form, they do not receive color in the inking. There is no remedy for this.

STYLES OF THE ALPHABET.—It is indispensable to a general knowledge of Typography, that we become familiar with the characteristics which classify the different styles of the alphabet, and their nomenclature.

There are five basic forms from which spring all the groups of lettering on postage stamps where the English language is the medium of expression. The names given these "styles of lettering" vary somewhat in Europe and America. In illustrating the distinctive "families," I append their titles and a brief description:

BLOCK Letter. BOLD Block. CONDENSED Block.

"*Block Letter*" (*Sans-serif*)—commonly called "Gothic."—Lines and curves of the same thickness, and without spurs at the terminals.

ROMAN CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, lower case.

"*Roman*."—The classic Latin alphabet, which, if drawn with stylus or pen, shows the upward and horizontal strokes in hairline, the downward strokes in broader lines. Spurs at the terminals (called by the French, "*serifs*") lend finish to the form of this graceful letter. The Roman alphabet is almost universal.

Gothic, or German Text—Called "Old English" in America.

"*Gothic*," or "*German Text*"—erroneously called "Old English."—This strong and pleasing form (though some of its capitals are confusing to the layman) evolved from the broad goose-quill writing of the Middle Age. It has been extensively used on postage stamp designs.

ITALIC Letter—a Slanting Form of Roman (or Latin).

"*Italic*."—A slanting form of the Roman alphabet—conventionalized script.

Latin Script.—*The Long-Hand Writing, with words, of joined letters.*

"*Script*."—The "long-hand" writing of the early scribes, in which the individual characters forming words are joined together.

All other styles are ornate derivations from these parent forms.

The next Chapter will relate the story of the De la Rue Typographs.

(To Be Continued)

The response to my request for the loan of covers with clearly-stamped postmarks has been generous beyond my expectations. Forty-six uncommon cancellations have been added to my records. I desire to express thanks for these courtesies, and congratulations to those who possess some unusual pieces.

Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky represent the scarce States, and collectors will confer a favor by the loan of any pieces bearing these cancellations; likewise a few more unusual postoffices from Tennessee.

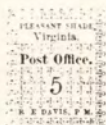
A clear cancellation of Wilmington, N. C., McKinley, Tex., and Marshall, Tex., are likewise on the want list.

A showing of Railroad cancellations, grids, and other unusual markings, will form one or more plates among these illustrations. My request would include the loan of such pieces. Best of care, registered return, and reimbursed postage is assured.

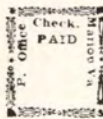
\$100 REWARD!

I will pay 100 dollars each for any of the following Postage Stamps used by the Confederate Post Masters in 1861.

Athens,	10c.
Baton Rouge,	15c.
Charleston,	20c.
Danville,	10c.
Greenville,	20c.
Goliad,	2c.
Helena,	10c.
Knoxville,	20c.
Lynchburg,	20c.
Livingston,	10c.



Marion,	25c.
Madison,	5 and 10c.
Memphis,	10c.
Mobile,	10c.
Macon,	20c.
New Orleans,	10 and 20c.
Nashville,	20c.
Pleasant Shade,	10c.
Petersburg,	10c.
Uniontown,	20c.



They must be fine used copies, and left on the old letter or envelope on which found. These can be found only by looking over old Letters sent in the year 1861.



All the Postmasters of the above Cities besides many others, used their own private Postage Stamps during 1861. I will pay good prices for any of these stamps that may be found. Look over all your old letters and see what you can find

I will buy all Confederate Postage Stamps of whatever kind, whether used or unused, and in any quantity.

CONFEDERATE COUPON BONDS, IN ANY AMOUNT BOUGHT

The above pictures are a few of the private Postage Stamps used in 1861.

Address, JAP.

A Relic of Earlier Years.

Fac-simile of Dr. Petri's advertisement circulated in the South during the late seventies. Note the fictitious denominations of his "catch" offer.

A College Course Through Philately.

BY THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR

There was a time when stamp-collecting was looked upon as essentially a pastime for the young—a boyish pursuit, like the playing of marbles, to be outgrown in time along with other childish things. Many is the man who secretly collected stamps on his own account, but told the friends and acquaintances whom he asked for stamps that he was saving them for his little boy. Philately has outgrown that apologetic stage and has become a full-grown adult hobby, to which influential men of affairs, professional men, rulers and intellectual leaders pay tribute openly; in fact, it has almost attained the rank of an auxiliary science, like numismatics, the older sister. But while we who have grown old with our hobby are glad that it has attained the status to which its attractions entitle it, we begin to fear that in its adult development its advantages to the young of the human species may be overlooked, and that, while we boast of its present flourishing condition, we may lose sight of the necessity of providing for its future by training a generation of young collectors to take our places as we drop out. What inducements does Philately hold out to the younger generation to take it up?

It has always been one of the foremost recommendations of Philately as a pastime for the young that it teaches geography, and this is borne out by the experience of any older collector. There can be no question that even a boy collector soon knows more geography through his stamp collecting than do his non-collecting fellows. To most boys in school the geography lesson is a bore; he doesn't care a rap by what Patagonia may be bounded on the north or Senegambia on the south, and the names of five rivers emptying into the Atlantic in the State of Maine are a matter of indifference to him, except in so far as they may cause him a half-hour's delay after school. This is doubtless because the geography lesson is purely theoretical to him. But once let a geographical idea become concrete by means of some product of the country covered by that idea and it takes hold on the imagination and becomes impressed on the memory. Here is where stamps serve so large a purpose, because they so easily and yet forcibly serve to materialize a geographical concept. To the average man in the street, even otherwise well-educated people, a good many of the names in our albums mean little or nothing; what does he know or care about Anjouan or Bhopal, Maldives or Timor, Ubangi-Chari or Trans-Juba, Reunion or Faridkot, North Ingermanland or Upper Volta? Wallis and Futuna are nothing to him any more than Azerbaidjan or

Kishengarh. Yet these are all familiar names to the stamp collector; and what's more, every stamp collector who is worth his salt will know where they are located, what they are, to whom they belong, if colonies—in one word, he will have a fair geographical idea of these places, because the stamps in his album from these countries aroused his curiosity and induced him to look them up and inform himself on them. Can any one doubt that it is a good thing to have one's mental horizon widened in this manner by the gentle influence of a postage stamp?

In much the same manner there is a good deal of ethnological interest which is aroused and stimulated by stamp collecting. To the average person in our country, who does not often come into contact with members of other races, the names of such other races mean little, but to the stamp collector many of his stamps give a concrete vision of different races. It must be a dull collector indeed, not worthy of the name, to whom the pictures of the Bakalois on the stamps of the French Congo, of a Fulbe on the stamps of Gabon, of the various Bantu on the stamps of the Belgian Congo, of the Sudanese on the stamps of Obock and Djibouti, of the Tahitians on the stamps of French Oceania, of the Gaucho on the stamps of Uruguay, of the Dyak on the stamps of North Borneo, and others of the kind do not bring the desire to know something of these curious and little-known people. And even more than these stamp pictures do the languages of postage stamps arouse curiosity. Not all collectors have the opportunity to delve into these languages, but those who do will widen their linguistic horizon considerably even by the inscriptions on their stamps. Not only are all the great languages of the Indogermanic races in Europe represented, Teutonic, Romance and Slav, but their cousins in the Orient also; it is a proud collector who first succeeds in deciphering a Persian stamp, or who picks up enough Devanagari or Urdu to wrestle with the stamp inscriptions of India. A philatelist comes into contact with other linguistic families also; on his stamps he sees representatives of the Ural-Altaic languages, of the Dravidian stock, of Singhalese and Malayan and Siamese, of Chinese and Japanese and Korean, not to mention some of the Polynesian stocks; nor are the Semetic languages unrepresented. In what other hobby does a collector come into contact with so many languages? To be sure, we cannot expect every stamp collector to become an accomplished linguist, but it would be a singularly unambitious boy collector indeed who would not be proud to have at least a nodding acquaintance with languages which are unknown to most other people even by name.

Stamps do not date very far back as the life of nations goes, since only eighty-six years have elapsed since the issue of the first stamp, but what an eventful eighty-six years this has been! History has been made fast during

this time—and so much of it is reflected and chronicled in postage stamps that we may well name among the advantages of philately the fact that it visualizes modern history. Turn the pages of a general collection of stamps, and what a kaleidoscope of history turns before our mental vision! The gigantic growth of our own country, with glimpses of past events back to the very discovery of the American continent—the terrible struggle of the Civil War as shown in the stamps of the Confederate States; the development of the scattered British North American colonies into a Canadian nation; the tremendous growth of the British Empire; the changing fortunes of France; from Republic to Empire, the fall of the Empire, the rise of the Third Republic; the gripping story of the unification of Germany through blood and iron; the equally fascinating story of Italy's becoming a nation; the absorbing chapters of Spanish history—Monarchy and Republic alternating with each other; the gradual dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of the Balkan States; the partition of Africa between the European powers and the growth of the French colonial empire; the thrilling history of South Africa—the growth of a new world in the Pacific Ocean; the opening of China to foreign influence, and the rise of Japan to the rank of a world power; the vast changes brought about by the World War; the disruption of old states and the rise of new ones—all these, and many more, fascinating chapters in the history of these eighty-six years are documented in the world's postage stamps. What better introduction to modern history could the young student have than even a moderately sized general collection and some older mentor to tell him the significance of each issue?

Or look at a stamp collection from still another point of view: Where else will you bring to the young student so much information on the coinages and currencies of the world? Beyond dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence, marks and pfennig, francs and centimes, few people have heard of any other currencies, but the stamp collector knows all about pesos and centavos, lire and centesimi, pesetas and centimos, rubles and kopeks, drachmai and lepta, piastres and paras, lewa and stotinki, kroner and oere, krans and shahi, ticals and atts, bahts and satangs, rupees, annas and pies, docra and paisa, cash and candareens, yen and sen and rin, not to mention gulden and heller, forint and krajczar, rappen and shagiw and santim and bani and aur and cowries, and others which do not occur to us at the moment. It would be quite an education in financial matters to many a banker to know about the interrelation of all these currencies, of many of which he probably never heard, but all of which are represented in a stamp album. Closely connected with this is the economic significance of stamps as illustrating the world's progress in transportation and intercourse. It is an intensely interesting study to trace this in

the postal rates represented in stamps, from the high and complicated rates of eighty years ago, through successive postal treaties, the formation of the German-Austrian Postal Union, then its greater successor, the Universal Postal Union, to the wider extension of Penny Postage, the establishment of the Pan-American Postal Union, and the world-wide extension of parcel post. Nor must we overlook the results in stamps of great economic crises, such the fall of silver, and the tragic periods of inflation in Russia, in Poland, in Austria and in Germany. Will any one deny that the young collector who has traced such causes and effects in his stamps has acquired a breadth of view which many an adult might well envy him?

There are other things about stamps which are a liberal education in themselves to the boy or girl who will take them up as a real philatelist does. We refer to the designs, but from the artistic point of view and from that of the objects represented. With regard to the artistic point of view, it is a truism that many postage stamps are miniature works of art; any collector will show you stamps whose design and engraving places them far above mere articles of utility. Any young collector who studies his stamps will be able to give you a surprising amount of information on the artistic schools of design represented on them; this is no exaggeration, for we remember a paper read by a junior member of our philatelic society on the subject of Art on Postage Stamps, illustrated by stamps from his collection, which would have done credit to many an older person—and the lad was then only a junior in high school! Of course, we cannot expect every young philatelist to be an art critic, but there is another direction in which his stamps will lead him into fascinating byways of knowledge, and that is in the matter of becoming familiar with the objects depicted on them. Here indeed a vast field opens up which will give any young collector an astonishing breadth of vision for nothing more than a little exertion. Think of the vast range of objects utilized in the designs of postage stamps, and think how easy it is to arrive at a surprising degree of familiarity with so many of the world's famous objects from an inspection of your stamps! Great masterpieces of architecture like the Pyramids or the Temples of Greece or Abu Simbel in Egypt, the Parthenon of Greece, the Campanile and St. Mark's of Venice in Italy, the famous Houses of Parliament at Wien and Budapest, the wonderful mosques of Constantinople and Adrianople and Serajevo, the ancient churches of Roumania, the Wartburg, the Marienburg, the castle of Rheinfels, the cathedrals of Cologne and Speyer in Germany, the Kreml of Moscow (we name but a few at random), great objects of statuary art like the Victory of Samothrace, the Victory of the Italian stamps, the Discus Thrower of Myron, the Hermes of Bologna, the Lincoln Memorial, the Volk Statue of the Emancipator—scores of statues

in all manner of countries; wonderful scenery, like the mountains and volcanic formations of New Zealand, the lovely scenery of Tasmania, the Falls of Niagara, of the Zambesi, of Kaieteur, of Juanacatlan, great mountains like Illimani or Chimborazo or Popocatepetl, Kinabalu or Niiyama or Roraima, Momotombo or Fujiyama, lakes and rivers and bays and capes and fjords and cascades, tropical palms and arctic icebergs—what a gorgeous geographical panorama! Or introduce some non-collecting adult to all the animals shown on postage stamps and see how few he will be able to name! The list is too long, but you would be surprised to learn how many zoological genera and species are represented on stamps, often by weird and little-known species—quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and fishes galore. The same is true of botany; the list of plants shown on stamps is an imposing one, and a non-collector who could name them all might well consider himself fairly well informed. As to portraiture, here is one of the greatest charms of philately. There are, of course, many rulers and statesmen and leaders in peace and war of these eighty years who are *not* shown on stamps, but think of what a galaxy of great and near-great men and women *does* appear on them! Presidents, kings, emperors, queens, generals, admirals, statesmen, jurists, scientists, authors, composers, explorers, engineers, churchmen—we might write whole articles about them as they appear in our collections; and to think that the stamp collector, if he deserves the name, is on speaking terms, as you might say, with them all! The writer knows young collectors, whom he has trained in this branch of knowledge, who could sit by their collections and by the hour entertain non-collecting friends with stories about the people shown on their stamps. What a wonderful heritage of knowledge, what a wide outlook on human affairs these young collectors acquire almost without effort, due to their stamps!

And there is still another side to Philately in the knowledge it gives to its followers as concerns the graphic arts. Very few people outside of those personally concerned with these arts have more than the very haziest ideas of the engraving and printing arts; but the stamp collector, if he wants to protect himself, is fairly forced to become familiar with recess engraving and surface-printing, with etching and lithography, with half-tone engraving and offset printing, with dies and transfer rollers and plates, with softening and hardening steel, with the technique which characterizes each peculiar process of engraving, with all the niceties of the various processes of impression, with all the possibilities of faults and errors peculiar to each process—until finally there is many a philatelic expert who could give odds to government experts, for hasn't it been proved time and again that we philatelists knew more about stamp production than the government officials who had charge of the production? And the same holds true of paper and watermark, of color and per-

foration; a collector who wants to guard against forgeries *must* have a knowledge of all these.

Is it to be wondered at when we survey the range of human knowledge which touches upon our stamps that we strongly urge any boy or girl with a little ambition to rise above the common level to take up stamp collecting? Any hobby is good for the mind; but for a hobby that is a liberal education in itself, that broadens the outlook and enlarges your vision, that opens up fascinating highways and byways of knowledge, there is none to compare with Philately. If there are not inducements enough to capture the young collector, what better ones can any other hobby name—not to mention the cheerful fact that a highly interesting stamp collection can be formed at comparatively small expense, and that any well-planned and well-formed stamp collection will always return a large part of what you put into it, and very often more? We can do a boy or girl no better favor than by starting them to collect stamps; if they go at it right, the returns in enjoyment and increased knowledge will be a thousandfold.

The Notre Dame des Traits on the Saar Stamp.

Although Scott's Numbers 118 and 119 for the Saar District are not quite novelties any more, having been issued as long ago as May, 1925, it is nevertheless not too late to give our readers the benefit of some information as to their design which we find in *La Circulaire Philatélique*, received only recently though issued last summer. Our esteemed contemporary tells us that the central portion of the design is a reproduction of an ancient wooden statuette representing the Virgin Mary holding on her knees the lifeless body of the crucified Savior—a medieval Pietá. The sculpture dates from the beginning of the XIIth Century and is known as Notre Dame des Traits. It was for five centuries in a convent at Gräfinthal, near Saargemünd (Sarreguemines, the French corrupt the name). During the French Revolution it was taken to Bliescastel, in the same vicinity, where it has remained to this day, being still the objective of many pious pilgrims. This adds one more design to the growing number of stamp designs with a religious—specifically Christian—significance. Most of them so far have been of Roman Catholic tendency, Protestant countries being less demonstrative of religious matters; but some are of universally Christian appeal, like the Maltese episode of the shipwreck of the Apostle Paul, and one design at least—the Czecho-Slovakian Hussite with the chalice—was sufficiently anti-Catholic to be withdrawn after a brief circulation. Our colleague states, by the way, that the two Saar stamps were printed in heliogravure by Vaugirard of Paris, and that there were issued 100,000 of the 45 centimes and 300,000 of the 10 francs.

Interesting Data Concerning the Emory, Va.

My good friend, T. W. Preston, of the King Printing Company, Bristol, Tenn., contributes an interesting chapter to the story of Confederate Locals. But I will quote from his letter: "In looking over some old papers this morning, I found the following affidavit in regard to a local stamp issued at Emory, Va. Mr. D. C. Thomas and myself tried very hard to establish this stamp, but were never able to do so. I thought it might be of interest to you, and I am sending you the paper purely as a matter of information."

I was Post Master at Emory, P. O., Washington County, Va., being the locality of Emory & Henry College, from the 26th day of November, 1861, to the fall of the Southern Confederacy in April, 1865. As such, I was the author, maker, and issuer of the Emory local, war Post Office stamp.

On Tuesday, November 19th, 1861, in obedience to instructions from Mr. Clements, from the P. O. Dep't of the C. S. A., I qualified as Postmaster at Emory. On Friday, Nov. 22nd, I was as such Postmaster commissioned by John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General, which commission is now in my possession. On Tuesday, November 26th, I took possession of the office.

Finding it impossible to make change in the Confederate currency for the postal rate of 5 cents on each letter, I conceived the idea of making a crude stamp for the Emory office only. I immediately carved such a stamp on the end of a piece of poplar wood, making it read "Paid 5 Emory." Of course, I had the usual mailing box in the front door, but parties at untimely hours could not utilize it without some sort of a stamp. These I stamped on an article of pale blue and very thin and unruled letter-paper, which was intended for "foreign correspondence."

Unless provided with the usual coating of mucilage, they would be unavailable, and being a merchant, I was provided with the necessary article for this purpose, and I proceeded to prepare and put on sale quite a number of these postal stamps, binding myself to redeem those unused as soon as the anticipated Confederate stamps should be issued and put on sale. I think that the number sold must have exceeded one thousand.

It should be stated that as a mailing and dating stamp I used an improvised pad made of buckskin and filled with a mixture of Prussian blue and sweet oil. Of course, these stamps became quite a convenience and were sold in such amounts as the exigencies of "change" suggested, generally in lots of 50 cents or \$1.00.

I do not remember the date of the first supply of regular Confederate postage stamps, but the use of these Emory stamps ceased with that date. I had a number of these stamps left over and preserved them till about the year 1877, when, finding no demand for them, and they being curled from the mucilage on them and unsightly, I threw them in the fire. I soon found out my mistake, and from that day to this I have advertised and searched and offered premiums for the lost stamp in any shape, but without success, until it occurred to me that Capt. T. W. Colley, who, during the war, had his home within 150 yards of the Emory postoffice, and who is an antiquarian in the ordinary sense of the term, I got him to go through his heap of old papers. As a result, he has found six of these Emory stamps, which I immediately identified. With the exception of one, none of them have been used on letters, doing duty as postage certificates, but are absolutely genuine all the same.

It will be observed that Mr. Colley has in some way caused them to be adhered to various old papers. This he seems to have done out of his habit of preserving everything in the way of relics. Instance, the first of these that we found was stuck on to a postage receipt for the *Lynchburg Daily Republican*, and written and signed by my

clerk and deputy postmaster, W. P. Milnor, whose handwriting no one who ever knew him will question. Another I find on an old John Bell election ticket. Why? Mr. Colley himself does not know, nor is it necessary to inquire, for his word stands as high as any man's, and I immediately and fully identify these tickets as genuine.

But I ought to say here that there *may* yet be found—though the chances are exceedingly doubtful—a genuine Emory stamp that will differ slightly from this one. After using this stamp for some months I carved one in a little better style than this one, though on the same general lines, being a parallelogram and about the same size, and with the tail of the figure 5 turned a little downward at its extremity.

I am glad to be able to set this matter at rest before the close of my life. And it may not be violative of the rules of modesty to say here that since the close of the war I have been five years Mayor of the Town (now City) of Bristol, have three times represented this County of Washington in the House of Delegates, of which I was Speaker in 1881 and 1882, and have, since February, 1884, been Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S. for the Western District of Virginia, at Abingdon.

(Signed) I. C. FOWLER.

This day appeared before me, I. C. Fowler, Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S. for the Western District of Virginia, at Abingdon, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true.

Witness my hand and seals of the Circuit and District Courts aforesaid, this 23rd day of October, 1901.

(Signed) STUART F. LINDSEY, *Dep. Clerk,*

(Seal of Court.)

U. S. District and Circuit Courts at Abingdon, Va.

Germany's Immortals to Grace New Stamps.

From No. 2 of the *Philatelistisches Vereinsblatt* we learn that the new German portrait set of stamps is to appear early this summer. It is said that only low values will appear with portraits, as the pictorial high values are to remain in use. The portraits so far decided on are those of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Bach and Beethoven, thus representing literature, philosophy and music. There can be no argument about the eligibility of these names, for their bearers are in the very front rank of the world's great men, each of them a veritable giant in his chosen line. It is only to be hoped that the portraits and stamps may be well designed and engraved, so as to equal the Austrian musicians' set, but the recent stamps with von Stephan's portrait do not inspire us with great hopes. The same paper states that a design by Professor Hadank has been adopted for new air-mail stamps; in fact, it is rumored that the stamps are already printed and are only being held back because of the large stocks on hand of the present "pigeon" stamps. The new design shows an eagle, perched on a rocky pinnacle and lifting his pinions for flight. The new stamps will not even have to be masterpiece to surpass the present ones with their caricature of a pigeon, or whatever sort of a winged creature it may be.

Our advertisement pages, too, entice the reader to write and to form business ties with the high-class men who herein offer their service.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

The *Philatelic Magazine* (No. 276) gives us some interesting advance information on a new set of stamps to be issued by our little sister republic of San Marino; in fact, they will probably be out before this appears in print. The information is supplied to our esteemed contemporary by Commander Jamieson, and refers to the Onofri commemoratives.

"Antonio Onofri, who lived during the latter part of the Eighteenth and early part of the Nineteenth centuries, held the office of Captain-Regent in San Marino no less than seven times between the years 1791 and 1821. He was surnamed by his fellow-citizens 'The Father of His Country,' and acted as spokesman when, in 1797, Napoleon Bonaparte sent an envoy to offer the Republic an extension of territory, the refusal of which had much to do in later years with the continuance of the independence of San Marino.

"The stamps will contain Onofri's portrait in the center, with the inscription '1825 LIBERTAS 1925' across the top of the stamp, below which is a curved band containing 'REP. DI' 'S. MARINO'; around the lower half of the portrait appears 'FRANCO BOLLO PER L' INTERNO,' with the value CENT. 50 CENT. It will be noticed that the essay from which we describe the design is for the 50-cent value, which will not now be issued."

On the occasion referred to, the Sammarinesi wisely informed Napoleon that they would prefer a supply of grain to the additional territory which the Corsican offered them; it was this wise moderation which left them undisturbed in the readjustments following the fall of Napoleon. If any of our readers should wonder at the number of terms served by Onofri, let them know that the republic has two Capitani Reggenti (analogous to the two Roman Consuls), who are selected every six months from the sixty life-members of the Great Council, which is really the governing body and bears the proud title of "Consiglio Principe e Sovrano." Onofri's seven terms, therefore, total up only three years and a half; but this does not detract from his distinction as a wise, far-seeing and unselfish patriot, and we congratulate our sister republic on having given birth to so distinguished a son.

The same paper is the first one of our European contemporaries to reach us with pictures of the new Austrian charity stamps with motifs from the Nibelungenlied. It is quite fitting that Austria should select subjects from this unsurpassed epic poem, for although the earlier scenes of its action are laid chiefly along the lower and middle course of the Rhine, its closing scenes take place along the Danube, that great highway between West and East. The scenes depicted on the stamps may not be familiar to many of our readers, for it is a pity that the tremendous Nibelungen epic, combining memories of pagan Teutonic sagas older than the Edda, overlaid with a thin veneer of Christian-

ity, with echoes of that gigantic upheaval known in German as the "Völkerwanderung," which shattered the ancient world of Græco-Roman civilization and ushered in a new world-era—it is a pity, we say, that this wonderful poem, somberly tragic though it is, is so little known. We dare say that most English-speaking people know of it only through the distorted medium of Wagner's adaptations. We need, therefore, not apologize for briefly commenting on the scenes shown on the stamps.

The 3+2 groschen shows Siegfried, the youthful hero, as he has vanquished Fafnir, the dragon, by bathing in whose blood he then became invulnerable, except the one spot on his back which had been covered by a linden leaf and which later gave perfidious Hagen a chance to pierce him with a spear as Siegfried stooped to drink from the spring—the exact spot of the vulnerable place having innocently been marked by Kriemhilde herself, Siegfried's wife. The 8+2 gr. shows the ship bearing King Gunther, Kriemhilde's brother, and Siegfried to Iceland, where Gunther went to woo the valiant Brunhilde, but would have been ignominiously bested by that athletic maiden if it had not been for Siegfried's invisible assistance. There was laid the train for the jealous quarrel between the two queens, at the entrance of the Minster, which is shown on the 15+5 groschen and which led to all the subsequent trouble. Siegfried's murder and other intermediate events are not shown on the stamps; the narrative jumps to the expedition of the three royal brothers and their followers, including Hagen, to visit their sister Kriemhilde, who has married Attila (Etzel), the world-conqueror, and resides with him on the plains of Hungary. The 20+5 groschen shows the curse of the river Nixes on the whole party, delivered to Hagen, who knows now that none will return alive. On the 24+6 groschen is shown the greeting of margrave Rüdiger von Bechelaren to the kings and their followers as they visit his castle en route. On the 40+10 groschen is shown the terrible combat between Hagen von Tronje, the sole survivor of the party after the kings and all the others have fallen victims to Kriemhilde's revenge, and Dietrich von Bern; Dietrich delivers the vanquished Hagen to Kriemhilde, who kills him when he refuses to betray the whereabouts of the Nibelungen treasure, only to be herself killed also by Dietrich.

The poem, as we said, is somber and tragic, but in its unity of structure, despite its varied constituent elements, and in the fateful inevitability of its approaching doom it ranks with the great poetic masterpieces of the world, though its author is unknown. As to the artistic merits of the stamps based on it, opinions may differ, but the poem itself is well worth illustrating, and we hope that these stamps may lead some of our readers to read it.

We do not at this writing recall who was the discoverer of the two varieties of printing the *burelé* background for the first Danish 4 rbs. stamp (Scott No. 2), but at all events it has not been a matter of general knowledge prior to the publication, last year, of the monumental work *Danmarks Frimaerker 1851-1924*, by Messrs. Ch. Holm and Ang. Petersen for the Kjöbenhavn Philatelist Klub. Our good friend Scott hasn't put it into his latest catalogue yet. We are reminded of these things by a letter from Mr. Holm to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (No. 415) which has only recently come under our notice. As this letter gives the facts very concisely, we quote somewhat from it. Mr. Holm states, as is well known, that the design of the first Danish stamps was by Court Engraver M. W. Ferslew; that he engraved the dies for these *en épargne*—for surface-printing—and that he made four printing plates for the 4 rbs. He goes on to say:

"Ferslew also made two plates in steel for the *burelage*, but they were made in *taille douce* for copper-plate process.

"Ferslew himself made the first printing of the FIRE R. B. S. which was delivered by him during the period from March 21st to May 5th, 1851. This printing consisted of 39,764 sheets of 100 stamps each, and is the only printing of this stamp that has the *burelage* printed by the line-engraved process. The color is a fine chocolate-brown, varying from light to dark, with a distinct *burelage* in pale brown.

"From the next year the printing was taken over by the firm of H. H. Thiele. This firm also took over the plates for the stamps, but for the *burelage* two new plates were made, and this time for surface printing (not for lithography, as is often stated in catalogues). Thiele made the second printing, which was delivered by him the 3rd to 10th of March, 1852; it consisted of 39,830 sheets of 100 stamps each, and has the *burelage* printed by typography. The color is dark brown, sometimes with the faintest shade of sepia, and sometimes of a somewhat dirty blackish brown color; the *burelage* is rather faint. The third printing was, by official order, made in a lighter color, to let the cancellation appear better; this is the yellow-brown, pale olive-brown and chestnut-brown color. The *burelage* is in typography and is rather faint. This printing consisted of 39,792 sheets that were delivered by Thiele from June 16th to August 20th, 1853."

The chestnut-brown of this last printing is rare, and unused is virtually non-existent, only one copy being known in this condition.

A correspondent at Nice writes to the same paper relative to the Monaco 1 franc postage due on 50 centimes. Immediately after its appearance in the early part of November the stamp was cornered by some speculators, and as a result the price rose to 25, 30, even 35 francs, but on November 25th new supplies were placed on sale, and as a result the price dropped until the stamp can now be had as low as 3½ and 4 francs. However, this applies only to the second printing on dark orange paper, with marginal millésime; the first printing, on light orange paper, with millésime 0, is now quoted at about 15 francs.

The Stamp Auctions.

