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Vol. I

JANUARY, 1937

No. 1

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The Dietz Press, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A. Subscription \$1.00 the year; Canada and Foreign, \$1.50. Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924, at the Post Office at Richmond, Va., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1937 by The Dietz Press.	Chamber of Commerce Issue Demand Greater Supply 71 By "Wiremu"					

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By AUGUST DIETZ

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Although the author spent thirty years in research and writing, only 1,275 copies were printed and today a very few remain. The forms were destroyed and the book will not be reprinted.

Coming from a publisher, this suggestion may seem a bit "high-pressure," nevertheless we urge you to obtain your copy at the earliest possible moment, because after the edition is exhausted there will be no more available.

The Popular Style is priced at \$10.00 and it is bound in gray cloth; the Library Style is \$15.00 and it is bound in gray cloth and red leather; while the De Luxe Style is priced at \$50.00 and it is bound in genuine gray Morocco, gold stamping.

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Quarterly Review

Being a Resumé of Philatelic Events occurring during the past Quarter, with some guarded Comments concerning the Future

URING the three months that have elapsed since the last number of Stamp and Cover Collecting appeared, momentous events have taken place in the world's history which will be very definitely reflected

in Philately.

Foremost among these occurrences is the abdication of King Edward VIII of Great Britain. Long after the fishwives' gossip is forgotten, the four low values of stamps that mark a brief reign will tell their tragic story of a strange obsession, the true version of which will probably be forever locked in the family archives of the House of Windsor, née Wettin.

Speculation is already rife as to the change that must be made on the stamps. Will the recent unique treatment of the King's head be retained, or will there be a reverting to the more elaborate patterns of his predecessors? Whatever the decision, the short set of four with the head of Edward VIII will, in time, be classed among the rarer issues of British stamps.

Possibly of even greater political importance was the tour of the President of the United States to our sister republics in South America, with its avowed purpose of strengthening the ties that should bind together the governments of the Western Hemisphere. This event, too, will be com-

memorated in a philatelic way, for it has come to be a commendable custom among some of these countries to issue special stamps on the occasion of the visit of the Chief Executive of a neighboring republic. President Roosevelt will be honored in like manner, with the result that certain South American countries' stamps will take on a new interest with us.

Reviewing the events in our own country, we record the appearance of the long-delayed Army and Navy stamps, the first of which-the 1c. and 2c.—the same values for each branch of the service-made their appearance on December 15th and January 15th. The execution is quite pleasing. This series will prove another powerful stimulant to collecting and enlist many new recruits for Philately.

That archaic illustrating law, which has so seriously handicapped the student of the stamps of the United States, is about to be set aside by an act of our own government. It is announced that the Department plans to publish the story of our postage stamps in booklet form, illustrated with facsimiles of every issue. This act—let us hope—will be the first step towards a more liberal interpretation of this statute. Literature treating of the stamps of our country—illustrated under proper restrictions — will then become more informative and interesting and, relieved of galling fetters, give "free" Americans the same liberties enjoyed by "tyrannized" Europeans.

* * *

Another event of far-reaching importance to collectors will be the probable coming of a long set of commemoratives marking the sesquicentennial of the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

The Sesquicentennial Commission, of which Representative Sol Bloom is the director-general, has issued a report setting forth the numerous features planned for the celebration, among them the issuance of a set of stamps, and it is pointed out that, in view of the fact that the receipts from the Washington Bicentennial issue far exceeded the appropriation for that celebration, resulting in a profit of about half a million dollars for the Government, it may be expected that this set of stamps will prove a like profitable undertaking-of course, at the expense of stamp-collectors.

It must seem somewhat strange to the average backwoods American that an event which partakes of the nature of something sacred, should be thus brazenly presented as a commercial

scheme.

Well, "Business is Geschäft," Mawrus—why not let the sucker-collectors foot the expense?

* * *

In addition to this series there is to be a commemorative airmail stamp in celebration of the inauguration of the trans-Pacific service between the United States and China, via Hong Kong. Farther in the offing we learn of the coming of at least four stamps in honor of our "Colonies," and then, if we may credit Washington news sources, the current series of our stamps is to undergo a "revision"—whatever that may mean. Probably we shall have the long-heralded Neglected Presidents set.

While no further information has been released, it is safe to state that Mr. Farley will see to it that interest does not lag for the want of new issues throughout 1037

issues throughout 1937.

* * *

To attempt a review of stampic events in the offing abroad would consume more space than is at our disposal. Unquestionably we shall have a new set for Great Britain with the head of George VI, followed by commemoratives marking his coronation for the homeland as well as the far-flung possessions of that vast empire. Let's hope things will then settle down to normalcy for a long time.

Germany, France, Italy, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries may be trusted to exhume and revive long-forgotten national heroes and celebrities, as well as events in their turbulent histories, and release upon us a veritable plethora of commemoratives

during the year.

Russia and the Balkan States—with less background — will continue to devise ways and means of enticing us to replenish their exchequers by the philatelic route, while poor, horrorridden Spain keeps up the stamp game in some half-hearted way, though it be no more than the overprinting of some of her issues with the cry of "Viva España!"

To the south of us, too, we need not look for an abatement of new issues. South and Central America have become as stamp-minded as the Americanos del Norte. Their governments sense the advantages to be gained, and they realize that there is an open season all the year round for preying on the genus Philatelicus.

* * *

Of minor importance to philately, but of some interest to collectors of Confederates, is the arrival of the Dietz Catalog and Hand-Book of these stamps. Following the laudable precedent set by the Post-Office Department, in the matter of the Army and Navy series, it came out six months after its promised date of appearance.

* * *

The following auction dates have been taken from catalogs received and from notices in the philatelic press.

Armand Creed, 7 E. Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio will have a sale of United States and Foreign stamps on February 1.

J. W. Scott, 236 W. Fifty-fifth St., New York, N. Y., will have a sale of United States and Foreign stamps on February 1 and 4.

Hugh C. Barr, Inc., 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y., will have a sale of United States and Foreign stamps February 3, 5 and 6.

Grace Stamp Co., 93 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., will have a sale of Foreign stamps on February 4 and 6.

B. W. H. Poole, 607 Merritt Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif., will have a sale of United States and Foreign stamps February 10. F. E. Farnham, 3020 David Stott Bldg., Detroit, Mich., will have a sale of United States and Foreign stamps on February 11.

The Collector's Shop, 280 Elm St., New Haven, Conn., will have a sale of United States and Foreign stamps on February 11.

Elliott & Grant, 119 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., will have a sale of United States and Foreign stamps (also wholesale) on February 11-12.

Percy W. Fuller, 13 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., will have a sale of Pre-War and original find covers, mint blocks and used singles February 13.

M. Amiel, P. O. Box 1903, St. Petersburg, Fla., will have a sale of wholesale lots of United States February 15.

Christian L. Dull, 5853 Willows Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., will have a sale of United States and Foreign February 17.

J. M. Bartels Co., 17 John St., New York, N. Y., will have a sale of United States and Foreign stamps February 19 and 20.

Daniel F. Kelleher, 7 Water St., Boston, Mass. will have a sale of United States and Twentieth Century British Colonies February 20.

Nicolas Sanabria, Inc., 17 E. Fortysecond St., New York, N. Y., will have a sale of Airmails and United States stamps February 26 and 27.

* * *

Our readers will find all the topics, here briefly reviewed, reprinted at length from our American and foreign contemporaries.

Judge Robert S. Emerson—In Memoriam

Died in Pawtucket, R. I., January 23, 1937

(A Tribute, reprinted from "The New Southern Philatelist" of August 1930.)



MERICAN Philately need not turn to the crowned and titled of the Old World for its raison d'être, or point out some Croesus in an attempt to establish its "right of emi-

nent domain." There are men in our own country—gracing temple and mart, and bench and bar—who, in their scant hours of leisure, find real joy in the collecting

and study of stamps. And to these, our own champions, we should point with pride when skeptic tongues decry our favorite pursuit.

Outstanding among these Paladins of Philately's court is Judge ROBERT STEPHEN EMERSON, of Providence, Rhode Island.

The world at large knows this man of distinction, both in his official and business capacities, but the delightfully human and sympathetic side of Judge Emerson discloses itself when you sit in with him on a stamp seance. The austerity of the ermine is laid aside, while wit and anec-

dote chase one another in boyish glee. While he delights in talking stamps, it required little short of a bench warrant to make him talk of himself. I had but partial success in getting this meager data.

Robert Stephen Emerson, oldest of four sons of Charles A. and Elizabeth G. (Price) Emerson, was born on September 1, 1876, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. His early education was received in the public and high schools of his home city. Entering Brown University in 1893, he graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Entering the employ of the National India Rubber Company of Bristol, R. I., and beginning at the Mill, his keen business judgment and alertness to oppor-

tunity was soon recognized and he was placed in charge of important and difficult trusts. And he succeeded signally.

While located in New York he took up the study of his future profession at the New York Law School, graduating in 1903 with the degree of LLB. Resigning from the Rubber Company, he devoted some time to the study of Rhode Island law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1903.

From this time on his career was one of splendid achievement and rapid advancement. In 1909 Mr. Emerson was the unanimous choice of the Republican members of the General Assembly and was elected Clerk and Associate Justice of the Tenth Judicial District Court of Rhode Island. In 1915, on account of the long tenure and ill health of Judge William W. Blodgett of the Probate Court, he was elected Associate Judge, and upon the death of his friend, became his successor. Judge Emerson resigned this position in 1926, to devote his attention to the

larger field of business and corporation law and the management of estates, for which he had developed a marked preference.

On February 7, 1905, Judge Emerson was married to Miss Marian Butterworth of Providence.

While at Brown University he was initiated into Zeta Charge of Theta Delta Chi fraternity, and he has since maintained a keen and active interest in this organization.

Judge Emerson is a 32nd degree Mason. A one-time active and still enthusiastic champion of athletic sports and outdoor life, his indoor hobbies are antique furniture and stamps. His collection of the latter is one of the largest and most valuable in the United States.



Private Proprietary Stamp Notes (Dr. J. H. McLean)

By HENRY W. HOLCOMBE



These 1c. black stamps (19 x 23 mm.), which listed in the catalog as No. 5445, were first issued April 12, 1867 and after being printed on thin old,

silk, pink and watermarked papers were last issued February 20, 1883. The center design is a street scene with Dr. McLean's three-story office building and five-story laboratory adjoining at 314 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Missouri, in the foreground. Barely discernible is the sign over the front entrance which reads, "DR. JAMES H. MCLEAN."

The die was engraved and the first plate was made by Butler & Carpenter in Philadelphia. At least one plate was made by the National Bank Note Co. and what may have been the final plate by the Bureau, probably in 1881. A total of more than twenty-seven million stamps were issued on all four papers in slightly less than sixteen years. This indicates an average annual use of almost 1,700,000 stamps, with a face value of \$17,000. From this it is seen that the average retail business in Dr. McLean's proprietaries amounted to about \$425,000.

These stamps have never been anything but common and the prices have not changed materially in almost half a century. Sterling in 1888 quoted the four papers at 50c., 15c., 20c. and 5c.—Scott in 1937 places them at 30c., 10c., 50c. and 5c. No cancellations have been noted. As Dr. McLean had some proprietaries which retailed at 50c. and \$1 in larger bottles or packages it seems likely the stamps were used in multiple but they are not so known today. The only multiple reported is an unused vertical pair on

pink paper.

In the 1936 Second Edition, Scott for the first time listed the double transfer on silk paper but left it unpriced. This variety was first reported by George J. Carter in Carter's Messenger about 1910. The line at top, "U. S. INTER. REV." is rough, the ornaments of the letters extending above the true line of the engraving the same is true of the lower line of "PROPRIETARY."

Included in the 1937 catalog listing for the first time is No. 5445i—the stamp imperforate horizontally on silk

paper.

Dr. James Henry McLean was a short, heavy-set man, bald, but still with some hair above his ears and at the back. He wore a thick mustache with twisted, waxed ends which were so popular at the time. He is usually pictured in a batwing collar, probably made of paper, with a black four-inhand tie.

Some of the proprietaries were "DR. J. H. MCLEAN'S CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL and BLOOD PURIFIER—THOUSANDS UPON THOU-



DR. J. H. MCLEAN (from an old woodcut)

SANDS have been snatched, as it were, from the GRAVE, by this wonderful Tonic. . . It purifies your Blood, Vitalizes, Strengthens and Invigorates your whole body, and imparts the Rosy Bloom of Youth to your cheek again;" "DR. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM - Cures Dropsy, Diabetes, Biliousness, Bright's Disease, Female Weakness, Pains in the Back, Torpidity of the Liver, Congestion of the Kidneys;" "DR. J. H. McLEAN'S COUGH and LUNG HEALING GLO-BULES - Will surely cure Coughs, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Consumption;" "DR. J. H. McLEAN'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF-This Miraculous Powder will CURE Catarrh in all its forms, Soreness in your Nose, Swelled Tonsils, Inflammation or Ulceration in your Throat;" "DR. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Lini-MENT" and "DR. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY PILLETS."

The first mention found was in Green's St. Louis, Missouri Directory for 1851 which reads as follows: "McLean, James H. (Bragg & McLean), ne. cor. Third and Market."

Addison G. Bragg and McLean were "wholesale druggists" at the same address.

Chamber & Knapp's St. Louis Directory for 1854-5 lists "McLean, James H., volcanic oil Liniment depot, ne. cor. 3d and Pine" and also "Bragg, A. G. & Co., Mexican Mustang Liniment depot, ne. cor. 3d and Market." The latter mention is particularly interesting for this Liniment eventually became the property of Demas S. Barnes of New York and the name is inscribed on the D. S. Barnes and Demas Barnes vertical-rectangular stamps, Nos. 5293 to 5301 inclusive. It was later marketed by the Lyon Manufg. Co. and stamped with their 1c. black stamp, No. 5442.

Ten years later, in 1864, Edwards' Directory mentions McLean as "physician patent medicine" at the same address, while Dr. Addison G. Bragg is in the business of "liniment" (probably not Mexican Mustang Liniment because this proprietary apparently was at that time the property of Mr. Barnes) at 61 Market Street.

In 1867 McLean is in the business of "family medicines" and he has removed to "314 Chestnut, bet. 3d and 4th." The original building is pictured on the private die stamp. Shortly afterward the office building was remodeled. Apparently the three high-ceiling floors were made into five floors—a cornice and parapet added. A new sign over the entrance read, "314 Dr. J. H. McLean's Office 314." A large cornice sign on the adjoining building read, "LABORATORY."

The following year the business is given as "whol. drugs and medicines." In Gould's Directory for 1873 he is "physician and mnfr. drugs and medi-

cines," in 1874 a "physician and druggist," and in 1875 and 1876 as

"patent medicines."

Probably in the Fall of 1876 both the office and laboratory were completely destroyed by fire. But within a few months a new structure had taken their place. This well ornamented building was also of five stories, surmounted by a huge circular tower about four stories in height. A large sign on the cornice read. "DR. MCLEAN'S - GRAND TOWER . BLOCK." In 1877 for the first time he is listed at the new building with the title of "Dr." and from this year on the business is "fam. medicines" at 314 Chestnut Street.

Dr. McLean, if not the originator, was one of the first to use the "Before" and "After" style of advertising. Below are shown two of the better ones from the reverse of covers used in the 1870's.



In the Spring of 1883, Dr. McLean removed to the southeast corner of Broadway and Biddle Streets where he remained for a number of years. The firm subsequently became known as "The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co."

There is no doubt the McLean business was among the more successful of the medicine firms. It seems this success may well be attributed to their progressiveness. As an example, they were one of the very first to adopt the typewriter after it was placed on the United States market in 1874.

This series of Notes on Medicine Stamps, begun in the May 1936 issue of Stamp and Cover Collecting, is the result of a number of years of intensive study. Many references have been consulted-among them The Boston Book; various city, business and co-partnership directories; biographies, and so on. Occasionally direct contact with a descendant of the proprietor has been possible. The assistance of previous writers and present day collectors has been most helpful. Sometimes original bottles of medicine or boxes of pills are to be had and from these knowledge of the proprietaries is to be gained.

But it is by no means to be assumed that these Notes are the last word. That probably can never be. Beyond a doubt further study will elicit additional facts, to affirm some presumptions and refute others. It is hoped the publication of this series will encourage the study of these most interesting stamps. The writer will welcome any data which may be brought to light. He may be addressed at 321 W. 94th St., New York, N. Y., or in care of STAMP AND COVER COL-LECTORS' REVIEW.

Quoting from a recent best-seller, "What you keep to yourself you lose, what you give away you keep forever", may be directly applied to Philately.

HENRY W. HOLCOMBE.

THE REVIEW-One Dollar the year.

Another Stamp Boom for 1937

By A. E. GELDHOF

INETEEN tnirty-seven, which is sneaking up on stamp-collectors along with other people, bears all indications of being a bigger philatelic year than its predecessor. And if you think we didn't have a lot of new stamps in 1936, what with commemoratives, philatelic sheets and foreign speculatives, just take a look at your albums.

Great Britain and her colonies, as in 1935, when the Jubilees come out, will lead the world in her output of new Georgians. But the United States won't be far behind. Right off the bat on the fifteenth of January comes the 2-cent Army and Navy, followed by the 3, 4 and 5-cent stamps of this series.

Then will come the new series for our insular possessions, with maybe a State commemorative or two thrown in. And sometime during the year President Roosevelt will start his long-planned new series which is to completely replace the current postage set.

This will run from a half-cent to \$5 stamps, under the present plans, with portraits of all the twelve presidents who have never yet appeared on our adhesives. Assuming that they would go on the stamps in chronological order, the series would shape up this way:

Half-cent, John Adams; 1 cent, John Quincy Adams, 1½-cent, Martin Van Buren; 2-cent, William Henry Harrison; 3-cent, John Tyler; 4-cent, James K. Polk; 5-cent Millard Fillmore; 6-cent, Franklin Pierce; 7-cent,

James Buchanan; 8-cent, Andrew Johnson; 9-cent, Chester A. Arthur, and 10-cent, Calvin Coolidge.

This would leave the twelve stamps from 11 cents to \$5.00 without portraits, unless some of them repeated. Whether this is to be done or other great men in our history will be chosen for the honor has not been indicated by the Post Office Department. Nor is it certain that the pictures will be used on the stamps in the order given above. It may be considered, for instance, that so relatively obscure a President as Tyler might not rate the 3-cent stamp, which is our most common one. One sure thing is that that staunch Republican, Coolidge, will show up on a relatively little-used stamp!

It is also possible that for the higher values some of the executives whose portraits have not been used for many years, such as Garfield, Jackson, Taylor and Madison, will be used.

Added to this new set will undoubtedly be several new airmails, particularly for the extension of the Pacific clipper service to Hong Kong. A possible reduction of the rates to Honolulu, Guam and Manila also will make new stamps necessary.

Still another possibility is an 18-cent stamp for combined registry and postage. You remember the Wilson 17-cent stamp put out for this purpose in the good old days of 2-cent postage. So save some of your Christmas money for new stamps.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.



Issues of King Edward Stamps are Upset Through Abdication

By R. A. BARRY

LTHOUGH plans had been made to issue between 200 and 300 varieties of British Empire stamps at the time of King Edward's coronation, originally scheduled for May 12 next, his sudden abdication last Thursday has completely upset this program and his short reign of 324 days will be marked by the issuance of a total of only fifteen varieties. Of these the four basic varieties were issued in Great Britain, the 1/2d., 11/2d. and 21/2d. on September 6 and the 1d. on September 14. The other eleven varieties were issued in Morocco, October 26, and were made by overprinting various legends on the four basic varieties indicating that they were for use in the International Zone, Spanish Zone, French Zone and Tangier.

The first King Edward stamps when they appeared practically unheralded in September caused a furor among English artists, since they had been manufactured entirely by photographic processes without the aid of artists or steel engravers. The design was roundly condemned by members of the Royal Academy. To others, however, the bold simplicity of the design appealed strongly and initial sales were enormous, 30,000,000 specimens having been reported sold in London on the opening day. The portrait on the stamps was from a photograph of King Edward by Hugh Cecil, Ltd., of London.

With the announcement of the impending constitutional crisis in England last week a buying rush in the Edward stamps developed in this country, with the result that wholesale and retail stocks were reported yesterday to have been practically depleted. Orders for additional supplies have been cabled to London. EDWARD LOSES STAMP COLLECTION

By his abdication last Thursday, King Edward lost the famous 250-

volume stamp collection formed by his father, King George V, and considered one of the best collections of British Empire stamps in existence. King Edward collected stamps as a boy but sold his own collection when he was at Oxford, and this action, it is said, made King George fearful that the same fate awaited the collection he himself was forming and consequently caused this collection to be entailed with other royal property. At the time of his accession King Edward announced that the curator of the collection would be retained and the collection kept up-to-date. With King Edward's renunciation of his rights to the royal property the collection has passed to King George VI. CANADIAN STAMPS ON QUOTA BASIS

A rush developed Thursday on the Canadian Philatelic Agency at Ottawa for remaining King George Jubilee issues picturing the Duke of York. The first order cabled by a London firm was for 50,000 copies and had this been filled the agency supply would have been exhausted. authorities, however, immediately placed the supply on a quota basis of five stamps to a customer, according to a Canadian Press dispatch. All orders in excess of five stamps will be returned and that quota maintained as long as the supply lasts.-New York Herald Tribune.

Philippine News

The Philippine overprinted "Commonwealth" set has arrived with face value of 82 cents. The Philippine Trade Commission still has a few of the First Anniversary stamps at 10 cents per set.

Rush for Royal Issues Hits All Stamp Trade

Canadian and Newfoundland stamp dealers have been swamped by demands for copies of stamps bearing likenesses of the British royal family since the Duke of Windsor abdicated. The postoffices also met the rush, but answered it by refusing to sell more than five copies of any one stamp to a customer.

At Ottawa the Canadian philatelic agency was swamped with orders for the two-cent stamp of last year's Jubilee issue, which shows King George VI as the Duke of York. A London stamp firm cabled an order for 50,000 copies, which would have cleaned out the agency. The firm got five!

Many other orders were for as

many as 1,000 copies.

The five-cent Jubilee stamp, which carried Edward's picture, was sold out entirely months ago, so there was no run on that.

Newfoundland postoffices were completely emptied of stamps showing the new king, Queen Elizabeth and Princess Elizabeth, which were issued two years ago. Dealers in Newfoundland also were deluged with orders for these. The Elizabeth stamps are particularly pleasing in appearance and are certain to be popular in America.

—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Maybe An «Indians» Series

A series of stamps intended to reflect the history of the Indian race and to pay homage to great Indian leaders of the past is prophesied for authorization following the Army and Navy series. It will be gratifying to collectors of Confederates to learn that there is a revival of interest in the Postmasters' Provisionals among earnest philatelic

students in this country.

The Collectors Club Philatelist, official organ of that elite organization, presents, in its January number, an interesting and most thorough study of the Fredericksburg (Virginia) Provisional, from the pen of Mr. Cornelius W. Wickersham.

We are taking the liberty of reprinting that part of Mr. Wickersham's paper which describes the distinguishing marks of the ten settings that compose the

original form.

This scholarly study should inspire others to similar endeavors, to the end that we may learn more of the most interesting stamp ever issued on the American Continent.

The Fredericksburg, Va. Provisionals

By CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Wickersham's article in The Collector's Club Philatelist is illustrated with the upper pane of the full sheet. The illustration here shown is from "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America" and represents the complete sheet of the Fredericksburg stamp.]

EXAMINATION of a complete pane of the 5 cents blue in two horizontal rows of five shows that the varieties may be easily distinguished. The differences are in three categories. The uneven arrangement of the stars gives us ready means of identifying a majority. Omission of punctuation marks, and weak letters give us the remainder, with one exception. And the different breaks in the three horizontal parallel lines (rules) on each stamp (within the design) will serve as an additional check.

The pane is shown in the illustration. Dietz says that the same forms were used for both denominations, the sole change made being in the value for each printing.¹ So it is possible that copies of the 10c. may be referred to their respective positions by similar identification.

The distinguishing marks on the pane of the 5c. in the illustration are as follows:

No. 1 (a) Stars at top and bottom of right row are out of alignment to the right. Bottom row of stars probably straight. Eighth star in bottom row too small.

(b) Four breaks in upper horizontal line; five breaks in middle horizontal line, and three breaks in lower horizontal line.

No. 2 (a) Stars at top and bottom of right row are out of alignment to the right. Left corner star of bottom row out of alignment (below line of bottom row).

(b) Breaks in horizontal lines are as follows: upper 4, middle 2, lower 3.

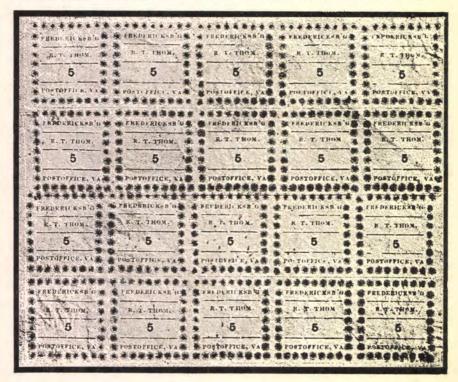
(c) Weak letters, O in Post and O and E in Office.

No. 3 (a) Top and bottom stars of right row out of alignment to the right. Two stars above bottom star of left row out of line to right. Left corner star below line of bottom row.

⁽¹⁾ Specialized Confederates (Dietz, 1931) pp. 195.

- (b) Right quarter of upper horizontal line missing. Breaks: upper 4, middle 1, lower 1.
- (c) Weak or broken C in Fredericksb'g. Top of T and C of Post Office weak or missing. Lower part of C missing.
- No. 4 (a) Top and bottom stars of right row out of line to right. Left corner star below line or bottom row.
- (b) Left quarter of top horizontal line weak or partly missing. Three breaks in rest of line; 2 in middle line; 1 in lower line.
- (c) No period after R of R. T. Thom. S and E of Post Office weak or partly missing. Weak C in Fredericksb'g.
- No. 5 (a) Top and bottom stars of right row out of line to right. Top left corner star below line of top row. Bottom

- left corner star below bottom row line. Sixth star from left of bottom row small and malformed.
- (b) Wide break near left end of bottom horizontal line. Two breaks in upper; 1 in middle, and 3 in lower horizontal line.
- (c) No stop after R of R. T. Thom. First E of Fredericksb's weak. O of Office slightly defective.
- No. 6 (a) Second, Sixth and Ninth stars of right row out of line to the right.
- (b) One break in upper horizontal line (in center of line). Four breaks in middle horizontal line; one break in lower horizontal line.
 - (c) Bar of H of Thom weak.
- No. 7 (a) Top and bottom stars of right row out of line to right. Bottom row slightly out of line. Left star of bot-



tom row slightly below alignment. Flaws in second star of top row and fifth and sixth stars of bottom row.

- (b) Break in center of upper horizontal line. Two breaks in middle horizontal line. Two breaks in lower horizontal line.
 - (c) Break in lower arm of E in Office.
- No. 8 (a) Top and bottom stars of right row out of line to right. First and fifth stars of top row small. Bottom row nearly straight.
- (b) Three breaks in upper, one in middle, and two in lower horizontal line.
- (c) Both Es and C of Fredericksb'g weak. First E has top arm almost entirely missing.
- No. 9 (a) Top star of right row out of line to right, and below line of top row. Bottom star of right row below line of bottom row. Bottom row nearly straight, except for this star. Right row practically in line, except top star. First star of top row small.
- (b) Three breaks and a flaw in upper horizontal line. Two breaks and a flaw in middle horizontal line. One break and one very small break and a flaw in bottom horizontal line.
- (c) No period after Thom. Broken D in Fredericksb'g. Dot after O in Office.

No. 10 (a) Top row of stars almost in alignment. Top star and eighth star of right row out of line to right; bottom star of right row slightly out of line to left. (The only variety where this is so.) Bottom row of stars sags badly at right, next to last star being slightly below alignment, and last star much more so.

- (b) Three breaks in top horizontal line; one break in center of middle and bottom horizontal lines.
 - (c) Break in lower part of O of Office.

SUMMARY

Top Row—Top row of stars in fair alignment, except in Nos. 5 and 9.

Right Row—Top star of right row out of line to right, except in No. 6.

Bottom star of right row out of line to right, except in Nos. 9 and 10. In No. 10 it is out of alignment to the left. Bottom Row—Right star is in line with bottom row, except in Nos. 9 and 10, where it is below alignment.

Left star of bottom row below alignment, except in Nos. 1, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

Bottom row straight in Nos. 1 and 8 only.

Left Row — Left row of stars is fairly aligned, except in No. 3.

Punctuation, etc.—No period after R—Nos. 4 and 5.

No period after Thom—No. 9. Weak letters in Fredericksb'g. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Weak letters in Post Office—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 10.

Hence No. 7 has the fewest marks of identity, and must be identified by comparison of the breaks in the horizontal lines (rules), minor details, and by elimination. But this is no difficult.

There are some other minor differences; for instance, in the rays of the stars, but the foregoing should be sufficient to permit stamps to be placed in their correct positions.

As already stated, there were two panes to the sheet, the two rows of the pane being repeated immediately below, but the line of printer's brass rule dividing each row of stamps fell too close to the top row of stars in the repeated pane, so that in Nos. 1 to 3 it runs through them and touches the top of their rays in No. 4, and in some of the stars of No. 5 of the lower pane. Dietz says this was unavoidable on account of the limited size of the available paper.2 The bottom row of the top pane and the top row of the bottom pane are too close to each other, and the line through the stars of the top rows of stars identifies the stamps as being from the top row of stamps of the lower pane. This is

⁽²⁾ *Ibid.* I would identify the positions in the illustrated section shown in Dietz's book as Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in the upper row, and Nos. 2, 3 and 4 below.

the pane in the illustration. The varities in the upper pane are, of course, the same, except for the dividing line.

Used copies of the 5c. are rarer than unused. There was a fine copy on cover in the Hind collection which appears from the illustration in the catalog of the Hind sale to be No.7. It is lightly cancelled, and while the date of cancellation is not legible, a notation in script to the left of the address shows receipt Oct. 11, 1861. The cover is addressed to Judge Moncure, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

A number of other copies of the 5c. on cover are known and in various

collections.3

Mr. Phillips says that he does not know of any genuinely used copy of the 10c. red.4

Five Countries Plan to Use Same Stamps

Delegates of Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece recently met at Bucharest to discuss plans for a more effective postal alliance. Among the suggestions offered was a proposal for issuing stamps which would be valid for use in any or all of the countries subscribing to the agreement.—Chicago Herald Tribune.

Mexico has overprinted copies of the 10c., violet, Cross of Lalenque stamp (type A-112) for the First National Labor, Medicine and Hygiene Congress, held in Mexico City.

New Vertical Half Found

While searching through an old chest recently, J. G. Thompson, Jr., cashier of the First National Bank of Middleburg, Pa., unearthed a type of bisected stamp, the existance of which was heretofore unknown.

The stamp, a left vertical half of No. 157 (1873 2c. brown Jackson), is affixed in a horizontal position and tied nicely by cancellation to a small envelope which bears a Mifflintown,

Pa., postmark.

Notice has been received by Mr. Thompson from Hugh M. Clark, treasurer of Scott Stamp and Coin Company and editor of the Specialized Catalog, that this variety will be listed in the new edition as No. 157e. vertical half used as 1c. on cover. No price can be affixed since there is no record of a previous sale.—Western Stamp Collector.

Frazek Co. in White Plains

The Frasek Company, long noted as one of the largest stamp dealers in the world, has moved its headquarters from Lugano, Switzerland to White Plains, New York.

Occupying an entire floor in the Martlex Building in White Plains, Frasek employs a staff of almost fifty men and women, which will probably be expanded to triple the amount when the firm completes shipment of its stock from Switzerland.

From Cape Town comes word of a new 1½p, dark green and gold, issue for the Union of South Africa. The design shows derricks and skyscrapers.

⁽³⁾ See article by Charles J. Phillips in Stamps, August 25, 1934, p. 271. (4) Ibid.

R. A. Barry of the New York Herald-Tribune introduces another Applicant for Membership in the Select Circle of Postmasters' Provisionals.

Philatelic Mystery May Bring New Fame to Little Compton, R. I.

By R. A. BARRY





Courtesy Ezra D. Cole

A cover from Adamsville (Little Compton), R. I., bearing one of the stamps which eventually may be declared a postmaster's provisional and be classed with those aristocrats of the stamp world.

ITTLE Compton, the out-of-theway wind-swept coastal township forming the southeasterly corner of Rhode Island, which last week achieved fame as one of the few remaining places where "pure New England speech" may still be heard, has a philatelic mystery of a dozen years' standing which, if ever solved, may show this sleepy little village to have been the home of one of those aristocrats of the stamp world, a "postmaster's stamp," such as were adopted in a number of cities and towns while the postmasters were impatiently waiting for Congress to approve an issue of these new-fangledconveniences for the country at large.

Whether Albert B. Cary, who was postmaster in 1847, was only "playing postoffice" and amusing himself by putting what looked like stamps on letters which went out from his office, as was suggested some years ago by one of the older inhabitants, or whether, not to be outdone by other postmasters, he imitated them in the issuance of his own stamps, is, after all these years, a difficult question to decide. But whatever the reason for their issuance, the fact remains that two envelopes have been found at different times which bear Mr. Cary's stamps, both initialed "A. C. P. M." in red ink similarly to the custom then in vogue by other postmasters whose stamps are unquestioned.

WEBSTER URGED USE OF STAMPS

Stamps as a postal convenience first were introduced in England in May, 1840, and in June of that year Daniel Webster introduced a resolution in the Senate suggesting their use in this country. But is was not until 1847, after postal-reform societies had again and again petitioned Congress for stamps and many postmasters had in desperation issued their own, that the authorities in Washington finally consented to a general issue.

The first postmaster's stamp, that issued by Robert H. Morris, postmaster at New York in 1845, was in reality in the nature of an experiment made at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General to convince Congress that stamps were feasible, and to make the experiment more general, supplies of the New York stamps were furnished the postmasters at Boston, Albany, Philadelphia and Washington for use from their offices. To guard against counterfeiting and as a sure means of identification, Morris or his clerks initialed each stamp in red before selling it.

POSTMASTERS SIGNED THEIR OWN

Following closely in Morris's footsteps, the postmaster at New Haven issued his own stamps, each one signed with his full name, "E. A. Mitchell," and at Brattleboro, Vt., the postmaster's initials, "F. N. P.," were a part of the stamp design. The Baltimore stamps were merely long labels with the facsimile signature of the postmaster, "James M. Buchanan," and the values, "5 Cents" or "10 Cents," while the stamps of the Alexandria, Va., office were serially numbered. Other postmasters who got out their own issues were those of Annapolis, Boscawen, N. H.; Lockport, N. Y.; Millbury, Mass., Providence and St. Louis.

These stamps all came out between 1845 and 1847 but dropped from sight almost immediately upon the appearance of the general issue of the latter year. No record of which cities had issued them had ever been made and those that are known to collectors today have been found on old correspondence. Newspaper accounts at the time indicate that the postmasters of Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsfield and Worcester also issued their own stamps, but none of these has ever turned up.

Some of these postmaster stamps are extremely rare; in fact, in the case of two of them, the Boscawen and the Lockport, only one copy of each has ever been found and the authenticity of these has been decided solely on the circumstances surrounding the finding of them, as no outside evidence of any kind supports their existence. As new finds of stamps are continually being made, there is

no telling when more of these two may turn up, or for that matter there is nothing to prevent the finding of hitherto unknown varieties such as the Little Compton stamp possibly may be.

POSTOFFICE WAS IN KITCHEN

Little Compton was accorded its first postoffice in 1804, named evidently for the township, since the office was usually located in Adamsville, which, with the Village of Little Compton three miles away, forms the two clusters of houses in the town. In March, 1847, the name of the postoffice was changed to Adamsville and W. A. Brown, who had been postmaster since 1816, was succeeded by Albert Cary. The latter's office was of the most primitive sort, his entire outfit consisting of a small box, which he kept in his kitchen, according to some of the older inhabitants who were questioned regarding it a few years ago when the first of Cary's stamps turned up. The office did not boast a regular canceller and in lieu of one Cary wrote the town name and the date across the tops of the letters mailed from his office.

Later, when a relative of former Postmaster Brown was appointed to the office the old canceller inscribed "Little Compton" came back into service and was used in the postoffice as late as the Civil War. The only Adamsville cancellations of the period seem to have been the manuscript ones of Postmaster Cary, and these appear in identical handwriting on both of the envelopes with the Cary stamps, one dated June 16 and the second August 8. It has been said that these "stamps" never were pre-

pared as such, but were merely corner numerals cut from obsolete banknotes. But however they were prepared, they show the correct postal rate, they were placed on the letters at the time of mailing; since the manuscript cancellations tie them to the covers and they are marked with the initials of the postmaster in accordance with the custom of the time. — New York Herald Tribune.

Confederate Awards

It is gratifying to record a number of awards given to collectors of Confederates at various exhibitions in this country.

Mr. Charles E. Kistler of Morganton, N. C., was awarded the Gold Medal on his Confederate exhibit at the Newark Show last November.

Mr. Oscar W. Brehmer's collection of the General Issues of the Confederacy won the first award in its class and the Grand Award as best in the Show of the Valley Forge Philatelic Society of Norristown, Pa.

Mr. Harold L. Mills of Worcester, Mass., a member of the C. S. A., took first prize on his Confederates in the Worcester County (Mass.) Stamp Exhibition.

In celebration of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, the latter government will issue 20,000 sets of 5, 15 and 20 millieme stamps.

Incidentally, when you qualify for space in the REVIEW you are in a class and need no further recommendation.

England Cautious Over New Stamps

One of the most eagerly awaited developments of the new reign in Great Britain is the issuance of the George VI stamps and coinage.

That the forthcoming series of stamps especially will be selected with the greatest care becomes clear when one remembers the widely divergent and outspoken expressions which greeted the appearance of the now famous "Three Edwards" early last Fall. Some saw them as the most beautiful issue of postage stamps in England's long history; these partisans hailed the bold outline of Edward's profile as an artistic triumph, a victory for the modern school of simplicity in design. There were others, however, who found their unwonted severity altogether out of keeping with the Victorian conservatism that for generations had come to be associated with the throne and the House of Windsor.

CARRIED TO COMMONS

The discussion of the Edwardian series, now fast disappearing from the postoffices, raged through the daily press and weekly periodicals and eventually was dragged onto the floor of the House of Commons itself. The upshot was that the Postmaster General agreed at the time that consideration in the future would be given to a proposal that the Royal Fine Art Commission be consulted before new issues were released.

Only four of the fifteen denominations of British stamps were issued with Edward's head, but three of them were the ones most commonly used for inland and empire postage and for first-class mail to the United States. The eleven others still bear the likeness of the late King George V, surrounded by a rather elaborately engraved frame, surmounted by the royal crown.

But if the stamps issued near the end of Edward's short reign were considered a daring departure, designs for the Edwardian coinage, according to reliable reports, went even further. None of the coinage was ever struck, and, of course, none will ever be issued.

DELAY EXPECTED

In view of the caution to be exercised in the new stamp designs, it is considered extremely doubtful if any George VI series will appear until after the coronation in May. Even after the matter of design has been settled it is estimated that it will take all of three months to prepare the plates and execute the printing.

To appreciate the official anxiety over what to most Americans would be considered a relatively trivial routine matter, one must understand that special issues of postage stamps in England are so rare as to be almost unknown.

England still abounds in old wives' tales, and one of the latest to gain wide currency concerns the ill-fated Edwardian issue of stamps. Because the bachelor monarch was portrayed facing the dark quartertone shading on the left-hand margin of the series, this version contends, his reign was doomed from the start—presumably the future before the King was black with an ominous peril. — New York Times.

Hoot Mon! Here's a Story that will find an Approving Echo from many an Old-Timer. The Author, claiming the traditional Scotch Frugality, might also claim the traditional Common-Sense of his People.

Some Musings of an Old-Fashioned Philatelist

By BRIG.-GENERAL W. E. R. DICKINSON, President Scottish Philatelic Society.

AN iconoclast is generally regarded as a rather disagreeable sort of person. If, therefore, I take upon myself such an unenviable rôle, I only do so because I have a feeling, shared by many of the older generation of collectors, that modern philately is showing a tendency to set up certain false gods that are deserving of a brickbat or two.

The first target at which I should like to have a shot is the golden calf of "price." Our stamp magazines of today are full of articles on such subjects as "Where to look for a rise," "The most hopeful thing of the moment," and so forth. A stranger from the outer darkness of the nonphilatelic world, reading our stamp literature, would imagine that the chief interest of the philatelist lies in the profits he hopes to make out of his hobby. To my mind, and I fancy most older collectors will agree with me, the chief interest of "prices" apart from their value as an index of relative rarity—lies in the solution of that perennial equation, on one side of which are our desires and the other, the length of our purses. Potential profit is a lure dear to every human heart, but as regards philately, it surely lies more in the province of the dealer than in that of the collector.

Another deity whom I would regard as a modern counterpart of Baal is the one who decrees that repaired stamps shall be lumped together with fakes and forgeries as "rubbish only fit for the bonfire." For the fake, I hold no brief. A perforated stamp that has had margins added to it, to enable it to assume falsely the guise of its more valuable imperforate brother, deserves no better fate than the bonfire. But the repaired stamp is surely in quite a different category! A genuine stamp is no less a genuine stamp because some skill has been expended on it to render less unsightly a tear or some other accident that has befallen it. Collectors in other spheres do not make such a fetish of "condition." In one of the London Museums there is, or used to be, an object described as a Roman galley dug out of the bed of the Thames. To the uninitiated, the object bears no resemblance whatever to anything that could conceivably float on water. But I fancy the Museum authorities would be horrified if they were told that their exhibit was rubbish only fit for the bonfire. I am not suggesting that collectors

should fill their albums with specimens whose "condition" resembles that of this Roman galley. I merely mention the case in illustration of the point I am raising. Of a similar nature is another decree of Baal that would ostracise from our albums any stamps that are "thinned" on the back. One often sees specimens, which, on their face, would be classed "superb," offered for a mere fraction of their normal price, because they have thinning on the back. Personally, when such opportunities come my way, I grasp eagerly at them. And if, in getting together a collection of certain issues, the presence of thinning enables me to effect a saving of money, then I can only say that I have sufficient of the traditional Scot of fiction in me to regard such defects as merits.

The object of a collector should be, I submit, to get together as representative a collection as possible of certain groups or issues. In doing so, one will naturally select the finest specimens that patient search or length of purse can procure, but one should not sacrifice the representative character of the collection because condition is harder of attainment in the rarer items than it is in the commoner ones. After all, if mere artistic decorative effect is all that is aimed at in our albums, as is too often the case, then the result can be attained as well, if not better, with picture postcards, matchbox covers or luggage labels, as it can with stamps.

A direction in which modern philately appears to show a tendency to run to weed, is in what may be described as the "cult of infinitely small." Now I do not despise minor details. Far from it. My own equipment includes the usual lenses and torches for detecting them. But I would draw a very sharp distinction between such details as indicate re-engraving, retouching, fresh dies or particular printings, those in fact which possess some chronological meaning and value, and those which are merely the result of accident or of carelessness on the part of the printer or engraver. The former deserve that honored place in our albums which their philatelic importance and interest merit, the latter, to my mind, should be relegated to the spaces allotted to freaks and curiosities, and are certainly not worth paying big money

On the much vexed question of commemoratives, I hesitate to speak, especially at a time like the present, but I certainly share the fears of many that philately is in danger of death by drowning if the ever-increasing annual flood of these issues continues unabated. If our hobby is to survive, the time must come, if indeed it has not already arrived, when these issues will have to be sorted out and listed separately, as is already done with postage dues, officials, etc. Such an arrangement, while interfering with no one's liberty to collect what and how they please, would certainly bring to light the great interest and collectability of the regular issues of many countries, now obscured by the mass of postally unnecessary issues amongst which they are embedded.

One more subject I must touch on, though I realize that here I am treading on delicate ground and rendering myself liable to a veritable shower of brickbats. It is that of special stamps for air mail. Inherently there is no

particular reason why a special stamp should be needed to show that a letter has travelled by air, any more than one to show it has been conveyed by sea, by rail, by bulllock cart or by native runner. It will, of course, be argued that the special air stamp is needed to show that extra money has been paid for extra speed in transit. But we also pay extra money for extra security in transit, and though special registration stamps were started in some countries, they have long since been universally discarded; "registrophilately" never having been thought of. A curious thing is that the number and variety of these air stamps appears to vary inversely with the quantity of air mail emanating from the countries that issue them. Which goes to show that they owe their existence to the "gentle influence of philately," rather than to any legitimate needs of post office administrations.—Gibbon's Stamp Monthly.

Dr. Dabney Suggested This Long Ago

The Junior Philatelic Society of London renders a service sorely needed in this country. It is the service of valuing collections by the Expert Committee of the Society. Such a service would be of inestimable benefit to the hobby. Just think what a satisfaction it would be to you and yours to know that when you laid down on the job that a fair valuation of the collection could be secured and with the assurance that every stamp would be in safe hands and not likely to be switched or snitched. American collectors need such a service.—Texas Philatelist.

Brightening Soiled Stamps

"Earl Moore of Chicago passes on the following recipe." We have not tried it ourselves as yet, but some of our readers may be interested in ex-

perimenting with it:

"Dirty and discolored stamps may be brightened up by mixing one part of Clorox to ten parts of water and submerging them in this solution if they are used stamps. If they are mint stamps with gum a small wad of cotton soaked in this solution and applied to the face of the stamps will be very effective. Stamps so treated should afterward have a solution of one teaspoonful of sodium thiosulphate to a pint of water applied to them to prevent further bleaching. They should be blotted after each application. Small paint brushes should not be used in applying the Clorox solution as this is harmful to them. -Stamps.

Latest-Naval Cachet

V. C. Timmermann, Box 34, Station Y, Brooklyn, N. Y., a seaman aboard the U. S. S. Cummings (c/o Postmaster, N. Y.) will sponsor two foreign printed bi-colored cachets commemorating the death of the first U. S. sailors to be killed in the World War. Both covers will be mailed from France, but from two different sea coast towns near where the deaths occurred. Those desiring covers should send 12 cents for each cover to Mr. Timmermann's box number before February 20th which will pay for International Reply Coupon and forwarding. Please use commems. on your outer wrappers.

Counterfeit of the 2c. Current U.S.

By J. L. STEFFEN

Five hundred of the counterfeit 2c. stamps were floating around Chicago these past three weeks, having been sent here by a Boston, Mass. stamp dealer in payment for coin books ordered from a Chicago numismatic book publisher.

Charles E. Green, publisher of numismatic books, and Lee Hewitt, editor and publisher of the *Numismatic Scrapbook*, were the numismatists who received the counterfeit stamps.

Both these collectors are experts in the coin-collecting hobby but are not familiar with the science of Philately—to them a stamp is just another stamp.

About 270 of these stamps had been used for postage when a letter came to Mr. Green from the Boston stamp dealer informing him that the stamps were bogus and all unused copies should be returned to the Boston source so that they could be turned over to the Federal authorities.

Several postally used stamps were recovered from Mr. Green's waste basket, one envelope bearing a strip of three 2c. stamps on Mr. Green's return envelope was postmarked Swansea, Mass., and had flown air mail.

These stamps were perf. 12 instead of the regular 11x10½. The distance between perforations however varied, in one instance as much as 7mm.

When compared to a genuine stamp

the difference is easily noticed. The lines are less distinct; the field around Washington's head is almost solid color instead of the clear dashes of white.

Stamp collectors have an excellent opportunity to prove to the government that they can assist in suppressing the traffic in this stamp. It is an easy matter for collectors in every section of the country to be on the watch for this bogus stamp and wherever found notify the authorities. Stamp collectors are natural detectives when it comes to minor varieties and the aid they render the government may be recognized, and philately rewarded by liberalizing the laws on stamp illustrations. — Western Stamp Collector.

No More Precancelled Commems

A severe blow has been dealt precancel collectors by an order of the Department, printed in the December 16, 1936 issue of the *Postal Bulletin*. We quote the text.

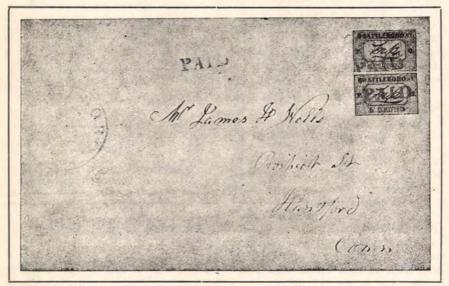
"With the issuance of the new series of Army and Navy stamps the attention of postmasters is invited to the fact that it is not deemed desirable to precancel postage stamps of commemorative issues and, therefore, such stamps should not be precanceled.

"If postmasters have on hand any of the commemorative stamps heretofore issued which have been precanceled, such stamps should be promptly submitted to the Department for redemption."

Commemorating President Ubico's second term in office a set of twelve values for postage as well as a number of airmail stamps will appear for Guatemala. The issue will be limited to 3,000 sets.

Every Great Find in our Country should be given Widest Publicity. This Story appeared in Mekeel's Weekly for November 16, 1936, and is reprinted in full.

A Remarkable Find



The following article is somewhat abridged from a story that appeared in the Brattleboro Reformer. It was obtained in ample season for us to print in our issue of Nov. 9 but was held over at the request of Mr. Dorn who desired the release of the news be fixed for Nov. 15.

<u>രന്ദ്രനമനമനമനമനമനമനമനമനമനമന</u>

ISCOVERY in California of what is one of the rarest philatelic treasures in the world, a pair of the old Brattleboro stamp, printed in 1846, on cover, has been revealed by Rev. Clarence C. Silvester, Brattleboro, Vt., from Paul A. Dorn, a Redlands, Calif., philatelist.

Mr. Dorn's discovery is not confined to one specimen, however. Among some old correspondence written by Mrs. Martha (Wells) Freme to her brother, James Hancox Wells,

were two envelopes, one bearing a single Brattleboro stamp, the other carrying two of this rare issue.

Rev. Mr. Silvester, an ardent stamp enthusiast himself, estimates that the value of the cover bearing the two stamps alone must be at least \$5,000. So far as he knows a single envelope with two of the stamps has never been found heretofore. Only about 500 stamps were printed, and slightly over 20 are known to be in existence today.

The five-cent Brattleboro postage stamp was originated by Dr. Frederick N. Palmer, postmaster from 1845 to 1848, and the local office was one of the first to issue stamps, a year before the United States government took up the practice. The stamp bore Palmer's initials, F. N. P., in the center. Not over 500 stamps were printed, Palmer preparing the sheets himself. Thomas Chubbuck of Boston and Brattleboro was the engraver. It is believed some of these were destroyed when the national stamp law became effective in 1847. The three which Mr. Dorn has found make a total of 24 or 25 specimens which are now known to be in existence.

According to stamp catalogs a single specimen today is worth \$1,200. On a cover (envelope) the value is \$2,250. Since two stamps on a single cover would be especially rare, no other case being known to Rev. Mr. Silvester, it seems probable that \$5,000 is a conservative estimate of the value of this particular find.

The envelope bears the address, Mr. James H. Wells, Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn., and the letter, Mr. Dorn states, was written and mailed from Brattleboro by Mrs. Freme. The postmarked date is Sept. 17, 1846.

Mr. Dorn made his discovery in some old correspondence in California on Aug. 26, 1936, although he does not state in whose possession the letters were, nor how they happened to have been carried across the conti-

Another cover with a single Brattleboro stamp attached was found in this bunch of letters by Mr. Dorn, all written by Mrs. Freme to her brother. James Wells. The California philatelist writes he has what he believes is the "complete correspondence" of Mrs. Freme with her brother, on twenty-five stampless Brattleboro covers (in addition to the other two) dated from 1836 to 1852.

Flash!-The 3c. Army and Navy to Appear February 18th

British Colonial Stamps

ALL USED. RECENT ISSUES ON PAPER. MANY PICTORIALS, SUCH AS:

BANY PICTORIALS, SUCH AS:

Br. Guiana; Australia Kangaroo, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-; Ceylon; Cyprus; Egypt, 100 and 200m.; Hong Kong, 1 and 2D.; Jamaica, 1/- and 2/-; Kenya, 1/- and 2/-; Iraqs, 50, 75, 100, 200 fils.; Malta; Morocco, 2/6, 5/-; Nigeria; New Guinea; Palestine, 50 and 100m.; Sarawak; S. Rhodesia, 10p., 1/6, 2/6, 5/-; Africa, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-; Straits, 2 and 5D.; Trinidad, 6, 12, 24c.; many Jubilees and other high values included!