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Charleston 5c blue (20), on cover lightly canceled in black Oct. 29, 1861, the stamp fine margins except at bottom toward the left (\$35.00) . . .	35.00
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Lenoir 5c blue and orange (69), used on original, the stamp very fine, lightly pen cancelled as usual, the cover cancelled in blue "Lenoir N. C. Jan 30," and as the letter is dated "1861" the stamp could not have been used on it (\$200.00)	107.50
Lynchburg 5c blue (72), on face of original, lightly cancelled in black slightly cut into at top and right, rare (\$80.00)	40.00
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— Envelope 5c red on white (91), the entire Envelope lightly cancelled in black, the stamp slightly torn into at right in opening the letter, very rare	35.00
Mobile 2c black (96), used on drop letter, lightly cancelled in black, very fine, rare (\$75.00)	240.00
— 2c black (963, 5 copies used together on one cover, 3 of the stamps very fine, the other 2 somewhat defective, lightly cancelled in black "Aug. 26, 861," a great rarity from Seybold Collection (\$375.00) . .	520.00
— 5c blue (97), vertical pair, on cover to Richmond, the lower stamp very fine, the upper cut into at top, lightly cancelled in black July 26, 1861, with the year date inverted (\$40.00)	36.00
Nashville 5c carmine (99), on original, the stamp remarkably fine, lightly cancelled in blue "Aug. 9, 1861" (\$50.00)	115.00
— 5c brick red (100), used on U. S. Envelope 857 3c red (2319), which is cancelled in black "Adams Ex. Co., Louisville Ky. 1861, 27 Jul," the stamp cancelled in blue "Adams Express Co., Nashville Aug. 2," the cover in addition cancelled "Postage Paid" in blue, a great rarity, probably unique	265.00
— 5c brick red (100), horizontal pair on cover to Nashville, lightly cancelled in blue Sep. 7, 1861, the pair very fine though outer line cut away at top, a very rare cover (\$100.00)	85.00
— 5c violet brown (102), used on original, lightly cancelled, very fine (\$50.00)	76.00
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Do. Pelure, 10c.	1,000	560	Sept., 1861, 5c. buff, no gum	150	72
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Baltimore, 1c. blue, unused (Type C 2)	150	72	Do. 90c. dark blue, no gum	40	18
Louisville, Ky. 2c. bluish-green, block of 9	135	72	Do. 90c. ultramarine, no gum	no price	40
Do. Ky. 2c. blue (Type C 22), on cover	50	29	1869, 24c. inverted picture slight damage at bottom	600	290
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6d. yellow, fine no gum	125	72 to 92	6d. yellow, "half" used for 3d. on whole cover and well tied on	{ 300	{ 87
6d. yellow, used, fine	50	29 to 36		{ 375	
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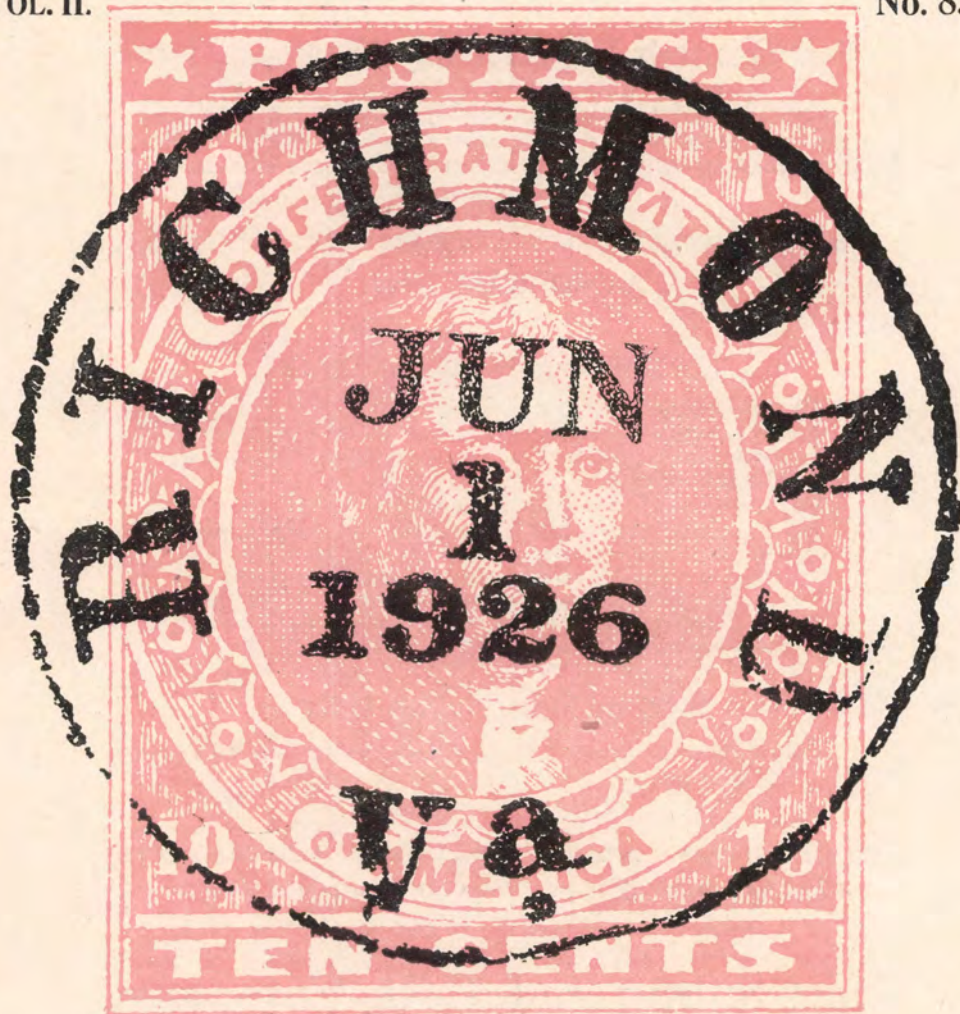
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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 8.



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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

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Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. II.

JUNE, 1926

NO. 8

Editorial

Preparing for the Big Show.

As a rule, summer-time is looked upon as the dull season in stamps. The treasures are deposited in safe or vault, while collector and dealer seek relaxation at seashore or mountain, or, perchance, in a trip abroad. The editor of a stamp-paper remains at home, and toughs it out, until "the swallows homeward fly"—then forgets it.

But this summer is going to be an exception to the rule. Not for the editor—he has long ago conquered the "Wanderlust"—but for all American collectors who are looking forward to the Big Philatelic Exhibition in New York in October. They're going to be too busy all summer—getting things in shape for the Show—to even think of vacationing! Besides, autumn is the better season for that "week off" anyway.

There's still lots of work to be done before October 16th. The officers and Committees of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions appear to have practically completed the enormous task that fell to their lot. The program, which we are publishing in this number, bears evidence to that fact; and it is now the patriotic duty of every American collector to see that this event "goes over big."

Whether you intend exhibiting or not, determine to come to New York the week of October 16th to 23d.

And now that versatile versifier George Matthew Adams has deigned to dignify Philately with one of his erudite effusions entitled "The Hobby." It is a clever characterization.

The Things that Make Sunshine.

Extracts from some of the fine letters that followed the May issue. Would that I could have made it a Frame-Line or a "Ten"!

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 26, 1926.

The first page I turned to in Daddy's May issue of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST I saw two Confederate stamps. I thought they had fallen there by mistake, but I read your editorial and found they had been put there purposely, and I want to thank you very much for them. You guessed right, as you certainly made one boy happy.

DAVID KOHN, JR.

DEAR SIR:

BOSTON, MASS., May 27, 1926.

Upon opening THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST received today, I was pleasantly surprised to find a pair of the Confederate 10c. I assume this has been put in all copies of the publication; but in either case, it is a very nice courtesy which is appreciated, and I thank you.

GUY A. JACKSON.

DEAR SIR:

RICHMOND, IND., May 28, 1926.

Fastened on the editorial page of my copy of the May issue of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST I find two Confederate No. 210 stamps. I can hardly believe that I am by chance a tenth subscriber, but I think you must have attached these yourself. It is just one of the little gentle things that seem to be a habit with you. No other paper comes to my desk with such a kindly spirit in its pages.

STANLEY WOLCOTT HAYES.

The Ericson Memorial Stamp.

I am again indebted to Mr. Henry Orth, Jr., of Washington, D. C., for my First-Day cover bearing the Ericson Memorial stamp.

A radical departure in form and treatment from all previous commemorative stamps of our country, the Ericson presents a most pleasing appearance, which might have been enhanced by the choice of a more definite, brighter color. The engraving is a credit to the Bureau.

I've gotten myself into a pretty mess. In the May installment of the Confederate Story appeared, among the illustrations, the finger-prints of both my thumbs. And now the Secret Service Department and all the detective agencies in the country will be writing for sample copies. They've "got my number," and hereafter I must keep to "the straight and narrow path." But what I want to know is this: can they determine identity by such a finger-print left on a stein, or on the frosted exterior of a cut-glass goblet containing a fragrant Virginia mint-julep? Woe is me, if 'tis so.

Now that Brazil has resigned from the Plunder-Bund, we may look for a new stamp commemorating her political emancipation.

Stamp Surgeons.

We have grown accustomed to read the advertisements of European "artists," who offer to rejuvenate, repair, remodel, remake, revamp—in fact, create, if desired—any rare stamp in the catalog—at so-and-so-much per. We know that a goodly bit of this sort of surgery is practiced in this country—but it is kept kind o' *sub-rosa*—both client and practitioner feeling somewhat light-shy about these philatelic clinics.

But here comes a cheaply gotten up advertisement from Boston, offering to perforate straight-edge stamps at 10 cents for every \$1.00 catalog value. The party announces that he has machines for perforations 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

Getting right in line with the European fakirs.

We have received, from the Thornhill Stamp Exchange, Box 233, Vallejo, California, a copy of their latest publication, "The Thornhill Album for Stamps of the Chinese Treaty Ports and Formosa," arranged by H. F. Bowker (A. P. S. 2482). The Album consists of twenty-five leaves (and a titled, folding cover), neatly and comprehensively printed with data and guide-lines for mounting, arranged in such manner that the acquired stamp completely covers the inscriptions. There is no quadrille ruling on the good quality ledger paper. Complete with binder, \$3.00; pages only, \$1.25. An Album for the issues of China, built upon the same plan, is in course of preparation.

A prominent dealer, familiar with the stamp market in our country, recently made the statement, that if a corporation with five million dollars capital could be engineered—and everything worth while in stamps bought up—in five years fifty million could be "cleaned up." All right, let's start the ball a-rolling. Put me down for two-thirds of the preferred stock. It's as easy to put six ciphers behind a figure as two—both finding the same reception at my bank. Gad! it's thrilling to say "my bank."

Under the style of "Dealers National Publicity Fund," the Secretary of the Advisory Board, Mr. Tom V. Binmore, 575 Fifth Avenue, Long Island, N. Y., is soliciting funds for a publicity campaign to the end of "making more collectors and confirming and enthusing present collectors." It is a laudable and timely movement, and should have the strong support of dealer and press.

Now for a deluge of Polish Pilsudski stamps. Get the swatski!

A NEW STAMP FOR PORTUGAL AND AÇORES

We are advised by our correspondent in Porto, Mr. Charles J. Chambers, that the 3 Escudos for Portugal (and the same overprinted for Açores) has appeared on "porcelain" paper, printed in a faded pink color. The new value is of the Ceres type.

And now the gallant Riff chieftain Sidi Mohammed Abd-el-Krim has succumbed to benevolent assimilation, after a game scrap in which his tribesmen gave a good account of themselves, and a new set of surcharges on French and Spanish stamps for Morocco are in order. Great victory. Makin' 'em all "safe for Democracy" and "the world a decent place to live in."

The Editor enjoyed an hour of stamp-talk with Mr. Y. Souren, of New York, who, *en route* South in the interest of his concern, made a brief stop in Richmond. This is Mr. Souren's first invasion of the Confederate States, bent on the capture of Davises and Jeffersons and Jacksons.

Mr. Herman Toaspern, of Brooklyn, N. Y., attending a Masonic gathering in Richmond, stopped for a moment at our office. Unfortunately, the Editor was out of his Sanctum at the time, and missed the pleasure of welcoming and showing him our Museum of the Graphic Arts.

Dame Rumor hath it that Richmond harbors a mysterious stamp-collecting Croesus—a successful speculator in Florida real estate—whose liberal budget includes a monthly expenditure of \$10,000 for—stamps! That's interesting, if true. And our Northern friends may look to their laurels.

The Strike Edition of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* quite appropriately documents the recent labor trouble by presenting its readers with a copy of the Amiens Strike Stamp, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of that French city in May, 1909. Clever idea.

The attention of dealers is directed to the announcement of our "Special Summer Rates on Advertising" appearing on the inside back cover. This is the "sowing season" preceding the Exhibition, during which time we shall print and distribute larger editions.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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THE DE LA RUE STAMPS

The Five Cents "London Print" has the unique distinction of being the only American postage stamp produced abroad and current, for a considerable time, within a large—though temporarily separated—section of the United States.

The One Cent denomination, likewise engraved and printed in London, was never placed in circulation in the Confederate States, and therefore does



not fully share in the status of its companion.

The enlarged illustrations of the two values here shown are direct reproductions from De La Rue cardboard proofs made from the original engrav-



ings on steel, and now in the collection of the author. The proofs bear the date of "Mar. 6-62."

Our story is chiefly concerned with the Five Cents denomination.

No other stamp of the Civil War period can equal its record of travel, adventure, and vicissitude, and no other single piece of postal currency of that time can compare with it in cost of production, for the price of engraving the original and the making of four panes of electrotypes was invoiced at \$1,007.88, gold—not Confederate money! The latter was not current in England at the time of our narrative.

The London printings of the Five Cents were made in four panes of 100 stamps each. The color is pale, greenish blue. The paper is wove, thin, and highly surfaced, almost "glazed." The gum is evenly laid, colorless and transparent. The stamps were issued imperforate.

Earlier students have assumed that a few sheets of the London Fives were perforated, experimentally, on the small machine imported from England. This legend has gained some credence. I have never seen a postmarked copy in this condition, showing the correct gauge, and bearing other incontestible evidences of authenticity.

The One Cent was printed in the same *format*; color, orange; paper and gum, same as the Five Cents. This denomination was never issued to the public. Full sheets were at one time quite plentiful.

It has been stated that the same die of frame, and spandrel, and ornamentation, served for both denominations. Comparison of details will dispel this error.

The likeness of President Davis on the Five Cents is a masterful treatment in portraiture, while that of Mr. Calhoun on the One Cent resulted in a failure.

* * *

As the result of an extended and pleasant interchange of letters with Mr. A. J. Hayes, Director of the house of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., the world's greatest stamp-printers, I am enabled to present the authentic data which follows. Further valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. F. G. Montgomery, the genial Vice-President of the American branch of this Company.

It is needless to write of the house of Thomas De La Rue. Its story is inseparably linked with the history of postage stamps. Suffice it to state that in 1862 the establishment was located at 110 Bunhill Row, London. It is there today—a monument to service and excellence of product.

The original dies for the two stamps were cut in relief, on steel. In engraving and impression, that of the Five Cents denomination was probably the finest surface-printed stamp that had been issued by any country up to this time.

Whether as a matter of custom, or to provide (by agreement with Ficklin) against the risks of safe delivery through the blockade, the London house retained the original engravings—furnishing only electrotypes reproductions to the Confederate Government. Subsequent events proved the wisdom of this measure.

The die of the Five Cents is still in possession of the De La Rues, while that of the One Cent seems to have disappeared. A complete sheet—four panes of 100 stamps each, printed in blue—is likewise preserved in their archives.

There is no record of the name of the engraver, but the portrait of Davis was copied from a photograph made in Richmond for this purpose.

The method of making the electrotpe panes is thus described: "Four hundred impressions were taken from the die in *soft metal** by special machinery. These impressions were built up in four panes of 100 each with the correct divisions between the panes. They were then locked together in a chase. This was placed in a galvanic bath and copper grown, the shell being backed up with metal."

The appearance of a De La Rue steel-engraved stamp-die will interest the student. The drawing here shown was prepared especially for this Story by one of the artists of the London concern, under the direction of Mr. Hayes. Drawn to scale—in inches—it illustrates the De La Rue method of engraving the die for relief-printed postage stamps. The description of the processes of engraving and electrotyping, printed in the foregoing chapter, will enable us to visualize the successive manipulations leading to the finished printing-plate.

In quoting from the four sources of our information, we are confronted with discrepancies in dates and quantities, concerning these London-printed stamps, which we will attempt to reconcile.

The archives of the De La Rues reveal that the first lot of this issue was booked as of the 30th January, 1862: "Five millions stamps of Five Cents, printed in blue, with head of President Davis. Also a Five Cents printing plate of 400 multiples."

The next entry is of the 15th March, 1862: "Printing-plate for One Cent of 400 multiples."

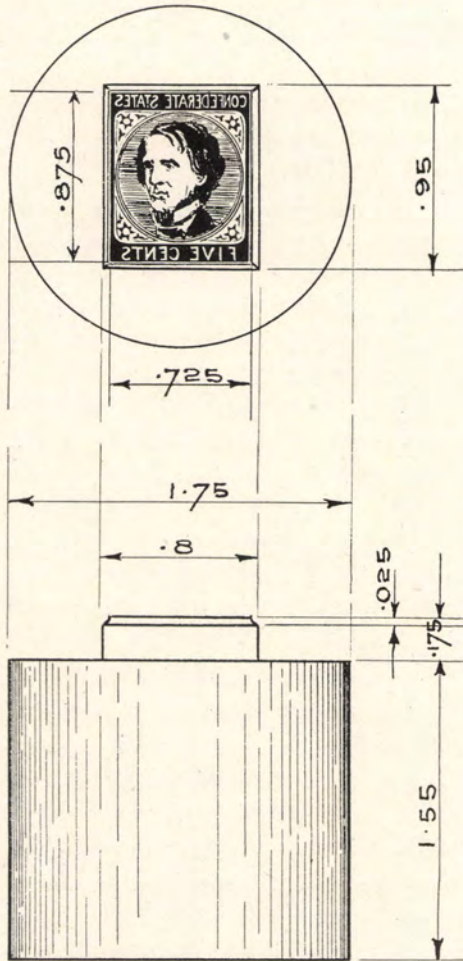


DIAGRAM OF THE DE LA RUE STEEL DIE

*Probably in lead.—AUTHOR.

The last entry is of the 24th March, 1862: "Four hundred thousand stamps of One Cent printed in orange with head of Mr. Calhoun, also a printing-plate for One Cent and one for Five Cents, each of 400 multiples, together with a printing press, blue and orange ink, and paper."

"No record of any other values."

Our next source of information is found in data supplied to me by Mr. Montgomery. It contains some startling statements.

Recording the item of January 30, 1862, he continues, "A subsequent shipment (March 1st, 1862) of 12,000,000 stamps (probably all Five Cents) was safely delivered through the port of Wilmington, N. C. * * * The records further show that on November 7th, 1862, there was sent a printing-plate of 400 multiples of a Ten-Cent stamp with the head of President Davis, and a similar plate for a Two-Cent stamp with the head of Calhoun. These plates were without doubt replicas of the originals of the Five-Cent and One-Cent stamps, changed respectively to read 'Ten Cents' and 'Two Cents,' but neither the Ten-Cent nor the Two-Cent stamp was ever used, the plates having been captured, probably, before there was opportunity to print from them, and no one seems to have an impression from either the Ten Cents or the Two Cents plate."

Turning to the Postmaster-General's Report of February 28th, 1862 (page 10), we find the following statement concerning the De La Rue stamps:

"The Department, however, has just received from Europe, under the order referred to in my last report, two millions one hundred and fifty thousand (2,150,000) five-cent stamps, equal to one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$107,500.00)."

No mention is made of a receipt of One Cent stamps.

And, finally, we recall Col. Offutt's letter of April 12th, 1867, in which this statement occurs: "I think at least three plates, and about the nominal value of \$40,000 of printed stamps, ready for use (among which were some of the 1c.) were shipped by De La Rue & Co. on a vessel that was captured by the United States off the port of Wilmington, N. C. * * *"

These widely diverging statistics are apparently irreconcilable. However, a careful analysis will clarify the case.

Mr. Hayes, in searching the old records, reports but one entry for 5,000,000 Five-Cent stamps, while Mr. Montgomery has found the record of a second order for 12,000,000 of this denomination.

The 5,000,000 shipment was captured. The greater part of the 12,000,000 order—probably forwarded in sections—ran the blockade safely.

When General Reagan closed his Report of February 28th, quantities aggregating 2,150,000 had been received. Other shipments followed.

Offut's statement need not be seriously considered, since it merely confirms the story of a "Lost Shipment."

The Confederates were dependent upon blockade-runners for the delivery of these stamps, and several of the ships were captured or destroyed before reaching port.

The London-printed Fives were issued to postmasters immediately upon receipt in Richmond, and cancelled copies with datings of the first week in May of 1862 establish the approximate date of their appearance.

A very slight difference in shade distinguishes the salvaged stamps of "The Lost Shipment" from those which succeeded in running the blockade. The former are somewhat lighter in color.

There are no errors, double prints, or varieties in the London Fives.

There are numerous crude counterfeits of the One Cent stamp.

"THE LOST SHIPMENT"

The first consignment of electrotypes and stamps—billed as of the 30th of January, 1862—is known as "The Lost Shipment." Col. Offut stated that the agent of the Confederate government, at the time of the capture of the vessel, threw the plates overboard, and thus we had come to believe them at rest somewhere among the coral reefs off the Bermudas. This story, however, is not borne out by the facts. The four plates and a large number of the stamps did reach America, but they never found their way to the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States.

It is this thrilling adventure—the capture of the *Bermuda*—that must become part of our Story, for some few of the stamps of that "Lost Shipment" survived.

In *Wallace's Reports of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States*, December Term, 1865, Vol. III, pp. 514, appears the Bermuda case. This case is of special interest to the student of Confederate stamps, as it documents the one stirring incident connected with their story.

Omitting irrelevant statements, I shall reprint such extracts as are of interest, for they supply the facts and data of "The Lost Shipment" of De La Rue stamps and plates. Preceded by the formal Syllabus, the Statement of the Case reads as follows:

"Appeal from a decree made by the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, regarding the steamship *Bermuda* and her cargo, captured during the rebellion by the government war-vessel *Mercedita*, and sent into Philadelphia, and libelled there and proceeded on in prize.

"The allegations of the captors were, that the vessel was enemy's property, and with her cargo—largely composed of munitions of war—had been intending, either directly or by transshipment, to break the blockade, then established by our government, of the southern coast, and that both she and her cargo were, on these and other grounds, subject to be captured and condemned.

"The case was interesting, partly from the value, larger than common, of the ship and cargo, but more particularly from the fact that while many and strong indications of a general sort pointed at once to the truth of the allegations of the captors, blockade-running had been brought, by our adventurous English kinsfolk, during the Southern rebellion, to so much of a science; true purposes, by the aid of intermediate neutral ports of their own, had come to be so very well disguised; the final general destination of the cargo in this particular voyage was left so skillfully open, and the capture was so confessedly in neutral neighborhoods, that it was not quite easy to prove, with that certainty which American courts require, the intention, which it seemed plain must have really existed. * * * "

The vessel herself had been built at Stockton-upon-Tees, in 1861. A certain Edwin Haigh, "a natural born British subject," made the declaration of ownership as required by the British Merchants' Shipping Act of 1864. E. L. Tessier, a South Carolinian, was stated to be master of the ship. On the day after her registry, Haigh executed a power of attorney, or "certificate," to Allen Stuart Hencle and George Alfred Trenholm, both merchants of Charleston, S. C., "jointly or severally to sell the ship, at any place out of the kingdom, for any sum he or they may deem sufficient, within twelve months from the date of the certificate."

"Trenholm was a member of the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, a firm which, with its branch house, John Frazer & Co., of Charleston, was one of the firms most largely engaged in rendering aid to and sustaining the rebellion, by fitting out blockade-runners, and corsairs to injure American commerce. They were also the disbursing agents of the rebel confederation in England, and they had several vessels, the *Ella*, *Helen*, *Herald*, *Economist*, *Albert*, and others, forming a sort of 'line' between Liverpool and Charleston, which carried on blockade-running, with the aid of agents at Bermuda and Nassau, N. P., intermediate British neutral isles. The firm was composed of Frazer & Trenholm, as also of a certain Prioleau, one Welsman, and a J. R. Armstrong; the first four being South Carolinians, and the last, alone, a British subject.

"In possession of the registry and power of sale already mentioned, the *Bermuda* sailed for Charleston, then a port in rebellion and under blockade, in August, 1861. For some reason not stated, and inferable only, she ran into Savannah instead—a port also in rebellion and under blockade—running out again and back to Liverpool in the autumn of that year. Her master was now changed. Captain Tessier was transferred to the *Bahama*, which afterwards became notorious in the United States as having carried armament to the rebel corsair *Alabama*, sunk off the coast of Normandy by the United States ship of war *Kearsarge*. A certain Westendorff (Westendorff) was put on the *Bermuda*. . . .

"Being brought round from West Hartlepool, on the east coast of England, the *Bermuda* now prepared for another voyage. Ostensibly it was to Bermuda. The cargo consisted of various things, some of which would have been useful at Bermuda, but which—cut off as the place had been by the blockade from commerce—were supremely desired at Charleston; such as tea, coffee, drugs, surgical instruments, shoes, boots, leather, saddlery, etc. Among the dry-goods were five cases of lawns, each

having a card upon it, representing a youth gallantly mounting a parapet, and bearing onward the 'Flag of the Confederate States,' which in all its colors was spread to the breeze.

"There were found, also, several cases of military decorations, etc.; epaulettes for all grades; stars for the shoulder-straps of officers of rank; bugles, crossed swords and cannons for different sorts of cap fronts; swords for staff and line officers; *chapeaux de bras*; embroidered wreaths, 'without U. S. on' (so labeled); various sizes of military buttons for coats and vests; some with the palmetto tree; belts with the same designations; other buttons and belts with the letters S. C.; L. (Louisiana); T. (Texas, or Tennessee), etc., and with eagles surrounded by *eleven* stars; palmetto trees embroidered on blue cloth, etc.; sash buckles with the arms of Georgia, of South Carolina, etc.

"Among the cargo were several cases of cutlery, which was stamped as 'Manufactured expressly for John Treanor & Nephew, Savannah, Ga.'

"It embraced a variety of articles, stamped with portraits and legends, thus:

"JEFF. DAVIS,
"OUR FIRST PRESIDENT.
"The right man in the right place.

"Others presented a military figure, emblazoned
"GENERAL BEAUREGARD.
"He lives to conquer.

"Others represented a bull running after a man, with soldiers chasing; and over the bull this motto:

" 'ON TO WASHINGTON! BULL RUN.'

"The blades of these were stamped,
" 'Courtney & Tennant, Charleston, S. C.'

"Several cases of double-barrelled guns were found, stamped as
" 'Manufactured for J. E. Adger, of Charleston.'

"There was also a large amount of munitions of war; five finished Blakely cannon in cases, with carriages; six cannon—some cast, some wrought—not in cases; some thousand shells, varying from seven to a hundred and twelve pounds each, and fuses for them. Three hundred barrels, seventy-eight half-barrels, and two hundred and eighty-three quarter-barrels of gunpowder, seven hundred bags of saltpetre; seventy-two thousand cartridges, two and a half million percussion caps, two cases of Enfield rifles, twenty-one cases of swords, marked N. D. (Navy Department?), seven cases of pistols, and a variety of like or accessory things. In all, about eighty tons weight.

"On the vessel were several persons, called in various letters 'government passengers,' being in fact 'artists' sent from Scotland. An account of them was given in certain letters found in the vessel: some addressed to a certain Mr. Morris, 'lithographer,' in Charleston, who it appears had safely ran the blockade not long before. In different parts they ran thus:

" 'STATIONERY DEPARTMENT,
" '80 BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, 26 LEADENHALL STREET,
" 'LONDON, February 12, 1862.

" 'DEAR MORRIS:

" 'I was very much pleased to hear that you managed to escape the vigilance of the Yankee vessels in getting into Charleston, and from the accounts I have heard, should think you had a *very narrow escape*.

" 'A commissioner (Major Ficklin) from the Confederate government has been over here, and has sent a lot of printers and engravers, and presses, and paraphernalia complete, which he obtained from Scotland. He served me very shabbily and ungentlemanlike. I had many interviews with him, and gave him all necessary information; furnished him with a list of requirements, compromising myself with several workmen, and put myself to many inconveniences. He ad-

mitted my price being proper and correct, and led me to believe he would give me his order, but *having got out of me all he could*, he then intrusted the order with another house. I hardly think that fair, after promising to trust me with it and within a few weeks of its execution.

"*We, in England*, do not think the North can hold on much longer, the financial state being such as to induce us to hope that two or three months will settle your present deplorable state.

"We inclose our catalogue, which may guide you; and we make and can buy paper of all kinds as well as any London house; so could execute your order for foolscap loan paper, with watermark C. S. A., as shipped you, at 42s. per ream double, equaling two reams single.

"Trusting soon to hear of you, I am yours,

C. STRAKER."

"This 'lot of printers and engravers' which Major Ficklin had obtained in Scotland embarked, under the charge of one George Dunn, on the *Bermuda*, on this voyage, the whole party being entered on the crew list as common sailors. They appeared to have taken their 'paraphernalia complete' with them. There were at least twenty-six boxes marked P. O. D. (Postoffice Department?), with immense numbers of 'Confederates States' postage stamps; 'printing ink for postage stamps'; copper-plates with 400 dies for printing at each impression 400 rebel postage stamps; also 200,000 letter envelopes; some 'American shape,' 'official blue,' etc., many reams of fine white bank-note paper, watermarked 'C.S.A.,' intended obviously for 'Confederate States' bank-notes or bonds—'foolscap-loan-paper'; and the same apparently which is referred to in the concluding paragraph of the letter of Mr. C. Straker, of London, to his friend and correspondent Morris, quoted on the preceding page, as 'shipped you at 42s. per ream double, equaling two reams single.' All this stationery having gone with the captured vessel to the port of Philadelphia, was there sold."

Further on in the Statement of the Case, we read:

"At the time of the capture, and after the vessel was boarded, the captain's brother, by his order, threw overboard two small boxes and a package, which he swore that he understood contained postage-stamps, and a bag, which he understood contained letters, and which he was instructed to destroy in case of capture. Mr. Huger also destroyed a number of letters, which he swore were private letters, intrusted to him by Americans in Europe.

"When captured, the *Bermuda* was not far from the eastern coast of Great Abaco Island, an English colony, and steering along the coast, not in the route to any of our ports, but in a south-westerly direction, and, as was *alleged*, between Abaco and Eleuthera (another English island), to New Providence (Nassau), a third English colony. She was captured within sight of British land, within the range of the Abaco light. The distance was from five to seven miles from the shore; exactly how far was not sufficiently shown. The British flag was flying at the time of the capture, and was not hauled down until the prize was taken a distance of twenty or thirty miles further out to sea."

The log of the last trip of the *Bermuda* might read as follows: Left Liverpool March 1, 1862; arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, on March 19th or 20th, remaining there five weeks, awaiting orders. Sailed from St. George's on April 23, 1862, and was captured by the United States ship *Mercedita* on April 27th; taken to Philadelphia, adjudged a legal prize by the Federal Court, and there sold with her contraband cargo.

The next chapter will tell of the return of the sale of the *Bermuda's* cargo.

(To be continued.)

International Stamp Exhibition

New York, October 16-23, 1926

Program

CLASS I

PHILATELIC RESEARCH

Any specialized stamp or issue in each of the following sections.

UNITED STATES

- Sec. 1. Prior to 1870.
- Sec. 2. 1870 to date.
- Sec. 3. Postmasters or Carriers.
- Sec. 4. Any adhesive not included in the above section, Locals, Revenues, Envelope stamps.
- Sec. 5. Confederate States, Provisional or General Issues.
- Sec. 6. Western Express Franks, including those of Mexico and British Columbia.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

- Sec. 7. Pence Issues.
- Sec. 8. Cents Issues.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

- Sec. 9. Unsurcharged issues.
- Sec. 10. Surcharged issues.

OTHER BRITISH DOMINIONS, COLONIES OR PROTECTORATES

- Sec. 11. British Australasia.
- Sec. 12. Any British Dependency not included above.

CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA

- Sec. 13. Any lithographed stamp.
- Sec. 14. Any typographed stamp.
- Sec. 15. Any typeset stamp.
- Sec. 16. Any line-engraved stamp.

EUROPE

- Sec. 17. Any lithographed stamp.
- Sec. 18. Any typographed stamp.
- Sec. 19. Any typeset stamp.
- Sec. 20. Any line-engraved stamp.

THE WORLD

- Sec. 21. Any country not included in the foregoing sections.
- Sec. 22. 20th Century.
- Sec. 23. Best original study of a stamp or a group of stamps none of which has a catalogue price over 25c (or the equivalent) by Scott's 1926 Standard Catalogue for the normal variety.