Not all above stamps are included in each

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WILLY JACOBY

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a pair.

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Belgium, Charleroi sheet 75c., per 10 \$6.00.

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Dealers, ask my lowest prices for German Commemorative Stamps and New Issues. To dealers, 1 supply European New Issues at face and 6%.

Gerard Thoolen,'s-Gravenhage, Holland Member A. P. S., S. P. A.

ATTENTION

Will purchase covers showing piano ads or illustrations, also old piano catalogs prior to 1890.

M. CURTIS

225 W. 57th St., New York City. [pja]

Too Late for Classification

AIRMAILS! AIRMAILS! Big packet of 20 different airmails including Mozambique (triangle), Siam (flying dragon), Egypt (mailplane over pyramids), Spain (Spanish-American air), tiny Brazil Dumont Commemorative and many other good stamps. Only 10c. to approval applicants. BADGER STAMP CO., Reedsburg, Wis. [pj]

Jipex Stamps

THE Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, the sponsors of JIPEX, were desirous of having miniature sheets of normal Union stamps to commemorate their exhibition.

When the Union Postal Authorities were approached in the matter, they found themselves in the position of being able to supply either specially overprinted sheets or nothing at all. Their offer to provide miniature sheets of ½d. and

1d. values overprinted "JIPEX 1936" was therefore accepted by the Exhibition Committee, although when it was learned that the issue would be a limited one, it was realized that troubles would not be far to seek.

These started when orders for large quantities began to pour in. In consultation with the Minister of Posts the following policy was decided upon as being the fairest possible in the circumstances:

(1) That, as the stamps were primarily intended to be an additional attraction to visiting the Exhibition, a certain proportion should be set aside for sale each day at the Exhibition Post Office, the only place where they



1/2d. Sheet of "Jipex" Stamps. The 1d. sheet is similar

would be sold over the counter; but that only limited quantities, say two sheets of each value, would be sold to any one applicant.

(2) That requests sent by post from those unable to visit the Exhibition would be met within sharply defined limits. The Minister explained to the Exhibition Committee that the statement attributed to him in the public Press "that all orders for stamps sent to the Postmaster, Johannesburg, would be met" was not correct, if taken literally. His intention was merely that members of the public unable to visit the Exhibition would at all events be enabled to obtain at least one sheet of each value.

The Postmaster, Johannesburg, and the Exhibition Committee, the body responsible for the Postal Agency in the Exhibition, were therefore instructed to meet all requests sent to them for one sheet of each value and to exercise their discretion in fulfilling requests for moderate quantities, although asked to meet them as far as practicable.

(3) In the case of big orders, for hundreds or thousands of sheets, the Postmaster and the Committee, acting in consultation, were specifically empowered to defer filling these until it was seen how many sheets would be available after the small orders and local sales had been met. If necessary,

a quota could be applied.

Complaints are sure to be made by disgruntled individuals who have not received all they wanted. This is probably inevitable with a limited The Committee regrets if it has not been able to please everyone, but they have a clear conscience in the matter as they have done their best to make a fair distribution. The Exhibition funds have not benefitted at all from the stamps directly, although admittedly they may benefit from an increased attendance to purchase the stamps. The stamps were issued with this in view; they were not issued for the benefit of speculators or dealers. It is only fair therefore that those should take second place in the distribution, if a limitation in quantities should prove necessary. — The South African Philatelist.

In writing to our advertisers, state that you saw their announcement in THE REVIEW. Thank you!

COMING

ABOUT AUGUST 15TH

Mitchel-Hoover Bureau Print Catalog

75 Cents

Same style and size as the last two editions.

Numerous detail improvements; more price changes than usual and not all upwards.

All Advertising in this Edition is by invitation.

The book will not be supplied to those offering it at a cut price or with excessive premiums.

STEPHEN G. RICH

VERONA,

NEW JERSEY

Special Offer

Patrick Henry Birth Cover

No collection of American historical covers will be complete without one of the beautiful cacheted covers postmarked May 29, 1936, at Studley, Virginia, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Patrick Heary.

Handsomely printed in two colors with commemorative stamp.

Only 500 mailed at this Postoffice on the above date. A few are for sale at

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Our School Club Department



രതരതരതരത Take Note

Contribution from students for this Department will be welcome and should be sent to the Editor of this Page: MR. SERGIO PEREZ GRAU, Puerto Fortuna,

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Howdy, Collector-Friends!

T seems as though this New Year will be brimful of good things for us collectors. I personally have already had very good news which I will let you know and trust that you will be equally pleased as myself.

Have you read the news about the purposed issue of a territorial series of stamps, to include Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Alaska? Well, the Post Office Department has already given out a release in that particular and it is expected that this series will be out immediately as the Navy and Army stamps are totally issued.

You will easily realize how this decision of the Post Office Department gladdens Puerto Rican philatelists especially. There is a story behind this special stamp (when and if issued, of course) which perhaps you may be interested to know.

Puerto Rico was a Spanish posses-

sion since its discovery by Christopher Columbus, in 1493, up to its change of sovereignty in 1898, by virtue of the Treaty of Paris putting an end to the Spanish-American War.

During the Spanish dominion, Puerto Rico had its own postage stamps, which were first put on sale on January 1, 1857. Their design was slightly changed from time to time, the latest issues bearing the childish portraits of former King Alphonse

XIII, now in voluntary exile.

When the American troops landed in Puerto Rico, during the Spanish-American War, in 1898, current United States stamps of various denominations were surcharged and used throughout the island. Two different overprints were used: the first one was "PORTO RICO" and the second, "PUERTO RICO," the Spanish version of our name. Stamps overprinted "PUERTO RICO" were used in 1900 and when they ceased, common United States stamps, with no overprint or surcharge thereon, have been in use since then.

Now, during recent years, Puerto Rico philatelists have seen the necessity of a special postage stamp in behalf of our island and several requests have been filed with the Department in Washington, but the postal officials had at different times stated their belief that it was not found proper to issue special stamps for territories where the postal service was not under local control, and such being the case of Puerto Rico, regular United States stamps should be continued in

Despite these replies, we never did lose our hopes. I say "we" because I was among those who wrote the Department asking for a Puerto Rican

stamp.

Well, we never did lose our hope, and now, dear friends, it seems as if it will become true. At least, department officials have publicly stated that a special series will be issued for the territories and although no date has been given as to first sale, I am already planning my "first day covers" of this long-coveted Puerto Rico commemorative.

OUR NEWSBOARD

Say, friends, how do you find this new quarterly magazine, the successor to our dear *Stamp and Cover Collecting* monthly? I only hope that it may enjoy many, many years of life, so that my contact with you, kind fellow-clubists, may never be interrupted.

Helen E. Dye, the lady who sponsors a club of crippled children down in Los Angeles, California, has written me a few very nice letters, in connection with the plea I made some time ago in behalf of her disabled members. I am glad to learn that some of my readers complied with my request, sending a few stamps to Miss Dye. Thank you again, and remember always the shut-ins.

I want to thank all those good friends who have sent me first day covers of the Army-Navy stamps. I always enjoy receiving this sort of compliments and . . . at your service.

Oh, yes, I had not told you that I am temporarily connected with the

staff of El Pais, a daily newspaper published at San Juan, capital city of Puerto Rico. Though I am residing here at San Juan, I always manage to correspond with my good pen-pals there in the States, but your letters should always be addressed to my home at Fortuna, P. R., as before.

Yours in Philatelic Brotherhood, SERGIO PEREZ GRAU.

Confederate Town Names That Have Changed

The collector of Confederates who takes an interest in postmarks knows that quite a number of town names have changed since the War Between the States, and the beginner will search the pages of the "Postal Guide" in vain in his effort to locate these once-familiar places, whose names tie the stamps on his Confederate covers.

In order that their identity may not be lost, a number of them are listed here. There are others, and the Editor invites collectors to send him additional towns that have changed their

names.

There are four outstanding names, among Virginia towns, frequently encountered on covers, that are treasured by every collector. "Big Lick" is now Roanoke; "Blacks and Whites" is now Blackstone; "Tudor Hall" is now Manassas, and "Liberty" is now Bedford.

What can you add to this list?

On account of her increased foreign postage rates, Bolivia will issue two new values of stamps — 45 and 75 centavos.

James Waldo Fawcett's Report on the Second American Philatelic Congress appeared in Mekell's Weekly of December 21, 1936.

The Second American Philatelic Congress at Cleveland

By JAMES WALDO FAWCETT

THE Second American Philatelic Congress, held at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Dec. 7 and 8, proved beyond all possibility of question the practical utility of the congress idea.

Attendance was smaller than at the First Congress in Philadelphia, but interest and enthusiasm were just as keen. The stamp-collecting public is concerned for the cultural aspect of the world's favorite hobby and is willing, even anxious, to support any enterprise which contributes to the progress of the educational phase of that fascinating game.

For the Cleveland meeting it probably was a mistake to choose dates so early in December. Doubtless, many were prevented from attending by what is called "the Christmas rush"—people were pre-occupied by business or other engagements incident to the holiday season. At Philadelphia the Congress was in session on December 27 and 28 and attracted representatives of the faculties and student bodies of universities and colleges who were on vacation at the time.

Again, the Cleveland assembly followed immediately after the great annual open house meetings of the Akron Rubber City Stamp Club and may have suffered for that reason. In the future, it appears evident that it will be wise to keep the Congress independent of other affairs.

But the Cleveland gathering was a success in every true and accurate meaning of the word. Donald W. Martin, president of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the Host Committee, had made every arrangement which could be planned in advance for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates. The management of the hotel in which the Congress met did everything in its power to be helpful. And Ohio collectors, as a group, demonstrated their good-will in the highest degree.

Eugene Klein, president of the A. P. S., presided over all the Congress sessions and kept the ball rolling with marvelous efficiency. The atmosphere in the Congress hall was a clear as proverbial crystal by his management. There was no dissension, no unmannerly disagreement, no violence of opinion. Freedom of utterance prevailed, yet good fellowship and tolerance reigned. The effect was entirely constructive. Indeed, the Congress proved that stamp collectors can be decently polite to one another - a circumstance which, as it happens, is worthy of mention because, unfortunately, it is a missing quantity elsewhere in the bewildered and chaotic world today.

Without specific intent, the Congress opened with a note of idealism. Rev. Dr. Herbert Johnson, minister of the Euclid - Eighteenth Baptist Church, in his prayer, and Harold C. Burton, mayor of Cleveland, in his address of welcome, stressed the potential significance—even the auctual and definitive value—of stamp-collecting as a bulwark of civilization in a time of trouble. To non-collectors the thought might seem far-fetched, but to the philatelic fraternity it must be plain and clear. In any case, it was a good theme for the Congress, and in the concluding session it was repeated.

Another subject helpfully considered was that of a code of ethics for the business side of stamp collecting. Fred W. Green, former Vice-President of the A. P. S., sponsored a dramatic appeal, based on one of the papers read, toward the end that a condition of law and order be developed to replace the existing confusion. He urged that the findings of the Board of Vice-Presidents in controversial differences between members be printed in the American Philatelist. "In that way," he said, "we gradually could develop the kind of code we need."

Still a third problem to come before the Congress was that of establishing a pragmatic index for philatelic literature. It was introduced by Ralph A. Kimble and warmly commended by the audience. "Not alone would the existence of such an index provide priceless aid to the student and writer, stimulating the further production of valuable articles," the editor argued, "but its larger effect and the most im-

portant one would be the development of a more widespread interest among both collectors and the public. With the knowledge that our literature was augmented and dignified by such an index many a new subscriber would be gained by our periodicals, many a library would inaugurate a comprehensive philatelic section. The ramifications of the project are beyond calculation."

Don E. Dickason, in his paper on "Philatelic Wishful Thinking," resubmitted the hope for "a philatelic adviser to the Post Office Department clothed with the power and the authority to interpret to the Department the reasonable wishes of philately." Such an adviser, he believed, "could be the greatest factor yet known in building our hobby into a solid and enduring institution." Albert F. Kunze, leader of the Washington Stamp Club of the Air, gave substance to the aspiration when, in the discussion period, he called attention to the fact that the Government has available the advisory services of Mrs. Catherine L. Manning, philatelic curator of the Smithsonian Institution. "All that the Post Office Department need do," he said, "is to call her into consultation."

Special recognition of Mrs. Manning's contribution to philately was one of the privileges of the Congress. A beautiful silver plate, appropriately inscribed, was awarded to her as a symbol of the stamp public's gratitude and love. The presentation was made by Mrs. Klein, representing both friends partaking of the Congress banquet and friends necessarily absent except in spirit.

The banquet also was the occasion

for announcement of a plan designed by Gerard Ten Eyck Beeckman, a wellknown figure in Washington collecting circles, for the purchase of "the world's rarest stamp" for the Smithsonian Institution. He referred, of course, to the 1856 one cent black on magenta issue of British Guiana, formerly owned by the late Arthur Hind and now cataloged at \$50,000. The philatelic clubs and individual collectors, senior and junior, he proposed, should subscribe the necessary funds to acquire the rarity for permanent exhibition in the official Government collection in the Nation's Capital.

By foresight of Mr. Martin, engraved certificates were provided in acknowledgment of all the Congress papers. They went to Mr. Kimble, Mr. Dickason, J. L. Bopeley, Herbert H. Griffin, Perry M. Hobbs, Michael I. Lloyd, Milton R. Miller, Robert W. Richardson and several other contributors. Mr. Kunze, as chairman of the Congress jury, announced at the concluding luncheon the award of the Congress silver plate for the best paper to Donald F. Lybarger of Cleveland who wrote on "The United States Issues of 1918-1920: Offset Printings." Honorable mention was accorded Dr. Clarence W. Hennan for his monograph on "Stamps and Mail Service of the Private Posts of Chicago" and Leo Shaughnessy of Sharon, Penna., for his discussion of "United States, No. 33 and No. 44 Stamps." Miss Irene M. Pistorio of Washington likewise was commended for her history of the First Congress. All the papers, printed in the Congress Book, were available before the Congress closed, the price one dollar a copy, approximately the cost of manufacture.

The Congress philatelic writers' breakfast had for its chairman Don Grieve, stamp editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Other speakers were: Rollin E. Flower, Buffalo Evening News; George W. Linn, Linn's Weekly Stamp News; Mr. Kunze, Mr. Kimble and Mr. Klein. Greetings were read from: Willard O. Wylie and Mrs. Eveleen W. Severn of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News; Ralph A. Barry, New York Herald Tribune; Cecil Betron, Detroit News; August Dietz, Stamp and Cover Collecting; Harry L. Lindquist, Stamps Magazine; Hugh M. Southgate, president of the Bureau Issues Association; A. H. Wilhelm and William Carlos Stone, past presidents, and Carter Glass, Jr., former vice-president, American Philatelic Society; Vincent Domanski, Jr., John Taylor Fite, Francis B. Leech, Delf Norona, C. Brinkley Turner, Adolph Steeg and Judge David D. Caldwell, members of the Congress General Committee; Dr. Ellis Haworth, president of the Washington Philatelic Society, and many other friends. Mr. Beeckman at the opening session read a telegram of best wishes from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and Postmaster F. J. O'Donnell of Cleveland represented Postmaster General James A. Farley.

It was decided that the 1937 Congress shall be held in Chicago. Dr. Hennan will be chairman of the committee on Arrangements, and 25 different stamp clubs will coöperate.

I reserve to the last my grateful mention of an incident of the Cleveland meeting for which I am indebted to David H. Davenport, *Mekeel's* Washington representative. He wired to the Congress the first news of the

Government's decision to issue stamps for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. His message "scooped" the news services by four hours, and the reading of it was the most exciting surprise of the whole Congress experience.

Army and Navy Issue will be an Investment

By C. ROBERT KAY Associated Press Stamp Editor

The new United States army and navy heroes stamp coming out next week should prove to be good investments, but poor speculations.

Initial printings of the 1-cent values will total 75,000,000 copies of each stamp. The values from the 2-cent to the 5-cent will be issued later.

Judging from previous printings of commemorative sets, there probably will be 75,000,000 each of the 2-cent values, 125,000,000 of the 3-cent and 50,000,000 each of the 4 and 5-cent values.

Issues of this size, after they become obsolete, seldom rise rapidly in price. The two sets probably will be current for more than a year and every collector will have plenty of time to buy them. There will be no quick profits for speculators.

The 1934 National Parks set, which was issued in similar quantities, contained about 25 per cent straightedged stamps. Quotations on the Parks stamps are rising slowly. The Army and Navy sheets will be fully perforated.—Chicago Herald Tribune.

THE REVIEW-One Dollar the year.

Credit Carter Glass, Jr.

Credit for the Government's change of policy in the matter of the illustrations law should go to Carter Glass, Jr., and Hugh M. Southgate, representing the American Philatelic Society. They conferred with President Roosevelt and won his consent to liberalization. Announcement of the projected illustrated edition of the official "Description of the United States Postage Stamps" followed. Complete nullification by Congress is anticipated in the Spring.—The Sunday Star.

Franco Orders Stamps

General Franco will shortly issue Nationalist postage stamps, reports Reuter's correspondent at Talavera de la Reina, Spain. The measure is necessary as stamps are becoming scarce. Granada, for instance, is at present using provisional stamps which simply bear the words "Espana, Granada." Other towns are using receipt stamps. The new five centimos stamp will be in sepia, bearing the design of Burgos Cathedral. The thirty centimos stamp will be red, illustrating Castille and Navarre.—Stamp Collecting.

Insurance

Wiley Post, who lost his life with Will Rogers, left a trunk containing 400 odd stamps postmarked at various places on his first round the world flight with Harold Gatty. Unable to obtain life insurance, he apparently chose this method of providing some protection for his family. — Texas Philatelist.

Clever! Clever!—Good enough for the Gridiron Club! May our Readers enjoy it as much as did the Editor, who is One of the Tortured Victims.

Hammer and Tongs

By CHARLES CORWIN

(Special by special delivery with some postage due to Stambland).

SOME diplomat once said that a man is as old as he feels and a woman as old as she looks. To which we add a stamp paper is as old as the "moribundant" publications it has embalmed and buried.

* * *

Last month, we promised to give all the News from the principle and some unprincipled (off) centers of philately.

HOLTON, Kansas — This is where Weekly Philatelic "Gossip" starts. Dworak Correspondence School for Editors functions here. Dworak graduates are thinking of forming an alumni, not alumnæ, association. Gossip is owned by a woman, although some of the worst gossips we know wear suspenders.

BEVERLY, Massachusetts—Mekeel's Severnwyliejewett News is picked here—the canning is done in Portland, Maine. "You know as Maine goes so glows the nation." It is the oldest philanthropic (or should we say philatelic?) paper in the field; but it still

has young ideas.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Here is where Heebie-Jeebies (pronounced hobbies) Magazine is assembled (with the accent on the first syllable). This publication features God-bless-ourhome samplers, Indian arrow heads, cigar bands and other such philatelic

excessories. It is rumored that he eventually plans to absorb this magazine into his PETS-ALL pettish publication this latter paper has been very successful in publicizing birdseed, cuttle-fish bone and mange cure.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Georgeward-linn's Philatelic BOND Paper is quoted (including bid and asked) here. This publication supplies paper weights to all its subscribers in order to keep the pages from blowing away. This paper covers all the other philatelic press because it comes apart so easily. "Hortense" the office cat, which once walked Gossip's back fence in Holton, is expecting a blessed event. Linprint may get out a cachet for the little copy-cats.

EAST ORANGE, New Jersey—Roess-ler's loose-leaf Bulletin with which is combined Air Plain Stamp News is issued now and then (mostly then). It features commemorative coins, anonymous typewriters (machines, not females), and arguments with the post office department. Roberta Roe is

thought to be the editor.

FEDERALSBURG, Maryland — The American Philatelepathic is printed here at low tide. This is the official pipe organ of the A. P. S. The Recollector's Club Philanthropist is also drawn and quarterly-ed here so the type can be kept standing for de luxe book reprints.

'Frisco, California—Erle's Pacifist Philatelist specializes in Sausalito and Key Route Ferry Boat Paquebots. Erle accents the late in philately. (See Los

Angeles).

ALBANY, Oregon — Home of the North, Northwest, half-Western Stamp Collector. It is rumored Alvandahl is negotiating with the APS or SPA to have them hold their next convention in Albany, N. Y., or Hula Hula, Wash.

RICHMOND, Virginia—The Confederate Stamp and Southern Cover Collecting Magazine is smuggled north of Sears & Roebuck Line. Marse' Augustine Dietz will soon bring out his 1860 to 1937 Rebel Catalog dedicated to Jeff Davis. Now that the Anti-Yankee Philatelist has run out of presidents to cover the cover—mister Dietz will have to start all over with vice-presidents. At last a good use for vice-presidents.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH AVENUE, New York City — Here is collated Stamps magazine (this about the sixth publication bearing that name). It features hotel corner cards, visits to stamp clubs, etchings, visits to clubs, LINDQUIST, visits to stamp clubs, emil breuching, visits to stamp clubs, advertisements, and visits to stamp clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Eugenic Klein's "offers and notes" on the theory that eight months equal one year. Klein is inclined to stay in Philly because of the number of "sleepers" to be found in the town.

STAR CITY, Indiana—The town that dares to be in the same. Here is the head and hindquarters of Stampland—the only philatelic magazine that does not need a cover because it has nothing to hide.

VERONA, New Jersey—Semi-postal Re-Markings are (or is) dummy-ed here. X marks the spot. The Postal Remarks were not printable so they have to use the planograft process. This is one philatelic publication which has made its owner RICH.

WEST 24TH STREET, lower new york city — American Stamp Indigestion is put out here by western union messenger boy, long distance telephone. This pocket size medium gives its subscribers a premium in the shape of a package of soda bi-carb. The paper carries more associate editors than a South American Seebeck Army has generals.

West Somerville, Massachusetts— The Bureau Drawer Specialist (believe it or not the editor is not Chic Sales) is the official klaxon for the Bureaucratic Tissue Society. Subscribers to this society not only get a copy of the paper but also a magnifying glass with which to look for fly specks and a horn with which to blow about what they find, on government stamps.

Manhattan, (Not Manhattan Transfer), N.Y. City, over Brentano's—the great scott! coin and catalog company holds morgenthau auctions here. Also P. H. (Peelable Hinge) Thorp personally conducts the Scotch thrift-stamp Journal.

KALAMAZO, Michigan—Chamber's Potpourri is edited here and not in Chambersburg, Pottsville or Pottstown, Pa., as one might expect. On the other hand the philatelic Hot Stove League did not originate in

Kalamazoo-direct-to-you.

WESTFIELD, New Jersey — Elliott's Perry-graphs "deal" with locals mainly because westfield is not an express stop. We have been unable to find out what the C. E. after Perry's name stands for. It is Caveat Emptor or Christian Endeavor?—Stampland.

Airmail and —— Cachet News

CONDUCTED BY AUGUST DIETZ, JR., AND COOPERATORS.

All news pertaining to this department should be addressed to August Dietz, Jr.,

109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

THE great philatelic show of 1936 has passed . . . the characters who played before you . . . the big and small collectors . . . men and women and boys and girls who made air mail, cachet and first day cover news . . . have left the scene . . . the curtain fell on one of the most eventful years in stampdom. Well most of them return . . . if even for an encore . . . in 1937, or will others take their place in the coming acts? Already the year has dawned. . . nearly a month has passed . . . many of the old familiar names and faces reappear . . . but a few new ones have flickered for a moment on the new-set

The outstanding acts in the air mail field of 1936 focused the spotlight . . . if only for a moment . . . on several major changes. Regardless of optimism, prices of the majority of air mail and cacheted covers did not soar, but, as a rule, dropped to a reasonable level. A well-known auctioneer discontinued that branch of his profession . . . the Zeppelin stamps, however, made sharp curves upward . . . more experienced collectors in this field quit sending covers to be cacheted . . . the younger and less experienced collector either specialized on certain desirable events or forgot many of the others . . . 1936 marked the dwindling of the golden age of

the cachet sponsor. . This is not said despairingly, because it simply meant the stablization of a field that was, in many instances, being exploited . . . the first eye-teeth with the wisdom tooth were cut.

It is predicted that 1937 will mark a new era in air mail and cover collecting . . . there will be fewer cachets, but those issued will be of importance . . . the mad rush of the sponsor and the collector has, of its own accord, quieted . . . only those covers of historical and of artistic importance will be in demand, and there will be a definite demand for this type . . . the type-printed cachet will fade into the limbo of forgotten things, except in emergency events.

The policy of this department in this new quarterly will be to give the reader ample time on recognized cachet events. . . If sponsors of cachets will submit samples of their work to the editor of this department, any news emanating from them, will be given immediate consideration for publication in this magazine... Furthermore, all such news must be received prior to March 20, June 20, September 20 and December 20, as the REVIEW will appear on January 1, April 1, July 1 and November 1 of each year. . . Every precaution will be taken to protect the subscriber against inconsequential cachets.

Watch your Army and Navy first day covers . . . already in some sections first day covers of the 1c. and 2c. are demanding quite a premium. . . Remember, the first day on the 1c. could not compare in quantity with the 3c. Susan B. Anthony. . . Folks were too busy and too flushed around Christmas-time to pay attention to first days . . . and an important issue, at that.

In the news of the world air mail has played an important part . . . although the telephoto is here and will soon be developed to perfection and everyday use among newspapers, the air mail service of this country and foreign countries has brought pictures to the press in the fastest known method of transportation. . . Recently I viewed a collection of air mail covers that had carried news stories and photographs to the press of the most important events that have occurred since 1929. . . Some of the covers were autographed by the correspondents . . . others had last-minute news scribbled on the back of the envelopes ... and practically all of them had the published news story and an illustration made from the original photo that was carried by air mail in the cover. . . This is a worth-while collection . . . a collection of history . . . a collection of daring and of courage . . . a collection contributed to by men at the farthermost corners of the world without their knowledge . . . a collection built on the human drama of life in the news!

Louis Weigand, 1848 Ryder St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will handle covers for the last day of the U. S. S. Moffett Type F cancel, which will be destroyed soon after March 10, so send covers accompanied by 1c. forwarding charge

before this date. All covers will be autographed and cacheted.

Arnold Larsen, 553 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor the following cachets at 5c. per cover for everything: Washington's birthday, February 22; death of John Quincy Adams, February 25; Admission of States to the Union; Arizona, February 14; Oregon, same date; Ohio, February 19.

Miss Mary F. Lunch of the American Cover Club, 909 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S., Canada, will sponsor a cachet for the opening of the new Postoffice in Halifax about the middle of February. No charge for covers, but if you do not have Canadian stamps send three cents for each cover.

John A. Fritchey, 2016 North Third St., Harrisburg, Penna., will accept covers for a cachet to be applied at the second annual exhibition of the Collector's Club of Boiling Springs, Penna.

Frederick Horton, Box 390, Port Chester, N. Y., will hold covers at 1c. each forwarding charge to be mailed from three different ships for Valentine's Day, and for anniversary of the Battleship Maine. Send covers before February 10.

Weston Satterly, 1831 50th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will, for 5c. each, mail three covers from appropriately named ships commemorating the famous naval battle between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. Send before February 20. He will also sponsor a cachet for the beginning of the first Postal System, to be mailed in England, and another commemorating the first postage stamp, also from England. The cost is 12c. per cover. Send before April 6.

S. Yates, 4504 16th Ave., Brooklyn,

N. Y., will sponsor the following cachets at 5c. per cover: George Washington, February 22; death of John Quincy Adams, February 25. He will also sponsor cachets recording the births of Sir Walter Raleigh and Captain John Smith. These will be mailed from England and the cost is

12c. per cover.

Don't forget the usual official cachet that is applied each year to covers by the Postmaster at Washington Birthplace, Virginia. No news has been received concerning this, but I suggest that you send your covers now and ask the Postmaster to cancel them on February 22. Many collectors were disappointed last year, because the news came too late.

Remember to put commemoratives on the outside of your wrappers when

mailing air mail covers.

The latest report indicates that few of the new 1c. Army and Navy stamps are being used on regular commercial mail . . . the stamps are large and as it takes three of them to mail a letter outside of a city they require too much licking and business men fear that office boys may go on a strike.

Watch for news on the coming ocean flights this Spring and Summer . . . there may be some surprise, yet.

V. C. Timmermann, Box 34, Station Y, Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor the following cachets: February 20, birth of Franchot Tone, for 5c. Also two foreign cachets by the same sponsor: one will commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Lindbergh flight to Paris and the other will commemorate the beginning of the second International Air Race from Paris over the Lindbergh route. Cost is 12c. per cover. Send all before April 12th.

Stop Press!

Mr. D. W. Graveman, 634 Morris Park Avenue, New York City, offers to subscribers of this Quarterly a service that will be of particular interest to those who collect airmails. If you will keep him supplied with self-addressed first-class stamped envelopes he will mail you news of important forthcoming events. Mr. Graveman's contacts with European news is farreaching and here is an opportunity to avail yourself of information on first flights and Zeppelin flights from across the ocean.

Mr. Walter Kaner, 3131 35th Street, Long Island City, New York, will sponsor a series of thirty-one cachets for each of the Presidents of the United States. Covers should be mailed him immediately plus 1c. each forwarding charge as they will be posted at the birthplaces of the Presidents. Mr. Kaner will furnish his own covers, if you prefer, at 5c. each.

Miss Marie Johnson, 2312 A Street, Omaha, Nebraska, will sponsor cachets for Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays to be mailed from Lincoln and Washington, Nebraska. Five Cents per cover includes everything.

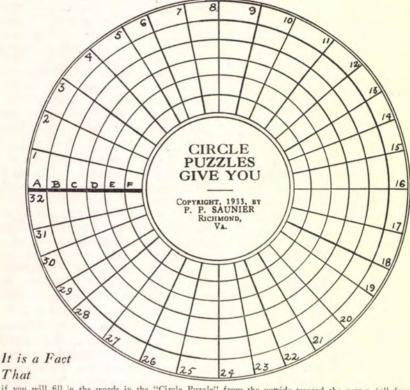
Mr. Arnold Larsen, 553 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor a cachet from Italy commemorating the 269th anniversary of the legendery founding of Rome by Romulus. Twelve cents per cover includes everything. Closing date February 20.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

OUR MONTHLY PUZZLE

Try your luck! Here's a delightfully fascinating game. Try your luck! Here's a delightfully fascinating game. You may need the assistance of fellow-collectors in correctly working the puzzle. But find the right answer—it's fun!

To the first five readers who send in the correct answer will give a fine cacheted cover priced at \$1.00. Send to Contest Editor, STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS REVIEW Richmond, Va.



if you will fill in the words in the "Circle Puzzle" from the outside toward the center (all four-letter words) and then read the outside circle of letters (A) from 1 to 32 plus the circle of letters (D) from 1 to 32. YOU WILL LEARN AN INTERESTING FACT.

- A girl's name.
 Greek letter organization (Abbr). 2. Reserve Officers' Training
- School. Write on glass with acid.
- Fruit of the Falm-tree. Cast forth. 6.
- Same as No.
- 3 Peruvian Indian of old. Kink spelled with hard
- (C's). 10. Harmonica manufacturer.
- 11. Location for a building. 12. It holds up the trousers. United Assn. of American 13.
- Workmen.
- A Hindu Queen. Old spelling of "Jail." Aim; Destination. 15. 16. Ebb with an extra B.
- 18. At one time.

 19. Combining form meaning "kidney."
- 20. Bib; coarse. (French). 21. Girl's name. (Swedish).
- 22. Western Men's Protective Union.
- 23. Prepared to do. 24.
- Dispatch. Call of an owl. 25. 26. 12th part of a foot. Plural of Nodus.
- 27. Gray (French). Plural of "he." 28. 29.
- 30. Orchestra reed instrument. 31. National Industrial Recovery
- Act. 32. Detect with the ears.

The answer to the October puzzle in Stamp and Cover Collecting: "Mention Stamp and Cover Collecting when writing our advertisers. Our Thanks.

Naval Cancellations

"To Promote Further Interest in the Collecting of Postmarks as Applied by United States Navy Mail Clerks."

Address all communications to ROBERT C. THOMPSON, STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW, Glen Allen, Virginia.

APRIL 1st—Mr. Michael Sanders, 727 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, New York is sponsoring a cachet for the shakedown cruise of the U. S. S. Charleston about April 1st. Covers will be cancelled on board the Charleston and mailed from each port of call. Send 10 covers at once to Mr. Sanders and include 1c. per cover to defray forwarding postage, printing, etc. Commemoratives on wrappers appreciated.

Just received complimentary cover from my friend Nicholson of the Naval Cachet and Cancel Club, Portsmouth, Virginia, honoring the commissioning of the *U. S. S. Downes*, January 15th. Attractive cachet printed in green and cancelled on board the *U. S. S. Babbitt* at Portsmouth. Mr. Nicholson supplies us with reliable Naval data and cachet news from time to time. Thanks to T. G.!

DATA WANTED!

Many of our readers have written in requesting information on the various Naval cancellations applied on covers from ships connected with service in Spanish waters during the time of the outbreak last year. We would like to work up a check list of such covers from United States vessels, showing type of cancellation, date, color and slogan used in killer bars. Your editor

has seen covers from the *Oklahoma* and *Quincy* and would appreciate a description of covers that any of his readers may possess.

Complying with numerous requests for data in connection with the Navy stamps we publish the following brief outline of the lives of the four Naval Heroes pictured on the one and twocent stamps already issued.

JOHN PAUL JONES

Christened John Paul, this famous American Naval officer was born in Scotland, July 6, 1747. The amazing career of Admiral Jones, beginning twenty-three years later, is known to almost every American. In the year 1773 he came to the United States and Virginia was selected as his temporary home. Two years later he was made a First Lieutenant in the United States Navy. In the year 1775 he captured the British sloop-of-war *Drake* off the coast of Scotland.

But John Paul Jones acquired his place in history during the famous battle between the *Serapis* and the *Bonhomme Richard*, September 23, 1779. Jones, with three vessels, came upon the *Serapis* on the evening of the 23rd in convoy of a fleet of British merchantmen off the coast of Scotland. After a battle that lasted only three hours the *Serapis* surrendered and a few days later the *Bonhomme Richard*

sank as a result of the terrific shelling she received.

John Paul Jones also saw service in the Russian and French navies and in these capacities also showed his unusual skill in handling his vessels. In the year 1790 he returned to France and two years later he passed away in the city of Paris. However, it was not until 1805 that his body was brought to Annapolis and interred with the honors due every American hero.

JOHN BARRY

John Barry, sometimes called the father of the American Navy, (some historians credit Jones with honor), was born in the year 1745 in Ireland. As shipmasters' apprentice he came to Philadelphia in the year 1760 and there applied his trade so enthusiastically that he soon became the owner of a profitable business.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War Barry offered his services and was given command of the Lexington. It was with this vessel that Barry, on April 17, 1776, captured the English vessel Edward. The Edward was the first British ship captured by our navy

in the War with England.

In the year 1777 Barry was given command of the Effingham and with this command he captured another British vessel from a well protected fleet without losing a man. In the year 1794 he was made Commodore and with this rating died on September 13, 1803.

THOMAS MACDONOUGH

Born in Delaware, December 31, 1783, Thomas MacDonough entered the navy in 1800. His twenty-five years of service was spent in the War with Tripoli, against the British on Lake Champlain and as Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

MacDonough was with Stephen Decatur when, after the Philadelphia had been captured by the Tripolitan pirates, these two officers risked their lives in the face of the enemy to enter the harbor and set fire to

Philadelphia.

In the War of 1812 he was put in command of the Lake Champlain fleet and on September 11, 1814, fought the battle of Plattsburg, capturing the British flagship and securing a decisive

victory for the Americans.

MacDonough was Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard for three years and in the year 1825 was given command of the Meditteranean Squadron. After a short period he returned to America but died on board ship. Thomas MacDonough was buried at Middletown, Connecticut.

STEPHEN DECATUR

Stephen Decatur was born on January 5, 1799, in Maryland. At an early age he entered the American navy and won distinction in the War

with Tripoli.

It was in this war that Decatur, in trying to subdue the Tripolitan tribes in their ravaging of American vessels on the high seas, under Commodore Preble, volunteered to destroy the Philadelphia which had been captured and anchored in the Tripoli harbor under heavy guard of her own refitted guns and the shore batteries of the enemy. Decatur was given the prize Intrepid, a ketch mounting four guns,

and carrying a crew of seventy-five men, and with these he sailed into the harbor on the evening of February 16, 1804. Reaching the *Philadelphia* he cleared her decks of the enemy in the short space of six minutes, set the vessel on fire and escaped on the *Intrepid* without the loss of a single man despite the heavy bombardment from the enemy.

Stephen Decatur was destined to become even a greater man had he lived, but the wounds he received in a duel at the age of 21 proved fatal, and on March 22, 1820, Stephen Decatur died in the State where he was born, Maryland.

History quotes Admiral Nelson as calling Decatur's feat "the most bold and daring act of this age."

Four Generations

Some of us older fellows have lived to see three and four generations of rulers depicted on foreign stamps. There is Great Britain, as an instance. Many of us remember Queen Victoria's stamps. Then followed Edward, then George, next another Edward, and now again George—four generations! Crossing over to Holland, we recall King Willem-then the loved young queen Wilhelmina, and now we shall see her daughter, the recent happy bride Juliana — three generations. Right across the Dutch border, in Belgium, we recall Leopold II, followed by Albert I, and now we are in the third generation with Leopold III! The Italians, Danes and Swedes and Norwegians seem to enjoy greater longevity, and we are lucky to span the reign of two generations.

Honoring the President

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC HONORS
ITS DISTINGUISHED GUEST



The Argentine Republic has issued a stamp commemorating the visit of President Roosevelt to Buenos Aires in connection with the opening of the recent Inter-American Peace Conference in that

city. This philatelic gesture of welcome was overlooked by the corre-

spondent reporting the event.

The stamp, which is of the 10 centavos denomination, is reported by the Globus Stamp Co., and is said to be a new issue designed for the occasion. The issue was reported as limited in size and almost completely sold out on the first day of issue, the day of President Roosevelt's arrival in Buenos Aires.—N. Y. Sun.

The President's Christmas

President Roosevelt enjoyed a philatelic Christmas. One of the members of his cabinet presented him with a beautiful album of United States stamps in part-sheet form. From an undisclosed source there came to the White House a frame of multi-colored proofs of all the postal issues from 1893 to date, attractively arranged and mounted. A cover of unusual size was addressed to the Chief Executive in half-cent stamps neatly applied to spell his name; other covers reached him with no address except his photograph.—FAWCETT in The Sunday Star.

Nineteenth Century Crucifixion Set



The Founder of Christianity was thirty-two years of age when He was sentenced to death, thus as far as it could be computed, 1933 would be the nineteenth centenary of the Crucifixion. With the whole-hearted approval of the Catholic Church throughout the world, His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, ordered an extraordinary Holy Year to be held. Many Catholic countries celebrated the occasion by a special set of stamps, perhaps incorrectly described as "Holy Year" issues in our catalogues.

The Irish Free State confined the emission to two values, as in the preceding Eucharist Commemoratives, 2d. and 3d., and in the same colors.

The design depicts an emblazoned plain Cross in front of a Monstrance. before which are two religious figures in perpetual adoration. It was first suggested that these should represent the two prominent Saints associated with Ireland Ss. Patrick and Bridget, but a difficulty arose regarding the first Apostle of Ireland, St. Palladius, with regard to popular knowledge. ornamentation added suggests wings in the issued stamps, with a nimbus to each head signifying the Beatified state. The Latin inscriptions are "By the Cross, Salvation", and "Holy Year" with the dates 1933 from the

Crucifixion Centenary to the close of the former at Easter, 1934.

Of the same perforations and water-mark of all of the regular Free State stamps, these are rather more lustrous in pigment. Issued 18 September, 1932: — 2p. sage green, 3p. bright blue. — WM. WARD in Mekeel's Weekly.

Fratelli Oliva's 1937 Italian Catalog

We have received a copy of "I Francobolli d'Italia—1937"—a great catalog of Italy's stamps, published by Fratelli Oliva, Via XX Settembre, 139r, Genoa, Italy: price 15 Lire.

Collectors of the stamps of Italy and there are many in this countrywill find in this beautifully printed, profusely illustrated and thoroughly informative work a guide book of the first merit. Aside from the stamps of the Old Italian States, prior to the unification of Italy, and those of the Kingdom and her colonies, the 436page work logically includes San Marino, the Papal States and the Vatican State. All types and varieties are listed and priced both unused and used, and there is included a wealth of historical data. The work is highly recommended.

Get His Autograph

His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah, Muzzafar-ul-Mulk-Wal Mumulak, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Asman Ali Khan Bahadur Fatch Jung, Nizam of Hyderabad, India, reputed "the wealthiest man in the world," is celebrating his silver jubilee by issuing a series of stamps.

Doctor Babcock, writing in Mekeel's Weekly, refreshes our Memory concerning the greatest Error ever made on United States Stamps.

"The Five-Cent Red Error"

By W. L. BABCOCK, M. D.

NQUIRY has been made as to how the Five Cent Red Error, Scott's 505, occurred. It is not possible to discuss this stamp without including No. 467, the latter perf. 10, and the former perf. 11. The errors, of which there are three varieties, occur in plate No. 7942. These errors are subjects No. 74 and No. 84 in the upper left pane, and No. 18 in the lower right pane. The designs for the flat plate printing, were originally engraved on steel, and the steel die used after hardening for the transfer of the design to a sheet, or roll of soft steel, which was afterwards hardened. This roll was then used to transfer or reproduce the engraving under pressure to steel plates from which the stamps were printed. In plate No. 7942, a number of defects were noted, and the defective subjects were burnished out and re-entered. In the three spaces mentioned, the 1.ve Cent die was used for the re-entry, through error, due to pressure of work at the Bureau during the World War. The printing was carried out between March 2 and April 1, 1917, and 50,000 sheets of 400 stamps each were produced. These were shipped without the errors being detected.

The error was first discovered in a small Virginia post office in April. The Postmaster forwarded a 5c. stamp to the Department with a request not to mix denominations, as he had

enough trouble already keeping the accounts straight. The Department immediately recalled the misprinted sheets by letter of recall, dated May 2, 1917. On October 26, 1917, the Department reported that 17,283 errors had been returned for redemption. As soon as discovered, it was recognized that perf. 10 was the scarcer of the two perforations. It happened that the Department was changing from 10 to 11 perforations at the time of this printing. Therefore, the sheets from this plate were perforated from both machines.

The market price of this error has varied decidedly. In the early days of its recognition, the quantities printed were unknown, and high prices were paid for the error. The perf. 10 is easily worth two, if not three times the perf. 11, although that degree of difference does not exist in catalog listing, nor in sales. Unfortunately a large proportion of these sheets were badly perforated. It is preferable to collect this single error in blocks of nine, and the double error in blocks of twelve. The error in smaller segments can be bought at a much lower price than in these blocks. As may be seen, there are approximately 150,000 integral errors, and some day will have extreme scarcity. It is known that there were a few used commercially (otherwise, on cover) which now command excellent prices, particularly if non-philatelic in origin. It may readily be inferred, however, that the great majority that were used commercially passed unnoticed into the wastebasket.

With the return of several thousand to the Bureau, and the commercial use of many additional thousands, we have relatively few remaining for collectors. Of these, still lesser hundreds or thousands belong to the "Superb" category.

The statistical and technical notes herewith are from Kings and Johl's article in the *American Philatelist* of January, 1932, subsequently incorporated in Volume 1 of "The United States Postage Stamps of the Twentieth Century." Additional bibliography may be found in the *American Philatelist*, June 15, 1917, September 1, 1918, December 15, 1918, *Philatelic Gazette*, March, 1918, as well as many other stamp journals of the period.

«Bid and Ask» is Philatelic Term Now

The New York Philatelic Exchange at 119 Nassau St. opened for trading this week with bid and asked prices quoted on United States commemoratives issued during the last twelve years, and on the British jubilee issues. The unit of trading is ten stamps. The quotation board lists only unused stamps now. Posted prices are backed by a large stock of stamps held by John Paulus, operator of the exchange. Any one who wishes to buy stamps at the "asked" prices will be accommodated. — Chicago Herald and Examiner.

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WALTER S. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

THE BUREAU SPECIALIST

A monthly publication of the Bureau Issues Association. Devoted exclusively to United States stamps. Serious collectors please write for sample copy.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Another Champion of Common-Sense in Collecting Present his Case.

An Appeal to Reason

By JOSEPH W. JONES

UM has always been a detriment to condition. It has spoiled more stamps than any other cause, or perhaps all others combined. Gum cracks and creases are perhaps found in every collection of any size or importance. Stains ruin many a fine stamp, while broken blocks and sheets in untold numbers attest the toll which "original gum" has taken. Why then, do we insist on it? Just because we hang to tradition, and follow along the old pathway, as sheep follow their leader.

With the great increase in the collection of blocks, and of whole sheets as well, the *elimination* of gum becomes a matter of great importance to the entire fraternity, if these blocks and sheets are to be preserved in their entirety and beauty. And particularly does this apply to the large size stamp, such as the recent commemoratives, and others, where, owing to the size, curling and breaking are so much worse than with the standard size stamps, though it is bad in any size.

Perhaps most of us have had the sad experience of buying a cherished block in apparently perfect condition, only to find that after it has been in our album for a while, there are breaks along the line of perforation. What caused this? If the block was an old one, it had perhaps lain for years in some undisturbed place. It was flat, and therefore had no opportunity to curl. But in our album it

was shown to admiring friends, and each time the book was opened, the gum caused it to curl, and lift from the flat page. On closing the book, it was again pressed flat, and the edge along the perforations take the bulk of the bending. In this, it is as though one bent a wire back and forth in the same spot. In time, the toughest wire is broken. What chance then, has the stamp, which is but a bit of paper, stiffened with gum, and nearly severed by the perforations? Not the slightest chance whatever.

Have you ever noted the beautiful flatness of a used block? Did you stop to consider why it is so flat? Have you ever noted how nicely it handles when lifted from the sheet, or is held in the hand? Have you noted that a used block, after being properly dried, is much harder to separate than one with gum? Doubtless you have, but most of you have never thought of the cause. There is but one reason for it-the "original gum" has been removed, thus giving the paper more flexibility and strength. Go to your album and turn to the pages whereon your Byrd, Boulder Dam, Connecticut, and other like stamps are hinged. When the book is opened, these stamps rise from the page with a hump like a camel, and the greater the hump, the sooner your pet block is going to break. Forty years from now and that isn't so long as time goes, for I well remember the coming of the Columbians-will you have blocks, or will they be broken into singles? Remove the gum, and there will be no doubt as to their condition, but if you fail to do so, there is no assurance as to what they will be

If there is any doubt in your mind as to just what gum will do to stamps, even without perforations, take a block of Tipex and wash the gum off, carefully drying the sheet between blotters. Now mount this by the side of one with o. g. and it will be all the proof which you will want as to the harmfulness of gum. No sane man would say that the washing had harmed the sheet, but he will admit that it has added to the beauty of it by eliminating the creases which are in every sheet of this stamp that I have seen.

Already, blocks and sheets of recent commemoratives which I have laid aside, are breaking, and they have been handled but little. A block of ten cent Columbians which I bought but a few months ago, is broken along the perforations for almost an inch. Shall I leave the gum and let it continue to break, or shall I lose the gum, and have my blocks intact? For my part, I collect for the pleasure it gives me, and not with the hope that I may profit by my investment. Therefore, I am going to wash off the original gum, regardless of what any dealer or collector says about lost value, and if enought collectors will follow my example, there will be no lost value, but in time, due to condition, there should be an increased value. Let's stop being dumb.-Stamps.

Are you collecting gum—or stamps?

Confederate NAVY Union

In connection with our "Pageant of the Confederate States of America" covers, we are also issuing a special set of covers commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the important Confederate and Union Naval Events. These covers will correspond in design with our regular series but are offered to collectors of Naval covers.

A beautiful set of 10 covers printed in three colors will comprise the 75th Anniversary issue for 1936. Such events as the "Destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard," "First Naval Engagement of the War," "Battle of Hatteras," "Destruction of the Judah," "The River Navy at Belmont, Mo.", "Capture of Port Royal," etc., will be commemorated.

The same standard gray, Old Deerfield Rag Bond envelopes and well-centered commemoratives will be used.

memoratives will be used.

The Set of 10 covers are offered for \$1.75.

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What the Colonel Thinks

Here We Are!

THIS is the first number of STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' RE-VIEW—a Quarterly succeeding the monthly philatelic publication Stamp and Cover Collecting. It will hereafter be referred to as "THE REVIEW."

As its name implies, it purposes presenting a review of the most important and informative events transpiring in the world of Philately, both in picture and text. Current stampic news, as well as advance information, will be recorded as far as such data is obtainable.

Several features of Stamp and Cover Collecting — especially those of a stronger appeal — will be retained, among them our English Letter "Gleanings Across the Pond," "Our School Club Department," "The Confederate Stamp Alliance" page, "Airmail and Cachet News," "Naval Cancellations," "Our Monthly Puzzle," and the ever-popular "Forum," wherein both friend and foe may distribute bouquets or brickbats. The Editor will also continue to indulge in similar trivialities.

Full credit will be accorded all writers and publications from which articles or excerpts are reprinted. This should be the means of calling the attention of collectors to these authors and periodicals. If you find frequent extracts from an author or a publication, that appeal to you, it will be well to subscribe to that particular journal.

of the Editor's reaction to current events as they relate to Philately and the welfare of her followers.



The Real Missionaries

Paradoxical as the statement may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that the missionary work performed by the stamp columnists in some of our leading newspapers in this country is infinitely more effective than all the labored efforts of our combined philatelic literature.

Every subscriber to a stamp paper is already more or less interested in collecting and he looks to his favorite periodical for inspiration and guidance -for news in the field, and for the marts wherein he may buy or sell. That is the sphere of the stamp paper. Its opportunities—and its ability—to make recruits for the pursuit are relatively scant. It is generally the collector-subscriber who awakens an interest in stamps among his friends by exhibiting his collection, and it is only incidentally that he suggests subscription to a stamp paper to the new convert.

But the stamp columnist is the real missionary of Philately. It is he who reaches the great masses who know nothing of stamp-collecting, and who would probably never contact a stamp-collector otherwise. It is he who presents the subject in the most enticing

manner, be it in the garb of history, or of anecdote, or in the subtle lure of Treasure Island. It is he who arouses the latent collector-instinct inherent in every thinking human being and suggests the most inexpensive and diverting world-tour to the wonder lands of Philately.

The average American publishereditor is chiefly concerned with the problem of making his paper "pay" running expenses, and has scant time or thought for the welfare of his readers, who look in vain for the fuel that keeps the vestal fires burning on

Philately's altar.

It is at this task we find the stamp columnist in our newspapers ever zealous—ever making their offerings —generously and unselfishly, in the spirit of pure altruism. They are the

high priests of our cult.

Fawcett, Barry, Kimble, Miller, Geldhof and a few others are carrying on this missionary work with incalculable success, and this magazine will frequently present copious extracts from the best of their writings.

That Article in «Esquire»

The December number of Esquire printed a lengthy story by "Anonymous" entitled "Why I Stopped Collecting Stamps," and it produced a greater detonation in Philately's camp than if a ton of TNT had been dropt on a Zeppelin. The unnamed author of the Jeremiade practically confesses to a superlative degress of stupidity, which justifies him in withholding his identity.

He relates that he accumulated a collection of some 4,500 19th Century

stamps of a catalog value running up to \$18,750, and when he sold it brought only \$500. Then he started in again (it is said that only fools make the same mistake twice) and accumulated 1,600 stamps of the United States and Possessions — 900 being mint—with a Scott catalog value of \$1,500. The unused stamps aggregating \$400 in shorenuff money. This collection brought him \$200. Thereupon he came to the wise conclusion "that the whole thing is a racket."