AWARDS

Gold, Silver, Bronze medal in each section



CLASS IA

General Collections of the United States.

AWARDS

Gold, Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medals.



CLASS II

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

- Sec. 1. General issues, 19th century.
- Sec. 2. Bureau issues, 1894 to date.
- Sec. 3. Newspaper, Official, Postage Due or Special Delivery.
- Sec. 4. Postmasters; Carriers.
- Sec. 5. Envelopes, entire.
- Sec. 6. Envelopes, cut square.
- Sec. 7. Revenue stamps, general issues.
- Sec. 8. Revenue stamps, State or Private issues.
- Sec. 9. Local stamps.
- Sec. 10. Telegraph stamps.
- Sec. 11. Proofs and Essays.
- Sec. 12. Western Express Franks, including Mexico and British Columbia.
- Sec. 13. Confederate States, provisional issues.

- Sec. 14. Confederate States, general issues.
 Sec. 15. Hawaiian Islands, Philippines.
 Sec. 16. Other United States Possessions.

AWARDS

- Secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15:
 Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in each.
 Secs. 3, 6, 10, 11, 16:
 Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medals in each.



CLASS III

CENTRAL AMERICA, DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC, HAITI, MEXICO,
SOUTH AMERICA

- Sec. 1. Argentine Republic, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay.
 Sec. 2. Mexico, Colombian Republic and States.
 Sec. 3. Bolivia, Buenos Ayres, Chile, Dominican Republic, Venezuela.
 Sec. 4. Costa Rica, including Guanacaste, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Salvador.

AWARDS

- Secs. 1, 2, 3: Gold, Silver and Bronze medal in each.
 Sec. 4: Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medal.



CLASS IV

EUROPE

- Sec. 1. France, Great Britain, Spain, Switzerland.
 Sec. 2. Austria, including Lombardy-Venice, Germany and States, Italy and States, Roumania.
 Sec. 3. Belgium, Finland, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey.
 Sec. 4. Denmark, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Sweden.
 Sec. 5. Bosnia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Poland.

AWARDS

- Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4: Gold, Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medals in each class.
 Sec. 5: Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medal.

CLASS V

ANY COLONY OR GROUP OF COLONIES
OF A EUROPEAN STATE
EXCEPT GREAT BRITAIN

- Sec. 1. France.
 Sec. 2. Portugal.
 Sec. 3. Other countries.

AWARDS

- Secs. 1, 2, 3: Gold, Silver and Bronze medal in each.



CLASS VI

BRITISH DOMINIONS, COLONIES,
PROTECTORATES, FOREIGN
OFFICES

- Sec. 1. Canada.
 Sec. 2. New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia.
 Sec. 3. British Columbia, including Vancouver Island, Prince Edward Island.
 Sec. 4. Grenada, Nevis, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turks Islands.
 Sec. 5. Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Christopher.
 Sec. 6. Antigua, Bermuda, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Tobago, Virgin Islands.
 Sec. 7. British Guinea, India, including Scinde, Mauritius, Transvaal.
 Sec. 8. Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Natal, Straits Settlements, including States.
 Sec. 9. New South Wales, New Zealand, Victoria.
 Sec. 10. Fiji Islands, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia.
 Sec. 11. British East Africa, Griqualand, Indian Convention States, Orange River Colony, Papua, Uganda, Zanzibar.
 Sec. 12. British Bechuanaland, Gambia, Hong Kong, Labuan, New Republic, Niger Coast Protectorate, North Borneo.
 Sec. 13. Cyprus, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Heligoland, Lagos, Malta, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Tonga.
 Sec. 14. Any other colony or dependency not included above, except Native Indian States. See Class VII.)

AWARDS

- Secs. 1 to 10: Gold, Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medal in each.
 Secs. 11 and 12: Gold, Silver and Bronze medal in each.
 Secs. 13 and 14: Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medal in each.



CLASS VII

OTHER COUNTRIES

- Sec. 1. Afghanistan, Indian Native and Feudatory States, Persia.
 Sec. 2. Egypt, Japan, Shanghai and Siam.
 Sec. 3. Abyssinia, China, Korea, Liberia, Samoa.

AWARDS

- Gold, Silver and Bronze medal in each section.



CLASS VIII

CLASSIC STAMPS BEFORE 1870

- Sec. 1. United States.
 Sec. 2. Confederate States, Hawaii, Philippines.
 Sec. 3. British North America.
 Sec. 4. Central America, Mexico, South America.
 Sec. 5. British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.
 Sec. 6. Europe, including Great Britain.
 Sec. 7. Other countries not specified above
 NOTE.—This class is for stamps before 1870 in unusually fine and interesting condition, in singles, pairs, blocks or on cover. Any one or more countries or any political or geographical group of countries may be shown in the above sections.

AWARDS

- Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in each section.



CLASS VIIIA

RARITIES

- Limited to fifty items, a block, sheet, or reconstructed pane or sheet to count as one item.

AWARDS

- Gold, Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medals.

CLASS IX

ERRORS

- Sec. 1. Errors of color.
 Sec. 2. Inverted centers of frames and têtes-bèches.
 Sec. 3. Errors of surcharge.
 Sec. 4. Other errors, shifted transfers, double impressions, printed on both sides, imperforates, part perforates, etc.

AWARDS

- Gold, Silver, Bronze medals, each section.



CLASS X

STAMPS ON ORIGINAL COVERS

- Sec. 1. United States, Confederate States, Hawaii and Philippines.
 Sec. 1a. Patriotic, Campaign and Historical Covers of United States and Confederate States, postally used
 Sec. 2. Any British Colony, Dominion or Protectorate.
 Sec. 3. Any European Country, including Great Britain.
 Sec. 4. Any other Country or any Colony.
 Sec. 5. Bisections.

AWARDS

- Gold, Silver, Bronze medals, each section.



CLASS XI

CANCELLATIONS

- Any one stamp, issue or issues can be entered in Sections 1, 3, 7 and 8
 Sec. 1. United States.
 Sec. 2. United States precanceled.
 Sec. 3. Any one European Country, including Great Britain.
 Sec. 4. British Stamps used abroad.
 Sec. 5. Stamps of any other country used abroad.
 Sec. 6. Mexico, any country in Central or South America.
 Sec. 7. Any British Dominion, Colony or Protectorate.
 Sec. 8. Any other country or colony.
 Sec. 9. Covers showing postal use without stamps.

AWARDS

- Silver and Bronze medal in each section.

CLASS XII

GENERAL COLLECTIONS

(The term "General Collections" shall be understood to mean, as a rule, a single copy of each stamp.)

Collections may include unused, used, or both.

- Sec. 1. The World.
- Sec. 2. United States and Possessions.
- Sec. 3. Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.
- Sec. 4. France and Colonies.
- Sec. 5. Germany, German States and Colonies.
- Sec. 6. Italy, Italian States and Colonies.
- Sec. 7. Portugal and Colonies.
- Sec. 8. Spain and Colonies.
- Sec. 9. Any grand division of the world or group of countries, either geographical or political, in such division.

AWARDS

- Sec. 1: Gold, Silver and Bronze medal.
- Secs. 2 to 9: Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze in each.



CLASS XIII

20TH CENTURY

Exhibits may include unused, used, or both.

The word "Colonies" shall be understood to include Dominions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

- Sec. 1. The World.
- Sec. 2. United States adhesives in single copies (Imperforate and Part Perforate Stamps may be shown in pairs).
- Sec. 3. United States adhesives in blocks.
- Sec. 4. United States Revenues.
- Sec. 5. Canal Zone.
- Sec. 5a. British Empire.
- Sec. 6. Great Britain, including Officials and Offices Abroad, including Morocco agencies.
- Sec. 7. Cyprus, Gibraltar, Irish Free State, Malta.
- Sec. 8. British Colonies in Asia.
- Sec. 9. British Colonies in Africa.
- Sec. 10. British Colonies in Australasia.
- Sec. 11. British Colonies in America (North and South).
- Sec. 12. British Occupation Stamps.

- Sec. 13. France, Colonies and Offices.
- Sec. 14. Portugal and Colonies.
- Sec. 15. Spain, Colonies and Offices.
- Sec. 16. Western and Central Europe, Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany (including Plebiscite Issues), Hungary, Italy (including San Marino), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.
- Sec. 17. Northern and Eastern Europe, Baltic Republics, Denmark (including Iceland), Finland, Norway, Poland, Sweden.
- Sec. 18. South Eastern Europe, Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Crete, Greece, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Serbia, Thrace, Turkey.
- Sec. 19. Russia, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Batum, Georgia, South Russia, Trans-Caucasia, Ukraine.
- Sec. 20. Any country is Asia.
- Sec. 21. Any country in Africa.
- Sec. 22. Mexico, Central America, Panama.
- Sec. 23. South America, Haiti, Dominican Republic.
- Sec. 24. Occupation Stamps other than British.
- Sec. 25. War Issues, 1914 to end of 1918.
- Sec. 26. Miscellaneous, any country or collection not otherwise provided for.

AWARDS

- Secs. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 26: Gold, Silver and Bronze medal in each section.
- Other Sections: Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medal in each section.



CLASS XIV

JUNIOR COLLECTIONS

A—For collectors under 21 years of age.

- Sec. 1. General Collections.
- Sec. 2. General Collections, 20th Century only.
- Sec. 3. Collections of United States.
- Sec. 4. Collections of any other country or group of countries, except the United States.

B—For collectors under 15 years of age.

- Sec. 5. Collections of any kind.

AWARDS

Silver and Bronze medals in each section.

NOTE.—As a special encouragement to the younger collectors, the judges may award a gold medal to an exhibit in any

one of the above sections that in their opinion merits such an award.

CLASS XV

HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS

- Sec. 1. Collections arranged to illustrate Art, Architecture, Biography, Fauna, Flora, Geography, History or any similar subject of general educational interest.
- Sec. 2. Any one subject named above, or any one subject of general educational interest.

AWARDS

- Sec. 1: Gold, Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medals.
- Sec. 2: Silver and Bronze medals.

CLASS XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

For exhibits for which provision has not been made elsewhere.

- Sec. 1. Postal Stationery, including Envelopes, Post-cards, Wrappers, Money Order Cards, etc., excepting United States Envelopes which are in Class III.
- Sec. 4. Revenue Stamps other than United States.
- Sec. 5. Telegraph Stamps other than United States.
- Sec. 6. Russian Rural (Zemstvo) Stamps.
- Sec. 7. Any Local or Municipal Stamps other than
- Sec. 8. Essays and Proofs of any country other than
- Sec. 9. Reprints.

AWARDS

Gold-Silver, Silver, Bronze, each section.

CLASS XVII

AIR MAIL STAMPS

- Sec. 1. General Collection.
- Sec. 2. Specialized Collection.
- Sec. 3. Flown Covers. General.
- Sec. 4. Flown Covers. Commercial Use.
- Sec. 5. Paris or Prisms Sieges.
- Sec. 6. First Flights.

AWARDS

Gold-Silver, Silver and Bronze medals in each section.

CLASS XVII ARRANGEMENT AND DISPLAY

- Sec. 1. For the best arranged, annotated and mounted collection in the exhibition.

AWARD: Gold medal.

This award shall not bar the exhibitor from receiving a reward in another class.

CLASS XVIII

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS

- Sec. 1. General Handbooks.
- Sec. 2. Special Handbooks.
- Sec. 3. General Catalogues.
- Sec. 4. Special Catalogues.
- Sec. 5. Philatelic Journals.
- Sec. 6. Historical.
- Sec. 7. Printed Albums exhibited by publishers.
- Sec. 8. Blank Albums exhibited by publishers.
- Sec. 9. Rare Publications, including monographs, catalogues and albums.
- Sec. 10. Monographs or Handbooks published since October 1, 1925.

AWARDS

Silver and Bronze medals in each section.

CLASS XIX

PHILATELIC ACCESSORIES

- Sec. 1. Magnifying Glasses.
- Sec. 2. Perforation Gauges.
- Sec. 3. Tweezers.
- Sec. 4. Hinges or Mounts.
- Sec. 5. Collecting Books, Stock Books and Approval Cards.
- Sec. 6. Surcharge Measures, Rules, Water Mark Detectors and Sundries.
- Sec. 7. Color Guides or Color Charts.

AWARDS

Silver and Bronze medals in each section.

CLASS XX

Exhibits by Governments, Manufacturers, Engravers, Engineers and Printers.

AWARDS

Gold and Silver medals at the discretion of the jury.

Stamp Auctions.

CONFEDERATE STATES—ORIGINAL COVERS.

Savannah, Ga., "Paid," also "Paid 10," in oval, Jul. 3; fine	2.10
Savannah, Ga., "Paid," and "Paid 20," the "20" stamped over "5," Oct. 16, 1861, on fairly small envelope to Charlottesville, Va.; very fine; a rare provisional	6.25
Selma, Ala., "Paid 5," Jul. 6, on amber; very fine	2.25
Sparta, Ga., "Paid 10" in circle, all in red, Dec. 27; fine	3.50
Staunton, Va., "Paid" and "5," Oct. 24, 1861; fine	4.75
Thomasville, Ga., "Paid" and "5," Aug. 5, amber envelope repaired at T	2.00
Weldon, N. C., "Paid 5," without date, dark manila envelope; fair only; rare	1.25
Williamsburg, Va., large "Paid 5," Jan. 30, on amber; fine	4.75
Williamston, S. C., framed "Paid" and MS. "10"; rare	2.25
Yorktown, Va., "Paid" and MS. "10," Sept. 1, on buff; contains long soldier's letter	3.00
Charleston, S. C., 5c. blue, very fine copy, canc. Dec. 1, 1861, margins beyond outer line on three sides, design clear at T, the envelope very fair. (20). (\$35.00)	35.00
— 5c., darker shade, very fine copy on perfect envelope, canc. Sept. 25, 1861. (20) (\$35.00)	33.25
Fredericksburg, Va., 5c., very good copy, through slight defect in margin only, on very fine envelope, canc. Oct. 19. (40) (\$50.00)	35.00
Mobile, 5c., fine copy with good margins, canc. Nov. 25, 1861. (\$20.00)	13.00
— 5c., different shade, fine copy, very neat envelope, Sep. 25, 1861. (\$20.00)	12.25
— 5c., cut on slant at B, with extra piece at T, on fine cover, canc. Sept. 9, 1861. (\$20.00)	4.00
Petersburg, Va., 5c. red, very good copy, the cover fair only, canc. in blue Nov. 17. (112) (\$40.00)	48.00
Raleigh, N. C., 5c. red on buff, blue canc. Aug. 12, 1861; the envelope has ink stain at R; a very fair copy of this rarity; est. \$12. (118)	11.50
1861, 5c. green, blue target canc., postmark Charlottesville, fine margins and cover. (200) (\$4.00)	4.80
— 5c. green, very good copy, canc. Woodstock, Va. (200) (\$4.00)	2.00
— 5c. deep gray green, very early state of plate, very fine looking vertical pair, but B stamp has closed tear, canc. Memphis, Ten. (200) (\$8.00)	8.75
— 5c. light green, two fair copies on same cover, Plaquemine, La. (\$8.00)	4.00
— 10c. blue, three large margins, but rather close at L, a good copy, canc. Richmond, Va. (201) (\$6.00)	2.00
— 10c. light blue, very good copy with margins, but design touched in one corner, canc. Louisburgh, N. C., fine and rare (201a) (\$6.00)	3.00
1862, 2c. green, a very fine vert. strip of five across T of perfect cover, canc. three times Knoxville, Tenn. Jul. 9, 1862. The strip has fine margin at L it is close in places, but design untouched, a superb piece, est. at \$200 (\$125)	317.00
— 5c. pale blue, pair, town canc., very good (203b) (\$8.00)	7.25
— 5c. pale blue, vert. pair with crease and defets, on face of letter, looks very fair (203b) (\$8.00)	1.10
— 10c. rose, very good copy, three good margins, but very small margin at T, cover fine, a very acceptable piece canc. Atlanta, Ga. (\$15.00)	11.00
— 5c. ondon Print, single copy on patriotic cover blazing cannon and flag, with four-line verse (205)	8.00
— 5c. blue, vert. pair with ull sheet margin at R, canc. Univ. of Virginia, neat cover, very fine (205)	2.70

Notes from the Foreign Press.

An Argentine correspondent writes to *Filatelía* that the number issued of the recent Argentine commemorative stamps for Don Bernardino Rivadavia was two millions, and that they were all sold at the postoffices in one day, which is certainly going some, even for a lively and bustling country like the Argentine Republic. We wonder, by the way, whether they make a specialty of first-day covers down there also. And, also by the way, we recently had occasion to consult a pretentious American work of biographical reference, and just for curiosity turned up Rivadavia—that is, we would have, but there was no mention of him—not a single line! And yet Rivadavia is one of the most distinguished and justly famous of South Americans, more especially Argentine, statesmen. We who somewhat presumptuously call ourselves “Americans,” as though there were no America south of the Rio Grande, will do well to inform ourselves a little better on South American men and events.

In No. 55 of *Le Philatéliste Belge* we find an interesting illustrated article which shows a nice piece of philatelic combination work, and incidentally the value of stamps with the marginal paper attached, showing marginal dates, inscriptions, etc. (We must confess to an abiding fondness for such pieces, and have always made it a point to pick up any that came our way; we are glad to see that somebody else found them useful.) The article illustrates a vertical pair of the Belgian 10 centimes of 1850 (the so-called Medallion issue) which has attached below a fragment of the marginal paper bearing the date 1860, slightly torn into, it is true, but enough to make sure of it. The piece is sufficient to establish the existence of a hitherto unknown plate of this value, the highest previous one known bearing the date 1859. We refer to the plates of the first arrangement which contained 200 stamps in two panes, side by side, of 100 each; that the plate belonged to this series is proved by the date being at the bottom of the plate. This newly found plate was likely the last one of this arrangement, for in 1861 the first plate was made of the new arrangement, *i. e.*, 300 stamps in two panes of 150 each. That these stamps were really printed in 1860 from a plate of 200 is proved by some marginal strips of paper of this same value which have been preserved by M. A. Guillaume, the well-known Belgian collector. Ordinarily, the collector who finds these old classic issues trimmed into the design by some early correspondent who was too handy with the scissors is apt to execrate the despoiler in violent terms, but in this case we have reason to appreciate him, for on one of the strips he trimmed off

enough on the right side of a vertical strip of six stamps of this value to show what they were and to what plate arrangement they belonged, while at the same time the upper end of the strip bears a tiny fragment of a printed numeral. By a stroke of good fortune another marginal strip was preserved in the same lot which had passed through the hands of the same scissor artist and which showed enough trimmed-off fragments to show that it also came from a 10 centimes sheet, but from the top of the sheet. By great good luck these two strips matched up so closely that there was no doubt of the fragmentary numeral on the vertical strip being part of the year date 1860, thus making assurance doubly sure. The inscription in the upper margin of the sheet just referred to reads (in script and numbering machine): *Timbres Postes Serie A No. 017545 1860*. Heretofore this marginal inscription has been known only on the side margins of sheets of the second arrangement, 300 stamps. These pieces thus prove that another plate of the 200 size was made in 1860, and that the sheets printed from it were the first ones to receive the marginal inscription, but in the top margin of the sheet.

It is interesting to follow deductions like these, and it shows how important trifles may be on occasion; likewise, it shows the utility of preserving marginal strips.

From the same paper, always interesting, we gather some information on the so-called Montenez Type stamps of Belgium, based on the joint researches of M. Huffman and Commadant Thomas. The different sizes of sheets used for this issue are surprising. The smallest is the special printing of 5 francs made for the 1924 Exhibition; it contains four stamps, 2x2. Next comes the 50 centimes dark blue, also an Exhibition printing; this contains twenty-five stamps, 5x5. The 1 franc brown was at first printed in sheets of 50, 5x10; later in sheets of 100, 10x10. The following are also in sheets of 100, 10x10: 75 centimes red, 75 centimes blue, 2 francs dark green, 5 francs dark violet, 10 francs lilac carmine. The 50 centimes greyish blue comes in sheets of 150, arranged in two different ways: ten rows of 15, or fifteen rows of 10; and the 1 franc dark blue is also in sheets of 150, ten rows of fifteen. If any of our readers should run across any of the marginal plate numbers, they may be interested in knowing which of these have been noted. They are as follows:

50 centimes, Exhibition printing: Plates 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6; plate 5 has not been seen.

50 centimes in sheets of 150, ten rows of 15: Plates 10 and 19. The last is probably an error as, owing to the relatively short life of this stamp, it is not probable that nineteen plates were made.

50 centimes in sheets of 150, fifteen rows of 10: Plates 1 to 7, 9 and 10; plate 8 probably exists.

1 franc brown, sheets of 50: Plates 1 and 2.

1 franc brown, sheets of 100: Plates 1, 2, 4 to 9; No. 3 may exist; No. 10 has not been seen by any one.

75 centimes red: Plates 1 to 10; plate 4 is quite rare.

2 francs green: Plates 1, 3 to 5, 7 and 8; Nos. 2 and 6 probably exist.

10 francs carmine-lilac: Plates 1, 2, 3 and 4.

5 francs violet: Plates 1 and 2.

5 francs, Exhibition printing: the sheets show no plate numbers, but there must have been at least two different plates, as shown by register marks in the margins.

75 centimes blue: Plates 1 to 5.

1 franc blue: Plates 1 to 5 (up to middle of March, 1926).

The authors list all kinds of minor varieties, most of them very minute breaks in letters. One of the most curious of them is a badly broken G in BELGIQUE (thus: C) on the 75 centimes red, which occurs on every one of the ten plates in the same place, No. 86, and on plate 7 also in No. 31. Likewise, it occurs at No. 86 in all five plates of the 75 centimes blue—a total of fifteen plates showing this broken letter. Presumably, this is due to the entire plate being reproduced in one operation from a complete matrix plate; but it argues against this explanation that the stamps from Plate 1 of the 75 centimes blue show a fault below the ear of the portrait which is not found on any plate of the 75 centimes red.

The porfuration varieties are legion in number, but we shall not weary our readers with these.

The new Turkish issue has been prematurely announced in various papers as issued on March 1st. We learn from the *Philatelic Magazine* (No. 279) that such had been the intention, and that the printers had been instructed to ship them in time to be issued on that date, but that the date had then been postponed to May 1st, our esteemed contemporary having been advised to that effect in a letter from the Turkish Postmaster-General at Angora. The new issue will therefore have appeared before this is in print. It has been engraved and printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London (which is now the London branch of the American Bank Note Company of New York).

In an editorial in the same number of our always interesting British colleague, under the caption "Money and Stamps," we find the following cryptic remark:

"So long as stamps are collected, there will always be the tendency to deplore the advantage possessed by married collectors over their less fortunate fellows, yet this can only discourage the collector who places rarity before interest and research."

While, of course, all married male stamp collectors will gladly admit, especially in the presence of their better halves, that they are more fortunate than their fellows who have not yet been captured—we mean, happily married—yet we do not quite understand just what the holy estate of matrimony has to do with stamp collecting. Nor are we quite clear as to the exact line of argument pursued by our learned colleague. Does he mean to argue that

married collectors are to be envied because they can devote more money to their hobby, and therefore cop all the rarities? We do not quite admit this contention; it would appear that the bachelor collector could spend more money for stamps than the one who has to divide up with Friend Wife. Or does he mean, on the contrary, that married collectors, because of the lack of funds corollary to their married state, cannot collect rarities, and therefore needs must turn to interesting stamps and do research work on the common stamps? This would sound more plausible. In any case, we wish that Brother Harris would make himself more clearly understood on the matter, as this would greatly aid many a harassed husband who has to camouflage his stamp expenditure before the eagle eye of his spouse. (Some one suggests to us that perhaps there was a typographical error, and that Brother Harris meant "monied" instead of "married," but the reference to "less fortunate fellows" could hardly mean anybody but bachelors; so we shall stand on the printed letter.)

George Jaeger, in a letter to *Filatelía*, describes the designs of the two commemorative sets issued in Russia, December 20th. Our readers have probably seen the stamps by the time this is in print, but it will do no harm to describe the designs somewhat. The first set commemorates the revolt of 1825, known as the "December Revolution." The 5 kopeks shows a scene from this revolt, but it is not quite clear why the Soviet authorities should celebrate it so greatly, seeing that it was more of a military rising than a popular revolution; the regiments at Moscow which refused to take the oath of allegiance to Czar Nicholas I. and marched to the square shown on the 7 kopeks shouting for "Constantine and Constitution" had been told that "Constitution" was Constantine's wife! The 7 kopeks shows the mutinous soldiers on the Senate Square at St. Petersburg; at the right is the Senate Palace, at the left the famous equestrian statue of Peter the Great. The 14 kopeks shows the profile portraits of five of the Dekabrist leaders: Ryleyev, Colonel Pestel, Muravief, Apostol, and one whose name is not given; other leaders were Prince Shchepsin-Rostovski, Suthoff, Prince Sergius Trubets-Koi, Prince Obolenski.

The second set recalls the revolt of 1905 when for a brief time the power was in the hands of the workers, led by the lawyer Chroustalieff-Nissar. The 3 kopeks represents the Committee of Postal and Telegraph employes, of which, oddly enough, Mr. Jaeger himself was a member; the 7 kopeks shows a revolutionary orator haranguing the people from a lantern-post; and the 14 kopeks shows a street barricade as used at the time.

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NOW.

The Southern Philatelist,

109 E. Cary St.,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

New Approval Books for the Summer Season

I have just remade a large number of my approval books and have included a fine lot of early issues from various collections and auction lots that I have bought during the winter season. The following new books are now available, and I should be glad to send same to collectors who desire fine old stamps at reasonable prices.

Argentine Republic

Issues 1858-1867. Remarkably strong in the very fine Rivadavia issues both imperf. and perf. The 5c. are divided into six different printings. The 1862-1864 issue is also a fine lot with some scarce varieties.

Brazil

Issues of 1843-1866. Remarkably strong in the Bull's Eyes.

United States Official Stamps

I have made up 8 new books of these including duplicates from the large collection I have been forming during the past three years. These consist of unused and used, the latter with many rare cancellations and prices will be found to average about half catalogue. 1861-1868 issue, 3c. rose, I have 4 books of these, all cancelled, including many rare varieties.

Patriotic Envelopes. I have 6 books of these, all used and with a number of scarce varieties.

Confederate States. About 25 new books have been arranged. First a series of the general issues on covers and, secondly, a series of unused and used stamps not on covers. I can send fine books of any of these issues (except the 10c. outer line). My books of the small stamps, 2c, 5c, 10c, and 20c, are arranged to show all varieties of die, paper and shade, in singles and in blocks at very reasonable prices.

Canada

About 25 books are now ready of all issues from 1851-1882, and a few books of modern issues. I can send selections of any issue either unused or used or scarce varieties of cancellation, also a very fine selection of stamps on cover.

Hong Kong

Four new books have been arranged, very strong in early issues and with a large number of interesting cancellations.

Labuan

Two new books, chiefly of early issues, only, before the speculation set in.

India Feudatory States

I have two books of stamps from Chamba to Patiala surcharged on India stamps and

including a number of scarce varieties priced at very reasonable rates.

Straits Settlements

Four new books have been made up including the Straits Settlements themselves and all the States with a number of rare and interesting errors.

India

Five new books are now ready including a remarkably fine selection of the early issues with a number of rare blocks and pairs of the 1854-1855 issues and a fine selection of the rare large Service stamps of 1866.

Colombian States

Five new books have been made up of the early issues of the Colombian Republic and all the various States. Only the old worth while stamps are included. None of the modern rubbish.

Portuguese Colonies

Three books of these have been made up including a good lot of the early issues in the Azores and Madeira and a choice lot of the early types of Portuguese India.

Philippine Islands

Three new books including a fine lot of the first issue and a number of scarce Provisionals.

French Colonies

I have 9 new books of these from Anjouan to Tahiti. No issues later than 1890 and many rare early Provisionals, including two of the first issue of Reunion.

German States

I have just broken up a very important collection of German States unused and used, including many of the great rarities such as Saxony 1851, a pair of the rare error 1/2mg. blue, 3pf. red three copies unused and a pair used on cover, and fine lots of Brunswick, Wurtemberg, Bremen, etc. I have also a series of cheap books of the old German States.

Servia

Three new books of the early issues have been arranged, including a grand lot of the first issue, all of which are plated.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

SPECIALIST IN ISSUES BEFORE 1880

10 West 86th Street

New York

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 9.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Yearly Subscription \$2.00

20 Cents the Single Copy

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Advance Sheets

1927

Scott's Postage Stamp Catalogue

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First Release About July 26

Scott Stamp and Coin Company,

1 West 47th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.

109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

Subscription, \$2.00 per Year

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Advertising Rates on Request

Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. II.

JULY, 1926

No. 9

Editorial

John Doe—Economist.

"I have seen several numbers of your paper, SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, and I am enclosing four good Confederates that I bought at a bargain and I want to get your opinion on them. Look at the dark color on the three 10c. reds that I bought for \$5 each, and the funny expression on the face of Jeff Davis on the big blue 10c. that cost me \$3.

"I'm always looking out for bargains like this, but good Confeds are hard to get. Ready cash turns the trick for me. What will they bring if I make up my mind to sell?

"I enclose a 2c. stamp for answer."

This letter—just one of many that come, and really of no particular interest—suggested a thought, which I am tempted to clothe and pass on. The name of the writer, and his whereabouts, add nothing to my text. Let's call him John Doe. Try to forget the "2c. stamp."

The "three 10c. reds" and the "big blue 10c.," which John Doe inclosed for my "opinion," were—*counterfeits*. But then, there is nothing unusual in the report of an occasional philatelic gold-brick transaction—cupidity ever offers a shining mark. Let's to the moral.

John had "seen several numbers" of my "paper" (I find record of two requests for sample copies), and this led him to seek my opinion on his "bargains." John Doe is not on our subscription-list.

And John is "shy" eighteen dollars. That's just sixteen less than his bank balance would show today had he "seen" twelve numbers of my "paper" and informed himself—studied the pictures, anyway, even though the text "went over his head," as some friendly dealer commented.

There are legions of John Does—oodles of 'em.

'Tis a trait peculiarly characteristic of American collectors—big and little, and in-betweens; they are prodigal, reckless, even “wild,” in their buying of stamps. Ten, twenty, a hundred—yes, frequently a few thousand—dollars are loosed without a whimper when they “go after” a coveted piece; but when it comes to the investment of a dollar or two in some half-way instructive “paper,” they suddenly become excessively economical—doleing out the stipend as hesitatingly as though it were in support of prohibition, foreign missions—or some other uplift. Oh, well!

A. P. S. Convention Notes.

Those of our readers who contemplate attending the Convention of the American Philatelic Society in New York, October 16th to 19th, are urged by the Committee of Arrangements to make their hotel reservations now.

Arrangements have been made to have the members of the A. P. S. as official guests at the Stamp Exhibition on October 17. There will be no charge to the membership on this Gala Night.

Apart from this tempting event, Harry M. Konwiser, press representative for the Convention, says that every member of the world's leading stamp society may look forward to being royally entertained in New York—for the New York, as well as the Eastern States members, have contributed most liberally to the Convention Fund.

Harry L. Lindquist is preparing an interesting Official Program, and those of us who “know something,” expect the unique, because Harry is one of the cleverest editor-publishers in or out of Philately.

Exhibition Notes.

The Publicity Committee of the International Stamp Exhibition further announces: “Under the terms of the lease with the Grand Central Palace, no selling of any kind is to be done on the premises except in the booths, and any one attempting to do any trading elsewhere on the floor will be stopped: if the attempt is repeated, the person will be asked to leave the building. The booths, therefore, will be the dealer's shop during the Exhibition.”

The Publicity Committee of the International Stamp Exhibition announces that up to the present time more donations have been received from abroad than have been made by American collectors and dealers, Great Britain leading with nearly \$1,000.

To the Publishers of Philatelic Magazines Abroad—A Request.

THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST desires exchange of two copies with all foreign standard philatelic publications. Back numbers, containing *The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps*, are available for this service.

One copy should be addressed to Editor THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, 109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Va., U. S. A.; the other to Review Editor, THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, 2365 Wilkeson St., Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A.

From reports received, the Dealers' National Publicity Fund—soliciting contributions for the commendable purpose of spreading the doctrine of Philately—is having fine success. A campaign of publicity is in progress, and periodicals of leading cities are running stamp stories in their columns.

My good friend Atherton tells of an exhibit of a collection of one stamp each from all countries included in the League of Nations—the 17c. Wilson forming the centerpiece, and entitled "The Father of the League." There were 55 children! But dad deserted his motly brood before they sprouted pinfeathers, and it's been a sort of an orphan asylum ever since.

The Editor expects to attend the Convention of the Clubs of Printing-House Craftsmen of America—which takes place in Philadelphia, from July 26th to 31st—stopping at the Ben Franklin. He looks forward to greeting his good friends Philip Ward and Eugene Klein, and others.

My latest batch of Consular mail from Uruguay is franked with *imperf*-rate values of Type A-100, bearing the regular oval surcharge "Ofical" and the additional punched four- (and five-) leaf rosette.

What's become of our bellicose contemporary, *The Philatelic Shillalah*? Gathering momentum for more murder, eh?

The latest "Umsturz" in Portugal, engineered by Mendes Cabecadas, holds out bright promises for new issues. The more, the merrier.

Ashbrook Plates of the One Cent 1851-57, 25 cents postfree.

Bound copies of Vol. I., THE SOUTHERN, \$7.00 postfree.

New Set of Commemoratives for Canada.

Canada is preparing to join the large number of countries, including the United States, which are issuing commemorative postage stamps this year. The announcement was made some time ago that a special set was being designed. Recent information from the postal authorities indicates that the set will consist of only three values, 5, 10 and 20 cents, and it is expected they will be ready late this month or early in August.

The three stamps will bear five portraits of Canada's statesmen. The 5-cent value will bear one, but the others will have two. The stamps will be oblong in shape, similar to the Jubilee stamps of 1897, which bore two different portraits of Queen Victoria, and the Quebec Tercentenary issue of 1908.

With the exception of the Tercentenary issue, of which the 7-cent value contained the portraits of Wolfe and Montcalm and another with portraits of early discoverers, the portraiture on the Canadian stamps has hitherto been exclusively limited to members of the royal family. The new commemorative set will be the first to show portraits of statesmen of comparatively recent date.

The five men to be honored are Sir L. H. Fontaine, Robert Baldwin, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir John A. MacDonald, and the fiery Irish orator, Thomas Darcy McGee. All of these, with the exception of McGee, were Premiers of Canada. Lafontaine and Baldwin are celebrated for their dual Ministries from 1842 to 1851, when the union of Lower and Upper Canada, being the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was practically effected. Sir John Alexander MacDonald was, however, the first Premier of the Dominion of Canada, 1867 to 1872. He was again elevated to that office in 1878, and held it until his death in 1891. He is also famous as the great Canadian railroad builder. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is of more recent date, being Premier from 1896 to 1911. He was the first of French parentage to hold that office. He died in 1919.

McGee, born in Ireland and for many years a resident of this country, eventually went to Canada and served as a member of the House of Commons until he was shot in 1868 by an old associate, who was angered by McGee's opposition to Fenianism.—*New York Times*.

The attention of dealers is again directed to the Announcement of our Special Summer Rates on Advertising, appearing on the inside back cover. THE SOUTHERN is read by buying collectors.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Copyright, 1925, by THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

RETURN OF THE SALE OF THE *BERMUDA'S* CARGO.

The student of Confederate Postal History is directly indebted to the Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, of Philadelphia, former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and to Horace W. Davis, Esq., of Binghamton, N. Y., who served under Mr. Brown as Deputy Attorney-General, for the recovery of the documents which disclose the fate of the "Lost Shipment" of De La Rue stamps and plates in 1862.

Confident that the official records covering this case could be found in the court archives in the city of Philadelphia, I appealed to Mr. Davis, a long-time Philatelist, and former Pennsylvanian. An old friendship between him and General Brown was well tested in the latter's labor to procure the transcriptions which fittingly close the story of the De La Rue printing.

The *Legal Intelligencer*, of April 13, 1866, contains an Opinion by Judge Cadwalader, applying to the residue of the *Bermuda's* cargo. A reprinting is deemed unnecessary, since no mention is made of the stamps.

It appears that an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which finally affirmed the decree of the Prize Court, and the cargo was sold at public auction in the city of Philadelphia.

The documents are quoted *verbatim*.

THE COURT DOCUMENTS

In the matter of the Steamer Bermuda and Cargo. }	District Ct. U. States, E. Distr. of Penna. In Admiralty. }	Prize.
--	---	--------

It is agreed January Seventh A. D. 1865 by the Attorney of the United States and the Proctor and Advocate for the Claimants, that Clerk's costs and commissions to this date, taxed at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-Five 45/100 dollars (\$2,225 45/100) be paid out of the fund in the cause. The Claimants reserving their right, if any they have to the refunding of said costs by the United States, in case of a final decree of restitution, without any costs to be borne by the claimants.

CHARLES GILPIN,
U. S. Atty.
GEO. M. WHARTON,
for Claimants.

Whereupon on the same day, it is ordered that there be paid out of the fund in Court, the sum of Twenty-Two Hundred and Twenty-Five dollars and Forty-five cents to G. R. Fox, Esq., for Clerk's fees and commissions in this cause.

And afterwards to wit, on the Eleventh day of February, in the same year, the Attorney of the United States gives the Court to understand that one case of the Bank Note paper, part of the cargo heretofore mentioned in the proceedings in this cause will be taken by the Treasury Department of the United States, at Two dollars per Ream—

Whereupon the Court adjudges the same to the United States at the said price amounting to Two Hundred and Eighty-four Dollars.

And afterwards to wit, on the Thirteenth day of March, in the same year, the Marshal deposits with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States subject to the order of court, the sum of Ten Thousand, Two Hundred dollars, being the appraised value of the Telegraphic Cable and Rifling machine, adjudged to the Government of the United States.

And afterwards to wit, on the Twentieth day of March, in the same year, the Marshal deposits with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States subject to the order of Court the sum of Nine Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-one dollars and Eighty-one Cents, in part payment of proceeds of sale of cargo.

And afterwards to wit, on the Twelfth day of June, in the same year, the report of the Prize Commissioners on the condition of the residue of the cargo, is presented and filed, and is in the words and figures following to wit:

"RESIDUE OF THE CARGO OF THE BURMUDA."

To the Hon'ble John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Penna.

The Prize Commissioners, at the suggestion of Charles Gilpin, Esqr., District Attorney of the United States, respectfully present that the unsold residue of the cargo of the Prize Str. Bermuda, have been again Inventoried and Appraised. Among the said residue of Cargo are: 20 cases Cavalry Sabres—they are in very bad condition from rust and frequent handling, the deterioration amounts to 75 per cent, independent of the accrued storage and other charges. The 5 cases of Military buttons, impressed with the Southern Coat of Arms, and other military emblems, and originally intended for the "Confederate States" possess but little value, beyond their worth as old metal.

The Bank note paper, should on the opinion of the Commissioners, realize much more than the present estimated value. The experts, however, entertained different views—5 cases were taken by the Government at a valuation fixed by the Hon'ble Court.

The large amount of Confederate Postage Stamps, are of a purely nominal value, beyond their worth as "Pulp" as such the whole lot might produce say \$60. The plate for the said Stamps, however, possesses a value beyond that shown on the face thereof.

The long detention of the above—now 3 years—the accumulated charges, and the necessity for their detention having been removed, the Commissioners feel warranted in recommending that all the residue of the cargo of the said Str. Bermuda be sold in conformity with the practice of the Hon'ble Court as exercised in other Prize Cases.

The value of the above, as per annexed appraisement is Three Thousand, Three Hundred Eighty-seven 70/100 dollars.

Respectfully Submitted,

JOHN H. YOUNG,
HENRY FLANDERS,
Prize Commissioners.

May 30th, 1865.

Inventory and Appraisement of the Residue of Cargo of Prize "Sur. Bermuda."

WIG	Var. No	16	Cases	Containing	700	Cavalry	Sabres	@ \$1. ea.	\$ 700.00
WIG	1.15 a 17	4	"	"	155	"	"	@ \$1.50 ea.	232.50
HW	25	1	"	"					
2		10	"	"		9	Swords	@ \$2.00 ea.	18.00
E	Var. No	1	"	"		490	Reams	Bank note paper @ \$2.50 ea.	1,225.00
cs									
E	1207	1	"	"		35	"	Foolscap paper, \$6.	210.00
HTB	603	1	"	"		10	"	damaged \$1.50 15	225.00
"	28	1	"	"		190	Gross	Military But. at 75c.	142.50
2		1	"	"		1/4	"	" " 75c.	85.50
HW	27	1	"	"		200	"	" " 75c.	150.00
"	605	1	"	"		582	"	" " 75c.	436.50
"	604		"	"		230	"	" " 75c.	172.70

\$3,387.70

POD 32 a 55.—24 boxes cot'g. \$243,750 Confed. postage stamps of no commercial value.
 POD 37—1 box cont'g plate for above.

Value of above residue of Cargo, Three Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven 70/100 Dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. YOUNG,
 HENRY FLANDERS,
 Prize Commissioners.

May 30th, 1865.

Whereupon on application of the Attorney of the United States, it is ordered that the Postage Stamps be disposed of by reducing the same under the supervision of the prize commissioners to pulp and be delivered by the Marshall to such manufacturer of paper as may pay the value thereof in pulp on condition of submitting to such supervision, provided that a sufficient number of the said Stamps to serve as samples or specimens be reserved and retained in custody.

As to the other subjects of the said report, it is on application of the Attorney of the United States, ordered that the same be sold by the Marshall under the supervision of the Prize Commissioners.

And afterwards to wit, on the Ninth day of August, in the same year, the Marshal deposits with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States subject to the order of Court, the sum of Nine Hundred and Forty-one dollars and Ninety-nine cents, and retained the sum of Eleven Hundred and Thirty-eight dollars and One cent, which with the amount heretofore retained by him makes the aggregate sum, retained by him, to pay taxed costs, charges and expenses Thirty-two Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-seven dollars and Eighty-four cents.

And afterwards, to wit, on the Eleventh day of August, in the same year, the Marshal's return to writ of sale, issued the Twelfth day of June last, is presented, and on motion of the Attorney of the United States, the said sale is approved and confirmed.

And afterwards to wit, on the Twenty-first day of September, in the same year, the Marshal deposits with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Court, the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-four dollars, being the proceeds of Five cases of Bank Note paper, adjudged to the Government of the United States.

And afterwards, to wit, on the same day, a writ of sale is issued directed to the Marshal of the United States for the said District in the words and figures following, to wit:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To the Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

GREETING:

Whereas, the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in a certain cause of prize moved and prosecuted in said Court, at the suit of the United States of America, against the Steamer Bermuda, whereof Charles

Midiam Westendorff was Master, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods, wares and merchandise laden, on board the same, captured by the United States steamer or vessel of war called "Mercidita," under command of H. S. Stella, and brought into the Port of Philadelphia, in the said Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on the day of the date hereof, on the application of the Attorney of the United States as their Proctor, has ordered that the residue of the cargo remaining unsold (justice so requiring) be publicly sold by the Marshal according to the course and practice of the Court. We do, therefore, by these presents, empower and strictly enjoin and command you that you expose, or cause to be exposed, to public sale, the said residue of the cargo remaining unsold, and that you sell, or cause the same to be sold publicly to the best bidder, having first given due notice of the time and place of sale according to the course and practice aforesaid, and that you make report of the sale so to be made, and of your execution of this mandate in the District Court aforesaid, on the Seventh day of July next for confirmation or other order, according to the course and practice of the Court.

And the said Marshall comes into Court and makes return to the said writ of sale, as follows:

In obedience to the within writ or order of sale, after giving at least ten days' notice in two or more daily newspapers published in the City of Philadelphia, to wit: in the *Press* and the *Evening Bulletin*, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, also by hand-bills posted, of the time and place of sale, I did expose to sale at public auction at No. 142 N. Front St. on Saturday, June 30th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., the residue of the cargo of the Steamer "Bermuda" and sold the same in the aggregate, for the price or sum of Two Thousand and Eighty dollars (\$2080), that being the best price bidden for the same, the particulars of which are hereto annexed. The Marshal further reports that he has retained for taxed costs, the sum—Eleven Hundred Thirty-eight 01/100 dollars (\$1,138.01), the balance Nine Hundred Forty-one 99/100 dollars (\$941.99), he has deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of Court.

So answered,

WILLIAM MILLWARD, *U. S. Marshal.*

Based on the data in the foregoing documents, we are able to account for every stamp of that "Lost Shipment."

The cases contained 5,000,000 Five-Cent stamps. The inventory of the captured cargo includes the item of 4,875,000 stamps. The remaining 125,000 are accounted for in the case thrown overboard.

There were great quantities of remainders of the Fives at the close of the war, and panes of 100 are not unusual. The sheets bore no imprint. There are no varieties, and no shades of color—the entire supply being of a single printing.

Perforated or rouletted specimens are of private origin. A well-executed and dangerous imitation of the London Print Five Cents exists. It will be fully described and illustrated.

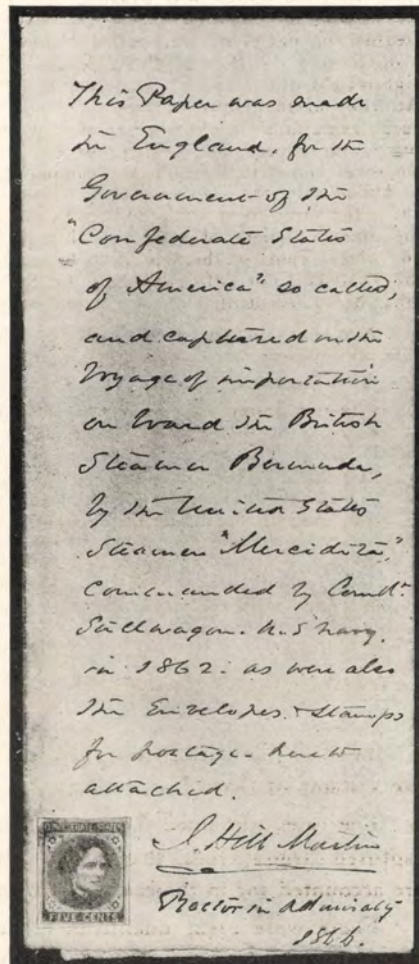
It is of interest to note that the collection of Mr. Chares F. Gehrman, of New York City, contains a cover bearing a London Print postmarked "Richmond, Va., April 27th, 1926." This would seem to establish an earlier date than any material of which I had record.

With the exception of a small number of samples, for purposes of record, the entire 5,000,000 of the first printing of the Fives were destroyed. One of these "samples," attached to a folded sheet of the water-marked "CSA" bond paper, inscribed and autographed by the Proctor in Admiralty, and here illustrated, is part of my collection.

The printing-plates were either sold for old metal, and destroyed; or they repose, forgotten, among the archives in Philadelphia or Washington.

The second—and final—shipment of London-printed Fives represents the entire quantity received by the Post-Office Department of the Confederacy. This order was for 12,000,000. The Postmaster-General mentions an initial receipt of 2,150,000 in his Report of February 28th, 1862. We may therefore assume that this order was divided among several blockade-runners—prudence dictating such course. One of these lots may have been aboard the ship captured off Wilmington, N. C.

The London Prints were widely distributed—their use extending far into the years of the increased letter-rate, when they appear in pairs. They are also found in combination with other issues—Local Prints, Lithographs, and Steel-Plates—occasionally covering imprinted 3c. reds on United States envelopes, still in hands of the public in the South.



"SAMPLE" STAMP FROM THE "LOST SHIPMENT," ATTACHED TO SHEET OF "CSA" PAPER

LEGEND

"This Paper was made in England, for the Government of the 'Confederate States of America' so-called, and captured on the voyage of importation on board the British Steamer Bermuda, by the United States Steamer 'Mercidita,' commanded by Comdr. Stellwagen, U. S. Navy, in 1862—as were also the Envelopes & Stamps for postage, hereto attached.

"1866.

"J. HILL MARTIN,
"Proctor in Admiralty."



FULL PANE OF THE LONDON-PRINTED FIVE CENTS

The above illustration was made direct from a photograph supplied by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., of London. The original—a full sheet of four panes, retained as a sample of their printing in 1862—may be seen, framed, in their offices at 110 Bunhill Row.

The fate of the One Cent stamps is of but passing interest. Never placed in circulation, they remained "in storage" until the evacuation of Richmond, when some were probably "captured" by the Federal troops occupying the Confederate capital. Quantities were taken south with other postal material. They were finally "scattered to the four winds."



COVER OF PRISONER-OF-WAR LETTER MADE FROM SHEET OF THE ONE CENT

Prisoners-of-war at Old Point Comfort seem to have come in possession of full panes, from which they fashioned envelopes for their letters. One of these interesting "souvenirs" from my collection is here illustrated—probably the sole "used" specimen in existence.

Four hundred thousand of the One Cent stamps were delivered to the Agent of the Confederate government—brought safely through the blockade—and turned over to the Department in Richmond. This quantity represents the entire number received.

Printed in a weak color, officially designated as "orange," the pale shade effectively hides a poor design and an imperfect engraving.

In the next chapter, the last living Confederate stamp-printer will tell us of when the De La Rue electrotypes were brought to Richmond, and of his part in the printing of the "Local" Typographed Fives.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes from the Foreign Press.

We learn from the *Sammlerwoche* that the recent Austrian charity stamps showing episodes from that immortal epic, the Nibelungenlied, were designed by the well-known painter, Dachauer, who is the author of some other Austrian designs, and that the engraving was done under the guidance of Professor Schirnböck, by two of his pupils, Franke and Zenzinger by name. Schirnböck is justly famous as one of the best engravers who have ever worked on postage stamps. His first work of which we know in that line was done for the Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco of Buenos Aires, for whom he engraved the Argentine issues from 1890 to 1903, the 1899 issue of Bolivia, and the 1900 issues of Paraguay. Later he returned to Austria, his native country, and was employed by the Austrian Government Printing Office, engraving the Bosnian pictorial issues, the Austrian issues of 1908 and 1910, and various Austrian charity issues. We hope that he may transmit his admirable skill and good taste to worthy followers.

M. Gisquière informs *Le Philatliste Belge* that on May 1st three new values were to be added to the surcharges for French India. They were as follows:

- 1 rupee on 1 franc green and blue, red surcharge.
- 3 rupees on 2 francs violet and olive (? surcharge).
- 5 rupees on 5 francs black and red on greenish paper.

It will be noticed that the unsurcharged stamps are a special printing in new color combinations, doubtless to prevent forged surcharges. There seems to be no particular relation between the value of the rupee and that of the ever-decreasing franc.

From the same source we learn that the Norwegian Post-Office Department categorically denies the news circulated by some philatelic papers that the Norwegian 45 øere blue would be surcharged for use as 40 øere. We do not know who started the rumor, but there are surcharges enough now without starting any unauthorized ones.

One would have thought that the ghost of whilom Nicholas Seebeck had been laid by this time and that the comparative lack of success of the stamp issues engineered years ago by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, familiarly known to philatelists as "Seebecks," had definitely discouraged other enterprising firms from undertaking similar stamp issues. Judge, then, of the surprise created by the recent action of the famous old firm of Perkins, Bacon

& Co. in closing a stamp contract with the government of Bolivia which is quite on the lines of the palmy days of Brother Seebeck, and which is a radical departure from the hitherto irreproachable policy of that firm. The information comes to us from most of the European papers, but the *Philatelic Trader* seems to have been the first one to print it. It appears that the proposition was laid before the Bolivian government by Sr. Julio C. Alborta on behalf of Perkins, Bacon & Co., and is to the effect that the bank note firm will supply the forthcoming Bolivian centenary issue entirely free of charge on condition that they are to receive the entire supply of 50,000 each of the 1 and 2 centavo values, except a few which are to be sold over the counter in order to give them standing as a legitimate issue. It is evident that a hundred thousand 1 and 2 centavo stamps, amounting to only 1,500 bolivianos face value, will not cover the cost of an entire stamp issue if sold at face, and it is therefore necessary that the price of these stamps be raised speculatively; it appears that well-known stamp firms have already been approached by agents who offer to supply the two stamps at fifty times face value, which ought to provide a fair margin of profit. We regret to see a firm of the old established standing of Perkins, Bacon & Co. stoop to such methods of securing business and we can only hope that stamp collectors will refuse to be a party to the scheme of exploitation by refusing to buy these stamps. We hope so—but, to be honest about it, we have no great expectation that our hope may be realized, for upon the whole philatelists seem to enjoy being fleeced by such schemes. *Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur*, runs the medieval Latin proverb—"the world wants to be cheated, therefore let it be cheated"—and philatelists seem to be no exception to the rest of the world in this respect.

In a German lay paper we find an unexpected reference to a building which is quite familiar to us philatelists; the writer is evidently a collector himself. We make no apology for quoting somewhat from his article. Says he:

"On three stamps of Bulgaria, the 30 stotinki blue and black of 1911 (Scott No. 96), the same value olive green and red brown of 1915 (Scott No. 121) and the 5 lewa blue of 1921 (Scott No. 166) we see a group of buildings with architecturally beautiful colonnades, arranged around a courtyard. On the four high values of the 1922 issue (Bourchier Commemorative issue, 1½, 2, 3 and 5 lewa, Scott Nos. 173, 174, 175, 176) there is a view from the height of the neighboring mountains on the same extensive group of buildings, peacefully reposing in a wooded valley. In each case it is the old and venerable convent of Rilo, south of Sofia, one of the finest and largest of its kind on the entire Balkan Peninsula, and at the same time a locality which plays an important part in the cultural history of Bulgaria. With this place there is intimately connected the memory of a monk and the Apostle of the Bulgarians, St. John of Rilo, as to whose life and work an attentive and ambitious philatelist will no doubt be glad to learn something. Professor Jordan Ivanoff, of the University of Sofia, has recently published a comprehensive work on this patron saint of the Bul-

garians and on his convent; it contains probably everything which science has been able to ascertain authentically. How high a veneration is paid to the memory of St. John of Rilo may be seen from the fact that it is cultivated in all the Slavic countries and that he is the patron saint of a great number of Bulgarian and Russian churches, of the theological seminary, the university, the first gymnasium at Sofia, and numerous other institutions. Even the Greeks venerated him and their patriarchs for centuries maintained relations with his convent."

Unfortunately the author does not proceed to tell us more of the convent, but its history would well be worth relating. The convent is a very large complex of buildings, more a fortress than a convent; it is said to be capable of sheltering three thousand people. It lies on the southern slope of the Rila Dagħ or Rila Planina, which connects the Balkan Range with the Rhodope Mountains, about forty miles south of Sofia. During the dark centuries of Turkish rule the convent has on many occasions been the refuge of the sorely oppressed Christian population of the surrounding country and has stood many a siege by Turkish troops; its grim walls could tell many a tale of fierce assault and heroic defense. For centuries it was one of the outposts of Christianity in the flood of the Turkish invasion which threatened to engulf Europe, and it is no wonder that Rilo is one of the national sanctuaries of Bulgaria. The estimation in which it is popularly held is reflected in the standing of its *hegumen* (abbot) who ranks with the bishops of the Orthodox Church and acknowledges no spiritual superior except the Bulgarian metropolitan.

A Sofia correspondent informs the *Philatelistisches Vereinsblatt* that a new Bulgarian 50 stotinki stamp with a view of the Cathedral at Sofia, which was destroyed, or at least badly damaged, by the bomb explosion, has been printed and will shortly be issued. It seems that the Bulgarians did not fancy the heraldic lion's head on the 50 stotinki stamp issued last year, largely because the lion sticks out his tongue in perhaps not very esthetic fashion; but then heraldic lions are in a class by themselves and can hardly be judged by the laws applying to the common or circus variety of lions. One needs only to look at their tails to be convinced of their superiority, for not a few of them even have two tails, and those who have only one curl it in a fashion never dreamt of by the ordinary run of lions.

To our recent note on the Italian St. Francis of Assisi Commemoratives we may add that the Convent on the 40 centesimi is that of San Damiano; that the saint is buried in the church shown on the 60 centesimi, and that the portrait of St. Francis on the 5 lire is from della Robbia's painting in the church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli, the small building at the left being the famous Portiuncula Chapel.

Interesting Data Concerning Confederate Locals

A most interesting packet of old letters has been received, representing a correspondence with a number of erstwhile Confederate postmasters, who issued "Locals" during the stampless period.

The party to whom these letters were addressed is long dead, hence the disclosing of his identity becomes unnecessary. The documents are authentic, and they contain bits of information worthy of being rescued from oblivion. The autographs at the close of each letter will be recognized by many of our older students.

Omitting irrelevant paragraphs, I am presenting only such extracts as pertain to the stamps themselves—their history or their use, with an occasional note of explanation.

These letters further disclose that, in 1878, the postmaster of Lenoir sold three of his Locals for \$12.00; and Mr. Francis, of Marion, in 1880, after a little bargaining, disposed of his sole copy—a 10c.—for the princely price of \$3.50! After a while he discovered that he could have gotten \$4.00.

PLEASANT SHADE, VIRGINIA.

PLEASANT SHADE, GREENESVILLE CO., VA.,
June 21st, 1872.

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 3rd inst., making inquiries in regard to the postage stamps I issued and used at this office during the war, came to hand a few days since, and I will answer all of your questions as well as I can under the circumstances, which I will have to do from memory altogether, as I have lost all of my post-office books and papers.

Let me say, whether Pleasant Shade was a city or a "Hill" Shade, there certainly was a stamp issued expressly for that office during the war.

Pleasant Shade Post-Office was opened during 1859. I do not remember the month. I was the *first* postmaster, and continued to the close of the war, when the office was closed and remained so until March, 1871, when it was re-opened, and Miss Eliza Mills appointed postmistress.

I did issue a postage stamp, while postmaster under the Confederate government. My stamp was about the same as the Petersburg stamp, only the color of mine (the Pleasant Shade stamp) was *blue*. I think I had several hundred printed, though I do not remember the exact number. I had none but 5c.

They were printed by Messrs. A. F. Crutchfield & Co., of Petersburg, Va., who owned the *Daily Express*. I have lost the bill, and do not remember what they cost.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Davis

MARION, VIRGINIA.

There are a number of letters from Mr. J. H. Francis, the war-time postmaster of Marion, Va. Interesting extracts are quoted:

MARION, VA., *January 28th, 1880.*

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 24th inst., to my brother (W. P. Francis), the Postmaster of this place, was handed to me this morning.

I was Postmaster here prior to my brother, and was the Postmaster in 1861. I was the first postmaster in the Southern Confederacy who used a local stamp. I had to do so, in order to make change and also as a convenience before the Confederate government made their postage stamps. I made the stamps that I used myself, and they were quite a rough and common affair.

I only have one left (a 10c. one), but if you would give me a reasonable price for making a lot, I can get up the very same kind that I had, which no doubt you could dispose of readily. I made the 5, 10, 15 and 20c. checks (as they were called). Immediately after the regular Confederate stamps were made and I received the first lot of them, I destroyed all of my sheets which I had made, except a few, and had I imagined that there ever would be such a demand for them I certainly would have held on to them, for I could have made a good little lot of money out of them, and even now I can get up duplicates of the checks and do very well with them, but as I am not exactly well enough acquainted in that line of trade, I have not as yet undertaken the matter. I have already been offered \$2 for the one I have, but I cannot think of taking that amount.

Very respectfully, etc.,

P. O. Box 15, Marion, Va.

J. H. Francis

MARION, VIRGINIA, *July 31st, 1883.*

DEAR SIR:

Now I write to say, that I have succeeded at last in securing one of my old five cents (5c.). It was found among an old lot of letters and papers, and looks as if it had been on an envelope, but it does not show a postmark. But this is nothing, for when I used them I very often sent the letters off without ever defacing the check—for, as you know, they were not fit or of any account for mailing, only by me at my office here.

This stamp is on white paper. I never used blue paper in making any of them.

In haste, yours, etc.,

J. H. FRANCIS.

RHEATOWN, TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., *Aug. 19th, 1870.*

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 12th inst. is to hand. In reply, am sorry to inform you that I have but one remaining copy of the Rheatown stamp, which I intend retaining as a relic.

It may be possible that there are a few among my old papers at Rheatown, if so, will send you one; if not, will try to ascertain whether the Die with which they were struck is still in existence. If so, will have some printed. I am fearful, however, that the Die has been destroyed.

I issued none but five-cent stamps.

Yours truly, *D. Pence*

LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA.

Among several letters from Major G. W. F. Harper, of Lenoir, N. C., I find the following newspaper clipping:

At the outbreak of the late war, the Confederacy having no stamps on hand, gave permission to many post-offices to issue an individual stamp for each post-office, to be used until the Government could supply them. This was done by some sixty or more offices throughout the South, and among the number we find the post-office at Lenoir had two stamps printed, a 5c. adhesive, blue and orange in color, and a 5c. stamped envelope. About 500 of these stamps were issued.

The Lenoir stamp was made and first used on the 19th of September, 1861. At that time North Carolina had seceded and joined the Confederate States, the government of which had not yet issued any postage stamps. To get over the lack of stamps the Confederate government authorized postmasters to make and use local stamps. Acting under this authority, Major G. W. F. Harper, who was postmaster of Lenoir at that time, whittled out of a block of holly wood a local stamp for Lenoir. Unfortunately the holly die from which the stamps were made was either lost or destroyed.

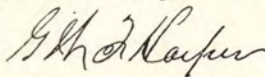
Here is an extract from a letter of the war-time postmaster of Lenoir, N. C.:

LENOIR, N. C., March 6, 1878.

DEAR SIR:

I still have two Lenoir Locals, one of them mutilated, and neither one has been used. I pasted them in a scrap-book as war relics in the fall of 1861, when they were issued, and there they have remained. I had three and let the school-boy you refer to have the one he sold, expecting him to keep it as a souvenir of this place. It cost him nothing.

Yours truly,



GOLIAD, TEXAS.

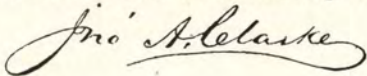
The war-time postmaster of Goliad, Tex., writes a most non-committal letter. There is evidence of fear that publicity may bring upon him some dire visitation at the hands of the Federal government. Though these letters were written as late as 1881, they reflect a hesitancy to mention matters pertaining to the late war.

ROCKPORT, TEX., July 27, 1880.