I refuse to get excited over this confession. If the narrative is true—and in justice to his mentality I prefer to believe it is—he certainly is the super-sucker in America. In fact, the story should have widespread publicity in order to give the boys a new slant on the American philatelic "psyche."

Be calm, dear heart—it will not effect stamp-collecting one bit! Spend fifty cents for a copy of *Esquire* and join in the chorus of laughter.

"Anonymous" should practice the Siamese national anthem: "Owhatanassiam." It will be the festive song at the next conventions.

Who Is the Kind Sender?

The Editor has been receiving, regularly, beautifully illustrated covers depicting scenes in "Old England." The last to hand—No. 4 in a series of 10—takes us to St. John's Vale near Thirlmere. The postmark is Clacton-on-Sea, Essex—but no inscription or address to identify the sender.

THE REVIEW-One Dollar the year.

Protect Dealer and Collector

Elsewhere will be found the terms under which the REVIEW will accept advertisements. No other stamp publication in America has had the temerity to issue such a statement. The vision of a dollar looming up on the horizon does not interest us to the extent of sacrificing one iota of a principle. We do not need the dollar quite that badly. This Quarterly will appear whether our conditions are accepted or not. Let that percolate into the rank and file of Philately.

We do have in America a group of dealers whose business standards are of the highest and whose character is above reproach, but these men are gradually being driven to the wall by the advent of an element as unscrupulous as a war profiteer and as brazen

as a Dollar-a-Year Patriot.

They are the vultures who prey on the trusting American collector—the vampires of Philately. Most of them were driven out of Europe, where the ground got too hot and the bastile beckoned. Of course, America is the "haven of the downtrodden" and the "persecuted" and there's always a reception committee of simps and suckers at the pier.

Because it is physically impossible to round up and eject these modern "carpet-baggers," a-la Klu-Klux, we do possess the weapon of the press—if it has any fight left in it—and the determination of stamp-collectors not to patronize any paper that assists in promoting their nefarious business. That determination, put into practice for six months, would effect such a clean-up of the Augean stables that would astonish you.

And that is the crusade the REVIEW has entered upon. It does not care a tinker's dam for the hisses or the hurrahs of its contemporaries. It does, however, seek very earnestly the cooperation of the stamp-collector and the upright dealer, whose interest it will never fail to champion, and the readers of this publication may trustingly turn to the individuals and firms whose offerings will appear in its columns.

The advertisements appearing in this number are, for the greater part, hang-over contracts from Stamp and

Cover Collecting.

Sheridan to the Front!

Consternation, bordering on panic, has upset those who prepared illustrated covers for the 3c. Army stamp, announced to show the portraits of Grant and Sherman, now that it has been decided by the Department to add Sheridan to the group. The Jinx is certainly pursuing this series, and the only way to "get around" the situation created by this unforeseen change is to surcharge the envelopes: "Retreating outposts reporting the advance of Lee and Jackson on the Four-Cent Stamp, it is ordered that Phil Sheridan join Grant and Sherman on the Three." That'll fix it up.

An opportunity was missed by the Post-Office Department: the Lee-Jackson stamp might have been timed to appear on Tuesday, January 19th, General Lee's birthday, celebrated throughout the South in memory of Generals Lee and Jackson, whose birthday falls on the 21st.

Death of Judge Emerson

The leading, and one of the bestloved stamp collectors in America has closed his album for the last time and gone to rest.

A telegram from his home announced the death of Judge Robert Stephen Emerson, which occurred at Pawtucket, R. I., early on Saturday morning, January 23, in his sixty-second year. The interment took place on the following Monday afternoon...

The world knew him and respected him as an outstanding jurist, to whom had come high honors in his State; business and financial circles looked upon him with pride for his fine character and his achievements. But we stamp-collectors knew him still better—and loved him more—for in our midst were displayed those finer attributes of the heart—kindliness and generosity and good fellowship coupled with broad understanding.

The years of our friendship are many. On the occasion of his first visit in Richmond, I met Judge Emerson. Three days later, when he departed, we might have been schoolmates who, after many years, had found old contacts and become boys again. Thus is the Freemasonry of Stamps.

What matters it that he possessed the greatest and perhaps the most valuable collection in America? It was not his possessions that endeared him to us. It was something intangible that I cannot define. . .

He has gained a prominent niche in the temple of Philately's Valhalla, but a stronger and more lasting one in our memory.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family.

Garbled History

It is both discouraging and distressing to pick up a stamp paper and find a "composition" on Confederate stamps that not alone shows a palpable "appropriation" of data from a copyrighted book, without a line of credit given the source, but in addition a reckless garbling of historical facts.

Such an article appeared in Mekeel's. Weekly of December 7, under the title of "Confederate Stamps and Stories." The "author", apparently without the slightest of conscientious scruples, essayed to "lift bodily" from "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America" statement after statement and parade them as the fruits of his own research.

It would, at least, be in good form—and a gesture of common decency—to ask an author's permission to quote from his copyrighted book.

Same to You, Good Friends

The Editor has received cards of greetings on Christmas and New Years from his friends far and near. Every one has been appreciated and preserved. Because it is physically impossible to make individual acknowledgment, he must take this method of expressing his gratitude and the hope and the wish that health and good fortune be theirs throughout the new year, gladdened by the happiness to be found in stamp-collecting and the friendly contacts made in its pursuit.

In writing to our advertisers, state that you saw their announcement in The Review. Thank you!

Concerning Advertising

STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS'
REVIEW offers advertising space under

the following conditions.

We reserve the right to decline any advertisement whose offerings appear questionable. No reason for rejection will be given, except in court, and we invite a test case by that route.

Dealers in counterfeits and facsimiles are positively barred from this publication, as well as those against whom charges of questionable trans-

actions have been registered.

Cash must accompany copy in every instance, and parties unknown to us must furnish reference—bank or one of the leading American societies. The advertisement will not appear until this reference has been investigated.

Never send manuscript for a oneinch advertisement that cannot be crowded into two. We do not use contracting rubber type. All such copy

will be returned.

Our advertising rates will be found elsewhere in this publication, and copy should reach us in ample time for favorable location.

Unreasonable requests for "special position" will not be considered. It is a waste of time to ask for it. Such

copy, too, will be returned.

Cuts to appear in advertisements must conform to our column width, and when mats are sent, add \$1 for stereotyping. Otherwise they will not

appear in the display.

Not one of these rules can possibly offend the reputable dealer and the fair client. Those who do not desire to conform to these conditions will spare both of us annoyance by going next door for their business.

Death of Lewis T. Brodstone

In the death of Lewis T. Brodstone of Nebraska, which occurred in Rochester, Minn., on November 10, 1936, Philately marks the passing of one of her most picturesque characters.

"Brody," as he became familiarly known to collectors of more than a quarter century ago, published the Philatelic West and Camera News in Superior, Nebraska, one of the most unique, but withal effective disseminators of stampic informaton of that day. In fact, it was a scream. Brody attempted to simplify the American language-prompted, perhaps, by the ancestral Indian strain that discouraged the use of superfluous words, and even suggested the extreme abbreviation of those he did condescent to employ in his weird penmanship or on his allcaps primitive and well-worn typewriter. An equally strange friendship extended backward for more than thirty years, cemented by his periodical, undecipherable missives and the invariable—but never disconcerting replies to the effect that the letter had been received - would be decoded at leisure—but that full agreement with its contents was assured in advance.

But with all his eccentricities, we loved Brody. He was wholesome, and he did much for stamp-collecting.

Lewis Brodstone was born in 1878, and for the greater part of his life resided in Superior, Nebraska. In earlier years he toured Europe on a bicycle, and met the Czar of Russia. In late years he lived in England with his sister, the Lady Evelyn Vestey.

THE REVIEW-One Dollar the year.

Hind's «White Elephant»

There is a movement afoot to have American stamp-collectors chip in to the tune of \$40,000, acquire that Hind's British Guiana One Cent, and present it to the Smithsonian Institute for its stamp collection.

There's no merit in that proposal, and it should not be taken seriously. It's not a stamp of the United States and, in the final analysis, made famous merely by the wealth of its successive owners, who knew how to publicise the thing. If you or I owned it, it would not be in the catalogs and probably be worth forty cents in exchange for straight-edge Farleys.

British Guiana is an English possession, and the stamp should be acquired by British collectors for their government-if they want it. English collectors—not as gullible as we are declined to bid even as much as Hind paid for the object! Why should we

be played for suckers?

If any such gifts are to be made to the Smithsonian, let them consist of rare United States stamps. There are a half dozen or more, each of which holds stronger appeal than that repaired British Guiana.

Our English Letter

The absence of our English Letter in this issue of THE REVIEW is due to the fact that the text of the manuscript received concerned itself entirely with the Edwardian stamps. King Edward's abdication rendered the statements of our correspondent obsolete. "Gleanings Across the Pond" will appear in our next issue.

Kicked Up Some Dust

That letter of Mr. Hermann Focke's, printed in the last number of Stamp and Cover Collecting, in October, in which he relates the story of his experiences with an auctioneer, has 'kicked up some dust." Nearly a dozen communications, asking further details, have come to the Editor and, no doubt, Mr. Focke has received an

equal number of inquiries.

It is to be regretted that our contemporaries do not take a determined stand in these matters—but the fear of losing advertising patronage evidently overbalances their concern for the welfare of their collector-subscribers. Perhaps, in time, they will be brought to a realization that it does not pay to herd with the pariahs for the sake of a few dollars, and lose the trust and esteem of the fellows who pay the subscriptions that enable them to exist.

In connection with this incident, and because of its serious implications, the American Stamp Dealers Association, Inc., through its President, Mr. J. J. Klemann, Jr., has taken official cognizance of the case, and addressed a communication to Mr. Focke. The correspondence — of personal importance to every collector-will be found printed in our Forum.

It is indeed gratifying to learn that this Association, jealous of its fine reputation for integrity, has taken this step to inform collectors that it does not sanction such practices. Would that the publishers took a like stand.

We intend to do some cleaning up in Philately, even though we keep lonesome. Hold your hosses!

Scott's 1937 U. S. Catalog

The coming of Scott's Standard Catalog is looked forward to like the Fourth of July and St. Patrick's Day. It is an American institution. But its separate volume, the "United States Stamp Catalogue" — commonly called "The Specialized" by our collectors—is an offspring, whose coming, some years ago, was made necessary by the increased demand for such a work. In its evolution from year to year, it is gradually approaching the goal set by its editors — that of a standard catalog and hand-book.

Thus the 1937-Edition shows numerous new features. Marginal blocks and strips of the Bureau have been listed, including their sub-varieties; Proofs of U. S. postage and revenue stamps have been taken in, and for the first time there is a listing of Documentary Revenue Stamped Paper. The Envelope section has been revised and rearranged according to denomination and dies, and many other minor improvements combine to make this volume indispensible to the collector and specialist of the stamps of our country.

The new price of the volume is \$3.00—to be had of your local dealer or direct from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th St., New York, N. Y.

Klein in «The Rotarian»

The Rotarian for January, under the caption "Hobbyhorse Hitching Post," contains a story by Mr. Eugene Klein, President of the American Philatelic Society, in which he relates interesting stamp anecdotes. Good publicity.

More «Touvas»

You just can't squelch 'em! In spite of the publicity given the Tannou Touva stamp tracket and its promoters last year, that Mongol (or is it mongrel?) Republic announces, through the "Soviet Philatelic Association" in Moscow, the coming of another pictorial set, comprising twenty-two values for postage and nine airmails! Again the set is colorful and of many geometric shapes, and the gullible collector will be taxed about \$1.10 for the postage and 60c. for the airmails.

The event celebrated is the fifteenth anniversary of the People's Republic of Touva and the introduction of a new currency—"aksa" instead of "tugrik."

Of course, a generous quota of these fanciful but utterly worthless labels will be assigned to the United States, where absorption by the simps is assured. Somewhere in Moskow they are drinking a toast to the damphool American collectors who are supporting this Communist racket.

Catalog Addenda

The appearance of the Confederate Catalog has had the effect of leading collectors to check up on their material, with the result that quite a number of unlisted objects have been submitted. These will appear under the well-known heading "Addenda" in the next issue of the REVIEW.

In the meantime others might compare their "Paids" and "Varieties" with the Catalog listings, and submit for recording anything not listed. Send all material registered and enclose postage for return registration.

Pottstown's Fourth Exhibition

The Pottstown (Penna.) Stamp Club has issued a prospectus for its Fourth Annual Exhibition, which takes place March 17, 18, 19 and 20, in the City Hall Auditorium. The event promises to be one of the most outstanding in Eastern Pennsylvania, and numerous entries and a large attendance is expected. The classifications have been divided into 10 Groups, with 23 Sections under each group. In each group there will be a bronze medal award, with a First, Second and Third Ribbon award under each section. A loving cup will be awarded the most outstanding exhibit in the show.

Interested collectors will address the chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. Victor H. van Horn, P. O. Box 293, Pottstown, Pa. Entries for the Exhibition close March 13.

Death of Dr. Zimmerman

Philately again mourns the loss of an active laborer in her cause. Dr. Gadsden Zimmerman of Charleston, S. C., died in Columbia, S. C., on December 16th in his forty-fourth year. Dr. Zimmerman was best known as an authority on Naval history. Some of his writings have been used as text material at the Naval Academy and recognition had come to him from several foreign governments. He was a regular contributor to The State of Columbia, and his columns "Anchors Aweigh" and "Philatelic Notes" gained a wide circle of readers and brought many to the altars of Philately.

We sorely miss such men.

That Lee-Jackson Design

With the first two denominations of the Army and Navy set successfully mobilized and launched, we are looking forward to the rest of the picture gallery. The three-cent is announced for February, and then we shall probably wait another month for the Lee-Jackson four-cent value.

It is reported that Lee's birthplace, "Stratford," is to appear in the foreground, instead of "The Last Meeting" of Lee and Jackson, by Frederick Halpin, as endorsed and recommended by the Daughters of the Confederacy and various other societies both North and South.

Price Lists Received

The following price-lists have been received. They may be had free for the asking by interested collectors.

Price-List of Confederate States Stamps and Covers.—A. H. Schumacher, 3239 Huntingdon Place, Houston, Tex.

Price-List of Foreign Airpost Stamps—1937 Edition.—Metro Stamp Co., Ltd., 100 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

Price-List of United States Stamps.

—Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York.

About Religious Stamps

"The Why and How of Religious Stamp Collecting" by Harry M. Sayacol, Trucksville, Pa.—A 12-page pamphlet. May be had of the author for 6c. postage.



Dear C. S. A.'s:

AM going to make a confession to the membership of our Alliance. When the pressure of constantly increasing business in our publishing plant made the burden of editing Stamp and Cover Collectingwhich occupied my nights-too heavy, we came to the reluctant but necessary decision to discontinue that monthly. I realized that every feature in the old magazine could well be spared by collectors, who would find full compensation in almost any of our contemporaries. "Every feature"—did I say? Well, yes-all but one: the Confederate talks. For I have grown immodest enough to believe that our Alliance and the Confederate stories contribute considerably to the interest aroused in these stamps in our country.

And here enters my "confession." I could give up the old magazine with few regrets — but to sever relations with the members of our Alliance—to break the contacts that had brought me many friends—to abandon the missionary work entirely—that was more than I cared to sacrifice, even at the cost of more onerous labor. And so, almost for this sake alone, it was decided to continue the magazine as a quarterly review, and at the same time preserve the medium through which

interest in the stamps of the Confederacy could be kept alive and spread throughout the world.

To assist in this work, I am again asking for contributions in the way of papers and shorter articles on Confederate stamp subjects. Such efforts will find welcome reception in this REVIEW.

Letters, too, pertaining to the further progress of the Alliance—suggestions of any kind that will be helpful—will be gladly received.

And then it would be very encouraging to receive a large number of applications for membership. Tell your friends of our aims. Tell them that there are no dues and assessments, or the "pomp and circumstance" of officers—no politics, no sectionalism—only a group of good fellows, earnestly endeavoring to be of assistance to each other, and to arouse interest in the most intrigueing stamps in America—and keep that interest alive.

On this first of a new year it is well to print again the list of membership in the C. S. A., and it will be found at the close of this report.

Incidentally, the long-delayed Confederate Catalog and Hand-Book has appeared and is being mailed to the subscribers. Have you ordered yours?

The price is \$2.50 postpaid, and you cannot carry on without it, I'm sure.

And now, the best of wishes for the New Year!

Aug. Dietz,
President pro tem.

LIST OF C. S. A. MEMBERSHIP

Antrim, Earl, 1407 Second Street, South, Nampa, Idaho.

Ashbrook, Stanley B., 64 Arcadia Drive, Lakeside Park, Fort Mitchell, Ky.

Ashburn, Paul, 224 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Bailey, John H., Hanbrow Park, Caledonia, New York.

Barger, Arthur, 144-44 Sanford Ave., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

Barry, R. A., Stamp Editor Herald Tribune, New York, N. Y.

Bentz, Kenneth G., 658 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Brehmer, Oscar W., 5722 Broomall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brooks, Hon. Harold C., Marshall, Mich. Brown, Stephen D., 233 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Bryan, N. McKay, Custodian Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, Tenn.

Clarke, Finley, Morganton, N. C.
Cline, Elmer E., Auburndale, Florida.
Colcord, Rev. Elmer D., 38 S. Second Ave.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Dabney, Dr. M. Y., 809 Woodward Building, Birmingham, Ala.

David, Dr. M. P. von, Box 1181, San Antonio, Tex.

Deats, Hiram E., Flemington, N. J.

†Delahoussaye, W. L., 2513 S. Ryan St., Lake Charles, La.

Dietz, August, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond, Virginia.

Dietz, August Jr., 109 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

Dollison, John A., Quaker City, Ohio. Drake, Charles H., Braselton, Ga.

Faulstich, Fred, 2285 Sedgwick Ave., New York, N. Y.

Fell, H. L., 506 W. 37th St., Savannah, Ga. Fincher, J. T., Sinton, Texas.

Fink, Paul M. Jonesboro, Tenn.

Freeman, R. T., 242 Arcade Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Grannis, William B., 2500 West Linden Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Ham, George C., 180 Cliff St., Naugatuck,

Hammer, Birchall, 503 Spring Ave., Elkins Park, Pa.

Harris, Harry, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Hofmann, Charles L., 901 West Grace St., Richmond, Va.

Hubert, Thos. H. Jr., 1228 Fourth Ave., S. Birmingham, Ala,

Jones, Jos. W., 101 Pennsylvania Ave., Bristol, Tenn.

Kelly, Robert S., 204 Spring St., N. E., Nashville, Tenn.

Kievit, Basil, 333 Livingston Ave., Albany, New York.

Kistler, Charles E., Monganton, N. C. Kraft, Edward, 130 Madison Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Lehman, Howard, 119 W. 71st St., New York City, N. Y.

Lenz, Louis, Lake Charles, La.

Logan, Allen, Overland Park, Kansas. Longshore, R. L., 5868 De Givarville St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mann, Muse Eugene, 1416 Seventeenth Ave., Columbus, Ga.

Martin, Roscoe B., Forrestville, N. Y. McKay, Woodrow, Lexington, N. C. Miller, R. P., M. D., Old Hickory, Tenn.

Miller, R. P., M. D., Old Hickory, Tenn. Mills, Harold L., 19 Millbrook St., Worcester, Mass.

Morgan, Branch B., 1534 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Moses, Milton, 916 Main St., Lynchburg, Virginia.

Mueller, Lieut.-Col. Harrie S., 145 Main St., Wichita, Kans.

Murphy, Miss Lelia, New Market, Tenn.

Needham, Henry C., 89 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

†Nelson, Robert S., 635 Young St., Selma, Ala,

Nixon, Scott, 1007 Hickman Road '(The Hill', Augusta, Ga.

Noe, Roland C., 2235 Cleneay Ave., Norwood, Ohio.

Olsen, John C., 1922 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

Parker, William H., 111 Lady Astor St., Danville, Va.

Paschall, Hillyard, 814 Independent Life Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Peters, Dr. Don Preston, Medical Arts Building, Lynchburg, Va. Pile, Harry F., 328 N. Washington St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Place, W. C., State St., Caledonia, N. Y.

Reese, Mrs. J. S., 701 North Palafax Street. Pensacola, Fla.

Reid, R. J., Chatham, Va.

Reeves, Capt. A. R., Sumter, S. C.

Richey, S. W., 802 Traction Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Risteau, William John Jr., 4835 Jackson Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Rodgers, W. C., 123 W. Howard St., Nashville, Ark.

Samuel, J. B., 418 Clark Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Scheer, George F., 1411 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

Schumacher, A. H., 907 Harold Avenue, Houston, Tex.

Smith, Reuel W., Auburn, Maine.

Stanley, Bolling C., 217 N. Calhoun St., Tallahassee, Fla.

Stone, William Carlos, 21 Princeton St.,

Springfield, Mass.
Spaulding, H. R., Spaulding's Hotel Corporation, New York City.

Streeter, Royal A., 807 C. Ave., N. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Weatherly, A. Earl, E3, Irving Park Manor, Greensboro, N. C.

Weill, Raymond H., 74 Neron Place, New Orleans, La.

Weill, Roger G., 407 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

Wellford, J. McD., 409 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

Wiseman, Robert, 840 Main St., Danville, Virginia.

Woodward, M. C., 120 N. Daisy Street, Morristown, Tenn.

Womack, C. R. Jr., 212 W. Broad Street, Cookeville. Tenn.

†Deceased.

CONFEDERATE **OUESTIONAIRE**



STAMP ALLIANCE APPLICATION

Name (printed)_____ Address (residence) _____ Business or Profession_____ Do you collect Confederate stamps exclusively?_____ How long have you collected stamps?_____ Please give commercial references:_____ Would you care for visiting collectors or dealers to call on you when in your city?_____ Note-I am enclosing----cents in postage to help defray organization expenses (not necessary for membership).

WHY NOTIJOIN NOW? — Fill in this Application!

The Manville Find

By SAMUEL E. CASSINO

Three years or more ago, my grandson was living in a suburb of Paterson, N. J. and I was staying a week or so at his home. At the request of a wellknown dealer I secured, as many of you know, quite a lot of New Jersey Bureaus.

At Manville I went to the post office, where I was told that the Bureaus had all been returned to Washington. A clerk gave me the name and address of the former postmaster, who was in charge at the time these stamps were used. Having nothing to do, I looked him up. He told me that the stamps had been returned and he had none.

A little girl, probably twelve years old, was listening to our talk and said she knew where there were some. She forthwith produced an old cigar box where old nails or any other odd things were kept. Sure enough there were several pieces of the 1c. and 1½c. coils. Most of them were poorly centered. The gentleman then recalled that when he had retired from the postmastership the Department had refused to accept the broken coils and he had to take them personally. He offered them to me at what they had cost him. Of course I gave him more, and we were both happy.

Those who were present, including the boy who went to Manville with me and the folks down there all know the facts, if there is any need to corroborate the story. It may seem improbable, but if so, the fact remains that it actually happened just this way. "Truth is stranger than fiction."

We are still without definite evidence that any Bureau Prints returned to Washington for credit have been actually destroyed. Here's a research job for the Capitol Precancel Club to tackle.—The Precancel Bee.

Post Office Deficit Put at \$88,316,324

James A. Farley's Post Office Department went \$88,316,324 into the red last fiscal year, but Farley hastened to explain today that free mail for congressmen and other "nonpostal items" were largely responsible.

He reported that the "net deficit"—that is, the deficit incurred in the "normal postal service rendered to the public for hire"—was only \$16,000,000.

Using similar bookkeeping methods a year ago, the postmaster-general claimed a "net surplus" of \$4,964,-149. The net deficit this time, Farley said in his annual report today, was due to the new additional costs of the 40-hour week law for postal employees which became effective on October 1, 1935, and also to the expanded program for public buildings used as post offices, with its resultant increased "custodial cost."

As for the gross deficit, Farley explained that the department has to carry mail for the Government and reading matter for the blind free of charge. He spoke also of free delivery of newspapers within the county of publication, of mail subsidies for the merchant marine (which are now in the process of being scrapped) and of aid for aviation. — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The Little Old Lady of Cranberry Street

A PROJECTION
By JAMES WALDO FAWCETT

T was a mere accident that made me the biographer of the Little Old Lady of Cranberry Street. My managing editor sent for me on the morning of February 14, 1950, and told me: "A most remarkable old woman has died at Bridgewood, Maine. Her name was Mary Carey,

but the people who knew her called her the Little Old Lady of Cranberry Street. There's a local angle to the story, and I want you to go up as fast

as you can and get it."

I left Washington an hour later by plane for Portland. After that the trip was more difficult. The Pine Tree State was covered with snow twice as deep as man ever saw at the North Pole. But I managed to reach South Windham by train and accomplished the thirty miles between the town and Briscoe by motor sled over hardpacked roads. The remainder of the journey was something like "the last mile" from death row to the chair. It was nearly midnight before two tired horses dragged themselves, their driver and their passenger into Mary Carey's village on the hills above the Grandicot.

But Bridgewood possessed an establishment which in its prouder moments considered itself a hotel, and I signed my name in a primitive register and asked for supper. The proprietor assured me that the ham and eggs were "right good eatin" and I had

no cause to complain about his judgment. He also brought out for me an apple pie which went far to explain the chance which Adam and Eve took in the Garden of Eden.

"Where is Cranberry Street?" I asked Mine Host when I had finished

the coffee.

"You can see it by lookin' out the window. It's the only street in Bridgewood," was the rejoiner.

"How'd they come to call it that?"
"Oh, because it leads right down to the cranberry bog by the river."

I nodded comprehension. Then settled to business with the query: "Can you tell me anything about Miss

Carey?"

The reply was my first "obit" of one of the grandest persons I ever met and the only thing about it that I regret is that I made her acquaintance when it was too late to take complete advantage of the privilege.

"She was a school teacher," the narrative ran, "but that was about forty years back and I didn't know her then. She never married and her folks died off until she was all alone in her place down the road. Very quiet always, so I've heard; she held back mostly when people would have been friendly to her, neighborly-like. Books were her choice above the men and women that write them or appear in them. She read a whole library-ful of things, and she got the newspapers,

too, and the magazines from Portland and Boston. I've understood she had a complete set of the Atlantic Monthly.

"Well, that was before my time. I lived up Casco way then, and come here only in 1930. By that year, I guess, it must have been, she got interested in stamp collecting. Yet nobody knew that she was, because, as I said, she was a small-talker. But Bill Tyler—he was postmaster long through that time—he told me she had letters coming from all kinds of heathen places far away and she would raise hell, too, if anybody tried to peel the stamps off them envelopes.

'Mostly, however, she was a quiet, go-by-the-ground body, never interferin' nor botherin' any. She was little-like, you see; only maybe five feet tall and thin. But she had big eyes—gray they were. And she always seemed to be smilin' at everything. Though nobody ever got a glimpse of what the joke was—till perhaps just

vesterday.

"I'm getting ahead of my story, probably. But to try to show you how matters were when I come from Casco, it was like this—that she was forever writin' to foreign parts and gettin' answers back. And the letters would be fat letters and packages, too, would come for her from places you never heard tell of.

"Then, it would be 'long about 1935, I reckon, she up and went away. To Philadelphia that was, and you can imagine it was quite a trip for an old lady like her that had never so much as seen a steam engine before. But anyway she went, and she was gone maybe a week.

"It turns out now that it was one of these here Philatelic Congresses she attended—the first one they ever held, I think it was. And she met some people there, big people in stamp matters, so they give me to understand. But just what they did besides what the Congress in Washington always does—which is talk—I don't know.

"Anyhow the little old lady came back, and there was more letters going out and comin' in than ever. Seemed like she corresponded with the queerest lot of places — there was one strange island, Madagascar or Mauritius or something like that she wrote to, and of course there was Paris and

other cities over the fishpond.

"So things went 'til 1940 when, spite of her being old and all that—small and not strong at all—she packed herself off to London where there was another one of them Congresses to celebrate the postage stamp being hundred years old. And she met the King there—so somebody told me yesterday. Funny, ain't it, to think of anybody from Cranberry Street shaking hands with a King over a postage stamp. But they do say as how it really happened.

"She met a couple of Presidents, too, that were members of this here society she belonged to. But that wasn't all, because they wrote letters to her. You'll find 'em in her house.

"Well, she came home from that trip to London and four big packing boxes came home with her. And that whole place of her's was fillin' up somethin' terrible, 'till you'd have wondered why the floors didn't cave in.

"But they didn't, and so the time passed. I used to see her goin' by. She would bow like Abraham Lincoln's wife did in that picture over the stove in that parlor, and smile and yet she never chatted none with anybody. All her energy, it seemed like, went in

those everlasting letters.

"Then she got a special kind of light fixed up in her house and Ad Brooks' girl, who went there to live and take care of things 'bout that time, says the old lady would be sittin' up half the night lookin' at them stamps she was collectin' and writing about them in those books she got from some place where they was made to order just for her.

"Of course in the past few years we saw very little of her. She kept to the house, commonly, and Elly

Brooks did all the errands.

"Then, yesterday, Miss Carey didn't answer when Elly called to her in the morning. And they found a list of things to do and one of them was to send a whole mess of telegrams. So that accounts for all these strangers comin'.

"One of them is the man that started the Congress the old lady went to. His name is—wait, I got it here —Eugene Klein, president, American

Philatelic Society, it says.

"Well, he tells me she left all them things—stamps and letters and books and so on—to the National Philatelic Museum in Washington for to be the property of all the stamp people of the Nation, because a friend of hers—Mrs. Manning's the name—was in charge of things there.

"Mr. Klein showed me one of the books and it certainly was neat. You see she wrote a little story about each different kind of stamp, and Mr. Klein says, 'That science, that's what

t 15.

"Each page is all hand-inscribed.

She was an old-fashioned pen expert, you understand, and could write like people did when they wrote so as people would read it. Little fine letters, like an artist.

"Well, all these stamp experts are down there in the house and flowers come from as far as Chicago and newspapers sent——"

"Newspapers!" I demanded. "What

newspapers?"

"Oh, I don't know. Boston, most like."

"Thanks," I said, "thanks a million. I think I'll go check up on that."

The old house was like the old lady, small and neat; and it seemed to smile.

I went back there last Summer when they unveiled the bronze tablet they put up beside the door. It shows the Museum in Washington and a medallion of Mary Carey as she was, when as Klein said, "She probably was the greatest stamp scholar that ever lived."

Her collection — three hundred albums and approximately one thousand cases of material — were removed to Washington in 1954 and in the Museum there we have another bronze tablet which shows the house in Bridgewood and Miss Carey herself when her neighbors called her "The Little Old Lady of Cranberry Street."

Tipex Guarantors Repaid

Guarantors of the Tipex exhibition, held at Grand Central Palace, New York, in May, have been repaid 100 per cent of their advances. The total amount returned to sponsors was in excess of \$35,000.

Constitution Stamps Suggestions

The Western Stamp Collector prints a list of suggestions advanced for the proposed pictorial issue to commemorate the Constitution Sesquicentennial, which may range from ½c. to 10c.

Number one suggested list of stamp

designs:

1. A portrait of George Washington, seated, holding the Constitution in the form of an unrolled scroll.

2. A reproduction of a painting of the Signing of the Constitution.

3. A picture of the Constitution in the form of an open book, with the words "We the People" standing out.

 A picture of the shrine in the Library of Congress containing the Constitution.

5. A portrait of James Madison, by Stuart or Peale.

6. A portrait of Alexander Hamilton, by Trumbull, Stuart or Robinson.

7. A portrait of Benjamin Franklin, by Du Plessis.

8. A portrait of James Wilson.

9. A picture of Independence Hall.

10. A portrait of John Marshall, by Jarvis.

11. A portrait of Gouverneur Morris, the chief writer and stylist of the Constitution.

12. A reproduction of the Statue of Liberty.

Number two list of suggested stamps designs:

1/2 cent: Supreme Court Building. 1 cent: Franklin. 1½-cent: Constitution Shrine.

2-cent: Washington.
3-cent: Madison.

4-cent: Hamilton.

5-cent: Picture, Signing of the Constitution.

6-cent: Gouverneur Morris.

7-cent: Independence Hall (also for stamped envelopes ½c., 1c., 1½c., 2c., 3c. and 5-cent).

8-cent: John Jay.

9-cent: John Marshall.

10-cent: Capitol.

12-cent: Statue of Liberty.

Numbers 13 to 25: Great seals of the States or other designs suitable for celebration by each State of its ratification of the Constitution or its admission into the Union; and special cachets appropriate to the celebration of the anniversary.

* * *

All stamps may be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department in Washington on September 17, 1937. The following day, September 18, those stamps which honor a particular State, or individual of that State, might be placed on sale at the State Capitol. It is suggested that the stamp bearing the portrait of Benjamin Franklin (the founder of the American postal system) be placed on sale first at Philadelphia. On the third day, September 19, all the stamps would be available at every Post Office in the United States, its territories and possessions.

Further denominations—5, 10 and 20 centavos—of the Cuban Gomez set will be added to those now current.

Hoarding-A Dangerous Trend

By the EDITOR

T is asserted that there are ten million stamp collectors in the United States. It is safe to say that ninety percent of this number do not really know "what it's all about." Half of this ninety percent "collect" anything and everything, without guidance or sense of direction. They have either read the stamp column in the magazine section of their Sunday newspaper, or heard some philatelic spellbinder over the radio tell wondrous tales of finds and fortunes that rival the stirring stories of the Forty-niners. They are gript by the novelty of the thing and plunge in headlong. The other forty-five percent are mathematically-minded - speculators, pure and simple. Out of it all they have sniffed only the idea that there is "money in it"—easy money. The gambling spirit in America has not been crushed by the recent Depression, and these "wise guys" are buying and laying aside sheets upon sheets of unused stampscommemoratives and "Farleys" and what-not - convinced that they will reap a rich percentage of profit in a short period of time. . .

These nine million "converts" will pass through the crucible during the next five years and come forth either as earnest, confirmed collectors or as

disillusioned dupes.

Those who took up the hobby as a diversion will find, in time, that a "gusher" does not follow every drill, but that, notwithstanding the sobering effect of experience, they have unconsciously acquired the most fascinating

pursuit of their lives. And the other half—the speculators—are headed for disappointment of the most demoralizing kind. They will be brought to the realization that enough sheets of stamps have been hoarded to supply the wants of collectors for fifty years to come, and where there is an abundance of supply to meet every demand there is little chance of big profits. And the sales recorded by the Philatelic Agency give us a fairly clear idea of how much of this material has been

purchased by the speculators.

This buying and hoarding of unused stamps in quantities, on the part of the collector, is about the most senseless investment he can make. He must be aware of the fact that thousands of others had the very same "bright idea," and that every dealer in this and other countries has put in his supply to meet the needs of his regular, more sensible clients. He must know that scarcity alone makes value and, in consequence, his hoardings will just be so much "frozen capital." Had he been content to lay in several well-centered singles, a pair and a block-for his own collectionthere would have been a neat sum left for the acquisition of some classic pieces, no longer obtainable at the Philatelic Agency. But he is happy in the delusion that before long he will be able to "unload" at a big profit and either invest in other new issues, or buy Hind's British Guiana white elephant. His waiting will outlive his hopes.

This reminds of an experience I had many years ago. I had advertised to buy Confederate stamps. Among the replies received was a letter from a young lady stenographer in a small town in North Carolina, stating that she had read my advertisement to her employer, an attorney, and that he had found some unused Confederates stowed away in the back of a drawer in his father's old desk. She mentioned a full sheet of the 10c. 1863-Archer & Daly's printing. I offered her twenty-five dollars for it, provided the sheet was in good condition. In reply I received a perfectly preserved two-pane sheet with its imprints. We were both satisfied with the transaction . . . until the next letter came from North Carolina. And here's where the story takes a different turn.

Miss Jones advised that she was sending me, by express insured, twenty-nine additional sheets, all of the same vintage and all in apple-pie condition, and would be grateful for the early remittance of seven hundred and twenty-five dollars! Yes, undoubtedly she would; but I had never seen that much money in my life—or that many sheets of ten-cent Confederate stamps. The situation was painful.

I "sat me down, took pen in hand" and indited about the following letter:

MY DEAR MISS JONES:

I offered, and paid you, twenty-five dollars for one sheet of your Confederate stamps, under the impression that this sheet represented your entire find. Had I known that there were twenty-nine more, I would not have made this offer. Let me attempt to explain the situation, and, incidentally, I would suggest that you lay this letter before your employer, whom, you state, is an attorney-at-law, and discuss the matter with him.

Old stamps have no intrinsic value, like bread and meat and beans and clothes, but are merely objects of collectanea, sought by folks to divert their minds from other mischievous inclinations,

Hens, you must know, have the disagreeable habit of going on strike during eggnogg season (if you are familiar with that mysterious Virginia concoction in North Carolina), and eggs go as high as seventy-five cents the dozen. After the big bowl is put away for next year, the varmints begin to lay overtime, and the product drops to twelve and a half cents. That's an illustration of "supply and demand," and it fits in well with our present case.

One sheet of 200 stamps would not "glut the market"—but if it became known that 6,000 were turned loose the price would drop with a dull and sickening thud. I need not dissertate further—think of the fool hens' after-yuletide market-disturbing activities.

And that brings us to the point. If stamp-collectors knew that 6,000 ten-cent Confederate stamps were available—and this is the most common of all Confederates (so many of them being left on hand in the postoffices at the close of the war)—they could not be sold at five cents a piece. In stamp collecting, scarcity makes value, and price is effected by supply. At the present time no one knows that you and I hold thirty sheets. But you wish to sell. So do I, if I could get my twenty-five dollars back.

You might be successful, provided you could find a purchaser, by "releasing" a sheet every six months or so. But you can readily see the hopelessness of such a procedure, situated as you are without knowledge of prospective buyers. Even among my wide acquaintance with collectors. I could not quickly dispose of thirty full sheets, at the price I paid you, were it known that I held that number.

There are two routes out of this dilemma. You must either sell me your holdings at my price, or attempt to sell them as best you can and wherever you can find a purchaser. Throwing them on the market, you will kill the value of my sheet along with yours. I think you will grasp the situation. We will both hang, and so we might as well hang together. . .

The attorney himself replied to that letter to his stenographer. I bought the remaining twenty-nine sheets at my price. That was many years ago.

The story is told to illustrate the fact that supply and demand govern price, and to further point out that hoarding in quantities is the greatest folly a collector can commit. The established stamp dealer controls channels for the sale of his stock — you do not; and very soon you will be in the position of Miss Jones — not to mention the injury you are inflicting on the stamp dealer.

I know of two instances where hoarders were disillusioned. Each man had invested several hundred dollars in Yorktowns and Clarks. Both were printed in two colors, and they got lots of ink for their money. They put the sheets in the iron safe and waited—and waited. . .

Strangely, folks did not seem to be tearing their pajamas in a frenzied scramble for Yorktowns and Clarks. Some guarded questioning among the members of the local clubs disclosed the fact that everybody had laid in a few blocks and pairs and singles, and several had a full sheet of each. They next solicited offers from several New York dealers, only to learn that the dealers had a few sheets themselves, and were not in the market for more.

Gradually they realized the true situation, and the last I heard of the matter was that they were grateful to have a local mail-order house take the lot off their hands at 10% under face. I am also reliably informed that they did not reinvest that money in Farleys.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

Special Important Announcement to Dealers Overseas

Great Britain Coronation Covers, May '37

For the purpose of supplying Dealers overseas with quantities of Coronation Registered Covers bearing stamps issued in Graet Britain during the Coronation of King George VI I will post such covers from this country either on May 12th or 13th, 1937 (whichever day stamps are on issue). Each cover will bear four stamps of the following denominations: ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2½d. (one stamp of each denomination) and will be posted to any address overseas at the following rates:

12 Covers for 7/6 or \$1.85 U. S. A. 50 Covers for 30/- or \$7.25 U. S. A. (Larger quantities pro rata)

TERMS: Cash with Order. All Dealers wishing to avail themselves of this service should write to me at once. To avoid any possibility of errors in addressing covers this end Dealers should send me covers already addressed to themselves ready for me to affix stamps and return to them.

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A Severe Blow to Philately

According to *Die Postmarke*, the Association of Friends of the Kohl-Hand-Book (Der Verein der Freunde des Kohl-Handbuchs) callled a special meeting of its membership on December 16th of last year, to consider a motion for the dissolving of the organization, brought about by the resignation of Dr. Herbert Munk, whose impaired health, it is said, forced him to take this step. The Board was likewise to take up the matter of disposing of the copyrights as well as the sale of the remaining publications.

And The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain prints the following:

The award of the Crawford Medal to Dr. Herbert Munk is a well-deserved tribute to the fifteen years of work which have gone to the compilation of the first five volumes of the "Kohl Handbuch." The Royal Philatelic Society's recognition of the Doctor's philatelic worth comes at a time when it is announced that owing to ill-health Dr. Munk has had to suspend his work on the "Handbuch." We trust that his health will soon be restored and that circumstances will permit him to resume his labors and continue to give the philatelic world the benefit of his unrivalled powers of research.

This news is nothing short of a calamity to Philately.

Hitler Stamps

Die Postmarke, Vienna, prints the following news "from a well-informed source": On the occasion of Adolf Hitler's birthday — April 20, 1937—a new series will appear for Germany with the portrait of the "Führer." The rumor of such an issue has been going the rounds for so long that we shall not be surprised if this set appeared.

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537 LATHROP, LANSING, MICH. [pj]

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Canada 1937 Price List free on request.

One customer writes: "Your Canada stamps are in my opinion the best centered and freshest copies on the North American continent... and I have received stamps from a number of houses who are always boasting of condition."

J. C. ROSENBAUM

MONTREAL, -:- CANADA [pj]

Chamber of Commerce Issue-Demand Greater than Supply

By "WIREMU"

THE set of five stamps issued to commemorate the holding of the British Empire Congress of the Federation of Associated Chambers of Commerce at Wellington, were placed on sale at all post offices in New Zealand for October 1st. A special post office was opened for one week at the Town Hall, Wellington, the location of the Congress.

The total number of stamps printed was 10,646,480, their face value being £53,050/12/-. The quantities of each denomination were as follows:

1/2d	3,504,096	£7,300	4	(
1d	5,976,096	24,900	8	(
21/2d	357,696	3,726	0	(
4d	364,896	6,081	12	(
6d,	441,696	11,042	8	(

It was anticipated by the Postal Department that the supply of stamps printed would be quite sufficient to meet all demands for the calendar month of October. Normally during a month the sales of 2½d. stamps approximate 30,000; of 4d. stamps, 160,000; and of 6d. stamps, 180,000.

However, the tremendous interest aroused in this issue by dealers, philatelists, and a speculating public was very apparent soon after the main offices opened, and the unprecedented demands for the three highest values was most noticeable. Many offices had no supplies left after mid-day, and at most of the small offices outside of the four main Post Offices, it was not possible to obtain any of the values

above the ½d. and 1d. after the first day. The 2½d. and 4d. values were completely sold out by mid-day on October 6, and the 6d. was finished on the 7th. The ½d. and 1d. values were practically all sold out on the 16th.

The complete exhauston of the issue, realizing well over £53,000, within a few days is most remarkable, and can definitely be ascribed to keen speculation by collectors and the general public. There is no doubt that the high prices obtained for the Jubilee issues encouraged an army of speculators to interest themselves in this limited issue. The stamps of all values were most attractively printed, and the value of a set comparatively low. It is highly improbable that the Commerce stamps will appreciate in value to the same extent that the Jubilee stamps have done. The Jubilee stamps were issued to commemorate an event of sovereign historical importance within the Empire, and the demand for them was worldwide. It is doubtful if the demand for the Commerce stamps will be very great outside of the Empire. Nevertheless, values have appreciated markedly in New Zealand, and the prices asked at the moment are 3/- per set, in mint condition. Fine used copies will be very scarce, as very few copies were used postally. Buyers are offering prices up to face for them.

Although the Postal Department

did not provide an official cover for first-day cancellation, many dealers and philatelic societies did so. The first day postings at the special Post Office at the Town Hall were about 40,000, and the great majority of these had the full set on them. With the special cancellation stamp used at the Town Hall on them, holders are

getting 3/- per cover.

The special Post Office at the Town Hall primarily existed for the convenience of the delegates attending the Congress, but as a special cancellation stamp was in use there, the general public freely made use of it as well. First day covers posted at Wellington were, on request, sent along to the Town Hall and received the special cancellation stamp. This cancellation stamp consisted of a circle 36mm. in diameter, and the words "Empire Conference" appear in the upper arc of the circle, and "Chambers of Commerce" appear in the lower arc. The word "Wellington" appears below "Empire Conference" and "N. Z." appears above "Chamber of Commerce." The date and time portion of the cancellation appears in a straight line across the diameter of the circle. For the registered mail, a special label was provided, "Wellington Town Hall, C.1."

The whole of the work involved in the preparation of the plates and the printing of the stamps was done at the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Office at Melbourne. The plates were made up of four sets of 48 impressions, separated by wide gutters. Each corner of the plates were numbered, so that when the printed sheets were cut up into their separate panes, each pane bore a plate number in one of four

positions. For the ½d., 2½d., 4d. and 6d. printings, only one plate was prepared for each value, and was numbered 1. For the 1d. value, two plates were prepared, and were numbered 1 and 2.

The registered watermarked paper was used for the printings, and the watermark appears sideways from the left side of each sheet. The perfora-

tions gauge 111/4 x 111/2.

... Varieties.—The care with which the plates were prepared, and the printing of the stamps is evidenced by the absence of any variety of major im-

portance.

The plate numbers were all hand engraved, and cut with a chisel shaped fluted burin. The general outline of the figures vary slightly, and a difference in the width of the stem of the figure 1 is quite noticeable. The figure 1 in the top left corner of the 1/2d. became damaged during printing, an irregular shaped large depression having been made in the plate in some way, giving to the figure the appearance of a malformed 7. The plate number in the top left corner was evidently not cut very deep in the first instance, and marked evidence of wear appeared.

On the pane of the ½d, value, with the plate number in the bottom left corner, in row number 2 and on stamp number 6, the tree at the back of the laden truck has a greater profusion of foliage than the normal, and the growth on the hillside directly above

it is also very noticeable.

An omission of very minor importance to philatelists, but one which would have been viewed gravely by the Transport Department, had the truck been in "active" commission, occurs in the registration number attached to the bumper bar on the front of the truck. The prefix letter "H" should have been included to meet the

requirements of the law.

The ink used for printing the 2½d. value is very fugitive, and on many stamps the letters in the panel on the left side are considerably blurred and shapeless in appearance. Collectors soaking used copies off paper would be well advised to put a pinch of alum into the water, and on no account to use ammonia for killing the gum.

—The Australian Stamp Monthly.

Spanish Provisionals

According to Die Postmarke, a number of provisionals, purporting to be issued by the Spanish National Government, are appearing on the market-most of which are of questionable origin. Las Palmas in the Canary Islands is stated to have surcharged a supply of 1, 2 and 5 centimos stamps "Viva España 18. Julio 1936—Habilitado—Avion" with the new values 0.50, 0.80 and 1.25 Pesetas. In addition this colony is said to have issued another set consisting of several values and overprinted "Viva España!" plus the surcharge "+ 5 cts" Likewise the current set of Spanish Guinea is said to have been overprinted "Arriba España!" Die Postmarke advises caution until there is definite proof of authenticity.

Have you seen the 1937-Edition of the Dietz Specialized Catalog and Hand-Book of Confederate Stamps? Price, \$2.50 postfree.

New Green Philatelic Riches Found in N. Y. Home

Rare stamps, coins, currency and jewelry totalling \$2,000,000 were found today in the palatial hotel apartment of the late Col. H. R. Green, son of Hetty Green, whose \$75,000.000 fortune is the subject of a current legal battle.

Dist. Atty. T. D. MacDonald, New York administrator of the estate, announced that an armored car would move the newly-discovered treasure to vaults of the Chase National Bank.

Describing the find, MacDonald said that he and a party of investigators found the twin-terraced apartment locked and sealed when they called just "to have a look."

He added:

"We were completely surprised at what we found. We had no idea such wealth was there.

"The stamps were contained in eight metal filing cabinets, all locked. Many of the old coins and some of the jewelry were in trunks."

Valuable stamps, coins, gems and bills—new and old—were found in

95 trunks.

MacDonald, flabbergasted at this find, said:

"There were books of bills with consecutive serial numbers ranging from one dollar bank notes to \$50,000 bills. Some of the trunks we found were in a basement strong-room which has walls 18 inches thick."

In awed tones, he added:

"There is another Green estate in Florida which has not yet been explored. Heaven knows what will turn up there!"—Boston American.

P. O. Describes Rare 2c. Stamp

The Post Office Department has rereceived several inquires from noncollectors desiring to know how to identify the rarity which is of the same design as the current one cent Franklin stamp. The width of the design or engraving (or the printed portion) of the stamp is the first thing to measure.

Three of the one cent Franklin stamps are 1934 millimeters, or 25-32nds of an inch wide. One is the current side-wise coil stamp, which has large perforations at the sides and no perforations top and bottom. This stamp is virtually worthless in used

condition.

Another has large perforations at the sides and smaller perforations at top and bottom. It is worth about three dollars, used or unused. The rarity, which is worth \$2,000 unused and \$200 used, has the same size perforations on all four sides.

Therefore, if you have a Franklin stamp that is 193/4 millimeters wide and has perforations on all four sides, you have a scarce stamp. It may have perforations on only three sides, and still be a worth-while item, though not so valuable as those fully perforated.

All other one cent Franklin stamps of the current design are only 19½ millimeters, or ¾-inch wide. Philatelists have a short-cut method of identifying the scarce varieties. They take a current sidewise coil stamp, which is the same size as the scarce ones, and lay it over the top half of the stamp to be tested.

By matching the line of the engraving on one side of the top stamp with the same line on the underneath stamp, then glancing at the other sides to see if they match, the scarce ones can be identified. The half-millimeter or 1-32nd inch difference in width from the common varieties can be detected with the naked eye in this manner without use of rulers.—New York American.

Fennel for President

Despite attempts to administer soothing syrup to belligerents, at the recent Nebraska Convention, leaders of the several groups, in order to avoid any possible split into fighting factions, may decide to nominate Adolph Fennel for the Presidency of the American Philatelic Society.

There is the general belief that Fennel, who served the Society as Editor for fifteen years, not only was forced to resign, but was ill-treated, in a cruel manner, in this ejection. Fennel, it seems, believes in the theory that an editor, assuming responsibility should also have authority and he was told—it is said—that the President was the one responsible and, therefore, the Editor was merely a "figure-head" and—that was that.

Of course the Editor and the elected officers can "work together" and should but it is not a good American custom to expect every item to be read by someone else, prior to printing, after an editor has accepted the story. At least most American editors, in and out of stamps, hold to that practice.

—The Onlooker in Western Stamp Collector.

U. S. Stamps Illustrated

Following promptly on the announcement of the forthcoming illustrated edition of "A Description of United States Postage Stamps," the editors and publishers of Weekly Philatelic Gossip, in their issue for November 28, have challenged the existing prohibition against the reproduction of United States stamp designs. They have printed a threequarter page half-tone cut showing approximately 300 plate-number examples of such productions as: The 3-cent Gilbert Stuart Washington; the 1 cent Franklin; the 11/2-cent Harding; the 2-cent ordinary and electric eye Washington; the 3-cent Lincoln; the 11-cent Hayes; the 12-cent Cleveland; the 13-cent Benjamin Harrison; the 15-cent Statue of Liberty; the 3cent Washington Bicentennial; the 6cent and 8-cent airmails; the 50-cent Graf Zeppelin; the 3-cent Webster; the 3-cent Penn, and 3-cent Oglethorpe.

Also, the 3-cent Newburgh; 1 cent and 3-cent Century of Progress; 3-cent N. R. A.; 3-cent Byrd; 5-cent Kosciusko; 3-cent Maryland; 3-cent Mothers Day flat and rotary; 3-cent Wisconsin; and 1 cent, 2-cent, 3-cent and

5-cent Parks.

None of the stamps is mutilated in the "lay-out." All appear as they would be seen by the naked eye.

The Bureau Issues Association, of which Hugh M. Southgate is president, arranged the display, and it is presented in Weekly Philatelic Gossip exactly as it was exhibited at Tipex last Summer.