DEAR SIR:

I have received many letters in regard to the old stamps issued at Goliad in 1862 by the Postmaster then acting, but as I feared there was, or might be, a disposition on the part of some government official to put that individual to some trouble on account of them, I have never given any one even an answer to their letters touching the matter.

Yours,



No history of these stamps is given in the letters.

Stamp Auctions.

CONFEDERATE STATES

1861	5c green (200), block of 4, o. g., very fine, a rare block (\$40.00) . . .	87.50
—	10c blue (201), horizontal pair with part of imprint very fine (\$20.00)	40.00
—	2c green (202), horizontal pair, an dhorizontal strip of 3 used together on cover, lightly cancelled in black, a very fine and rare cover (\$125.00) . . .	180.00
—	2c green (202), horizontal pair partly severed, used on piece of original with 5c blue (205), very fine, rare (\$50.50) . . .	54.00
—	5c blue (203), block of 6, o. g., very fine (\$30.00) . . .	28.00
—	10c rose (204), lightly cancelled in black, good copy (\$15.00) . . .	17.00
—	10c carmine rose (204a), 3 copies, used together on one cover from Richmond April 1, 1863, the stamps in finest possible condition, a very rare cover (\$75.00) . . .	230.00
—	5c light blue (205), block of 14, consisting of 2 horizontal rows of 7 stamps each, lightly canceled "Grenada Miss. Dec. 16," the block very fine, probably the largest used block in existence and of the greatest rarity . . .	
—	5c blue (206), horizontal pair, cancelled in red, very fine, rare . . .	10.50
—	5c blue (206), vertical pair, used on Envelope made of wall paper, very fine, rare . . .	5.60
1863	Ten c milky blue (208, horizontal strip of 3, the middle stamp strong shift, o. g., very fine, though trace of crease, a very rare strip (\$82.50)	77.50
—	10c milky blue with frame (209), horizontal pair, used on piece of original, remarkably fine, very rare (\$80.00) . . .	255.00
—	10c, 20c (210, 210c, 212), 28 stamps, strips and blocks, o. g., very fine (\$8.90) . . .	
—	10c milky blue (210a), block of 14, lightly cancelled in black "Goldsborough N. C. Sep 8," one stamp cut into, the block very fine, and of the greatest rarity . . .	101.00
U. S.	Envelope 1857 3c red on buff (2323), used as an Official Envelope for Confederate U. O. Dept. and cancelled "Richmond Jun 30, 863," and in addition "Free" . . .	18.00

HAWAII

1851	5c blue (2), used on cover with pair of U. S. 1851 3c from Auburn, Mass., to Hawaii. The letter marked "Due 4" and hence the Hawaiian stamp was used as a postage due; it is cancelled in red pencil and is in remarkably fine condition with very large margins top and bottom, good at sides, and no sign of repairing evident; from Crocker Collection \$2,000.00) . . .	2,150.00
—	13c blue (3), on cover from Honolulu to Cambridge, Mass., via San Francisco, the stamp black grid cancellation good margins at sides, design intact at top, outer line partly cut away at bottom, the stamp shows no sign of repair, a very rare cover, from Crehore Collection (\$1,500.00) . . .	680.00
1853	5c, 3c (5, 6), used on cover from Honolulu to Boston with 1851 12c black, of the Hawaiian stamps the 5c is a good copy, the 13c damaged at left, and the red Honolulu cancellation covers both stamps. The U. S. 12c has the San Francisco cancellation in black a rare and desirable cover . . .	140.00
—	13c dark red (6) on cover to New York, lightly cancelled in red, good margins except at left. The cover has the red Honolulu cancellation and in addition black San Francisco cancellation and "Paid 8 Ship," a very rare cover . . .	80.00

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I have just remade a large number of my approval books and have included a fine lot of early issues from various collections and auction lots that I have bought during the winter season. The following new books are now available, and I should be glad to send same to collectors who desire fine old stamps at reasonable prices.

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United States Official Stamps

I have made up 8 new books of these including duplicates from the large collection I have been forming during the past three years. These consist of unused and used, the latter with many rare cancellations and prices will be found to average about half catalogue. 1861-1868 issue, 3c. rose, I have 4 books of these, all cancelled, including many rare varieties.

Patriotic Envelopes. I have 6 books of these, all used and with a number of scarce varieties.

Confederate States. About 25 new books have been arranged. First a series of the general issues on covers and, secondly, a series of unused and used stamps not on covers. I can send fine books of any of these issues (except the 10c. outer line). My books of the small stamps, 2c, 5c, 10c, and 20c, are arranged to show all varieties of die, paper and shade, in singles and in blocks at very reasonable prices.

Canada

About 25 books are now ready of all issues from 1851-1882, and a few books of modern issues. I can send selections of any issue either unused or used or scarce varieties of cancellation, also a very fine selection of stamps on cover.

Hong Kong

Four new books have been arranged, very strong in early issues and with a large number of interesting cancellations.

Labuan

Two new books, chiefly of early issues, only, before the speculation set in.

India Feudatory States

I have two books of stamps from Chamba to Patiala surcharged on India stamps and

including a number of scarce varieties priced at very reasonable rates.

Straits Settlements

Four new books have been made up including the Straits Settlements themselves and all the States with a number of rare and interesting errors.

India

Five new books are now ready including a remarkably fine selection of the early issues with a number of rare blocks and pairs of the 1854-1855 issues and a fine selection of the rare large Service stamps of 1866.

Colombian States

Five new books have been made up of the early issues of the Colombian Republic and all the various States. Only the old worth while stamps are included. None of the modern rubbish.

Portuguese Colonies

Three books of these have been made up including a good lot of the early issues in the Azores and Madeira and a choice lot of the early types of Portuguese India.

Philippine Islands

Three new books including a fine lot of the first issue and a number of scarce Provisionals.

French Colonies

I have 9 new books of these from Angouan to Tahiti. No issues later than 1890 and many rare early Provisionals, including two of the first issue of Reunion.

German States

I have just broken up a very important collection of German States unused and used, including many of the great rarities such as Saxony 1851, a pair of the rare error $\frac{1}{2}$ ng. blue, 3pf. red three copies unused and a pair used on cover, and fine lots of Brunswick, Wurtemberg, Bremen, etc. I have also a series of cheap books of the old German States.

Servia

Three new books of the early issues have been arranged, including a grand lot of the first issue, all of which are plated.

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 10.



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VOL. II.

AUGUST, 1926

No. 10

Editorial

Philadelphia Philately.

The Editor did have a vacation. And none but pleasant memories were brought back from a week spent in Philadelphia.

Attending the Annual Convention of the Craftsmen's Clubs of America, I availed myself of the opportunity to call on Philately's representatives during the few free hours at my command.

Philadelphia is still much as I recall it in 1876. They were digging up the streets then—they are doing the same thing now.—I inquired, casually, if they were looking for the Lost Atlantis, Vineta, Democracy, or Bergner & Engel's "Tannhäuser."—I was searching for the latter relic of a better day myself—without success.

And the famous old Bell is still cracked.—Down here in Richmond we would have dropped some solder into that crevice and fixed it up long ago. We scrape and paint our monuments when they begin to show verdigris, to keep visiting folks from charging us with a lack of veneration.

In every other respect Ben Franklin's home town is a pleasant place for the sojourner, sightseer, and stamp-collector—particularly the stamp-collector.

A short stroll from the Ben Franklin Hotel leads to 200 South 13th street—Eugene Klein's new quarters. Cheerful, well-lighted, and inviting, one meets with that brand of cordial reception typical of Philadelphians.

My next visit was with one of the "Old Guard"—George Tuttle. He began to reminisce—rummaging in the past—told me the "inside dope" of my Franklin, N. C. Local find and sale, nearly thirty years ago. I sold

that envelope to Wm. S. F. Pierce (at least, I got his check), for \$600, but Tuttle told me that he was the man behind the scene who engineered the purchase and, later on, the sale to Ferrary, splitting the profits with Pierce. They passed it on for \$1,000 or \$1,500—Tuttle could not recall the exact amount—five hundred or so is a mere bagatelle when it comes to *rara avises* anyway, and that Franklin was a rare bird at that time. It is today, although it realized little more, at the big Paris sale, than I got for it.

Then I meandered to the headquarters of the Philadelphia Collectors' Club, where I bumped into a bunch of Philately's elect, intently inspecting P. M. Wolsieffer's auction lots, to be sold on that night. Wolsieffer, as everybody knows, is the inventor of the Approval Card—and of good fellowship. Here I met again my dear old friend, Dr. George Hetrich, of Birdsboro, the greatest numismatist in the country. Around the long table were grouped A. C. LeDuc, George Hill, Otto Reymann, T. J. McMinn, J. A. Stroebele, and L. L. Beideman, of Wilmington, Del. "P. M." was busy preparing for the seance to take place later in the P. M.

I came dangerously near missing Philip Ward, who seemed to have just left every place I entered. Finally I corralled him in the Otis Building, and spent a most pleasant half-hour with the man who just radiates good cheer. Here I had the good fortune of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Anthony B. Kundert of Goshen, Ind.—both enthusiastic collectors and horticulturists of the Burbank type.

I learned that my old friend, Dr. John Paalzow—coming down from Vineland—had made efforts to locate me, but unfortunately we were doomed to chase each other in a circle, and did not meet.

Philadelphia is an ideal city for conventions—it's so homelike.

The Sesqui Envelopes.

The Postoffice Department has again issued a special envelope commemorating the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial, as it did fifty years ago, in 1876. The stamp is an upright rectangle with rounded corners. The center design shows the Liberty Bell enwreathed, flanked by the dates 1776 and 1926. Above, in two lines, "United States Postage;" below, "Sesquicentennial Exposition—2 Cents 2." Color, red; design and lettering colorless embossed printing. Size, 1-3/16x15/16-inch. The design is most pleasing.

Old Virginia Democrat to Stamp-Clerk.—"Goldern! Cal is gettin' so stingy he's gone economizin' on the gum on theseyer stamps."

Two bombs of international force will explode in the October number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST.

One—to be printed first in this magazine—will later be “front page stuff” in newspapers throughout America.

The other is the solution of Philately’s greatest mystery.

This issue will be circulated at the Big Exhibition and the Convention, appealing to every stamp-collector—from the beginner to the specialist.

Dealers are advised to make early reservation for advertising space. Forms will close October 10th.

Envy—*Deo gratias*—is not one of the many flaws in my make-up. I can thoroughly enjoy inspecting some rare stamp in the collection of the other fellow without the slightest hankering after its possession—and that’s “going some.” But the “green-eyed devil” bobbed up when I opened a letter bearing the postmark “Sitka, Alaska.” How I envied my correspondent’s encompassing atmosphere! There he lolls in his cool igloo, sipping walrus-oil, and sticking in stamps in perfect comfort—while I am perched on a ream of blotters and a blast from the nether world makes the circumambient air just scintillate. In the language of some immortal bard: “Brother, it’s hot as heck!”

Trudie swam the Channel wide—

Dickie flew the Pole:

Why not have some special stamp . . .

(Gosh darn all hemlock! I can’t find a line to rhyme, and express just what I want to get across—but you know what I mean. I’ll give five 2c. stamps to the genius who’ll finish this quatrain.)

We learn that a number of patriotic organizations are urging the Government to issue a stamp with the picture of “Old Ironsides”—the frigate “Constitution.” Success to their efforts!

We have received another magnificently illustrated catalog of an auction sale from Messrs. E. Luder-Edelmann & Co., of Zurich (Bahnhofstr. 76), Switzerland. This sale takes place from the 13th to the 18th of September. It is especially strong in fine early Swiss and German States.

International Exhibition Notes.

The final program of the Exhibition has been issued and a number of important changes made.

The closing date for entries has been extended to September 1st. New entry forms embodying all necessary information have been printed. These forms may be obtained from Mr. Charles M. Ams, Secretary, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

The Exhibition stamps made and donated by the American Bank Note Company have been delivered and they are truly works of art. They will be distributed only to the members of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, donors, exhibitors, advertisers and those who have aided the Exhibition in any manner.

Applications for membership and donations should be addressed to Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, 109 West 57th Street, New York City, and applications for advertising and catalogs should be addressed to Mr. Ams.

Members of the A. P. S., attending their Convention, and collectors who are not members, will find the Exhibition a great meeting-place where they can become acquainted with each other and talk stamps, having before them the greatest display of material ever assembled.

The Catalog of the exhibits will be a reference guide for collectors. The edition is limited to 5,000 copies, and it will be sold at 50 cents. It is planned to use the special 2c. stamp to be put on sale at the Postal Agency Branch at the Exhibition in the mailing of these catalogs. Advertising space may be contracted for, and copy must be in not later than September 15th, or earlier, to secure good position.

The Post Office Department is preparing a very interesting exhibit of United States stamps to be displayed at the Exhibition. They also have arranged with the U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving to have printed on a hand-press at the Exhibition, the 1926 two-cent Sesqui-centennial Stamp, which is issued in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. They will bear a special imprint and be printed in sheets of twenty-five, the regular issue being in sheets of fifty. Collectors and dealers may obtain them at the U. S. Post Office Branch Philatelic Agency, at the Exhibition, where all current issues of U. S. stamps in mint condition will be on sale.

Canada has notified the Committee that she will have an exhibit, while the governments of Austria and Sweden have already entered exhibits and other Government exhibits are expected.

A. P. S. Convention Notes.

Reports from New York indicate that all plans are practically completed for the welcoming of the stamp-collectors who are expected to attend the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society.

The Convention Committee is now aiming to learn what the attendance will total—a most difficult task, because the Convention is being held at the same time as the International Philatelic Exhibition.

President Wilhelm will call the Convention to order on October 18th, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where suitable rooms are available, no matter how large the attendance.

The several business sessions will not comprise the high-spots of the Convention, by any means—for the Committee has planned several luncheons as well as "The" Annual Big Stamp Dinner, a Boat-Ride, a Day at the Crescent Club, a Ladies' Theater-Party, and a few other incidental things.

Are you coming to New York in October? If you are, please notify the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, care Collectors Club, 51 West 48th Street, New York City.

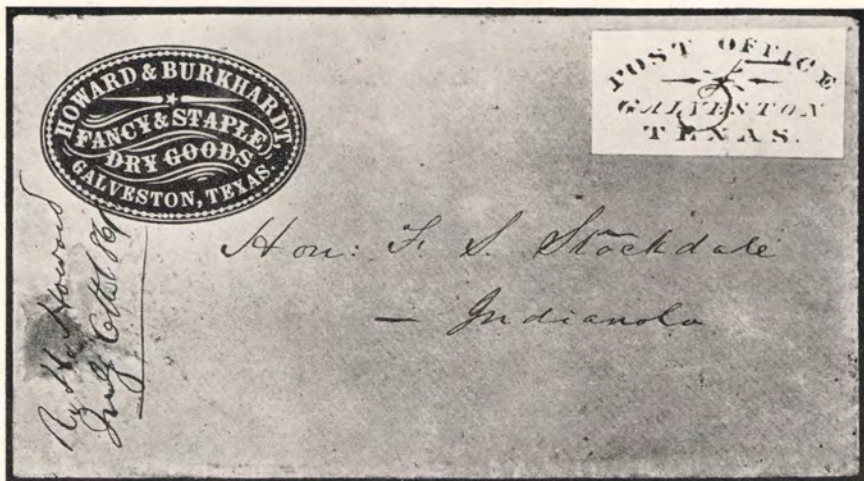
Dealers National Publicity Fund.

Over fifty dealers have pledged their support to the Dealers National Publicity Fund. The close of the summer vacations will increase this number considerably, when lists will be published regularly.

Collectors can help by urging their dealer friends to do their share in this great work of stabilizing and propagating the hobby.

Another Commemorative—Perhaps.

Dame Rumor hath it, that another "Sesqui" commemorative is to be issued in October, marking the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of White Plains. Quite a number of stirring events in American history find their sesquis at this time, and it is fit, and proper, and educational, and timely, that the younger generation have some visible reminders of the early struggles to establish this government, under which they may now live carefree and unoppressed. Good thing!—Keep it up. Get out more patriotic stamps—document and commemorate every American achievement in art, and science, and letters—every deed of valor. We need these reminders—"lest we forget"—and postage stamps are admirable vehicles to carry the message.



A Confederate Find of the First Rank.

BY THE EDITOR

The last Chapter on Confederate Provisionals will never be written—the last Local is still to be found.

The truth of this statement is again borne out by the discovery of an heretofore unknown stamp, which appears to possess every earmark of a Confederate Local.

Through the courtesy of my good friend C. D. Reimers, of Fort Worth, Tex., I am enabled to present a photographic reproduction of the GALVESTON, TEX. 5 CENTS. A description becomes unnecessary.

A thorough investigation of its antecedents is being instituted by Texas philatelists. Suffice it for the present to state that the cover was found in a bundle of war-time letters brought to a gathering of collectors during the State Meet in Galveston, and the entire unpicked lot sold for a nominal sum. The material was not examined until some time later, when this cover was noticed. This Galveston may prove to be a gem of the first rank.

Holders of better-class Confederate material, who may be contemplating sale, are invited to communicate with the Editor, who is constantly receiving inquiries from parties in position to buy at good prices.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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THE RICHMOND-PRINTED FIVE-CENT STAMPS FROM DE LA RUE PLATES

The second set of electrotypes for the Five-Cent stamps, prepared for the Postoffice Department by De La Rue & Co., of London, were shipped aboard a blockade-runner, which, succeeding in evading the vigilance of the Federal war-ships, reached the port of Wilmington, North Carolina. The consignment was at once forwarded to Richmond, Virginia.

Some time before this occurrence, in 1861, there had come to Richmond, from New York, one John Archer, a practical engraver and steel-plate printer. More of the man and his work will appear in a later chapter—suffice it for the present to assume that prospects of lucrative occupation beckoned, and, associating himself with Joseph D. Daly, a well-to-do local plasterer and politician, the two men entered into partnership to establish a steel-plate printery.

The advent of this concern marks a new era in the history of the Confederacy's stamp-printing. The inferior lithographs were about to be supplanted by a far superior product, and the untiring efforts of the Postmaster-General crowned with success.

While negotiating with the Treasury and Postoffice Departments for money and postage stamp contracts, the De La Rue electrotypes came to hand, and the order for printing from these plates was awarded the new firm.

Archer & Daly had not contemplated—nor were they equipped at the time—to undertake typographic printing, but the emergency was met by the purchase of a Washington hand-press from *The Dispatch* newspaper office. This machine enabled them to undertake the work, and it appears to have been the only printing-press installed.

But let us become acquainted with the man who first printed from these electrotypes at Archer & Daly's, and who alone can tell us all that transpired during the period of that concern's activities in Richmond:

FRANK BAPTIST.

Jean François Baptiste Le Bar sprang from one of those old Huguenot families that found refuge in Virginia during the early part of the eighteenth century. His Revolutionary forbear cast off the titled patronymic—calling himself plain Frank Baptist, and started a new line of American ancestry.

I have the distinction of serving my apprenticeship under his tutelage. His reminiscences form the nucleus of this story.

At the time of this writing, and as far as I have been able to ascertain, Frank Baptist is the last living employee of Archer & Daly.

Born in Richmond, September 7, 1845, he was apprenticed to the printing craft at the early age of eleven years, serving in the office of *The Dispatch*—Richmond's oldest and leading daily newspaper.

In March of 1862, full of martial spirit, and following

the example of so many of his companions, he volunteered for service in the Confederate army, enlisting in Parker's Light Artillery. Seven weeks' instruction at "Camp Lee" sufficed to prepare our young gunner for the front, and he was with his battery at Stony Run in the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond.



FRANK BAPTIST IN 1862
A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE TIME OF THE STAMP PRINTING
AT ARCHER & DALY'S

In the summer of 1862 he was detailed by the War Department to report to Archer & Daly, being recommended as capable of working the Washington hand-press, then installed by that concern. The printery was located on the south side of Main, between 14th and 15th streets, over a store.

On reporting for duty, he found two pressmen, Donaldson and McQueen, taxing their skill to make the electrotypes print clear. They resorted to all the methods known to printers of that time, but every proof submitted to the Department was rejected as unsatisfactory. The contract was in jeopardy.

Daly, a jovial Irishman, watching the unsuccessful efforts of these men, and, turning to Baptist, said, "Francis, me b'y, suppose ye try yer hand."

Too modest to offer suggestions, the boy too, had followed the futile efforts of his seniors, until this challenge came. During his apprenticeship at *The Dispatch* he had been taught a method of preparing a tympan for delicate line wood-cuts by a Mr. Forbes, from *Harper's*, and this was his opportunity to apply it in practice.

Accordingly, he first levelled the plates, then stretched a *satín* tympan over the "fly," backed with a hard packing. The second sheet pulled proved the efficiency of the young pressman. It was submitted to the Department and approved at once.

All the early, clear impressions of the Local Printings are the product of Frank Baptist's skill. Later editions were printed by other workmen, after Frank Baptist had been placed in charge of the press-room.

All the paper of the early printings, as well as the ink, was brought from England, and supplied to Archer & Daly by the Department.

At times, when the supplies of blockade-run ink became exhausted, the men would resort to the substitute of raw material ground in a paint-mill.

Unlike the conditions surrounding Hoyer & Ludwig's lithographing, a careful record was kept of every sheet of paper, and even the wide trimmings from odd-size sheets were required to be accounted for by the Department.

The speed of the press was from 1,000 to 1,200 sheets—of 400 stamps each—per day, and the stamp plates were never removed from the bed of the press.

Frank Baptist states that Archer & Daly continued to print Five-Cent stamps from the De La Rue electrotypes up to the time of Dahlgren's Raid, in March, 1864—in the repulse of which our young stamp-printer took part—and well into the period of the steel-plate printing.



TYPES OF LOCAL (RICHMOND) PRINTINGS

The student will experience little difficulty in distinguishing between the London and Local (Richmond) printings.

The Local printings are in a deeper blue, with a wide range of color-strength. The paper is of coarser surface, and varies in thickness and quality, according to the grade of stock the Department was able to obtain.

Due chiefly to the principle upon which their press was constructed, the Richmond printers were never able to obtain that sharpness of impression characteristic of the London product.

From the number of full as well as half-sheets coming under my observation, I have found two sizes of stock used—17x22 inches, and 19x23 inches. The stamps were printed four-panes-on—400 units to the sheet—and issued in quarter- (100 stamps), half- (200 stamps), and full-sheets (400 stamps). The margin between the panes was a scant $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch. The gum was transparent, and laid on by hand with a wide brush.

Great quantities of the Fives were printed—the exact number, however, we shall never be able to ascertain.

Quoting from the Postmaster-General's Report, I find the following record of receipts of five-cent stamps:

Report of December 7, 1863:

From July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863 37,953,977

Report of November 7, 1864:

From July 1st, 1863, to July 30th, 1864 3,626,600

These quantities do not necessarily apply exclusively to the typographed stamps. They may include the last of the Hoyer & Ludwig deliveries of lithographs. No distinction was ever made in the Reports.

Probably 50,000,000—or more—were printed. There was no imprint.

Because of the light it sheds on the printing-contract between the Post-office Department and the firm of Archer & Daly, the following extract from an agreement drawn by Col. H. St. George Offutt, on February 20th, 1863, is quoted:

"Articles of Agreement, made and entered into between the Confederate States of America (acting in their behalf by the Postmaster-General) of the first part, and John Archer and Joseph D. Daly, known as and constituting the firm of Archer & Daly, Engravers and Printers, of the City of Richmond, Virginia, of the second part, witnesseth:

" * * * And the parties of the second part further propose to pay to the party of the first part for the use of the said electrotype plates the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) per month, to be withheld out of the payments due to them monthly for printing postage stamps, until the full sum of Two hundred and one pounds, ten shillings (£201.10s.) be paid to the said party of the first part, that being the amount of invoiced cost of the said plates sent to the Department by Thos. De La Rue & Company of 110 Bunhill Row, London. The parties of the second part agreeing to pay the entire sum of difference in the rate of Exchange necessary in making full payment of the aforesaid sum of Two hundred and one pounds, ten shillings, and further that the said Electrotype plates shall be delivered to the order of the Postmaster-General and be the property of the party of the first part."

This draft of an agreement, submitted to Archer & Daly in February of 1863, concerns the renewal of a contract entered into on June 30, 1862.

In a pencilled "Memorandum" at the foot of one of Archer & Daly's stamp-printing Proposals, we find the following notation:

"Will also agree to print from the Electrotype plates any number of stamps of the denomination of 5 cents that may be required by the Department as 'change' for 25 cents per 1,000."

These documents disclose the fact that Archer & Daly were required to reimburse the Department for its initial expenditure on account of the De La Rue electrotypes. If the contractors quoted 25 cents for 1,000 *stamps*, they were guilty of profiteering; if for 1,000 *sheets*, they were heading toward bankruptcy, with \$750 to be deducted from their printing-bill monthly.

VARIETIES, ODDITIES, AND FREAKS

The Local Fives present an endless variety of freaks and oddities—due in nearly every instance, to the flat-bed method of printing, the inferior quality of ink, and the natural wear of the electrotypes.

There are but two recognized Standard Varieties, which did not result from the above-mentioned causes, but owe their origin to irremediable damages to units on the plate.

The best known of these is the "White Necktie," caused by the glancing blow of some metal instrument, indenting the electrotype below print-

ing surface. The lesser known variety—the “Scratched Plate”—shows a fine white line traversing the design from the upper right-hand star, through



WHITE NECKTIE



SCRATCHED PLATE



BLIND EYE



ROUND CORNER

the circle of the portrait, to the bottom of the stamp. This damage to the electrotype may have been caused by the scratch of a pin or a knife-blade.



FILLED-IN LINES



FILLED-IN LINES



INK SPECKS



INK SPECKS

Freaks and oddities—such as spots of color surrounded by a nebula—are not permanent, but merely instances of minute specks of ink “skin” adhering, temporarily, and readily removed by a cleaning of the plate.

Filled-in and mashed-out bordering lines, and rounded corners, are the results of wear on the plates, and appear on the stamps of the outer rows of the panes.



FAINT BLUE LINES ON SHEET MARGINS

Sheets of the later printings sometimes show fine parallel lines of color on the margins above the top and below the bottom rows, as well as to the right and left of the side rows. This is explained by the fact, that

the printer, in order to relieve the pressure (and wear) on the outer rows of the stamps, surrounded the plates with strips of brass rule—a method well-known to craftsmen.

“Double-Prints” and “Printed-on-Both-Sides” copies are not infrequent.



PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES

These interesting abnormalities may be traced to the waste-box, or to the necessity of accounting for every sheet of paper supplied by the Department.

Both perforated and rouletted specimens are known, but they are unquestionably of private origin.



PRIVATELY ROULETTED

THE COUNTERFEIT

About the best executed Confederate counterfeit is a clever imitation of the London-printed Five Cents. Examples of this culprit are found in nearly every one of the larger collections, here and abroad.

Nearly a match of the London print in shade of color and appearance of paper, close inspection—and comparison with the original—is necessary to detect this counterfeit. Strips and blocks are readily identified by the unequal spacing between the stamps; while singles require the assistance of a strong glass to detect the interloper.

The following points of difference will prove a safe guide to the student.



THE COUNTERFEIT

The counterfeit is slightly smaller in size than the genuine stamp. Measure under a strong glass.

The outer framing line is thrice the thickness of that of the original.

The center bars of the F and E of “FIVE” are shorter on the counterfeit; “FIVE” is slightly smaller.



THE GENUINE

The colorless centers in the upper stars are smaller, while their flanking trefoils are larger on the counterfeit. A minute speck of color appears between the star and trefoil in the upper left-hand corner.

The face of Davis appears to lack in sharpness of contour; the eyes seem closed, and the hair nearly a solid mass of color.

If the original stamp were at all scarce—if the task were worth the candle—one could account for this Pariah; but the London Five is still plentiful, unused, and not worth more than a few cents.

New York is said to be the city of its nativity, and tradition claims for it respectable philatelic parentage.

It appears that this counterfeit was produced by lithography—a transfer impression from a unit of the “altered” electrotpe serving for an original. Obliterating the “TEN,” the normal denomination “FIVE” was inserted, and a pane of 100 constructed. The transferrer was unable, however, to match the perfect spacing of the De La Rue plates, while the nature of the process tended to evolve the distinguishing marks described.

To be Continued.

Stampic News from Argentina.

Our correspondent in Buenos Aires, Mr. A. H. Davis, Casilla Correo 1588, sends an interesting batch of South American stamp news.

A new set of commemorative stamps, consisting of four values, were placed on sale July 1st, marking the centennary of the establishment, by decree, of the Argentine Postal Service.

The 3 centavos, green, bears the picture of Rivadavia; the 5 centavos, rose-vermillion, that of San Martin. The 12 centavos, blue, shows the New General Postoffice, while the 25 centavos, brown-violet, shows the Old Postoffice. This building is still in existence and is used for a branch postoffice, parcels-post, and sundry other offices. In its time it also served as the city's Custom-House, and must have been on the river-bank, for a moat still surrounds it. Today it is far removed from the water-front, since reclaimed land has extended the shore-lines.

Under the auspices of the Argentine Philatelic Society, the Seventh Philatelic Exhibition, to commemorate the Centenary of the Establishment of the Argentine Postal Administration, will be held in Buenos Aires, from the 6th to the 12th of September next.

A company styled “Aero Lloyd Argentino” has just been formed to obtain concessions from the postal authorities of Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay for the exploitation of air-lines to important commercial centers in these Republics, and it is hoped to have them all in working order within two years.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

In the course of an admirable continued article on the Belgian issues of 1893 and 1897-1900, which Monsieur Lowet is publishing in *Le Philatéliste Belge* he refers (in No. 57) to certain peculiarities found on some of these stamps and supposed to be secret marks. Some of them have been known for some years, others have only recently been discovered. As all these stamps are low-priced, some of our readers may enjoy looking for these marks, whose true significance is not known as yet, and we therefore briefly condense the article referred to on this subject.

On the 10 centimes the peculiarity consists in the zero of 10 being thickened into a considerable bulge on the left side of the figure. This occurs twelve times in a complete sheet of 300, or twice in a pane of 50.

On the 20 centimes it consists in a white dot between the 2 and the 0, exactly in the center of the small circle containing the value. It is found only in the numerals of the left upper corner; for want of complete sheets or even very large blocks M. Lowet is unable to say how often it occurs in the sheet.

In the case of the 25 centimes the peculiarity has been known for some years and has even been recognized by the catalogues (see Scott's No. 66a). It consists in the 5 of the upper left corner ending below in a point instead of, as normally, in a small ball; the point extends upwards so far that the lower part of the 5 is almost closed. The author thinks complete sheets would show that this peculiarity occurs twelve times in a sheet, twice in each pane.

On the 35 centimes there is a white dot in the lower label of value to the right of the 5, opposite the center of the lower part of the 5. Not all positions have been proved as yet, but M. Lowet thinks it will be found to be present on the sheet no less than 60 times.

In the case of the 50 centimes there is a similar dot to the right of the 0 in the right lower corner; it occurs on both bistre and gray stamps. In this case also not all the possible positions are known; from internal evidence the author thinks it will be found to occur 60 times in a sheet of 300.

The 1 franc has a white dot between and above the two numerals in the left upper corner. It has been found so far three times in the block of 300 copies; there may be others found.

On the 2 francs there is a similar white dot between the 2 and f in the upper indication of value. Six positions in the sheet are known so far; there may be others.