What action, if any, the Government may take in retaliation could not

be determined yesterday. In the event of the refusal of the Treasury Department authorities to act, it may be presumed that the law is in default. On the other hand, it may be expected that the philatelic public gladly will organize, if need be, to help Weekly Philatelic Gossip defend its position in the courts.-The Sunday Star, Washington, D. C.

Origin of Trinidad Issue Still Vague



Two versions of the origin of the rare Lady MacLeod stamp exist. One is that it is the first stamp of Trinidad, and was issued in April, 1847. Its name is de-

rived from the name of the vessel which carried letters between Port of

Spain and San Fernando.

The second version is that the stamp is a private issue of the shipping company. The boat took mail as well as passengers. Letters cost 2 pence. To do away with changing money, the owners sold the stamps privately. However, if large quantities were bought, the stamps were sold at less than 2 pence. The owner of the boat was David Bryce, so the stamp is often called "Bryce's Stamp." — New York American.

The Susan B. Anthony stamp has been precanceled for Baltimore and Chicago. Also for Milford and Montville, Conn.; Creve Coeur, Mo.; Hoboken, N. J.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Morristown, Tenn.; Beaver Dam, Fort Atkinson, Menasha and Sun Prairie.

What Next from England?

Due to the abdication of King Edward VIII, plans for commemorative issues marking the coronation, both in England and the colonies, have been seriously upset. Our British contemporaries, reaching us up to this time, still discourse on the probabilities of "Edwardian" stamps, and our correspondent's newsy letter from England discusses the same subject. In view of all this, stampic news-at least, as far as it concerns Edwardian stamps-is, for the present, to be set aside as out of date.

Fred Melville, Editor of The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly-and best informed in these matters-writing on the philatelic aspect of the situation, has the following to say:

It may now be inferred that the delays in issuing public announcement of the Government's plans for the Coronation issue of stamps in Great Britain were due to the uncertainties of the constitutional problems long kept in the background. The decision as to the Coronation issue rested between two bodies, the executive of the Coronation Commission and the Post office. The decision favorable to such an issue had been made, and designs had been prepared, when it became problematical whether King Edward VIII would go to Westminster to Coronation in May. Hence the absence of public news of the projected stamps. Since the abdication, rumor has been busy with ill-considered reports of the withdrawal of the few denominations of Edward VIII stamps from circulation, and we were even told of how the 21/2d. of the series was already out of stock at most post offices.

A conservative nation like ours does not move along such lines. The country has no quarrel with the Prince who served it well and long, and who, faced with a profound

issue, took a brave and irrevocable decision in the firm conviction that it would be "the best for all."

We shall see no further denominations of the Edward VIII series, but probably the rest of the postage-due will continue to appear on the "E 8 R" paper. There is a considerable stock of this new paper, and it is not likely to be wasted. It may yet happen that some of it may be used up on late printings of the King George V stamps. New dandy rolls with the cipher of George VI will, no doubt, go into preparation immediately the new King's Royal cipher is approved.

A clipping from the Sunday Times (London), reprinted in the Fortnightly, speculating on the stamps to come,

is likewise quoted.

To Continue On Sale Till Used Up NEW ISSUE IN THREE MONTHS

The General Post Office informed the Sunday Times yesterday that there is no truth in the rumor that King Edward stamps will be withdrawn at once and the old George V stamps substituted temporarily until George VI issues are ready. The rumor had caused a rush by philatelists to buy up King Edward stamps.

King Edward stamps, it was stated, will continue on sale until the stock is ex-

hausted.

Immediate preparations will be made for issuing stamps of King George VI. Following the procedure earlier this year, a committee of officials and experts will be appointed to prepare and select designs for submission to the King for his final choice.

READY FOR THE CORONATION

The new stamps, it was stated, will probably be issued within two or three months—certainly before the Coronation.

Already philatelists are speculating whether the next stamps will follow the style of the King Edward stamps or whether there will be a return to the more ornate style of George V and Edward VII.

Rumors of the withdrawal of Edward VIII stamps caused a particular rush on the British issues (the same as those used here), which are overprinted for the British Agencies, Tangier and Morocco. This is a comparatively small issue, and the belief that they would become rare spread rapidly. Some dealers were sold out yesterday morning.

DOMINION ISSUES

The Dominions and Colonies had prepared special Coronation issues on the

lines of last year's Jubilee stamps.

Canada had not decided on the designs and therefore suffers no loss. South Africa, however, maintaining her tradition of being first in the field with new issues, had gone much farther, and the stamps were in process of printing. New designs will now be required, but as the stamps are printed at Pretoria there is ample time for the change before Coronation.

First Day Covers in Australia Booming

Collecting first day covers has become prominent here lately especially as official covers of various kinds are being issued in both New Zealand and Australia. Many collectors are accumulating these until recently neglected items.

The Australian Centenary one shilling value is considered a fine investment item, and visible supplies are dropping rapidly. New Zealand Chamber of Commerce commemoratives will be on sale only one month and consensus of opinion bases the relative scarcity in the following order, 6d. used, 4d. used, 6d. mint, 2½d. used, ½d. mint, 4d. mint, 2½d. used, ½d. used, ½d. mint, 1d. used and mint.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Incident to the II Eucharistic Congress, which will convene in Brazil, 500,000 copies of a commemorative will be issued.

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Anent Questionable Practices

AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION INC.

NEW YORK CITY, January 5, 1937.

STAMP AND COVER COLLECTING. 109 E. Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Attention of Mr. August Dietz.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

In the October issue of Stamp and Cover Collecting there was an article by Mr. Hermann Focke on the Forum page attacking stamp dealers in general, but auction dealers particularly, in reference to unfair practices.

I have had some correspondence with Mr. Focke and, in fairness to the trade, I am sending you copies of this correspondence with the request that you publish both letters in full on the Forum page of your next issue.

Please advise me that this will be done and the issue in which the two letters will appear.

Kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours, J. J. KLEMANN, JR., President.

AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION INC

NEW YORK CITY.

December 14, 1936.

MR. HERMANN FOCKE, c/o STAMP AND COVER COLLECTING, 109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

DEAR MR. FOCKE:

In the October issue of Stamp and Cover Collecting, which just came to my desk,

I notice an article written by you in the Forum under the head of Questionable Practices in reference to your experience with auction dealers.

I am appending a list of such dealers who are members of the A. S. D. A. and I would thank you to let me know whether any of the dealers, against whom you complain, are members of this organization.

It is the purpose of the A. S. D. A. to maintain a standard of ethical conduct in business among its members and you will be doing us a service if you will give us the information requested.

> Very truly yours, (Signed) J. J. KLEMANN, JR., President.

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HERMANN FOCKE 82 BEAVER ST. NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1936.

Mr. J. J. KLEMANN, JR. Pres. American Stamp Dealers' Assn., Inc., 68 Nassau Street. N. Y. City.

DEAR SIR:

Replying to your favor of the 14th instant, in reference to an article which you have seen in the October number of Stamp and Cover Collecting of Richmond, Va., in regard to my recent experience in the sale at auction of part of my stamp collection, I herewith beg to state that the dealer in question, against whom my complaint was directed, does not appear in the list of the members of the A. S. D. A., which you submit with your letter.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly, (Signed:) HERMANN FOCKE.

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Advertisements for the July issue must be in hands of the Publishers June 15, 1937.

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ROMAGNA—1859 ½b vertical pair on cover and four other covers. NAPLES—Savoy Cross on a complete newspaper of the period.

The Outstanding Part of the Collection is Undoubtedly ROUMANIA Which Includes:

MOLDAVIA—54p. and 108p. both fine used square cuts; Bluish paper, 5p. black superb mint, Gibbons No. 5; a mint tête-bêche block of eight 40p., beautiful used pair of 40p. and an exceptionally fine 80p.; White paper, 5p. and 80p. mint tête-bêche pairs, 40p. mint sheet of 32; 1865, 5p. Gibbons No. 67 horizontal strip of four on cover, a magnificent item; 1868-70, 4b. Gibbons No. 92 strip of four on cover; 1869, 15b. on laid paper used, a beautiful used pair of 1872, 5b. vermilion, Gibbons No. 135, and many fine early pairs, strips, blocks and sheets, in the finest, possible condition.

Illustrated Catalogue Free

EUGENE KLEIN

200 SOUTH 13TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cable Address: KLEINSTAMP

Quarterly Review

Being a Resumé of Philatelic Events occurring during the past Quarter, with some guarded Comments concerning the Future

NQUESTIONABLY the outstanding philatelic event of the past quarter—as far as we in this country are concerned—was the sale of the Boscawen, N. H. Postmaster's Provisional Five-Cent Blue of 1846. This stamp—considered the rarest in America—originally bought by Hiram E. Deats of Flemington, N. J. for five dollars, sold for the neat sum of \$5,100 in the Hugh C. Barr auctions. Its rise from comparative obscurity to world fame makes an

interesting story.

There were two of these stamps at the time of their first appearance, but Mr. Deats does not recall what became of the other copy. He sold the cover to the Scott Company, who, in turn, passed it on to Ferrary. When that famous collection was disposed of at auction in Paris in 1922, it came into the hands of Arthur Hind, who considered it worth something over \$12,-000. This record price at once put the Boscawen in the Koh-i-Nur class. When Hind died and his vast collection was sold at auction, Frank Marquess, a well known stamp merchant, bid in the cover at \$5,000. When Marquess retired, his stock was disposed of at auction and the Boscawen was acquired by a Mid-Western collector for \$5,100.

This brief story of "America's rarest stamp" affords an interesting lesson. It is a far cry from \$5 to \$12,000—

and then the drop to \$5,100, which probably more nearly reflects the normal collectanea value of the piece. When Deats bought the stamp it was unknown, and five dollars was a "fancy price" at the time. The Scotts saw "possibilities" in the object and acquired it at a figure that Deats still considers an advantageous deal on his part. In turn the New York concern certainly made no entry on the red side of the ledger when they turned it over to the famous Paris recluse. Then came Hind, who had a fine sense of the value of publicity, and paid a record price at the Ferrary auction, and at once put the cover in the limelight. There it remained as long as he lived. When his vast collection was disposed of after his death, the glamor had subsided considerably, with the result that clear-thinking Americans, not knocked off their feet by the publicity motive, appraised the Boscawen at more nearly its market value.

On another page is shown an illustration of the Boscawen on cover.

* * *

The Army and Navy set is making its appearance in instalments. Since our last review, both the 3c. and the 4c. values have been issued. Quite a flutter was created in philatelic circles by the sudden announcement that a third portrait—that of Sheridan—

would be added to those of Grant and Sherman on the 3c. Army, as first planned. Someone evidently overlooked that dashing cavalry officer in the original selection and amends must be made, even at the sacrifice of the "pattern" established for the series.

The Lee-Jackson stamp, too, afforded something of a surprise. While, for some unexplained reason, the Department saw fit to reject the design approved by every Southern patriotic organization—and several in the North—and substitute for "The Last Meeting" the house in which General Lee was born, the wishes of many have been met by the selection of gray, instead of brown, for the printing color.

It was to be expected that the Army series would, unfortunately, arouse sectional feeling and tear open old wounds, both North and South. It was grist for the mill of the politicians, who did not fail to capitalize on the occasion presented. But collectors will hardly be swayed by such counterfeit "sentiment" in ranging the series in their albums.

The Army and Navy set proved to be a "child of sorrows" for the Department, and probably would never have been issued "if they had the thing to do over again." The unexplained delays might be traced to this sectional criticism as well as the somewhat indifferent designing and execution of the stamps-for no one will accuse those who selected the designs of possessing a superlative degree of artistic judgment. All the portrait stamps are painfully conventional and unsympathetic - phantom ships and haunted houses—but they did finally decide to use "dewberries and huckleberries!"

There is some indication, however, of a possible modernization in our stamp designing. James Waldo Fawcett, in the Washington Sunday Star, states that Edward Bruce, chief of the Painting and Sculpture Branch of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, has applied for permission to have artists on his staff assigned to aid the designers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Granting of this petition might help some.

Airmail collectors were thrilled by the appearance, on February 15th, of the two new values, issued primarily for the Trans-Pacific service, but valid for ordinary airmail service within the United States. Identical in design and shape with the first 25c. blue Clipper stamp, except that the inscription "November 1935" is omitted, the 20c. is printed in green and the 50c. in carmine. In view of their general use in this country, it would appear that the current 20c. airmail stamp is superfluous, and will probably be withdrawn. Incidentally, it might be well to lay aside a few copies of the old eagle-wing type.

What gave promise of becoming a philatelic cause célèbre was tried in the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia in January. It appears that Henry K. Jarrett, a stamp dealer of Bethlehem, Pa., attempted to sell to Albert H. Caspary, a New York collector, a copy of the extremely rare Annapolis envelope, which he claimed to be authentic.

It appears that Jarrett sent Caspary (who is said to possess two of these rarities) a photograph of the cover

and offered the piece for \$3,500. Caspary is said to have made a counter-offer of \$2,500. Thereupon, it is alleged, Caspary submitted the photograph to Warren H. Colson of Boston, for examination. Colson pronounced it counterfeit as against the item listed in the catalogs. Jarrett was tried and adjudged guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$2,000, which he paid. This, briefly, states the case.

One of the perplexing—and amusing—phases of such trials is the disagreement of the "experts." In many cases they have nothing more than another existing stamp (which has probably been pronounced authentic by the same "experts") to guide them, and in some instances there is no incontrovertible proof that the first tamp is genuine! Judge and jury become bewildered by the "testimony."

It would be well for all concerned, if the law required that "experts" be licensed "practice," and bond required, spectying a certain percentage of the catalog value of a stamp to be paid them in case they prove authenticity, and to be renalized in the same amount, plus revolution of license, if they are proven at built.

In fact, it might bove disillusioning to a number of colectors if "experts," who have pronounced authentic some rarity of which ut one or two copies are known to wist, were required to prove their verdice.

No other philatelic event since he Silver Jubilees can compare with the world-wide interest in the coming Coronation stamps for Great Britain and her Colonies, scheduled to appear on May 12th of this year. Pressure

of time in the preparation of this issue is said to have caused the authorities to limit the sets to three of the lower values for each possession. Collectors in general will approve of this sensible the involuntary decision.

The issue will consist of 135 stamps from forty-five Crown Colonies, ranging in alphabetical order from Aden to the Virgin Islands. In addition there will probably be festive stamps from the Dominions and their dependencies—Canada, New Zealand, South West Africa, Papua, Australia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia—plus, of course, those for Great Britain. Information as to the extent of these sets is still indefinite, but most of them are expected to exceed the three-values limit.

The Colonies' stamps will all be of the same design, and conform in size and shape to the Silver Jubilees. They will be printed in single colors. The Coronations will remain on sale from the 12th of May until the 31st of December.

Further details will be found elsewhere in the REVIEW.

The 1937 convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans is to be held at Ashville, N. C. This is the first gathering of one of the larger national groups to be held in the South since the 1931 convention of the American Philatelic Society at Memphis.

The illustrated official list of United States postage stamps for which numerous collectors have been waiting sine the first of the year has not yet been been to press. It is known, how-

ever, that the Post Office Department has ordered 5,000 copies and the superintendent of documents 25,000. The page size probably will be the same as usual and the price is expected not to exceed 15 cents.

* * *

British Philately, during a breathing spell in its Coronation excitement, had the thrill of a "find." Among some old correspondence several halved two-pence blue of the 1840 issue turned up, used as one penny, thus establishing the earliest recorded date of this emergency procedure.

* * *

Another stampic "blessing" is promised us by France. The French Colonial Department has decided to give us a big general issue for all her colonies, to advertise the great World Exposition in Paris this year. They will appear on March 1st. Six stamps for each colony—20, 30, 40, 50 and 90 centimes, and F. 1.50—twenty-one colonies — makes 126 stamps! The face value will be Francs 82.56, just a bit more, in face value, than the British Coronation stamps.

Spain is keeping the collector of Europeans busy, while the Germans have decided to honor "der Führer" by portraying him on their postage stamps as a birthday gift. And that will raise a howl in Sodom and

Gomorrha.

Another set of three values is here from Germany. The design shows a warrior with shield and spear gazing up to the skies. It is inscribed "Luftschutz" — air defense—3 Pfg. brown, 6 Pfg. green and 12 Pfg. red.

Plans for a new series of regular stamps are said to be under consideration by the Department. Presumably these are to be of the small size. We must remember that the general public is not interested in commemoratives and pictorials of large dimensions. The average letter-writer does not relish licking 1 9/16 inches of gum, when the same purpose can be served with a 7/8-inch kiss. But Mr. Citizen will be pleased with a change in the present picture gallery.

* * *

The 5c. Army and Navy stamps will have first-day sale in West Point, N. Y. for the former, and Annapolis, Md. for the latter. Washington will not be included in the first-day sale

* * *

The Post-Office Department announces that the first flight of the China Clipper, from San mancisco to Honolulu, Manila, Guard, Macao and Hong Kong, will take place April 24.

* * *

Canada will pace her new—non-commemorative—King George set on sale April 1st. It will consist of a 1c. green, a 2c brown and a 3c. red. Thus Canada will again lead.

* * *

Las' year the Government's philatelic sales amounted to \$1,846,253.

Outle a bit of business.

* * *

Only 363 copies each of the \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations of the State Department official stamps of 1873 were issued.

Oregon's Provisional Post Office

(A Study of the Record)

By HARRY M. KONWISER



THE history of Oregon as a political organization does not begin until 1848, when all the region west of the Rocky Mountains and north of California was erected into the Territory of Oregon. The State of Oregon, with its present boundaries, was made a State in the Union February 14, 1859.

Oregon—the Oregon Country, as it was called—was the scene of many interesting adventures before Statehood was achieved, the earliest of these being the trip up the Columbia River by Captain Gray of Boston, the river being named after his ship. This was in 1792.

Following the Louisiana Purchase, President Jefferson sent out the Lewis-Clark Expedition and great interest was mainfested in their report. Americans as well as British citizens established fur trading posts and the territory was claimed for both of these nations, while Russia put forth a claim for part of Oregon.

In 1818, Great Britain and the United States agreed to hold the terri-

tory in question jointly for ten years. This compact was renewed in 1828. In the Winter of 1842-43 Dr. Marcus Whitman made a journey on horse-back from Oregon to Washington to urge the Federal Government to assert its rights to this territory. This stimulated emigration from the Eastern States and, following the constant advent of many citizens of the United States, treaty conferences were held and in 1872 the territory was finally awarded to the United States.

While the Federal authorities were hesitating about declaring Oregon a part of the United States, citizens met and decided to form a Provisional Government. This was done in 1843 by delegates who met at Champoeg, on the Williamette River, about ten

miles above Oregon City.

According to George E. Foster, provision was made for a Post Office Department and he says seven post offices were created, but the greater portion of the mail consisted of newspapers. Holman, the historian, of Portland, Oregon, it is said, possessed several items appertaining to this postal system in the manner of covers and way-bills. No doubt these repose in the archives of the Oregon Historical Society. Professor Edward Meany, of the University of Washington, mentions the postal system of the provisional government, in his very readable and interesting history of the Pacific North-West.

Fifty dollars was appropriated for Oregon's Provisional Post Office by the decree of the Provisional Government, December 19, 1845, at which time William G. T'Vault was appropriated Post of the Provisional Post of the Prov

pointed Postmaster-General.

According to Walter M. Underhill, writing in the Washington Historical Quarterly, the rates fixed by law were: "For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper conveyed not to exceed thirty miles, 15 cents; over thirty miles and not to exceed eighty miles, 30 cents; over eighty miles and not exceeding two hundred miles, 40 cents; two hundred miles, 50 cents. Newspapers, 4 cents each."

Postmasters, according to the research work done by Underhill, were allowed a commission on the postage they collected; and in the general discharge of postal duties the United States post office system was to be followed, so far as their regulations might be considered applicable to Oregon.

The United States rates, by the act of March 3, 1845, effective July 1, 1845, were 5 cents for each half ounce letter for under 300 miles, and 10c.

for longer distances.

Postmaster - General T'Vault on February 5, 1846, advertised in *The Oregon Spectator* (the first newspaper published in Oregon) for sealed proposals for carrying the mail on two routes described as: "Route No. 1, from Oregon City to Fort Vancouver, once in two weeks by water. Route No. 2, from Oregon City to Hill's in Twality County; thence to S. J. Hembries in Yam Hill County; thence to Andrew Smith's, Yam Hill County; thence to N. Ford's, Polk County; thence to Oregon Institute, Champoeg County; thence to Catholic Mission

and to Champoeg to Oregon City, once in two weeks, on horse back."

Quoting further from the Underhill story "***on March 4, 1846, T'Vault published the official instructions for postmasters. ***you will charge letter postage on all packets that be known. You will receive in payment postage, specie, and approved orders on solvent merchants. You are not authorized in any case, to give credit for postage." (This credit practice had already been abolished in the United States.)

Mr. Underhill reports he found notice of the post office in *The Spectator* for October 15, 1846, and it was an advertisement marking the end of the Post Office Department. It read

as follows:

"To The Public: The last Legislature of Oregon passed a law creating a Post Office Department. Accordingly, in the month of February last, Post Offices and Post Masters were appointed in the several counties south of the Columbia. Since that time, the mail has been regularly carried to the said offices semi-monthly.

"The revenue arising from the postage falls short of paying the expenses of transportation of the mail. It is deemed advisable to stop transportation of the mail for the present, the last Legislature having only appropriated fifty dollars for the purpose of establishing a Post Office Department in Oregon, and fixing the rate of postage so high as to amount to prohibition of

carrying letters by mail.

"Notwithstanding the strictest economy has been used, the last quarter's mail has been carried, having been baid entirely by contributors; yet the whole revenue arising from the postage of three quarters, will not pay the transportation for one quarter; and to attempt taxing the people for transportation of mail, is a responsibility the Postmaster-General declines at the present time. If there should important mail arrive from the States, the mail will be dispatched immediately to the several offices. W. G. T'Vault P. M. G."

Postmaster-General T'Vault was not bluffing and he did publish a list of uncalled-for letters, giving the information that these letters were brought to Oregon by Lieutenant Woodworth of the United States Navy.

Governor Abernathy, in his December 1, 1846, message to the Legislature, discussed the mail service, recommending a reduction of rates to five cents on each single letter and a legislative committee "on post offices and post roads" was designated. The record is uncertain as to what happened to their bill relating to the mail service, but on December 19, 1846, the Legislature passed an act repealing all laws relative to the establishment of the Post Office Department, to take effect January 1, 1847.

It is Mr. Underhill's surmise that this marked the final effort of the Provisional Government to furnish its

citizens with mail service.

From the story (as credited) it is learned that as early as 1845 and continuing down into the territorial days, the people of Oregon were importuning the United States to furnish them with mail service. On June 25, 1845, the Provisional Government of Oregon sent a memorial to Congress asking for mail routes.

The Oregon appeal led to deliberation by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, for in their report of March 2, 1846, is found the follow-

ing:

"The Committee have determined that the immediate establishment of a mail route from the Western line of the State of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia River is a measure required by the growing interest of the government and people of the United

States on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. ***Ten thousand people in Oregon without post offices and post roads. ***No other body of people of that size in the United States are without mail service.***"

No action was had on the report. President Polk urged mail service for the then far-flung portions of the United States and eventually John M. Shively was appointed deputy postmaster for Astoria, Oregon, and was ordered (by letter of March 29, 1847)

to proceed to Oregon.

The Oregon routes were created by the act approved March 3, 1847, and post routes were to be "from Oregon City via Fort Vancouver and Fort Nisqually, to the mouth of Admiralty Inlet, and from Oregon City up the Williamette Valley, to the Katamet River, in the direction of San Francisco."

The United States regulations arranged for mail from Charlestown to Chagres, across the Isthmus of Panama, and then to Astoria or the mouth of the Columbia River. This was in the act creating the 40-cent rate on all letters conveyed to or from Astoria and other places on the Pacific within the United States.

Despite this, and notwithstanding the fact, a Special Agent of the United States advertised mail contracts, September 9, 1847. Historian Underhill says the United States failed more miserably than had the Provisional Government, for there was no mail service.

Governor Abernathy, in a letter to President Polk, written from Oregon City, October 19, 1847, says: "Desired — Appropriations for the transportation of the mails in Oregon and to Oregon (we have postmasters and agents but no mail)." Possibly the death of special Agent Gilliam, reported killed accidently in the Indian War, was the partial cause of the absence of mail regulations. The war with the Indians did not cease until about 1878.

According to the Washington Historical Quarterly, in September, 1847, when Captain Gilston of the bark Whiton expected to sail from Oregon City to Panama, he volunteered to carry letters, expecting such letters would reach the eastern part of the United States in three months.

Officially the Territory of Oregon was created by the act of Congress of August 14, 1848, and post offices were thereafter created in Oregon by the United States Post Office Department.

Collectors of Stampless Covers report Oregon Covers "of before 1855" as scarce. Those known to the writer as carrying handstamps, indicating the office of origin, are all in circle types, as follows:



Astoria, Orgn., 1851-52; Jacksonville, Ogn., 1852; Olympia, Orgn. 1852; Portland, O. T., 1852-53; Scottsburg, O. T., 1853-55.

Newell & Co. Express, Portland, Nov. 1, 1851, is also known, in oval form, as a marking on mail.

(Readers having covers of the early Oregon days are asked to write to Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York City.)

Mark Backs of Your Stamps

. . . and why not?

This article deals with the problem of counterfeits and the protection that the collector will get by having the

back of his stamps marked.

For years the Continental dealers have placed their individual insignias on the stamps they sold for two reasons: First, to establish the source in case of a return so that no dealer would have to accept any substitutes; second, as a mark of genuineness so that the collector would be protected.

Recently quite a furor was created in the Bureau Print field when a couple of scarce items were branded as counterfeits. The innocent vendor has been making refunds to all his purchasers, and it has been rumored that this vendor has refunded for more stamps than he sold. Had his stamps been marked on the back he would have had the comfort of knowing that he was not buying back something he did not sell.

The writer is offering this suggestion to the officers of the P. S. S.—that a Committee be designated to record the hall-mark of the various

precancel dealers.