Whether these are really "secret marks" in the usual sense may be doubted; it is not apparent what purpose they would serve in occurring on only some of the stamps of the sheet. It may be that they are due to tiny defects in a secondary die, which have been reproduced in the printing blocks; they may thus, by their regular recurrence, afford a clue to the method of producing the printing-plate. At all events it will be interesting to hunt for them, if one has a number of these stamps available.

Mr. Rosenblum informs the *Philatelic Magazine* that from May 20th of this year the control of the Stamp Printing Office of the Australian Commonwealth has been vested in the Commonwealth Bank, as a branch of the Bank Note Printing Department. Stamps printed since that date bear the marginal imprint of A. S. Mullett, who is the acting note and stamp printer in place of Mr. T. G. Harrison, who resigned. Mr. Mullett's imprint may become scarce, as it is said that a permanent appointment will shortly be made. During the interim the 1½d. stamp was issued without any imprint.

Various European papers mention the issue, on June 1st, of the first of the new pictorial stamps of Czechoslovakia. They are the 1.20-k., violet; 1.50-k., carmine, and 2.50-k., blue, showing a view of the famous Karlstein. Other values will bear views of the Hradčany (Hradschin).

Our British cousins are nothing if not conservative. Just because sheets of 60 or 120 stamps are adapted to sterling currency, the firm of De La Rue & Co. has insisted on printing all stamps made by that firm in sheets of that size, or even of 240 stamps, no matter if they were for Colonies or Protectorates with decimal currency, to which such sheets are very poorly adapted (for instance the stamps of Egypt in millième currency of the Pyramid and Sphinx type). We do not know whether Colonies which were furnished such sheets ever objected heretofore or meekly accepted these inconvenient sheets, but we rejoice to hear that at least some Colonial Postmaster-General has taken the bull by the horns and has ventured to disagree with the house of De La Rue. The report for 1925 of the Post and Telegraph Department of the Federated Malay States, quoted by Mr. Fred Melville in

the London *Daily Telegraph*, states that the Acting Director has made arrangements "for future supplies of stamps to be in sheets of 100 (or of 50 or 25 in the case of certain of the higher denominations) instead of sheets of 120, which are not convenient with a decimal currency."—We wonder how De La Rue & Co. received this startling innovation, and hope that it may not unduly upset their routine.

The French papers print rumors that France is planning a stamp in commemoration of the centenary of Dr. Laennec, the inventor of the stethoscope. Particulars are not yet at hand. We have no doubt that the worthy Doctor is eminently deserving of a commemorative stamp, quite as much so as Pasteur, but when we contemplate the long catalogue of scientific celebrities of whom France can boast and think that every one of them is going to have a stamp issue to himself, we cannot help but shudder at the prospect. We hope that the French postal authorities may not follow the example of a certain large republic we could mention, much nearer home, by overdoing this commemorative business.

In No. 284 of the *Philatelic Magazine* there is a letter from Mr. G. de Minckwitz, who was mentioned in "Who's Who in Philately," as having been born in Leningrad; he requests this to be corrected to Petrograd. But why not "St. Petersburg," since the name was not changed to Petrograd until long after he was born? To be sure this is not Philately.

The Post-Office Department of the Commonwealth of Australia is calling for designs for a new 1½d. stamp, to be issued in commemoration of the official opening of the first session of the Commonwealth Parliament at the new federal capital, Canberra, which will take place May 9th, 1927. A first prize of £100 and a second prize of £50 are offered, as well as a prize of £100 for any other design utilized within two years. The size of the stamp is to be 1¼x7⁄8 inches, in one or two colors; the wording must include AUSTRALIA or CANBERRA 1927. Artists of the entire world are invited to submit designs, but as they must reach Melbourne not later than September 14th, the chances are that there will not be much outside competition. Competitors of this kind do not, as a rule, bring forth results of a very high order, but we hope that this may be an exception, and that the Commonwealth may secure a more satisfactory design than any it has had so far. Canberra is said to have a very attractive situation and to be very carefully planned, and the new federal buildings are said to be very beautiful; we trust that the new stamps may be worthy of both.

San Marino is always sure to provoke an indulgent smile; the tiny Republic, the oldest one in existence, is a sort of spoiled child among philatelists, who make due allowance for the sturdy way in which it has preserved its independence through storms in which much larger and more pretentious States have gone down. Our readers may therefore be interested in a humorous description of the little Republic which we find in No. 659 of *Stamp Collecting*. Says our British colleague:

"The Nationalist is very strong in that Gilbertian little State, the Republic of San Marino, that tiny territory set high above the plains of Rimini. The Sammarinesi look upon Italy as foreign soil and upon Italians as foreigners. They speak their own patois, wear their own fashions and picturesque uniforms, and follow their peculiar interests. The thirteen thousand inhabitants have their own capitals, San Marino, built upon a series of terraces, with streets steep, narrow and ill-lit, a government palace" (see Scott's Type A6 and A7), "two regents, and public services. Last, but not least, they boast their own postage stamps. This may seem a minor point until one knows that it is by means of these stamps that the Republic of San Marino derives its revenues. Engraving, printing and selling postage stamps is the main industry of the community. And philatelic debates—held usually of an evening on the Piazza, to the accompaniment of deep draughts of their famous wine or the slow sipping of absinthe—are the principal amusements of the simple folk."—"Their best friends,"

continues George Godwin, wrinting for a Canadian lay paper, "could not accuse the Sammarinesi of industry.

"They are born loafers, lovers of talk and the sun. Yet they are essentially a hospitable people and lovers of peace. But this last fact does not deter them from maintaining their sovereign dignity by a play of arms. The army of San Marino, the smallest in the world, has to every company a general, a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, major, captain and lieutenant, not to mention non-commissioned ranks. Each company also has a few soldiers, swarthy, hairy men, who affect a variation of the Oxford bags and magnificent mustachios. He may be somewhat ill-educated by other standards, but upon one theme you will find him an expert and an authority: No San Marinese was yet born who is not an inherent philatelist. And if you set at one of those crazy tables before one of the few cafés of the ancient town, or if you receive the hospitality of a native in one of those queer houses set on streets so precipitous that the back door is perforce at the top of the house to be on the level of the next terrace, talk will eventually come to postage stamps. And after all this is natural enough. In Monte Carlo talk comes always back to the Casino, in great commercial centers to stocks and shares, in Canada to wheat. Well, these charming, beautiful-engraved stamps are to these Sammarinesi what those other, less picturesque if more utilitarian, commodities are to other folk of other States."

This, of course, is good-natured exaggeration. San Marino has really been fairly moderate in her stamp issues, compared with some others we could name. See what Fiume did during its brief but meteoric career as an independent State! And with our own ever-increasing number of commemorative issues, who are we that we should throw stones at our little sister-Republic! And if life is a little easier, a little less strenuous up on Monte Titano, if people find time to sit on the piazza of an evening and drink a little wine, we might almost find it in our hearts to envy them just a little and to wonder whether they are not wiser, after all, than we Americans who live as we travel, at a sixty-mile pace.

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New Approval Books for the Summer Season

I have just remade a large number of my approval books and have included a fine lot of early issues from various collections and auction lots that I have bought during the winter season. The following new books are now available, and I should be glad to send same to collectors who desire fine old stamps at reasonable prices.

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Patriotic Envelopes. I have 6 books of these, all used and with a number of scarce varieties.

Confederate States. About 25 new books have been arranged. First a series of the general issues on covers and, secondly, a series of unused and used stamps not on covers. I can send fine books of any of these issues (except the 10c. outer line). My books of the small stamps, 2c, 5c, 10c, and 20c, are arranged to show all varieties of die, paper and shade, in singles and in blocks at very reasonable prices.

Canada

About 25 books are now ready of all issues from 1851-1882, and a few books of modern issues. I can send selections of any issue either unused or used or scarce varieties of cancellation, also a very fine selection of stamps on cover.

Hong Kong

Four new books have been arranged, very strong in early issues and with a large number of interesting cancellations.

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Four new books have been made up including the Straits Settlements themselves and all the States with a number of rare and interesting errors.

India

Five new books are now ready including a remarkably fine selection of the early issues with a number of rare blocks and pairs of the 1854-1855 issues and a fine selection of the rare large Service stamps of 1866.

Colombian States

Five new books have been made up of the early issues of the Colombian Republic and all the various States. Only the old worth while stamps are included. None of the modern rubbish.

Portuguese Colonies

Three books of these have been made up including a good lot of the early issues in the Azores and Madeira and a choice lot of the early types of Portuguese India.

Philippine Islands

Three new books including a fine lot of the first issue and a number of scarce Provisionals.

French Colonies

I have 9 new books of these from Anjouan to Tahiti. No issues later than 1890 and many rare early Provisionals, including two of the first issue of Reunion.

German States

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VOL. II.

No. 11.



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PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.;

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20 Cents the Single Copy

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AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the post office at Richmond, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1926

No. 11

Editorial

Philately's Gala Day.

Next month Philately of America will open wide her gates and bid welcome to the Nations whom she has invited to be guests on her Gala-Day.

Figuratively—suggestive of some Utopian dream—there will be gathered around her festal board—in harmony—the mute symbols of Empire and Republic, Kingdom and Soviet, Feudal State and Dependancy, Colony and Confederation, Protectorate and Free City—in the only possible form that the idea of a League of Nations will ever assume on this terrestrial sphere.

In this charmed circle there are no disturbing distinctions of class and caste, of clan and creed. Here is but the friendly field-day of a clean contest, and over it all the benison of a bigger and broader brotherhood.

The most notable collections of the world's postage stamps will be displayed at this Big Show. Some of the exhibits have a value expressed in millions.

However, this will not be an exclusive show of rarest gems. We shall enjoy too, the modest collections of those who cannot reach up to the stars, but whose love and enthusiasm for our pursuit is its sustaining force—the waters that nourish the roots of Philately's Ygdrasil. You and I will find the world's postage stamp catalogs illustrated with *real* specimens.

Every collector in America should attend, even though it entail some sacrifice. The life-time opportunity of seeing the exhibits, the pleasure of greeting old friends, and the privilege of meeting with kindred spirits, will amply repay, and remain one of our happiest memories.

Come on—let's all go!

International Exhibition Notes.

During the Exhibition free lectures will be given each afternoon and evening in the enclosed Lecture Room, which will seat 250 persons. These will be illustrated by Pathe films and lantern slides.

The following well known authorities have accepted the invitation of the Committee to speak. Lectures will be limited to 40 minutes.

The American Bank Note Co., New York, N. Y.
 Rev. C. C. Silvester, Wyncote, Pa., Director-at-Large, A. P. S.
 Major J. A. Steinmetz, Philadelphia, Pa.
 C. A. Howes, Boston, Mass.
 H. A. Diamant, St. Louis, Mo.
 August Dietz, Richmond, Va.
 Rev. T. R. Kimball, Hyde Park, Mass.

Other well known speakers will be secured, among whom we hope to have Messrs. F. J. Melville and H. Vallancey from Great Britain.

Make reservation for rooms as soon as possible as accommodation in New York in October is always difficult.

Mr. A. R. Rogers will supply names and addresses of hotels to inquirers.

Are you a member of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions? If not, send \$2.00 at once to the Treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway, 109 West 57th Street, New York City.

This will entitle you to:

1. Admission to the Private View of the Exhibition before it is open to the public.
2. Sets of the superb Exhibition Stamps, specially engraved in the highest style of art by the American Bank Note Co.
3. The satisfaction of knowing that you have aided in the greatest philatelic publicity work that has ever been attempted.

The Committee has made an addition to the awards—in Class XIII., Sec. 5a, being 20th Century Stamps of the British Empire. Gold, Silver and Bronze medals are now offered in this class.

The turning up, in this city, of a cover with a strip-of-five lithographed Two Cents green in the most pronounced and brilliant *emerald* shade, clearly postmarked "Richmond, Va., July 5th, 1862," establishes a record date as well as the color of the first printing.

That Missing Line.

That little unfinished jingle about Trudie and Dickie, in the August number—and the princely reward offered for the missing line—has certainly stirred the slumbering Muse in several of our Minnesingers. "M.T." Dome and "Puddin' Head Wilson" strike their harps and thus take up the broken chord:

Editor SOUTHERN PHILATELIST, *Richmond, Va.*

DEAR SUR—I haint no genus butt heres mi way ov finishin yur "quart-o-rain" wat yu call it—

Trudie swam the Channel wide—
Dickie flew the Pole:
Why not have some special stamp?
The P. O. needs the toll.

er praps: *To nick the public's "roll."*

er mebbe: *Since one per month's the goal.*

I dunno egzactly wat yu want tu "get across" unles it hez sumthin tu du with Volstead er vice-versy.

An if thay git "Ol Ironinsides" er th frigget "Constitution" on a stamp Ime gointa nominate "Ole Marble-top," wun ov the finest pieces ov furniture in th U. S. sennit fur th next.

Seein az how all both ov mi three lines iz boun tu win Ile show I aint no hawg. Ile leav th hull amount with yu tu found a home fur re-tired stamp collectors, yu tu be Tresurer unles th fund gits large, wich aint likly.

Fine weather here now. Th moon's half full. Hopin yur th same—

az always, "M.T." DOME.

DEAR MISTER EDITOR.—Here's for the missing line in your verse:

When we get cheaper coal.
or, *When John D. hits a goal.*

"PUDDIN HEAD WILSON."

Swayed from the path of clear judgment by "M.T." Dome's tempting bribe (he never ought to've did it), I crown him with the immortelles, and—keep the stamps.

Dealers National Publicity Fund.

The work of the Dealers National Publicity Fund is well under way, reports Tom V. Binmore, Secretary. Up to the 3rd of this month contributions amounting to \$10,181.00 had been received, with more to come. This fund is financing the general publicity in connection with the Exhibition. Donations to this cause should be sent in the form of a check to Tom V. Binmore, 575 Fifth Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

Make a note of it: You have an appointment with Miss Philatelia in New York, from the 16th to the 23rd of October.

Having Fun with Varieties and Freak Cancellations.

My good friend Judge Benners may be credited with the discovery of more freaks and varieties in stamps and cancellations than any other man I know of. The mis-struck cork canceller, the off-shade, the odd things we sometimes encounter on stamps, all hold for him some meaning. His is the seeing eye, and forthwith he clothes in verse the freaks that arouse his risibles. Here's an excerpt from a recent letter and a few breezy ballads from the Bard of Birmingham:

Summer has been called the "silly season."—Here's proof.

If any one says that hay-fever is not what General Sherman said war was he has not had it. Mine is mint—full margins. Nobody loves me, and instead of going into the garden and eating caterpillars, I do things like the enclosed, and have others that are no worse. If they fail to help "that tired feeling," try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

U. S. 3c. of 1873, with cancellation which makes Washington's hair appear bobbed:

Giving old man George a bob
And cutting off his queue—
Isn't that a queue-ri-ous thing
For any one to do?

Chemical Color-Changes on Stamps—1c. 1887 (ultramarine) turned brown, and 3c. green turned blue:

We try to be honest, but what's the use?
This was done with *lemon-juice*.
I've showed you *how*—but best not try it,
Lest your Uncle Samuel furnish your diet.

U. S. 2c. red of 1894, cancelled with a falling leaf:

Some find the fall of a leaf much quicker,
Than the fall in price of bootleg lickier.

U. S. 2c. Columbian, cancelled with a six-pointed star:

'Tis well that stars are hung so high—
Lest some inventive ass
Would try to pluck them from the sky
And light the heavens with *gas*.

Map stamp of Ireland, turned right side to the top.—The outline of map shows tike:

Pat you may know, Shamus and Mike—
But d'y'ever see before an Irish tike?
Would we have a chance for the dog-show cup,
If we should enter this Irish pup?

The 1927 Edition of *Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* will be ready for distribution on September 27th—one month earlier than usual—so that collectors may have their copies before the time of the Exhibition.

It is unnecessary to suggest that you order your copy—you just can not do without it; but see that you have yours in time for the Big Show.

Fear of being licked seems to be the only thing that's keeping Mussolini's picture off the Italian postage stamps.

Reviews of New Publications.

BY THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Michel Briefmarken-Katalog. Europa. Band I. 1926.—Leipzig, Verlag des Schwaneberger Albums. XII. and 573 pages. Mark 5.00.

Volume One of our old friend, *Michel's Catalogue*, covering Europe (and certain colonies), lies before us in striking red dress. The catalogue has been subjected in this, its eighteenth edition, to a thorough revision and re-writing, extending to almost every country covered. This revision has given rise, unfortunately, to a general re-vamping of the numeration—always a disadvantage, but in this case doubtless unavoidable. The publisher promises that there will be no further changes in the numbering, but of course such promises are always contingent upon some future editor's feeling the need for a revision. The revision in this case is quite apparent at a glance. The illustrative material has been much improved and enlarged by many detail drawings, surcharge reproductions, etc. The explanatory notes have been greatly augmented so that the catalogue more and more approximates a handbook. In view of the very general extent of the revision space will hardly permit us to refer to an example. However, we must admit that the work of re-writing is not evenly done. Some countries—especially those in which the publishers are particularly interested—receive a plethora of attention; for instance the issues of the Ukraine require fourteen pages! The issues of the various army post-offices operating in Russia and of the ephemeral republics formed in opposition to the Soviet republic, or co-operating with it, are likewise very fully treated, more exhaustively than in any other catalogue we know. Poland and Czechoslovakia are two more countries which are treated more thoroughly in *Michel* than in any other catalogue. Under Austria the catalogue in long notes gives a wealth of information on the various official and unofficial plebiscite issues for Carinthia and Tyrol—issues which are largely ignored by other catalogues but about which the collector should at least be informed. In this respect the catalogue is a great improvement over *Scott's* baldness and lack of information. We wish, in fact, that our own valued *Scott* might take a leaf out of *Michel's* book, both as to informative notes and as to clearness of typographic arrangement; in the latter *Michel* stands quite unrivalled.

Barring a few minor errors and omissions, which are really hardly worth mentioning, *Michel's Catalogue* is a storehouse of information which every collector should have if he has any smattering of German, and we cordially recommend it to our readers.

Graf's Spezialkatalog der Postwertzeichen Bayerns und Württembergs.—Wolfgang Graf, Bayreuth, 1925. 88 pages and 11 plates. Mark 2.50.

It could hardly be claimed that the issues of Bavaria had been neglected in philatelic literature; on the contrary, they have been a favorite subject for not a few writers, and there is no great prospect of very important new discoveries concerning them. Nevertheless *Graf's Catalogue*, which is before us for review, will be found a very desirable addition to the literature of the subject, listing, as it does, all known varieties, major and minor, used, unused, on letter, in pairs, strips and blocks. Collectors who are acquainted with these stamps only as listed in the general catalogues will be surprised at the large number of minor varieties, though they may not be news to one conversant with philatelic literature. Many of these type varieties are illustrated on eleven handsome plates.

A welcome innovation is the list of the Bavarian cog-wheel cancellations, giving prices for the various numbers in both types. These are collected by not a few philatelists, but heretofore there has been no way to gauge their relative value. The prices given by *Graf* are in addition to the value of the stamps on which they may be found. It is surprising how scarce some of the numbers are, and those interested may do well to check up on the numbers they may have in their collections, especially the high numbers of the broken cog-wheels. There are some who deplore the present attention to cancellations, but thousands bear witness to the pleasure they find in collecting postmarks of

these United States, and the old European issues are just as fascinating to the postmark collector, the only trouble being that this branch of philately, more than any other, is responsible for the prevailing increase in prices, because it ties up such large numbers of stamps.

The stamps of Württemberg, while very interesting, are not so prolific of minor varieties, and therefore do not take up so much room in this catalogue. The prices quoted by *Graf* for many of the old stamps on entire letter are enough to make one rub one's eyes; for instance the 70 Kreuzer of 1873, quoted used at \$75, is quoted on entire parcel-post way-bill at \$400, and on entire letter at \$725! So please do not let them go too cheap, if you should find a few in your collection.

Take it all around, this is a very interesting specialized catalogue and well worth the small price of Mark 2½; we take pleasure in recommending it.

Handbuch der Luftpostkunde. Alexander Berezowski. Neustadt (Orla): J. K. G. Wagner. 1925. 288 pages. 7 Mark.

There are getting to be quite a few Air Mail catalogues, heretofore chiefly in English and French, but this newcomer bids fair to run all previous catalogues a close race for first place. It is admirably gotten up and apparently very complete, in so far as we have been able to judge from a cursory check of routes. The work is beautifully illustrated and a colored plate bears an impression of a block-of-four from the (defaced) plate of the private postage stamp used at Liegnitz (Silesia) for mail carried on the Zeppelin "Sachsen," Nov. 5-9, 1913. The correctness with which the exact wording of foreign air-mail postmarks is reproduced is especially commendable; earlier British and French works are notably inferior in this regard. The matter of prices for many of the pieces is admittedly still in the experimental stage; the author acknowledges that philatelic dealers in the United States have more nearly arrived at a workable basis of valuation for air-mail pieces than any others, and he uses American prices as a basis for many European prices, based on the relative rarity. (The United States, by the way, cover 35 pages in this catalogue!)

Sonder-Katalog der Deutschen Aufdruckmarken 1923. Dr. Backhausen. Tangermünde, F. Becker. 50 pages. 1 Mark.

It cannot be said that the stamps of the German currency inflation period are very popular in this country, or that many collectors here are gathering them in entire sheets, but there can be no question that they offer a most fascinating field, more especially the surcharged issues with their multiplicity of surcharging offices and consequent minor varieties, many of which are only discernible on entire sheets. The modest little catalogue issued by Dr. Backhausen offers to be a guide through this labyrinth, which is of course quite beyond the scope of a general catalogue. The complexity of the subject forbids us to quote details, but we can assure those interested that the catalogue is well and clearly worked out and will prove to be worth more than the modest price of 1 Mark.

Kümin-Beul, Briefmarken-Spezial Katalog Schweiz. Catalogue spécial des timbres-poste de la Suisse. Zurich, Kümin-Beul, 1926. IV. Edition. 116 pages. 1 franc.

This catalogue is not a newcomer which would need a special introduction; on the contrary, the Kümin-Beul catalogues are so well and favorably known that they will sell without much recommendation. Still this little book may be unknown to some of our readers and we therefore call their attention to it. It covers all the adhesive stamps of Switzerland, including Cantonal and Federal Administrations, Hotel Stamps, Telegraph and Railroad Stamps, and the stamps of Liechtenstein, now administered postally by Switzerland. The explanatory notes are so extensive and comprehensive that the catalogue almost replaces a hand-book; all varieties are fully described. The text is bilingual, German and French, so that most American collectors will be able to make out most of one or the other language. The prices for the Cantonals are getting more fabulous every year, and in view of the soundness and popularity of these stamps there is no prospect that they will ever be any lower. However, it is pleasant even to read about these rarities, and any philatelist who cannot afford a copy of the Mirabaud-Reuterskiöld *magnus opus* can, at little cost, obtain much desirable information from this little catalogue, which we cordially recommend.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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THE FIVE CENTS ALTERED TO "TEN."

For many years collectors and students of Confederate stamps have been puzzled to account for the origin of what appears to be a reprint of the De La Rue FIVE CENTS, with its value altered to "TEN." Printed in blocks of nine, and of seventy, in nearly every conceivable color and shade, this "stamp" has found wide circulation, while the original fragmentary plates, from which these reprints were made, have been repeatedly duplicated by the electrotype process, and are now in many hands.

The original plate, to which these sections trace their origin, was one of the four panes used by Archer & Daly in printing the Five-Cent stamps. To that extent they are not counterfeits.

Archer & Daly were printing from De La Rue plates when the letter-rate was advanced to ten cents. With the increased rate, the need for greater quantities of this denomination became apparent from the rapid depletion of the lithographed stocks. To meet this emergency—and until the steel-plate stamps could be supplied—Archer is said to have attempted this alteration of value experimentally. Removing the metal plate from its wooden base, and tapping lightly with a puncheon the areas immediately under the word "FIVE," the metal is brought to the level of the printing surface and the incised letters raised to face-level. After burnishing this area, a steel punch, upon which the word "TEN" had been engraved, was struck into the space formerly occupied by the letters of "FIVE."

The experiment was not altogether successful, especially since it became necessary to space three letters into an area measured to accommodate four. The effect was an out-of-balance line. In addition (and on account of insufficient tapping and burnishing) a number of the units were found to show traces of the letter "E" of the original "FIVE."

The proofs submitted were not approved by the Department, and this "altered" plate was permanently discarded, and probably remained in Archer & Daly's shop until its "capture."



THE COLUMBUS SECTION

A Federal hospital steward, enlisted with the 95th Ohio Regiment, is credited with first possessing this plate—picking it up as a souvenir—and, later on, sawing the pane into several sections, he presented these to friends.

One of these sections—a block of nine—is preserved in the *Ohio State Museum, in Columbus; and I am indebted to the Curator, William W. Mills, Esq., for the loan of this relic, from which the accompanying illustration is printed. Mr. Baptist has positively identified the fragment as part of one of the original De La Rue electrotypes.

Another section of nine is in the possession of Carl H. Anthony, Esq., of Baltimore, Md. Information to this effect was given me in 1919 by my good friend Warren C. Bird, Esq., of that city. A pleasant interchange of letters ensued with Mr. Anthony, resulting in the loan of this fragment, accompanied by the following data, graciously supplied by the mother of my correspondent. Mr. Baptist identified this plate.

"About the stamp: my impression is, that my brother—your uncle Dick—gave half of it to a relic room at the State House here (Columbus). He must have filed it in two. His full name was Richard Alexander Glenn. He enlisted in the 95th Ohio as a hospital steward, stayed there a year, and was then transferred to the regular army for five years. He came home for a while, but was not satisfied, so again enlisted, this time for three years—always as hospital steward.

"I cannot tell the dates until I hunt up his papers. Dad says he will ask at the Grand Army tomorrow, when the 95th went out. I do know, however, that the regiment was in a battle in Richmond, Ky., and was furloughed home about ten days after. Your Uncle Dick did not return, as he was detained in the hospital. I suppose he got the stamp plate at Richmond, *Kentucky*, or Atlanta, Ga. My impression is that he was not even at Richmond, *Virginia*."

A third—and the largest—section, a block of seventy, is held by the son of a former collector in Atlanta, Ga. Loaned for the purpose of making impressions for this Story, the plate has been submitted to Mr. Baptist for identification, and pronounced a part of the original.

In 1924, H. A. Diamant, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., submitted sheets of this "stamp" in various colors, which were evidently printed from the Atlanta plate.

**Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, October, 1918—Vol. XXVII, page 534.

The following extract from Mr. Diamant's letter is full of human as well as philatelic interest, for his experience establishes the presence of this section of the plate in Richmond before it came to be in Atlanta.

"These reprints were made at Richmond in 1896. The exact day and month I could learn by looking up my old scrap book, as I was acting at that time in Robert Graham's Company in a play called 'Who's Your Friend?' A collector of stamps in Richmond saw my collection of U. S. and mentioned that he knew of the Confederate plate, and I agreed to have five hundred sheets printed if he could get the loan of the plate. He got it from a book-seller on the same street where the main hotel was located, with the understanding that it was to be returned the same day. The owner of the plate would not sell it.

He said it had been in his possession for twenty years. When I got the plate I had to hustle to get the reprints. It was a Saturday noon and the engagement closed that night. I went to a number of larger printing concerns, but none of them were willing to do the work at once. But at last, about four o'clock, I found a small printer, about half a mile from the hotel and two blocks from the main street, who was willing to put it on his press at once. The most unfortunate thing in making the reprints was the lack of paper. Nothing was on hand except scraps, and it was too late to get any from the paper-house. We searched around, took what paper we could find, slapped the plate in the press—no attention given to make-ready—and just ran off the lot on any kind of paper handy, in red, green and blue ink, and I paid \$5.00 for the job and got the plate back to the owner at 5:30 o'clock. Had I known what I now know, how different my tale would be."



THE BALTIMORE SECTION

There still remains to be accounted for a block-of-twelve, but the finding of this missing fragment can add nothing to our Story.

A proof in black of the full pane of 100 stamps with the altered value—before its mutilation—is among the reference material in the author's possession. It is probably from the collection mentioned by Col. Offutt in the following letter, reprinted from *The American Stamp Mercury*, Boston, May, 1868.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1868.

To the Editor of *The American Stamp Mercury*:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received, and I do not hesitate to pronounce the postage stamp described in your magazine a fraud on those interested in collecting specimens.

My attention was called to the stamp in question by the stamp dealer in this city, who purchased those mentioned in the letter of Mr. Stevens, printed by you, and he brought to me a letter from a person who claimed to have engraved the "so-called" Jackson Stamp, giving a history of them so full of errors and misstatements that I

exhibited to the dealer official documents in my possession which satisfied him that he had been duped. Mr. Randolph never had the slightest connection with the preparation of the postage stamps used in the Confederate States, or with the Post Office Department. Judge John H. Reagan, of Texas, was appointed Postmaster-General in February, 1861, and I was the First Assistant Postmaster-General from the organization of the P. O. Department to the end thereof; and during the absence of the Postmaster-General, all of the duties devolved by law upon me, so that at no time during its existence did it become necessary for the Secretary of War (Mr. Randolph) to interfere in its management. As chief of the Contract Bureau of the P. O. Dep't it was my duty to obtain postage stamps, and I accordingly made a contract with Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, Lithographers in Richmond, Virginia, for stamps in the following order: First, of the denomination of five cents, head of Jeff. Davis; second, denomination ten cents, head of Thos. Jefferson; and third, denomination two cents, head of Andrew Jackson. All designs were submitted to me for approval, and I have proof impressions of all designs that were ever *considered* by the Department. I never heard of the Stonewall Jackson postage stamp until it was shown to me in New York last winter, and as all stamps were required to be approved by the Department at Richmond, and issued therefrom to Postmasters, it is difficult to





understand how I should have remained in ignorance of its existence, as it was my sworn duty to know all about the stamps, and I believe I performed my duty in that regard at least.

I do not know anything about Mr. Carroll's "Union feeling," or why "he never made or was able to get any money for his designs." I only know that Hoyer & Ludwig were paid in full for all the stamps they printed and delivered to the Department, and that the engraving was done by one of the members of the firm, and not by Mr. Carroll. Messrs. Keatinge & Ball were not the successors of Hoyer & Ludwig, and never engraved a single stamp for the Department. They printed stamps for the Department from plates designed and engraved by the firm of Archer & Daly, who succeeded Hoyer & Ludwig, as contractors for furnishing stamps. Mr. Archer engraved the first steel-plate postage stamp for the Department, and a Mr. Halpin, employed in his office, engraved all the others, and the plates, dies, &c., were the property of the Department, and delivered by me to Keatinge & Ball when I made a contract with them, after it became impossible for Archer & Daly to furnish them. Mr. Archer and Mr. Halpin are both engaged as engravers in this city at this time, and neither of them have any knowledge of the stamp claimed to have been adopted and used by the Department from the time it was engraved, at the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, Secretary

of War, to the time when Keatinge & Ball obtained the contract. The plates furnished by Thos. De La Rue & Co. of London, England, were purchased by an agent sent out by the Department; and his name was not Major Gorgas, and my collection of stamps and designs was brought to me by the agent from the office of De La Rue & Co., and has their imprint on it.

I have permitted myself to write at much greater length than I intended, because I feel indignant that any one should attempt to foist upon stamp collectors a bogus stamp, and if you will call at my place of business I can show you official documents to prove it to be an imposition.

De La Rue stamps were not engraved on steel, as stated in the published letters I am receiving. The plates were simply electrotypes.

Respectfully, H. ST. GEO. OFFUTT.

This communication was in reply to an inquiry by the editor concerning the "Stonewall" Jackson stamp—an impostor well known to older collectors. Other interesting statements in this letter—though twice-told—merit a place in this Story.



THE STONEWALL JACKSON STAMP

PROOF OF THE FIVE IN CARMINE-ROSE.

There is but one color-proof of the De La Rue Five Cents known to the author. It is printed in a deep carmine-rose, and was made at Archer & Daly's in Richmond. It is probably from Col. Offutt's collection.

This marks the close of the printing of typographed stamps in the Confederate States. None but Archer & Daly printed from the De La Rue electrotype plates. Neither Hoyer & Ludwig, nor J. T. Paterson & Co., were equipped for typographic work, and a five-cent value was no longer needed in 1864, when the contract for stamp printing was given Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia.

Claims that some of the De La Rue Five Cents stamps were lithographed are without foundation in fact. Absence of visible "impression" on the back (sometimes characteristic of typographic printing) is no evidence of lithography *per se*. Gum moisture, adhesion to the envelope, and time, will obliterate this "impression"—if it was ever pronouncedly visible.

There would be no means of detecting the difference between typography and lithography, in the printed stamp, if a transfer from a De La Rue print had been put down on stone, and prints made in the same shade of color.

PERIOD 1863-1864

THE STEEL-PLATE STAMPS

While the preparations for a change of method in the stamp-printing were progressing in Richmond, beyond, in the larger arena, History was staging the stirring scenes of the greatest drama ever enacted on the American continent. One of these events, at least, directly affects the postal history of the Confederate States.

The year 1863 was ushered in with President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, marking the close of an institution which had endured for two hundred and forty-four years.

Chancellorsville was fought in May, and within a few days "Stonewall" Jackson had crossed "over the river" to "rest under the shade of the trees."

Gettysburg, in July, marks the receding tide of Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania; and but a few days later, in the western arena, Vicksburg and Port Hudson surrendered to the Union armies. The Mississippi was in control of the Federal forces throughout its entire length, and the postal service with the States to the west ceased to function satisfactorily.

Throughout this period of wavering hope and despair—despite the dangers which several times threatened the Capital of the Confederacy—and confronted by ever-growing difficulties, General Reagan succeeded in placing the Post-Office Department in a self-sustaining condition, and the unceasing efforts of Col. Offutt finally found their reward in the assurance that steel-plate postal currency would supersede the inferior product of the preceding years.

It is an entirely different process from the two we have studied in the earlier chapters, and in its employment the Post-Office Department made use of the last remaining—and the most satisfactory—method known to the graphic arts of that time.

Before entering upon the narrative of the intaglio-printed stamps, and following the plan of the earlier chapters, we will study the method of their making—a knowledge which will prove of inestimable value to the student.

Again, the reader must take the backward trail, and visualize the process as it was practiced in the early sixties of last century. Perfected machinery, as in the other crafts, has since taken the place of skilled hands, but the fundamental principles remain the same, forming a basis for the study of every intaglio-plate printed stamp of that time.

RECESS-PLATE PRINTING

I am indebted to Frank Baptist for the minute description of the methods employed at Archer & Daly's in 1863—for his tutelage in the art of copper and steel plate engraving and printing, which forms the basis of the following treatment. And I am likewise indebted to my good friend John J. Deviny, Assistant Director Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C. (recently re-elected President of the International Association of Printing-House Craftsmen of America), for a critical review of my statements.

Engraving—incising—cutting-into—is probably the oldest method of recording practiced by man. From the primitive scratching of crude figures and symbols into the mud walls of the cave-man's abode to the modern hand-incised vignette on steel, is but a step. There is alone this difference: the cave-man *pulled* his sliver of bone towards him in his "engraving," while the modern artist *pushes* the burin forward—from him. The ages of "pull" have been superseded by the age of "push"—symbolic of the progress of man from Slavery to Freedom.

However, countless centuries passed before the brain of man conceived the idea of *printing* from incisions. Copper was the first medium employed.

Konrad Schweinheim, and his companion Pannartz, had served under Gutenberg, Fust and Schöffer, and, upon the destruction of that famous printery in Mainz, in 1462, they repaired to Rome, where they introduced intaglio printing. Earlier specimens of German copper-plate printing—dated 1446—have been found and are preserved in the Berlin Museum.

The use of *steel* as a medium for *intaglio* printing is of comparatively recent date. This method of engraving on highly-polished soft iron, and subsequently tempering—steel-facing—the plate, is attributed to the Englishman Perkins, who is said to have first employed this process in 1819.

Copper plates, on account of the softness of this metal, are comparatively short-lived, while steel plates ordinarily yield 200,000, and more, impressions, with but slight evidence of wear.

The process of steel-plating copper plates was discovered in 1840.

THE PRINCIPLE—Color (printing-ink), when applied to the *highly-polished* surface of a sheet of copper or steel—either by means of roller or ink-ball—will not adhere. If, in turn, the surface of the metal is scratched with a needle, ink will fasten—be "held"—within the lines of this "incision" (scratch), while the remaining surface of the plate will be free of color. . .

If we cover this scratch-inked area with a sheet of dampened paper—firmly pressing with the thumb—we will find, upon raising the sheet from the plate, that a sharp, clearly-defined print of the scratch-line has resulted. This is *intaglio* printing.

Ergo, the highly-polished *surface* of the metal rejects the ink, while the "roughened" line of *incision* accepts and "holds" its quantum of color, surrendering it, in turn, to the surface of the sheet, under pressure. Figuratively, the sheet "lifts" the deposit of ink from the plate. Hence *engraved* printing appears—and feels—*raised*. Pass the finger over an engraved calling card. It is chiefly this characteristic which distinguishes *intaglio* printing from lithography and typography.

THE DESIGN—The drawing for a postage stamp is prepared on a large scale, then reduced by photography to the actual size of the stamp to be engraved. When approved, a careful tracing is made of the frame or panel containing the lettering and numerals of the stamp, which is then transferred to a small block of die steel. After its completion to this stage, the job is placed in the hands of a picture or portrait engraver, who follows the same procedure as outlined above. The design appears in reverse (backwards).

THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVING—Following the lines of the tracing, the design is cut into the surface of a small block of die steel ("tool-steel") about 3 inches wide by 3½ inches long, and 3/16-inch thick. The yield of this metal to the engraver's tool can be compared to that of silver. The engraving tools employed are practically the same as described

and illustrated in the chapter on Typography. The artist takes frequent proofs as he progresses. When the engraving is completed the face of the block is burnished. It is then "hardened"—converted to steel.



Appearance of Engraving.

HARDENING THE BLOCK—The engraved block is placed in a bath of cyanide of potassium, heated to a temperature of 1400° Fahrenheit, and kept in immersion from five to twenty minutes, after which it is plunged ("quenched") in a bath of brine. No further engraving takes place after this stage.

THE TRANSFER ROLL—The transfer-roll for a postage stamp is a solid cylinder of tool-steel, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. There are short axles at both ends. It is the principle of the

household rolling-pin. This roll is set into an especially constructed machine and, under a pressure of from Zero to 25 tons, it is "rocked" (rolled) over the original engraving, forcing its softer metal into the incisions of the hardened original die, and taking an impression in cameo—raised. The design now appears normal—reading regular.

After tooling the edges, and removing all imperfections caused by the transferring, this roll is likewise hardened by the same process, remaining in the bath for 20 minutes.

Printed proofs cannot be made from the transfer-roll.

THE PRINTING PLATE—The printing plate is a flat sheet of soft steel, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, and of proper dimensions to accommodate the number of stamps to be transferred.

TRANSFERRING—Transferring is a comparatively new operation. Early intaglio-plate prints were made direct from the engraving; but the requirements of quantity production—as in the case of paper money and postage stamps—was met by this method of duplicating the original engraving any number of times on the printing plate.

This large plate is faintly ruled for as many units as are to be transferred, and the transfer-roll "rocked"—forced under heavy pressure—into the spaces. This rocking consists of a repeated to-and-fro movement, guided by the hand of the operator. The design now appears in recess—"sunk"—on the printing-plate, and again in reverse, just as it appeared on the original engraving. This procedure is repeated for every stamp.

In the process of forcing the hard steel into the soft metal, the surface of the latter is somewhat displaced—ridges, or burrs appearing around the edges of the design. These are smoothed away, and the faintly ruled guiding lines burnished out.

The printing-plate is now hardened to a depth of about $\frac{5}{1000}$ -inch, in the same manner before described, remaining in the bath for five minutes.

The plate is now ready for printing.

THE PRESS—PRINTING—The presses in operation at Archer & Daly's, in 1863, were practically of the same pattern as those in use in small commercial plants today. Simple in construction—a stationary cylinder, adjusted to powerful pressure, under which is a bed moving horizontally, all propelled by means of a large spoke-handled wheel, the impression being cylindrical. A detailed description is deemed unnecessary—it is the same principle of the household wash-wringer—the exerting of a powerful squeezing pressure.

The cylinder is covered with a "packing" of cardboard, and the bed heated by means of a series of gas-jets. The printing-plate is placed upon this iron bed, and, when warm, is ready for actual work.



Engraver's Proof.



OLD STEEL-PLATE PRESS

The ink is applied by means of a felt roller, heavily charged with color, onto the face of the plate, aiming to sufficiently fill every incised detail of the stamps. Surplus ink on the plate is "wiped" off by the printer, who performs this operation by means of a soft cloth and with the palms of his hands, after first covering them with whiting.

The purpose in heating the printing-plate is to facilitate the removing of all color adhering to the polished surface by this wiping.

The ink used is of a "stiffer" consistency than either printing or lithographic ink. It has more "body"—more color pigment.

The dampened sheet is laid upon the inked plate, and this, in turn, covered with a padding. The plate with its covering sheet now passes under the cylinder, receiving its impression; the bed is brought back to position, and the printed sheet carefully lifted from the plate and spread out to dry. This procedure is repeated for every print.

"SHIFTS," "SHORT TRANSFERS," AND "CRACKED PLATE."

In the process of transferring to the printing-plate, the operator may have inaccurately gauged his position—possibly but a millimeter or two—and given the transfer-roll its initial light rocking. Noticing this, he shifts to correct position, and completes the rocking-in of the transfer. Faint indentations of the first impressing may have remained, and these "doubled lines" will show up in the printing. This defect cannot be remedied by burnishing. Students designate such prints as "Shifts." Shifts were of frequent occurrence in all earlier steel-plate printed stamps.

Likewise, in the rocking-in of a transfer, the operator may have failed to impress the full design of the stamp, falling short at top or bottom. The subsequent print from this position will show the unit "fading away" at that section. This is known to students as a "Short Transfer." Re-insertion of the transfer-roll would have remedied this fault, if undertaken before the hardening of the printing-plate.

In the process of hardening the printing-plate, it will sometimes occur that the plate is tempered to too great a depth, and the metal becomes brittle. Under the subsequent strain of printing, such plates have a tendency to "crack." If the plate is actually broken apart, there is no remedy. If it is merely a fissure—an incomplete separation—the plate will still stand some service, if it is absolutely necessary to keep it in commission.

In the next chapter we will take up the first intaglio-printed postage stamp of the Confederate States of America.

(To be Continued)

The Editor will be glad to examine and appraise Confederate material for our readers, and advise them in case they desire to sell. There is no charge for this service, except that all material must be sent registered, and sufficient postage enclosed for its return in the same manner.

We have received a most useful little pamphlet from J. O. Moore, Inc., Hammondsport, N. Y., entitled "Bargain-List of United States Stamps." But it is more than that. It is a real check-list. This first section takes up United States 1847-1851 issues, going into all the known varieties. The next number will treat the issues of 1857-1861. It is sent for the postage, 2c., and should be in the hands of every collector of United States.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

Stamp Collecting, by the way, has made its number of July 3rd (663) a special American number, containing a good many things of interest to American collectors and doing loyal boosting for the New York Exhibition. We cordially congratulate Messrs. Vallancey and Ingram on this stroke of enterprise and fraternal co-operation, and we look forward with great pleasure to meeting Mr. and Mrs. Vallancey very shortly, as they will be well advanced on their Canadian and American swing-around-the-circle by the time these lines appear in print.

A correspondent in Luxemburg writes as follows to the *Philatelic Magazine* (No. 283):

"The new set will be issued at the very latest on January 22, 1927 (birthday of the Grand Duchess). It is not yet decided whether they will be printed by Enschede of Haarlem or the American Bank Note Company, both of whom have submitted a very fine design. We know from the highest source that the current portrait type is not pleasing the Grand Duchess and did not please from the first; the stamp is rather poor, compared with the preceding set of Marie-Adelaide."

We must concur in Her Royal Highness' artistic judgment; her portrait is not nearly as charming as that of her sister, though it gains on inspection it under a lens. We feel sure, however, that either of the firms mentioned can furnish a stamp design which will do justice to the grand-ducal lady's undoubted good looks. The recent pictorials from Luxemburg have been marvels of good taste and fine workmanship; we hope that the new set may be as good.

Stamp Collecting (No. 663) reports that the Lebanon has constituted itself a Republic and that the pictorial stamps issued under the French *régime* will probably be overprinted pending preparation of an entirely new series under local republican auspices. Mr. F. G. Mayhew, our esteemed colleague's informant in the matter, has the authority of a high official for his statement.—We do not know whether the French authorities have been consulted in the matter, but as French authority thereabouts seems to be a very shadowy one at present, it may be that the report is correct. We read in a lay paper, a few days ago, that the prevailing sentiment among the French at Damascus is: either send 50,000 men reinforcements and conquer the country by sheer weight of numbers, or else get out altogether. We are liable to have some very interesting stamp issues from those quarters.

The British stamp papers all report that an entirely new set of British stamps is to appear within a few months, and that it is to be bicolored. No details are as yet forthcoming. We wonder if there will be any pictorials? The present issue is not so bad in a sober and commonplace way, but it is nothing to brag about in an artistic way; here's hoping for something handsomer.

We hear from Japan that the rumored new stamps are not anywhere near ready, and that it will probably be near the end of this year before they appear, if then. Doubtless they will be all the better for the delay; Japan has often shown that she knows how to get out attractive stamps.

"Too Late for Classification."

A 15-Cent Air-Mail stamp, similar in size and design to the 10-Cent blue Map, has just been placed on sale—primarily for use on contract routes. The new value is printed in sepia.

Our correspondent in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Mr. A. H. Davis, sends the following note: "The Uruguayan postal authorities announce that from the 16th of August they will place on sale:

- 5 milésimo stamps, teru-teru type, in gray.
 - 5 centesimo stamps, teru-teru type, in sky-blue.
 - 36 centesimo stamps, teru-teru type, in rose.
-

Watch the Germans get out an Ederle-Vierkoetten Commemorative stamp! Since certain restrictive "agreements" have put a temporary crimp in their undersea activities, they teach the tribe to swim across.

Richmond collectors attending the Exhibition in New York may secure their cards of admission from the Editor. Adults, 50 cents; Children under 16, 25 cents. The Editor gets no commission!

A copy of the October number of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST will be presented to every collector attending the International Stamp Exhibition and the A. P. S. Convention, in New York City.

Passenger on Train approaching Washington, to colored Pullman Conductor.—"Jim, what brewery is that big building over there?"

Conductor.—"Dat's de Brewery ob Printin' an' 'Gravin', boss."

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On Approval

Just tell me what you want. I also have some nice covers and some pairs and blocks. Send me your reference and your want list, as I am sure I can help you out some.



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This is the clientele we want to do business with. There are thousands of these desirable men, and women, and boys among the readers of this magazine. They should write us—giving reference—and send list of countries in which their especial interest lies.

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The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

VOL. II.

No. 12.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

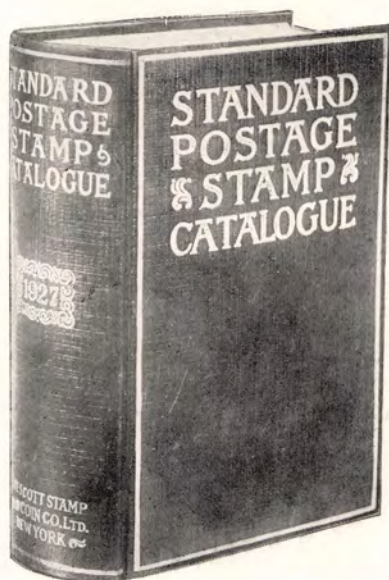
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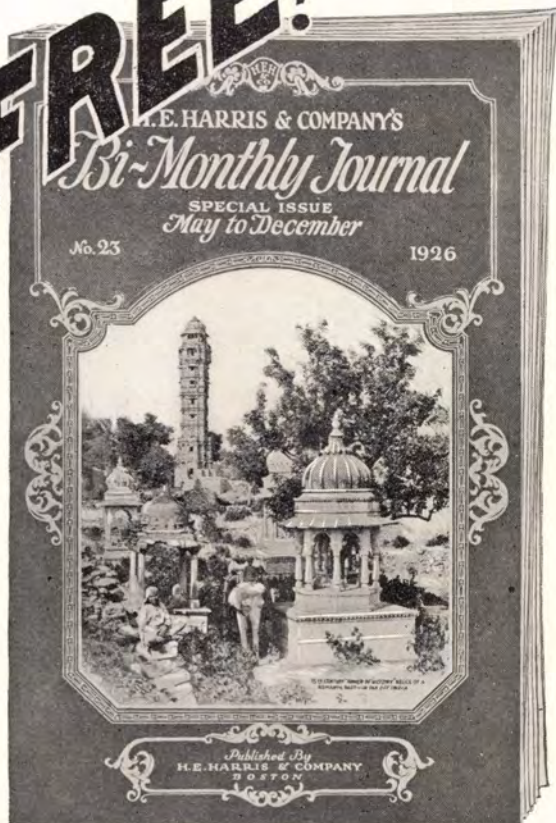
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THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



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AMERICAN



PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION


NEW YORK CITY

OCTOBER 16TH TO 23RD

1926

A Tribute

All hail, Philatelia!


All hail, Philatelia!
Thy Realm to defend,
Thy Science to foster,
Thy Fame to extend—
Till proud and triumphant
Thy Cause shall prevail—
Our Troth do we plight Thee,
Philatelia, all hail!



NOTE.—“All Hail, Philatelia” was written thirty years ago, and recited on the occasion of the Annual Convention of the Southern Philatelic Association in Richmond. It was set to music by Prof. Chas. F. Mutter, and became the Banquet Rally Song. It is now rededicated to Philatelia.—AUGUST DIETZ.

The SOUTHERN PHILATELIST

An Exponent of Advanced Philately

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRESS OF THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
109 East Cary Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.
AUGUST A. DIETZ, JR., Business Manager

AUGUST DIETZ, Editor

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VOL. II.

OCTOBER, 1926

No. 12

Editorial

Philatelia Greet You!

This number of *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST* is dedicated to the two great events taking place in New York this month—the International Philatelic Exhibition, and the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society. This gracious combination reflects a magnificent achievement of American Philately.

Far-reaching and beneficent results are expected to follow in the wake of this congress, held for the first time in the United States.

There are among us, at this time, and as our guests, savants of our science from every continent—outstanding personages in the world of Philately. We bid them welcome. They are bringing to us some of the best thoughts, and ideals, and inspirations out of their native treasures. May they return to their home-lands with a guerdon of friendships and none but pleasurable memories of an all too brief stay in our country.

We are enjoying every moment of their presence, and would there were no leave-takings.

The Editor expects to attend both the A. P. S. Convention and the Exhibition in New York, limiting his stay from Monday to Thursday, the 21st of this month. His friends—as well as those who may have “a crow to pick”—may locate him (when not with the boys), by telephoning the offices of the Intertype Corporation, 1440 Broadway, or Mr. John D. Murphy, 48 E. 41st street (Murray Hill 6940). For further information, ask Hiram Deats Horace W. Davis, or the “Old Stamp Hunter” Bob Nelson—either will issue a *habeas corpus* upon demand.

At the Close of Volume II.

With this number THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST closes its second volume, and, as good fortune will have it, appears in time for wide-spread distribution among those attending the big events in New York this month.

We have striven to make this issue, in particular, replete with articles of intense interest to student and collector.

In the October number we announced the "explosion of two bombs of international force." The detonations will reverberate in philatelic circles as long as stamps are collected and studied.

The first is the story of Horace W. Davis' successful undertaking to clarify for us the Federal law pertaining to the illustrating of postage stamps, at the same time giving us the medium which will enable the collector to better pursue his studies within the defined bounds of this law. The story is "front page stuff" for any newspaper—and for broadcasting.

The second promise is fulfilled in the story of the Confederate "Frame-Line" 10 Cents of 1863. For more than sixty years this "mystery stamp" has engaged the attention of student and writer. We need no longer battle with theories—here are the facts.

Anthony B. Kunderd dedicates to Philately a wondrous gladiolus—the crowning blossom of horticultural wizardry—and bestows upon it, for all time, the name "Philatelia." And this is another enchanting story.

This month's contribution from our Associate Editor again excels in interest, information and scholarly diction. Every reader enjoys his "Notes from the Foreign Press."

The advertising section is in keeping with the high standard set for this issue. They who have availed themselves of this opportunity to appear in our columns—our friends—will reap rich returns, if circulation spells anything. We venture to assert that few copies of this October number of THE SOUTHERN will reach the waste-basket. If they do, better put the waste-basket in the iron safe!

It is always a disagreeable—but necessary—function, after the band has played "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," to pass around the hat. To put it briefly and poignantly: renewals of subscriptions are in order.

And likewise, a hundred or so more reputable dealers, who have heretofore been too modest to make application for space, might consider the advantage of representation in a publication which is read from cover to cover.

The early master-printers were wont to close a volume with: *Finis! Deo Gratias!* I understand and appreciate the sigh in that sentiment.

A. P. S. Convention Notes.

Every reader of THE SOUTHERN is cordially invited to participate in the activities developed for the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society, to be held at New York City, October 17-20. The meetings and the Annual Banquet will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which hostelry most of the out-of-town philatelists will reside for the Convention period, and the accompanying International Philatelic Exhibition.

The Press Agent for the Convention assures all the Editors in Stampdom that there will be an Opening Reception at the Waldorf on the evening of the 17th, and that this will be free, gratis to *every* stamp man and his lady. Provisions have been made to entertain the ladies of the Society with a Luncheon on one of the ocean-going boats. There is also to be a Big Day at the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, which place the delegates and their friends will reach by a specially engaged boat. A delightful sail down New York Bay may be expected.

Of course, no stamp convention could be considered complete without a stamp bourse. The 1926 Stamp Bourse of the A. P. S. will be held at the Crescent Club, following the boat-ride and preceeding the arranged-for dinner and dance.

Reports are current "there is" to be an election for officers, and things of that sort, but as these trifles do not interest the Committee of Arrangements for the Convention, no provision has been made for trainers, hospital beds, doctors, and such.—Scrapping is legal in New York.

THE SOUTHERN'S Headquarters — Economist Stamp Company.

The publishers of THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST have been very fortunate in securing a prominent New York stamp concern as headquarters for this monthly publication.

Visitors at the Convention and Exhibition should call on the ECONOMIST STAMP COMPANY, 87 Nassau Street, for sample copies. A few of the back numbers, too, will be on hand.

The Economist Stamp Company will also accept subscriptions to THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST at their offices.

The Editor has received from his good friend, Wm. A. Winston, formerly of the U. S. Air-Service, now flying with the P. R. T. Air-Service, a "First-Flight" cover inaugurating the Philadelphia-Norfolk Route, dated Oct. 10th.

Battle of White Plains Commemorative.

The Post-Office Department announces the appearance of another commemorative stamp, marking the 150th anniversary of the battle of White Plains. It will be issued for the first time on Monday, October 18th, and placed on sale simultaneously at the Branch Agency at the Exhibition and the post-office at White Plains. Denomination, 2 cents; color, red.

The new stamp is officially described as follows:

A horizontal rectangle 75/100x87/100 inches in size, and will be printed in red ink. The center vignette shows a gun-crew in action, consisting of four men dressed in Continental uniforms, with cannon and ammunition. Over the vignette, in ribbon form, are the words "United States Postage" in Roman letters. In the upper left corner appears the year "1776," and in the upper right corner the year "1926." Below the vignette in the center of the stamp is a circle containing the large numeral "2," with the words "Battle of White Plains." In the lower left corner is the Continental flag, and in the lower right corner the historical "Liberty or Death" flag, first used in the battle of White Plains, both appearing in oblique position.

Philip H. Ward, Jr., in his "Chronicles of New Issues and Varieties" in *Mekeel's*, tells the following interesting story connected with this stamp:

On the subject of this variety, I have just received a most interesting communication from Dr. Jason Samuel Parker, the designer of this very handsome variety. Dr. Parker writes as follows:

"On July 17th, Mr. New wrote the Chairman authorizing me to submit a design for the stamp. I was fortunate in being able to interest Edmond F. Ward, a brilliant young artist, and together we worked out the design. The frame is entirely my own idea and he painted the picture to fit the frame. The Department has used our sketch exactly as we submitted it. (Of course, it was redrawn to scale and in the proper proportion by the Department artists.)

"We studied the 1869 issue, especially the ten-cent, which Mr. Ward considers the most beautiful from an artistic standpoint and reproduced it, using the central, single numeral, and omitted all scroll work. I have asked them to leave off the outer line which was on the model. I believe this is the first stamp designed by a collector and an artist together who endeavored to create an 'object of art' which would be appreciated by the general public as well as by the collector.

"You may have noticed that part of Patrick Henry's expression was omitted. I did not want the word 'death' to appear on our stamp, so we folded the flag to hide part of it. Mr. Eidsness wondered why no one ever thought of the old Revolutionary Flag before. I thought it deserved a place on a stamp, so I put it on."

Robert S. Nelson, "The Old Stamp Hunter," of Birmingham, Ala., will be in New York for the Big Show. Have him tell the story of his big find, some thirty-odd years ago.

The advertising pages of this October number are exceptionally attracting. In writing to the dealers, our readers will confer a favor by mentioning the fact that they read the advertisement in *THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST*.

The Legal Last Word in Stamp Illustrating, and the Ansco Replicator.

*Horace W. Davis, Lawyer and Philatelist, and President of Ansco Photo-products, Inc., Succeeds in Achieving, in One Successful Drive,
That for Which American Philately Has Striven—
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THE ANSCO REPLICATOR PERFECTED. THE ILLUSTRATING LAW DEFINED.

E. and H. T. Anthony—later Anthony and Scovill—gave to America the first practical camera for amateur photographing. . .

Horace W. Davis, of Binghamton, N. Y.—President of that same great industry which, in the combined first syllables “An” and “Sco” fittingly perpetuates these honored names—gives to us the first practical camera for philatelic photography—the ANSCO REPLICATOR.

In this he has placed upon the work-bench of Art, Science and Industry a new tool with an immeasurable range of usefulness and application.

But the inceptive thought—the dream back of the deed—was to create for the stamp-collector and the student a medium—simple, practical, and within reach—which would be to his specific needs all that the ANSCO camera now is to the tourist and the nature-lover.

* * *

The Ansco Replicator, which will be exhibited for the first time at the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York, is capable of operation by any person irrespective of his knowledge of photography. It will use standard 7-A Ansco Speedex Film. The film may be developed at any finisher's, and prints made by any finisher, so that no photographic developing or printing facilities need be possessed by the operator.

The camera moves on a stationery track, at one end of which is mounted a frame adapted to take a single stamp, a cover or an album page, not to exceed $9 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At a position where there will be no reflection into the lens, is mounted a light on either side of the track with attachment to plug in to any electric light socket. There is no focusing of the camera. It is intended to operate only at any one of the three positions, which are definitely marked on the track. At one position it will make a negative $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ of the entire contents of the $9 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ frame. At the second position the negative of $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$

will be the exact size reproduction of that area from the center of the frame. At the third position, within the limitations of the negative, it will enlarge a stamp four times.

In enlarging the negative of any stamp the resulting print loses sharpness of detail, but where the negative itself is a magnification of the stamp, the result is the emphasis of detail the same as obtained in the ordinary use of a magnifying glass, except that here the magnification is permanent.

The innumerable uses to which such an apparatus will be put, such as the routine recording of valuable items, philatelic research, and so on, need not be dwelt upon here. It will suffice to say that this camera—of master workmanship, in mahogany, cherry and lacquered brass—is now before the philatelic world.

* * *

Horace Davis does nothing by halves. And not until he finds his range will the order come, "Gridley, you may fire when you're ready."

Perfecting this mechanical novelty was but half of the story. The other half—the vital condition upon which success depended—was the clarifying of the law as it applies to the illustrating of postage stamps.

He found his range—and fired. Today is Philately's Manilla.

* * *

The greatest hindrance to the intelligent study and the wider spread of Philately in the United States has been that prohibitive law which apparently forbids all illustrating of postage stamps.

There are no such restrictive measures to impede the student and the legitimate publisher in any of the European countries.

Foreign philatelic literature, auction catalogs, albums and price-lists teem with *fac-similes* of United States stamps, reproduced in the highest manner of the graphic arts. There is no attempt to obliterate, deface, enlarge, or reduce; some enterprising concerns even go so far as to illustrate in colors, by the chromatic processes, producing specimens which would defy detection by the lynx-eyed experts of our Post-Office Department.

American students and publishers have felt keenly this handicap, which virtually sets them apart from their co-workers in other countries as a body of citizens not to be entrusted with the bonds of their government. And yet, there is no record of the counterfeiting of a United States postage stamp by an *American stamp-collector!*

Contrariwise, American collectors have been the most active, voluntary secret service men — alertly on guard for the Treasury and the Post-Office

Departments. They are always first to detect a counterfeit, and prompt to report their discovery to headquarters.

This condition has ever been the foremost subject of serious discussion in the councils of our leading societies. Numerous plans have been laid, and committees appointed, and some measure of effort put forward to seek amelioration, or, at least, a clarifying of the law.

The results have been negligible. An inexplicable dread — as of some mythical dragon — seems to have fixed their footsteps and foundered their faith just outside the legislative halls. Nothing practical has been accomplished to remedy the situation.

It is here that Horace Davis enters the arena. Chance gave him unique equipment to render a real service to Philately. Not only did he actively practice law prior to entering the business world, but for two years of that period he was a Deputy Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. His activity in this position brought him into close contact with the Secret Service Division of his State and the United States Government in law enforcement, and, in many cases made it incumbent upon him to define and apply the statutes relative thereto.

On May 29, 1926, Mr. Davis wrote to the Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department at Washington, the major portion of which letter follows:

"I believe it would be well if I would carry the correspondence on from here with you, in order to get certain matters fully understood between us.

"I would say first that I have been a philatelist for over thirty years and as such am fully conscious of the legitimate requirements of philatelists, as well as the limitations which should be imposed to prevent wrongful use of the knowledge and tools of this science. As President of Ansco Photoproducts, Inc. I am interested in the marketing of a camera which not only could be used for botanical, biological and other purposes, but would supply a field at present unserved to assist philatelists in studying minute varieties, plating stamps, etc., as well as being of great assistance in the purchase, sale and exchange of stamps.

"I have before me a copy of the Act of March 3, 1923, providing the method under which illustrations of stamps can be made, but also the provisions of Section 161—35 Statute at Large—March 4, 1904, (Volume 10, U. S. Compiled Statute—Sec. 10331—Page 12712); Section 172—35 Statute at Large—Page 1121 (Volume 10, U. S. Compiled Statute—Sec. 10342—Page 12721); Sec. 220—Statute at Large—Page 1132 (Volume 10, U. S. Compiled Statutes—Sec. 10390—Page 12840); Law re: United States Stamps—U. S. Compiled Statute, Volume 10—Sec. 10389—Page 12840.

"Also, I am aware of the opinion rendered in 1895 (21 Opinion Attorney-General 136) that 'the counterfeiting of an uncanceled foreign postage stamp comes within the meaning of the phrase "obligation or other securities * * * of any foreign government".'

"The purpose of all the foregoing is this. At the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York in October, it is the purpose of this Company, not only to exhibit its new cameras, but to demonstrate their use in connection with the photographing of stamps within the limitation of the Federal Statutes and the scope of the opinion last cited. Obviously, we do not wish to have anything misunderstood as to the extent of our demonstration, nor to take any steps which would be at variance with the law.

"I am therefore enclosing photographs such as we would propose to make and enlarge. The first one is a photograph of Confederate States stamps which are uncanceled. We believe this matter has already been decided by the Department in that these stamps are of a government which was never recognized by the United States.

"The second photograph, marked No. 2 on the back, is one of (Swiss) stamps of the 1854-'62 issue of Switzerland. All of these stamps are cancelled with the exception of one in the upper left corner. As to these cancelled stamps or any other cancelled stamps of foreign countries, it is my interpretation that a cancelled stamp in itself represents the extinguishment of any 'obligation'. Moreover, from 27 Opinion Attorney General 125 given in 1908, I find that 'fac-simile imprints of cancelled postage stamps of foreign countries are not liable to seizure.' The opinion goes on to say that if the marks of the cancellation are imposed by a separate impression from the fac-similes that the apparatus for making such uncanceled stamps would be liable to seizure. In other words, we understand that the illustration of a cancelled foreign stamp would not be prohibited either in printing or photography. This, of course, has nothing to do with the counterfeiting for the purpose of perpetrating a fraud.

"As to the uncanceled stamp in this photograph, I wish to state to you as a fact that by a decree of the Swiss government all stamps of this issue were made unavailable for postage or redemption after 1863, so that even though uncanceled, these particular stamps are no longer an obligation of the Swiss government.

"The 3rd, 4th and 5th photographs are all of cancelled foreign stamps on envelopes. These, I believe, come within the Attorney General's ruling quoted.

"I shall be greatly indebted to you if you will give this matter the proper consideration or reference, to the end that we may proceed along the lines indicated.

"Very respectfully,

"HORACE W. DAVIS,

"President, Ansco Photoproducts, Inc."

In accordance with the usual practice, this letter was referred to the New York representative of the Department, for reference to the United States Attorney for that District. The correspondence between Mr. Davis and the Department concluded with this communication from the New York representative:

"Your letter of May 29, addressed to the Chief of this Division at Washington, regarding the reproduction of postage stamps, has been referred to this office.

"In accordance with Chief's instructions, the matter was presented to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and it was his opinion that he believed it would be allright to use the cuts in the sense mentioned, but you would be held responsible to the Government if you encroached in any way upon the opinion extended to you."

What has been accomplished is not a restricted interpretation of the Federal Statutes but the bringing out of their true purport in the light of the end they seek to accomplish. The United States Government, by treaty, is obligated to render reciprocal postal service with certain governments. They never recognized the stamps of the Confederacy for that purpose, nor those of many upstart revolutionary governments. Stamps issuing from such sources are merely pieces of printing. In addition thereto, stamps demonetized by their government are no longer an obligation of such government to render postal service, nor to the United States government under any postal treaty.

Summed up, there need be no defacing of plates, illustrations or photographs of —

FIRST, Unused Stamps of a foreign government which has not been recognized by the United States.

SECOND, Unused Stamps of foreign governments which have been declared invalid for postage or redemption by such government.

THIRD, Cancelled Foreign Postage Stamps.



But before releasing this invention, Mr. Davis performed an inestimable service to Philately in throwing into discard the "bone of contention" so long and constantly gnawed on. He has legally cleared for us the Federal law and given us, in three sharply defined rules, the status of Stamp Illustrating.

None but an ardent philatelist and student could have visualized this goal, and none but an indefatigable worker carried on to success.

By this revolutionizing conquest of a virgin field—this breaking away from restricted lines—and creating a new medium which will, in turn, create for itself wider spheres of usefulness; by clarifying for us the law, and giving us the officially sanctioned interpretation — Horace W. Davis becomes one of Philately's benefactors.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In further clarification of the law THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIST contemplates the publishing of a list of postage stamps which have been demonetized, or which have never been recognized by the United States. This will include the stamps of the Confederate States, all the Seebeck issues, and many others. Catalogers and publishers in the United States will thereafter be in position to clearly keep within the



AS THE PANE OF THE "FRAME-LINE" 10 CENTS PROBABLY APPEARED.

The above engraving attempts to illustrate the plan of arrangement of the copper-plate with its 100 units. The measurements were taken direct from a number of units and strips, showing the "line" on all four sides. No attempt has been made to show dislocations of transfers, hand-toolings, or short transfers, but merely to establish the design of the frame-line ruling.

The Story of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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THE "FRAME-LINE" 10 CENTS.



It is quite safe to assert that no single stamp of a series issued by any government on the American continent has—by the elements of mystery surrounding its origin—attracted more attention, and enlisted the best efforts of a greater number of earnest students, than the famous 10-Cent stamp of 1863, with the framing lines, which, in correction of the misleading name it has heretofore borne—the “Outer-Line”—we shall henceforth call the “Frame-Line.”

In thus designating this stamp, I am actuated by the logical reason that its design is encased in a *frame* of lines.

As the “Outer-Line” it has created some confusion among collectors who had never seen a copy of this stamp, and who were under the impression that several of the steel-plate stamps showing a faint single (and sometimes parallel) line *surrounding the contour* of the design, were of this rare type.

It has certainly been Philately’s “Man with the Iron Mask,” foiling, for three score years, every endeavor to solve the riddle of its being.

The unique status of this stamp has long been sensed by students, and all manner of theories have been advanced in attempts to explain those inherent peculiarities, which set it apart from its kind.

The finding of a single document among the “Rebel Archives” in the War Department disclosed the story of the “Frame-Line.”

It is the tentative draft of a proposal submitted to H. St. George Offutt, Chief of the Contract Bureau of the Post-Office Department, by John Archer, in his own handwriting, and reads as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., Feb'y 20th, 1863....

To H. ST. GEORGE OFFUTT,

Chief of Contract Bureau, P. O. Department.

PROPOSAL TO ENGRAVE STEEL PLATES AND PRINT THEREFROM
THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Messrs. Archer & Daly agree to Engrave Steel Plates sufficient in Number to Print for two years the required Number of Two Cent, Ten Cent and Twenty Cent Stamps for Three Thousand Dollars. No extra charge for repairing the plates during the two years and at the end of two years the Dies and Plates to be the Property of the Confederate States Government.

Will Print and Gum for Two Years the Stamps from the above Plates at Forty-five Cents for one thousand stamps.

Will furnish Ten Cent steel plate with Two Hundred Multiples in three weeks from date of contract. The stamp to be a Profile of President Davis, Eng'd by John Archer, and a Ten Cent or Two Cent Plate every two succeeding weeks until the required number is finished.

The Twenty Cent stamp in Six weeks from Signing of Contract.

Will print and gum the Ten cent stamps, printed from the present one hundred multiple copper plate, for Twenty-five cents for one thousand stamps, providing the P. O. Department advances to us on the first of "March, 1863, the Three Thousand Dollars for engraving the Steel Plates, will make no charge for engraving the Copper Plate, and will print from it as long as it will last, say five thousand impressions of one hundred stamps, amounting to five hundred thousand stamps.

ARCHER & DALY.

Bank Note Engravers and Printers, Corner 9th & Main.

Will deliver Ten Cent Stamps from Ten Cent Steel Plate of Two Hundred Multiples in three weeks from signing of contract.

Do. from Two Cent Steel Plate in four weeks from signing of contract.

In case of failure, Penalty one thousand dollars.

ARCHER & DALY.

(In Pencil:)

MEM.—Will also agree to print from the Electrotpe plate any number of stamps of the den. of 5 cents that may be required by the Dept. as "*change*" for 25 cents per 1000.

Will also print from the copper plate design of 10 cents, if Department declines to make the advance suggested in the written proposal, at 45 cents per 1,000—if desired, until the steel plates are ready—without charge for said copper plate.

ARCHER & DALY.

The pencilled "Mem." at the close of this letter is in the handwriting of Offutt, while the signature following is Archer's. This interlineation was evidently made by Offutt after a personal discussion of the terms—agreed to by Archer, and embodied in the final contract.

Based upon the emphasized paragraphs in the foregoing letter, we may readily reconstruct the entire story of this remarkable stamp.

The FRAME-LINE 10 CENTS was an *experimental product*—a sample of Archer's handiwork, submitted to the Department *on approval*, and to demonstrate his ability to engrave and print postage stamps by the intaglio process.

This *first printing-plate*—from which he made his proofs, and later produced a limited number of stamps for actual use—was of *copper*! The *original engraving* was done on *steel*.

The "Frame-Line 10" was engraved, transferred, and a quantity printed, delivered, and *used* before the contract for postage stamps had been closed between the Department and the firm of Archer & Daly. *It has the unprecedented distinction of being accorded official status after the fact.*

These combined circumstances mark it the most unique stamp known to Philately.—It has no peer in the realm!

It may be interesting to trace the events which led to the first plate-printed stamps of the Confederacy.

Mention has been made, in a former chapter, of the principals constituting the new engraving firm—the appearance of Archer, a competent craftsman, in Richmond, and his business alliance with Daly, a man of political influence and means. Having firmly established themselves by the securing of government contracts, the support of Daly—who lent "Confederate color" to the enterprise—was no longer necessary, and he passes from the scene. Other men appear in the picture.

Some data concerning their coming to Richmond, and their connection with the stamp-printing will lend added interest to the story.

Again Frank Baptist becomes our mentor.

We recall that the Provisional Government at Montgomery had received samples and proposals for the printing of postage stamps from several concerns in the North—among them an unsolicited proffer from the American Bank Note Company, of New York, accompanied by designs and specimens of their work. The proposal of this Company was under favorable consideration when hostilities began. The guns trained on Sumter, however, riddled their chances of securing the contract. The Confederacy could not entrust the printing of its postal currency with a concern in "enemy country."

Doubtless the loss of this business was "shop talk" among the employees of the Bank Note Company. It requires but little imagination to picture the events that followed.

There were in the employ of that concern, at the time, four men, who are destined to figure prominently in the story of the Confederate stamp-printing—Archer, Halpin, Quinlin, and Babcock. These men appeared in Richmond,

unheralded, in the order named. With the exception of Babcock, they were subjects of Great Britain, and therefore exempt from Confederate service.

Lured by the prospects of a profitable enterprise—or, possibly, induced to come by Col. Offutt, who was untiring in his efforts to find steel-plate printers—these men, single, and otherwise unattached, found ways and means of crossing the lines and reaching the Capital of the Confederacy. Silently, like birds of passage, they appeared—performed their well-paid tasks, and, when the downfall of the Confederacy became evident, disappeared as silently as they had come—all save George E. Babcock. His Southern sympathies led him to cast his lot with the Confederacy and organize a company of militia in its defense. Distinguishing himself for bravery in the repulse of Dahlgren's raid, he resigned his position with Archer & Daly, and joined Mosby's Rangers, taking part in all the exploits of that famous troop. He survived the war and the Reconstruction period, helped in the rebuilding of Richmond, and founded the Masonic Home for Boys near the city of his adoption. He died in Richmond, beloved and respected by the community.

John Archer, as we know, came first, and, upon perfecting the preliminary arrangements with the Department, proceeded to engrave his sample stamp. Legend has it that he repaired to some nearby village and there secretly performed this work. There is no authority for this story. It is probable, however, that the engraving was done at his lodging-place. There was no need for isolation or secrecy, and there were no "nearby villages."

While Archer brought with him all the necessary tools and steel blocks for his engraving, it was impossible to import from the North such machinery as would be needed for transferring and printing. For the building of this he must needs depend upon local skill and resourcefulness. He found his man in the person of Jasper Hall, a machinist.

Working from Archer's plans and drawings, Hall succeeded in constructing a contrivance for transferring. Baptist tells us that it was a primitive affair, and its first try-out on the copper-plate discloses a lack of accuracy and rigidity—for every unit on that Frame-Line plate is an imperfect transfer.

The building of machinery for the actual printing presented no difficult problem to Jasper Hall, and we find no fault in the results of that stage of the process. True, as Mr. Baptist relates, some of the manipulations appeared awkward, some of the accessories primitive, but they succeeded fairly well under the existing conditions.

Mr. Baptist describes the apparatus "rigged up" for warming the plates as "a wooden box, crossed by gas-pipes, into which jet-holes were bored," and he tells of "tempering the plates in a bank of charcoal fire."

We may readily follow Archer in the successive stages of his work. On a polished sheet of copper, approximately 12x14 inches in size, he first ruled—in fairly deep and intentionally permanent incisions—a rectangle $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide by 10 inches deep. This he crossed with 8 horizontal and 8 vertical lines, forming 100 uniform spaces $13/16$ -inch by 1-inch. Into these spaces he succeeded in rocking his die with the assistance of Jasper Hall's "machine."

This ruling of the plate was done solely to guide Archer in the placing of his transfers. The public required no lines of instruction to "cut here," as some earlier writers would have us believe.

It appears, however, that every unit put down proved to be an imperfect transfer, and few were accurately centered within their frames. Archer was forced to attempt a rectifying of these faults by means of hand-tooling—evidences of which are noted on every stamp of this plate.

Crude, though these corrections are, and in seeming contradiction of the man's recognized skill, Archer's toolings, shifts, short transfers, and out-of-centers have been the *summum bonum* of the plater.

While his sample stamps were far from perfection, they seem to have met with approval. Archer may have assured Col. Offutt that a better-quality product would be forthcoming as soon as his mechanical troubles were corrected.

It is evident that Archer printed a small number of stamps from this experimental copper-plate and delivered them to Col. Offutt, who, in turn, issued them sparingly to several larger postoffices—notably Mobile, Ala., from which city we find about as many cancellations as from Richmond. This, however, may be purely accidental. There is no record of the distribution of these stamps.

The number of Frame-Lines issued cannot be determined. Archer stated that the plate would probably yield "five thousand impressions of one hundred stamps, amounting to five hundred thousand stamps." Five thousand impressions would be the average "life" of a well-prepared copper-plate today, under improved mechanical conditions. I am inclined to doubt Archer's statement, and I do not believe that one-fourth of the number mentioned were ever printed from this plate, since no copies that have come under my observation show marked evidence of plate-wear.

In a tentative draft of an agreement, which appears to be an elaborated counter-proposal, written by Offutt upon receipt of Archer's letter of February 20th, and embodying the terms of the proposed contract with Archer & Daly, the offer of Archer's, to print from the copper-plate, is ignored. Hence, we may assume that but sparing use, if any, was made of this experimental plate after the signing of the printing-contract.

The document here reprinted is in the "Rebel Archives" of the War Department. The cancelled sections correspond with those of the original.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made and entered into between the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA (acting in their behalf by their Postmaster-General) of the first part, and JOHN ARCHER and JOSEPH D. DALY, known as and constituting the firm of ARCHER & DALY, Engravers and Printers, of the City of Richmond, Virginia, of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the parties of the second part did, on the ^{20th} ~~7th~~ day of ^{February} ~~January~~, in the year 1863, make the party of the first part a proposal, in writing, to the following effect, *viz*:

That Messrs. John Archer and Joseph D. Daly propose to engrave for the use of the Post-Office Department, ~~postage stamps of the denominations of ten cents and two cents in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department, not exceeding twelve hundred sheets, of one hundred multiples each, per day, in the aggregate, from Electrotype plates of the foregoing denominations, during a period of four months, from and after the date of the delivery of the said electrotype plates to the said parties of the second part, at a cost of thirty-five cents for every one thousand postage stamps, which shall be delivered to the said party of the first part, properly printed and gummed in an approved manner, ready for use, the paper for the same to be furnished by the Post-Office Department; but all other expenses incident to the printing, gumming and coloring to be paid by the parties of the second part.~~

And the parties of the second part further propose to pay to the party of the first part, for the use of the said electrotype plates, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) per month, to be withheld out of the payments due to them monthly for printing postage stamps, until the full sum of two hundred and one pounds, ten shillings (£201,10s.) be paid to the said party of the first part, that being the amount of invoiced cost of the said plates sent to the Department by Thos. De La Rue & Company of 110 Bunhill Row, London. The parties of the second part agreeing to pay the entire sum of difference in the rate of Exchange necessary in making full payment of the aforesaid sum of two hundred and one pounds, ten shillings, and further that the said electrotype plates shall be delivered to the order of the Postmaster-General and be the property of the party of the first part.

~~The parties of the second part further propose that they will complete their agreement, made with the party of the first part (acting in their behalf by their Acting Postmaster-General) on the 30th June, 1862, and be fully prepared on the first day of April, 1863, to commence printing postage stamps from six steel plates, with two hundred multiple stamps on each plate, executed in the highest style of art; and in the event of their failure to be fully prepared for the fulfillment of the said agreement, the parties of the second part agree to forfeit and pay to the party of the first part the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be deducted out of any amount that may be due to the said parties for printing for the said party of the first part.~~

And, whereas the foregoing propositions of the parties of the second part have been fully considered by the party of the first part, and duly accepted—

Now, Therefore, the said Archer & Daly do jointly and severally undertake, covenant and agree with the Confederate States, and do bind themselves to perform strictly, all and singular, the proposals and agreements set forth in the foregoing part of this instrument, and be subject to all the penalties set forth therein for any failure to comply strictly therewith; and further, that in the event of their inability to comply with so much thereof as relates to the printing of postage stamps from steel plates from and after the first day of April, 1863, then the said agreement entered into on the 30th day of June, 1862, shall be declared null and void in all its parts without any liability on the part of the Confederate States for any labor performed or material furnished for a partial compliance of the parties of the second part with any of the terms of said agreement.

And the party of the first part hereby agrees to allow to the party of the second part a compensation of ~~forty~~ five cents for every number of sheets containing one thousand postage

stamps, printed in such color as the Department may approve, well and fully prepared for use with gum, and delivered to the Department free from all other charge; and to pay to the parties of the second part such compensation monthly, after deducting therefrom the sums agreed upon in this contract, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make full payment for the electrotype plates furnished by Thos. De La Rue & Company, and also the amount of the penalty of One Thousand Dollars, to which the parties of the second part will be liable in the event of their non-compliance with their agreement in relation to printing postage stamps from steel plates from and after the first day of April, 1863.

And the parties of the second part further agree that all the stamps used shall be printed with the best quality of ink, and that they will not prepare, or permit to be prepared in their establishment, any similar dies, plates or engravings, from which printed stamps might be issued resembling those prepared for the Post-Office Department, and further, that they will adopt every means and precaution within their power to prevent the issue, by any one in their employment or connected with their establishment, of postage stamps from the plates engraved and used for the Post-Office Department, or of any other stamps resembling them.

The postage stamps shall be delivered from time to time to such person as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the Post-Office Department, and that on the delivery of each parcel of stamps ordered the parties of the second part will prepare and furnish the agent authorized to receive them an accurate statement verified under oath of one of said parties of the second part, of the number of sheets of paper furnished to said parties by the Department to be used for printing postage stamps, the number so used, the number of stamps the said paper would yield, and the number printed therefrom, and in the event of any discrepancy in the numbers, the parties of the second part are to furnish, with said statement such sheets or parts of sheets of paper as may have been imperfect or mutilated so as to be unfit for use, and if said discrepancy cannot be accounted for in this manner, then the parties of the second part are to be charged in the adjustment of their account with the value of the postage stamps which should have been printed on the missing sheets of paper, delivered by the said Department to the said parties.

And the said parties of the second part do further covenant and agree that they will be responsible to the Confederate States for any and all damages that may be sustained by any violation of any of the foregoing stipulations, or by any omission to fulfill them on their part, in their true spirit and meaning; and that for such violation or omission the Postmaster-General may have the right of annulling this agreement.

WITNESS our hands and respective seals this (?) day of January, 1863.

The document is in Offutt's handwriting and covers seven sheets of English-made foolscap paper.

The lines of the third, fifth and seventh paragraphs are crossed with cancelling lines, in pencil, which would indicate omission in the final draft.

In the second paragraph the date originally written read "7th day of January." This would indicate that correspondence relative to the stamp-printing had preceded the letter of the 20th of February.

In the seventh paragraph, at the foot of this letter, the "Mem." is in the handwriting of Offutt's—the signature following is Archer's. This interlineation was evidently made by Offutt after a personal discussion of the terms—agreed to by Archer, and embodied in the final contract.

The earliest dated cancellation of which we have record at the time of this

writing is *April 20, 1863*. Archer's letter is dated February 20, 1863. The plate had been in use prior to that date.

Pairs, horizontal strips-of-three, four, and seven are in the collections of prominent American philatelists. Vertical strips and pairs are extremely rare.

Corner-pieces establishing the four positions are known—two being in the author's reference collection.

As far as we know, this copper-plate bore no imprint.

In the next chapter we will go further into the details of the 10-Cents Frame-Line of 1863.

(To be Continued)

The Editor will be glad to examine and appraise Confederate material for our readers, and advise them in case they desire to sell. There is no charge for this service, except that all material must be sent registered, and sufficient postage enclosed for its return in the same manner.

The British papers bring the sad news of the death of one of the leading British dealers, Mr. David Field, who died at his home in Devon of heart failure on September 7th, aged 56. He began dealing in Birmingham, but soon came to London where he opened a stamp store at the age of 16. The illness to which he succumbed was probably due to the hardships he underwent when he took part in the rush to Klondike. He was always ambitious to have the finest stamp store in London and opened up several, each being finer than its predecessor; the last one, in Vigo Street, he had not even seen, due to his illness. Mr. Field will be well and favorably remembered by all who knew him as the finest kind of a dealer in every way. Mrs. Field is also well known as a collector; we beg to offer our sincere sympathy to her.

Collectors of the issues of the German Republic will find it advantageous to write to Milton T. Mauk, 911 Harlem Ave., Baltimore, Md., for a copy of his 1927 Complete Retail Price-List of the stamps of the German Republic (including a number of the Empire items). It is the most complete and comprehensive listing we have seen, and the prices tempt one to order those missing numbers now. The list is free for the asking.

News item from Paris tells of Prince Nicholas of Roumania out for a walk with a hole in his sock showing right above his shoe.—Now, look out for a Holy He-Hose Commemorative issue to replenish his highness' hope-chest!

“Gladiolus Philatelia.”

FRIEDA DIETZ POLLARD.



“GLADIOLUS PHILATELIA!”

Like poetry and music, the name!
Telling of far countries and romance;
yesterdays rich in history
of nations and peoples; years
ahead filled with dreams and
desire. Like Philately, rich in
beauty and life and color and
power of enchantment.

“Gladiolus Philatelia!” Symbol for all generations to come of one of the world’s richest gifts to the student; intriguing messenger of mystery; democratic sponsor of emperors and kings, generals, soldiers, sailors, missionaries far from home, dilettanti, work-a-day folk, and children; teller of tales and weaver of illusion. The Gladiolus Philatelia is all of these.

The guardian goddess of the Philatelist, “Philatelia,” is reincarnated in the brave, exquisite flower, named to honor Philately and to be honored by Philately.

As we owe our “Star Spangled Banner” to Francis Scott Key, so the Philatelic world will owe its flower-emblem to Philip H. Ward, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Anthony B. Kunderd, of Goshen, Indiana. The beautiful idea was Philip Ward’s. He had long sought some tribute to lay on Philately’s altar and when he saw an acre of blooming gladioli, of the famous Kunderd ruffled variety, at the Sesqui-Centennial, the search was ended. In the gladiolus, Mr. Ward beheld all of the charm and romance and beauty that the collector enjoys in stamps. Gladioli and stamps to him seemed to have much in common, and so he asked his friend to dedicate a variety to Philately. Anthony B.

Kunderd, delighted with the suggestion, selected the finest product of the last few years and named it "Philatelia."

The *Gladiolus Philatelia* will be presented to the Convention as banner-bearer for all generations to come, to be sent out into the world among lovers of the beautiful, to intrigue with the name and bring seekers of art and romance in history to Philatelic halls. *Gladiolus Philatelia* is the Philatelist's own flower and, wherever seen, it will bring thoughts of his "country," just as the lily does of France and the tulip of Holland.

And because "Philatelia" has a proud history, Philatelists, you must know it.

As grubby little boys and girls you saw your first stamps and bargained costly marbles and toys for the bits of paper, for you liked their color and mystery and counted not their commonness. The magic of them inveigled you, and now you laugh at those who coveted the marbles.

A little farmer lad, forty-six years ago, saw a pretty flower stuck in the coat lapel of a neighbor boy. He had driven in from the fields to the little village of Corunna, Indiana, to spend the day. He liked the bloom and "traded" a boyish treasure for the two-cent-stamp of the garden kingdom, the common old red *gladiolus* named *Brenchleyensis*. Transferred to the lapel of his own "best coat" it dominated his holiday. On the morrow he sought bulbs of this flower for his patch of garden on his father's farm.

His love for the cultivation of the beautiful was inherited from his grandfather, Rudolph Kunderd, a Swiss immigrant and pioneer farmer in Indiana in the days of Indians and primeval forests. Rudolph Kunderd was a skilled draftsman of designs such as were used in his native Switzerland for printing flowers, birds, and other nature subjects on woven cloth and carpets. A. E. Kunderd's association with his grandfather laid the foundation for his understanding of plant life.

Like the budding stamp collector, Mr. Kunderd sought all native varieties of gladioli, and when Lemoine, of France, John Lewis Childs, and H. H. Groff, of Canada, introduced their famous hybrids he must have them, too, for his collection. With the ever increasing varieties came the desire to produce different flowers himself. After years of effort, trials, and experiments, Mr. Kunderd presented the beauty lover with his now famous ruffled petaled gladioli. The story of their beauty circulated and interest in them quickly grew to include the delight and desire of a great public spread over the world. It was the start of the now famous "Kunderdii," and the House of Kunderd. His son, Anthony B. Kunderd, probably "traded" a red *gladiolus* for a two-cent United States in his barefoot days and so divided his interest to embrace the two studies-beautiful.

The famous father of the stamp collector has risen to the top in the gladiolus world, and today he and his son are proud of the largest collection in existence—8,500 kinds of gladioli growing separately, more than 40,000 varieties and mixtures, and four to five hundred thousand new seedlings coming on each year and bloomed for the purpose of selecting the better ones, and, to quote Mr. Kunderd, "exactly as among humans, with only one good one to a hundred, and only one really wonderful one to several hundred thousand."

It is one of these "really wonderful ones" that the world at large is to know from henceforth as "Gladiolus Philatelia!"

"Philatelia" will grace our convention halls and with the honor due a goddess beautiful, she has been painted in all her glory by an artist. Her portrait will hang where we may look upon her as our inspiration to make the study of Philately grow in the ideals she embodies.

Philip H. Ward, Jr., A. E. Kunderd and Anthony B. Kunderd, in the dedication of this flower, have recognized in the fellowship of the cult the spirit of a national unity.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony B. Kunderd will attend the New York Show.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED
BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,**

Of The Southern Philatelist, published monthly at Richmond, Va., for October 1, 1926.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
County of Henrico, ss.:

Before me, W. Reginald Walker, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared August Dietz, Jr., who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager and Part Owner of The Southern Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The Dietz Printing Co., 109 E. Cary St. Editor, August Dietz, 109 E. Cary St. Managing Editor, none. Business Manager, August Dietz, Jr., 109 E. Cary St.
2. That the owner is The Dietz Printing Co., 109 E. Cary St.; August Dietz, partner; August Dietz, Jr., partner, 109 E. Cary St.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1926.

(Seal) W. REGINALD WALKER, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 5th, 1930.

Notes from the Foreign Press.

We must offer congratulations to *Filatelia*, our Italian contemporary, on its magnificent special number of July 31st, devoted entirely to the stamps of Italy and of the Italian States. It is one of the finest pieces of philatelic printing which has ever come to our notice, and we cannot help but wonder how the publishers can afford so sumptuous a get-up. The contents are well worthy of the splendid dress, although many of the special articles are more "light reading" than scientific research, the Italians as well as the French being past masters in the art of writing brilliant and gossipy articles on almost anything under the sun. One of the best of the special articles deals with the designs of various old and new Italian stamps from the artistic standpoint. We quote the author's appreciation of the Sicilian stamps:

The design which answers best to all tests is, without doubt, the splendid, even if little attractive figure of King Ferdinand II. of Sicily, familiarly known by the name of "King Bomba." This postage stamp portrait may well be counted as one of the masterpieces of the great engraver Tommaso Aloisio Juvara, and the real beauty of the work will be specially appreciated if one examines it with a lens.

The author discusses other old and new designs without going into details, but he waxes eloquent over the recent Italian commemorative issues. Of the 1911 designs he speaks as follows:

The four stamps of 1911 issued in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the union of the Kingdom of Italy have interesting designs in the classical style. . . In conception as well as in treatment they are typically Italian, and especially the 10 cent. and 15 cent. may be used as instructive models for all future stamp-designers of whatever country. . . . Recently we have had the remarkable set of five stamps issued on the occasion of the seventh centenary of the birth of St. Francis of Assisi. These designs are the most perfect of the religious stamps of Italy and the 20 cent. with its magnificent representation of St. Francis on Calvary presents the happiest symbolical representation which has ever been shown on a postage stamp. . . The palm among all commemoratives, in my judgment, must be awarded to the design selected for the *Vittoria Italiana* stamps of 1921. . . In the "Vittoria of Brescia," the stamp-statue which commemorates the "Vittorio Veneto" of October 24th, 1918, Italy has again affirmed her artistic predominance in the philatelic field.

Our readers will no doubt be interested in comparing these respective stamps with the author's estimates. Tastes differ, to be sure, but we believe that his estimate of the "Victory of Brescia" design is warranted; we also believe that this is one of the most graceful and artistically satisfactory of all existing stamp designs.

Lack of space — unfortunately — prevents a more extended presentation of our Associate Editor's "Notes from the Foreign Press." A continuation will appear next month.

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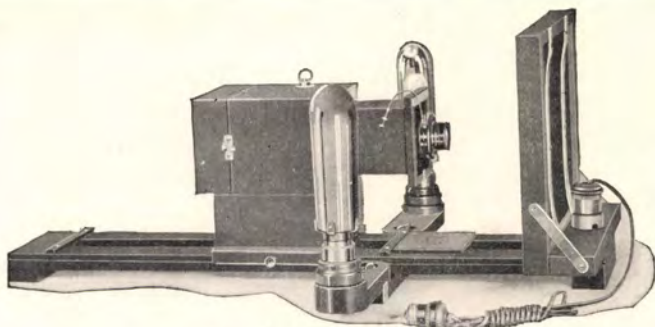
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