Starting with February all stamps which catalog over \$1.00 that are sold by the Precancel Clearing House (free ad) will bear our hall-mark. This will mean that if at any time there is any question as to the genuineness of the stamp, a complete refund will be made with no questions asked. It will also mean the end of substitutions.—RICH-ARD J. CODA in *The Precancel Bee.*

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

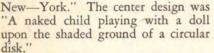
Private Proprietary Stamp Notes

(The Anglo American Drug Company)

By HENRY W. HOLCOMBE

ONE cent die was engraved for Jeremiah Curtis & Son in 1862, and this firm used stamps printed from a plate made from this die between 1863 and 1865

and from 1878 to 1880. To the left was inscribed the firm name, similarly at the right was "Successors to—Curcessors to-Curtis & Perkins-



In 1880 this die was altered by the American Bank Note Company and bore their die number C494. Possibly this firm made the new plate but obviously the stamps were not printed until after the die and/or plate had been transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in October of that year. The alteration consisted of inserting the name of the new firm at the left in four lines, "THE-ANGLO AMERICAN—DRUG COMPANY—PRO-PRIETORS."

This 1c. black horizontal rectangular stamp $(61\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2} \text{ mm.})$ to which the catalogue assigns the number 5285, was first issued on watermarked paper January 17, 1881 and last issued March 26, 1883. It was printed in sheets of 66 stamps (6 x 11), and the total issue was 3,764,000

stamps, or about 57,030 sheets. This was a rather large issue and probably for that reason the stamp has never been at all scarce—but it is not often found in very fine condition. No

multiples have

The only proprietary of the firm was "MRS.

been reported. the stamps were ever cancelled.

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." This preparation was formerly owned by the firm of Jeremiah Curtis & Son of New York and had been manufactured continuously since its introduction in 1835. It was the only proprietary not included in the limited co-partnership formed with John I. Brown & Son of Boston, under the name of Curtis & Brown - later the Curtis & Brown Manufacturing Co.for the purpose of marketing certain proprietary articles.

The three firms were very closely associated, as is noted from many advertisements in which the three firm names appeared. The Anglo American Drug Company and the Curtis & Brown Manufacturing Co. were even more together, for they occupied the same offices, their preparations were made in the same factory and their traveling salesmen represented both firms.

The first listing of The Anglo

American Drug Company appears to be in Trow's Co-Partnership Directory of New York for 1881 wherein George N. Curtis (son of Jeremiah) is President and John H. King (brother of Henry L. King who was secretary of the Curtis & Brown Manufacturing Co.) is Secretary: located at 215 Fulton Street - the address of Jeremiah Curtis & Son until the latter firm was dissolved this same year. This listing continues thru 1883 and 1884. In the latter year - evidently after the decease of George N. Curtis -Enoch P. Bullard (formerly President of the Curtis & Brown Manufacturing Co.) was elected President in his stead. The firm continued the business at the same address until recent years.

In the issue of *Harper's Weekly*, dated November 7, 1874 and continuing thru most of 1875, this advertisement was published. It was, of course, inserted by Jeremiah Curtis & Son but is included here because it tells something about the proprietary:

CHILDREN TEETHING

An old and Well-Tried Remedy—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

There were no further ads until March 22, 1879, after which there were two more—the price mentioned was 25 cents. A two-inch ad appears in the issue of April 24, 1880, and in a number of later issues, but in none was the name of the proprietor given.

There were no ads during 1881, 1882 or 1883.

In a series of articles under the general title of "The Great American Fraud" published in *Collier's Magazine* during 1905 and 1906, Samuel Hopkins Adams tells this story:

"Some years ago I heard a prominent New York lawyer asked by his office scrub-woman to buy a ticket for some 'Association' ball, say to her: "How can you go to these affairs, Nora, when you have two young children at home?" "Sure, they're all right," she returned blithely; "just wan teaspoonful of Winslow's an' they lay like the dead till morning."

Also quoted is a statement of a Detroit physician, after making a special study of Michigan's high mortality rate: "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is extensively used among the poorer classes as a means of pacifying their babies. These children eventually come into the hands of physicians with a greater or less addiction to the opium habit. The sight of a parent drugging a helpless infant into a semicomatose condition is not an elevating one for this civilized age, and it is a very common practice." . . . "How many neurotics, fiends, and criminals may not 'Mrs. Winslow' be sponsor for?" . . . "This query is respectfully referred to the Anglo-American Drug Company of New York, which makes its handsome profit from this slave trade." . . . "Recent legislation in the State of New York has considerably decreased the profits by making a poison label mandatory."

This appears to be a rather startling condemnation of what was undoubtedly a worthly preparation which had even then stood the test of almost

three quarters of a century. Consideration, however, should be given to the fact that it was made in the fever of excitement over much more important violations preceding the enactment of the Pure Food and Drugs Act

of June 30, 1906.

From the earliest days, physicians almost invariably wrote their prescriptions for cough remedies calling for a small quantity of some narcotic, generally morphine, as a sedative. Few, if any, cough remedies did not contain narcotics in some form. The narcotic tended to minimize the coughing, which greatly weakened the sufferer. Far from being the important ingredient, it merely acted as a sedative to the respiratory center.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup contained less than half as much narcotic as several others then on the market. A teaspoonful dose, as directed, had considerably less than the sedative influence of 1/64 grain of morphine. All bottles carried a caution label instructing the user to keep the bottle out of reach of children. As in the instance of many preparations whose sole value was in the alcohol they contained, and cough remedies containing small quantities of narcotics, indiscriminate use might well be the cause of regrettable results.

According to the firm, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup from its introduction in 1835 until 1905, contained 1/10 grain of morphine per fluid ounce. After the passage of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, in compliance with suggestions made, the formula was revised, omitting the morphine. At the same time the firm voluntarily eliminated the word "Soothing" from the name of the product.

Each bottle, 30 mm. in diameter and 128 mm. in height, contained 55 cubic centimeters with the following formula:

In 1933, half a century after the repeal of the stamp tax, The Anglo American Drug Company was still doing business from 75 West Street, New York City. In 1937 it is located at 347 Fifth Avenue. Their business, under the old firm name, is now entirely export—the domestic distribution having been taken over by the Block Drug Co. of Brooklyn several years ago.

It is interesting to note that the cable address of The Anglo American Drug Company remains "CURTBROW, NEW YORK" — reminiscent of the Curtis & Brown Manufacturing Co.

The King and the Royal Society

The Keeper of the Privy Purse has informed the Royal Philatelic Society that His Majesty King George VI has been graciously pleased to grant his Royal Patronage to the Society.

Thus for the third reign in succession the Royal Philatelic Society enjoys the high privilege of having the Sovereign for its Patron.—The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

Philatelic Alphabet

By W. H. WOSENCROFT

YEAR or two ago I was traveling through some of the grandest scenery in England, in very pleasant company. Every man aboard the motor coach was a philatelist, but I always consider myself fortunate in sharing a seat with the producer of what may be considered one of the most important purely philatelic publications for years. I remember him saying to me as he mentioned the Alphabets of the British Line Engraved stamps, "You wouldn't understand much about them unless you have made a study of the subject." I hadn't, and therefore knowledge was limited, but I wanted to know more, yet like so many other would-be students of the hobby was at a loss to know the best jumping-off point. Now that state of things has altered, for Mr. R. C. Alcock, of Cheltenham has given us the outcome of his very thorough study of the subject in a book of eighty pages, which deserves to be in the hands of all who wish to become acquainted with a most fascinating aspect of British stamps,

The check letters are divided into groups which are styled for the sake of convenience Alphabets I, II, III, IV, of which the first three were punched on the plates and the fourth handengraved. Of these sub-divisions can be made, because there are variations even though the letters were inserted by mechanical methods. Certain Alphabets are peculiar to certain stamps, and Mr. Alcock has concluded that the only "clash" between his classification occurs on the later printings with

Small Crown watermark, Perf. 14, but one type is so scarce that few collectors can hope to obtain a specimen. As a start a useful reference collection can be built up from as few as ten stamps so arranged that a specimen of each letter is shown, although this method has rather serious drawbacks, and the tyro is advised to obtain many more specimens for comparison. As early as page 11 the beginner-student is presented with a simplified plan of campaign, and with this book as a guide and a heap of the Penny red stamps, which can still be obtained in quantity quite cheaply, some most interesting and possibly profitable hours are assured.

Apart from the letterpress which is written in a clear and lucid manner, the illustrations are of a class seldom met. The four Alphabets are shown in enlarged forms of photographs taken from actual stamps, followed by stamps, also produced from actual photographs. These are of exceptional clarity. Another innovation is that the illustrations have been arranged on double sheets allowing them to be opend out for comparison with other plates, which can be understood, is of considerable convenience.

Philately in general, and the specialist in particular will be grateful to Mr. Alcock for the tremendous amount of research which is essential for a work of this kind, and one can only hope that that gratitude will be displayed in the form which will result in record sales. The price is reasonable, 7/6 being the price asked.



The War Stamps of Republican Spain

By THE EDITOR

In the course of time the collector of the stamps of Spain is going to find a most intriguing field for study and research in the numerous stamps being issued by the contending factions in that internacine conflict now raging in the romantic land of the hidalgoes. Aside from the "regular" issues of the Republican Government and those of the "Rebels" under Franco, there are two other classes—the "Provisional" and the "Surtax" stamps—that are going to claim our particular attention.

The "war stamps" of any country—but especially those that mark the rebellion of a people against the established government—have always claimed the attention of the studious collector. We need but recall the Provisionals of the Confederate States and the various issues during the civil war in Mexico. Thus, too, these emergency stamps of the Spanish war are destined to become great favorites.

Very little data, beyond the chronicling of "regular" issues by both factions, has been published in this country. The New Issue services have

not included the Provisionals and the Surtax stamps, altho these are by far the most desirable. This, however, must be attributed to the fact that these emergency and surtax stamps were born of a real need and are not—as yet—tainted with government speculation, or issued for "philatelic purposes." The trade has probably been unable thus far to secure any appreciable quantities. Furthermore, the collector will want these stamps legitimately used and on the original covers.

The philatelic press of Europe is awake to the possibilities of these stamps. While De Philatelist of Rotterdam is devoting considerable space to the subject, Mr. Hermann Ernst Sieger, publisher of the Deutsche Briefmarken - und - Flugpost Zeitung (German Postage and Airmail Journal), Lorch, Württemberg, Germany, seems to be the pioneer in this field. In his publication we find an exhaustive, well-illustrated record of these interesting war-born stamps, and this chronicler does not accord them space until incontestable copies on cover come to his hands.

Mr. Sieger classifies these stamps under the following groups:

PROVISIONAL STAMPS FINAL ISSUES SURTAX STAMPS

The Provisional stamps generally carry the overprint "Viva España"—either press-printed or handstamped—in addition to the date of the National uprising—"Julio 1936"—and, in some instances, the name of the locality on various denominations of the current stamps. The Final Issues bear the inscription "España" and "Junta Defensa Nacional."

The Surtax stamps, of which there is a steadily growing number and variety, represent an additional fee levied by some particular community, and these are required to be affixed to all mail matter, supplementary to the normal rates, and virtually represent a fraction of the postage. They must, therefore, be considered regular postage stamps, although they are a war levy on the populace. In this class there are two groups-one, recognized as valid throughout that part of Spain still in control of the National forces: the other, to be used only in the city or town of origin and valid there and in the immediate vicinity.

The inland postage rate in Spain is 30 centimos, and this denomination is usually found on the covers accompanied by the Surtax stamp. The cancellation generally ties both stamps. When the current 30-centimo stamp was not convenient, letters are found franked with four of the 10-centimo Surtax stamps to make up the postage and levy.

It is to be noted that in localities of northern Spain, under control of the Nationalists, the surtax charge is 10 centimos, while in the southern sections it is 5 centimos. This levy, therefore, seems to be arbitrarily fixed by the different communities.

With these somewhat general preliminary statements; translated from the Continental press, a few of the more characteristic types may be illustrated. The issues of the Franco—or so-called "Rebel"—stamps are not included in this discussion, since data concerning them is still too indefinite.





CURRENT SPANISH STAMPS

The above illustrations represent a number of the current Spanish stamps which have been overprinted "Viva Español—Julio-1936," as per the following examples from Sevilla and Lá Linea de la Concepcion.





SEVILLA—OVERPRINT TYPOGRAPHED





SEVILLA—OVERPRINT HANDSTAMPED

≤ Viva ESPAÑA	00
DE	N
▼ CORREOS	CEF
Z	0
≤ 16. Julio 1936	OZ

SETTING OF LA LINEA DE LA CONCEPTION

And here is one of the current set overprinted for Mallorca.



The strip-of-four heading this discussion shows the provisional issue for Santiago. Originally designed for a surtax stamp, a shortage of the regular issue necessitated the use of these stamps for both postage and surtax—30 centimos representing the postage and 10 centimos the surtax.



ZAFRA SURTAX STAMP

This cover shows the typographed Surtax stamp for Zafra, printed in dark green, and used in combination with the regular issue 30c.



UTRERA SURTAX STAMP

This cover shows the Surtax stamp of Utrera in combination with the 30c. overprinted for Sevilla. The Surtax stamp is typographed in green.



ALGECIRAS SURTAX STAMP

This illustration shows the 5c. dark green Surtax stamp of Algeciras in combination with the regular 30c. for inland postage.



CADIZ SURTAX STAMP

The above illustration represents a cover from Cadiz, carrying the regular inland postage — 30 centimos — plus the surtax stamp of 5 centimos.

In addition to the few examples of Surtax stamps here shown, there are dozens of others, issued for Orense, Navarra, Granada, Cordoba, Huelva, Leon, Mallorca, Palencia, San Sebastian, Algeciras, Carmona, Ecija, Granada, Lora del Rio, Melila, Penarroya-Pueblonuevo, Utrera, Valladolid, Zafra, Zamora, the Canary Islands and Spanish Morocco.

There may be—and probably are—others, of which we shall learn in time, as the varying fortunes of this deplorable strife bring about the necessity for new stamps, and we shall

most likely have some temporary issues of the Franco forces to chronicle, study and collect when peace finally comes to war-torn Spain.

* * *

While information is meager concerning the postal conditions in the Provinces occupied by General Franco, it is reputed that revenue stamps have been pressed into service wherever a great shortage of the regular issue existed. This condition has lately been relieved by the issue of several stamps of the "Rebel" government.

Paris International Philatelic Exposition 1937

The Paris International Philatelic Exposition—"Pexip"—will take place in France's beautiful capital city from the 18th to the 26th of June of this year, and the usual elaborate preparations for a world show are progressing.

In keeping with the importance of the event an elaborate prospectus has been issued by the Directorate, setting

forth in detail the rules governing the exhibits, a list of the distinguished patrons and all other information desired by those who intend either entering material or attending. The broshure is printed in French, German and English.

Mr. Eugene Klein, 200 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the American representative, and will be glad to give all further information and advice.

Attractive official propaganda labels have been prepared, showing a Viking ship, and these may be had of Mr. Klein at a nominal price.

Following the precedent of other governments, the French postal authorities have decided to issue a special stamp sheet for the occasion, showing four stamps of the first issue—1849-50—5, 15, 30 and 50 centimes, in the colors of the originals.



Investment versus Speculation ***

By STEPHEN G. RICH

TANY times in the past few years I have seen a wellknown collector going into the safe deposit department of the bank, taking with him a book of valuable stamps which he keeps there and the securities which he also puts in the same large box. Doubtless many of us would say that he is taking good care of both philatelic and fiancial investments; yet the plain truth is that under no possible reasonable use of the word can even the most valuable or desirable stamps that this man owns be called investments, and the same applies to precancels.

I saw this collector take to his box a certificate for forty shares of a well-known electrical concern. Every three months this investment brings him income in the form of dividends. I saw him take a municipal bond in, and every six months he gets interest.

Many times I have seen him take into this safety vault his fine collection of one of the expensive British colonies or one of his valuable U. S. 19th century albums. These may increase in value according to the books but the fact remains that as long as he holds his stamps he gets no income from them. He must sell and take his profit if he is to turn nominal or paper gains into actual money.

So it is foolish to talk of "stamps as an investment." Investment implies the intention and purpose of getting an income while you hold it. Certainly nobody can take dividends or rent or interest from a stamp collection while

he is holding it—at least in cash form. Whether a safe speculation or a risky one, a good speculation or a bad one, every cent that you put into stamps with a view to profit is speculation and not investment.

Nobody is foolish enough to deny the possibilities of profit in stamp collecting. The only question is whether it is at all legitimate to speak of any holding of stamps as an investment. My belief is that the name is entirely incorrect and ought to be dropped.

There is no question but that if you choose your fields of stamp collecting with good enough judgment and use plenty of horse sense in buying your material, you can make nice profits, very often. You may even be able to cover all losses by your profits and have your fun without cost. Here and there someone will be clever enough even to show a total profit on all his collecting. This, however, does not make an investment out of stamps but simple a good business risk. In fact, in most cases it should be called no more than an exceedingly attractive salvage value after you have had your fun.

The boys who got on to the mint 20th century band wagon five or ten years ago have done well on certain stamps but there are many on which profits are less than the interest if they had put the money in a savings bank. The man who gets on this band wagon now is ten years too late. Those who got on to good 19th century stamps of Europe in 1934 and

1935 are already able to cash in at a very comfortable profit in some cases. Since the Jubilee issue all the British colonies appear to show an upward trend. Even dull countries not much in public favor such as Zululand and Uganda are showing this effect.

If you want a safe and profitable speculation in stamps by all means have it — but don't misname it an

investment.-Hobbies.

Edwards Will Top 3 Billion in Total Printing

Confirming predictions made on this page, London dispatches say the King Edward stamps will continue to be on sale for some time and that the total printing will exceed three billion copies. This will make them about as common as the King George penny stamps; that is to say, worth about twenty for a cent in used condition.

The 2½ pence is the scarce variety of the set and is quoted at the highest price. But American dealers apparently have plentiful supplies laid in, and the price of the set may be ex-

pected to drop.

A novelty that some collectors are preparing to obtain is a cover bearing the first new stamps of King George VI, together with a stamp of King George V and one of Edward. It might be suggested that if two Queen Victorias are added, the collector would have a philatelic full-house.

Supplies of the George V. stamps are reported very low, which means a still greater sale of the Edwards between now and the day the new Georges come out.—Chicago Herald

and Examiner.

Bureau's Precancel Mistake

For the first time in the history of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in the handling of precancelled stamps, a mistake was made recently in applying the precancellation of the Detroit 20c. and Dallas 20c. A large quantity of each stamp was precancelled *inverted* and sent out to their respective postoffices. This is the first time in thirteen years of printing by the Bureau, that such a mistake has been made.

Apparently this inversion of the precancellation could have occurred at any time, but an invert on a vertical lower value stamp would be very easy to spot and correct and so far it has never gotten out. In this case the error got out because it was on a horizontal stamp. The precancellation has always been applied to read down from top to bottom. Inverting the precancellation and making it read up was not such an obvious mistake, but really amounts to an error. It probably would not have been noticed except that collectors watch these things.

Inasmuch as several hundred thousand of these stamps were sent out, there will probably be plenty of this variety for all collectors, and they

should be obtained easily.

There is a possibility that other values for other cities may have been printed in part or entire and shipped out for use. As this stock sometimes lies for months before it is put into use, this will give all Bureau fans something to be watching for.—GELDHOF in Chicago Herald and Examiner.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

The Colonial Coronation Stamps

N January 18th, the Crown Agents for the Colonies announced a new scheme of Colonial stamps to be issued in forty-five Colonies on Coronation Day, May 12th. This differs from the general plan originally projected for the Edward VIII series, inasmuch as the latter were announced as inaugurating the regular issues for the new reign. Although promised for issue on May 12th, they were not in the strict sense Coronation commemorative stamps.

The series now in an advanced stage of preparation, is definitely a Coronation commemorative issue, of limited duration. In this it resembles the memorable Silver Jubilee stamps of King George V. Owing to the shortness of the time available for production and delivery in distant Colonies, only three denominations (instead of four) are being supplied to each of the 45 territories, and the stamps will be in single colors, instead of bicolored.

The announcement issued by the Crown Agents follows:

A special Coronation issue in the course of preparation for the Territories detailed below:

The stamp will be of the same shape as the 1935 Silver Jubilee set, but will measure 40.5 mm. by 24.2 mm. overall. They will be printed in single colors by the recess process. The design of the stamp includes portraits of both His Majesty King George VI and her Majesty The Queen in a setting of Coronation Emblems, including the Crown, Orb, Sword of State, and Sceptres. The date of the Coronation (12 May, 1937) is inscribed at the top of the design, and the name of the issuing Terri-

tory appears at the base of the stamp with duty tablets in the lower corners.

The stamps will be on sale from the 12th May to 31st December, 1937.

Aden—1 Anna, 2½ Annas, 3½ Annas—(colors not yet determined.)
Antiqua—1d. red; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue.
Bahamas—½d. green; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue.

Bahamas—½d. green; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue. Barbados—1d. red; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue. Basutoland—1d. red; 2d. purple; 3d. blue. Bechuanaland—1d. red; 2d. brown; 3d. blue. Bermuda—1d. red; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue. British Guiana—2c. brown; 4c. gray; 6c. blue. British Honduras—3c. yellow; 4c. gray; 5c. blue. Br. Solomon Is.—1d. violet; 1½d. red; 3d. blue. Cayman Is.—½d. green; 1d. red; 2½d. blue. Ceylon—6 cts. red; 9 cts. dark green; 20 cts. blue. Cyprus—4 pias. light gray; 1½ pias. red; 2½

pias. blue.
Dominica—1d. blue; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue.
Falkland Is.—½d. green; 1d. red; 2½d. blue.
Fiji—1d. mauve; 2d. gray; 3d. dark blue.
Gambia—1d. brown; 1½d. red; 3d. blue.
Gibraltar—½d. gray; 2d. green; 3d. blue.
Gibraltar—1d. violet; 1½d. red;
3d. blue.

3d. blue.
Gold Coast—Id. brown; 2d. slate gray; 3d. blue.
Grenada—Id. violet; 1½d. red; 2½d. blue.
Hong Kong—4c. green; 15c. red; 25c. blue.
Jamaica—Id. red; 1½d. gray; 2½d. blue.
Kenya—5 cts. green; 20 cts. orange; 30 cts. blue.
(Kenya Uganda Stamps inscribed "Tanganyika")
Leeward Is.—Id. red; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue.
Malta—½d. green; 1½d. red; 2½d. blue.
Mauritus—5 cts. violet; 12 cts. red; 20 cts. blue.
Montserrat—Id. red; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue.
Newfoundland—2c. green; 4c. rose; 5c. mauve.
In the Newfoundland stamps the title of the
Territory will be displayed in white lettering
against a colored background, instead of vice
versa as in the case of all other Territories.

against a colored background, instead of vice versa as in the case of all other Territories.

Nigeria—1d. red; 1½d. chocolate; 3d. blue.

N. Rhodesia—1½d. red; 2d. orange brown; 3d. blue.

Nyasaland—½d. green: 1d. brown: 2d. grav.

Nyasaland—½d. green; 1d. brown; 2d. gray. St. Helena—1d. green; 2d. orange; 3d. blue. Ascension—1d. green; 2d. orange; 3d. blue. St. Kitts—1d. red; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue. St. Lucia—1d. violet; 1½d. red; 2½d. blue. St. Vincent—1d. violet; 1½d. red; 2½d. blue. St. Vincent—1d. violet; 1½d. red; 2½d. blue. Seychelles—6c. olive; 12c. orange; 20c. blue. Sierra Leone—1d. orange; 2d. mauve; 3d. blue. Somaliland—1a. red; 2a. black; 3a. blue. Straits Settlements—4 cts. orange; 8 cts. gray;

Swaziland—1d. red; 2d. brown; 3d. blue.
Trindad—1 ct. green; 2 cts. brown; 8 cts. orange.
Turks Is.—½d. green; 2d. slate gray; 3d. blue.
Virgin Is.—1d. red; 1½d. brown; 2½d. blue.

-The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

More Coronation Data

Malay States May Issue Stamps for Coronation of King George VI

Official announcement from Union of South Africa states that coronation of King George will be honored by issuance of special stamps in bi-lingual pairs. English and Afrikaan as follows: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d. and 1 sh. The ten stamps will have a face of about 75 cents in U. S. currency. The South African pound is slightly higher in value than the British pound sterling. Earlier it had been stated that the top value would be 6d.

South-West Africa announces than the coronation set will be on sale during May, June and July only. Values will be ½d., 1d., 2d. 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1 sh. and they will be issued in bilingual pairs. The face is equivalent to about \$1.20 in U. S. currency.

There is a possibility that the various Federated and Unfederated Malay States will issue special stamps for the coronation and also such places as Borneo, Brunei, Burma, Sarawak and the Tongan Islands. — HAUGHTON SANGUINETTI in Boston Evening Transcript.

April 1 will mark establishment of Aden as a Crown Colony and 12 stamps and one postcard will be placed on sale on that date. This set has nothing to do with the coronation set announced. Design will show a dhow (sailing boat). Ornamental border will show two Arab daggers. Title of colony at top of stamp and denomination at bottom corners and in Arabic in bottom border. Values will be 6 pies, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and

8 annas and 1, 2, 5 and 10 rupees. The postcard will be 9 pies.

Silver Jubilee of reign of King Christian X of Denmark, will be celebrated May 14 and honored by special set of six stamps consisting of 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 30 öre. Designs will show ruler mounted on his favorite horse and views of two castles.

It is announced that a complete new pictorial issue will follow the Falkland Island coronation stamps. The series will be permanent in nature and supersede current pictorial issue.—HAUGHTON SANGUINETTI in Boston Evening Transcript.

Dr. Kalckhoff Praises New Catalog

Geehrter Herr Dietz,

Mit der Widmung Ihres schönen Werkes über die Postwertzeichen der Konföderierten Staaten haben Sie mir eine grosse Freude gemacht und ich danke Ihnen herzlich dafür. Ich habe das Werk im Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein vorgelegt, grosses Interesse erregte wegen der vielen Postmeister-Briefumschläge, die bei einer neuen Auflage des grossen Ganzsachen-Katalogs von Dr. Ascher berücksichtigt werden müssen. Auch im Berliner Philatelisten-Klub werde ich das Werk vorlegen und besprechen. Sie haben eine erstaunliche Fülle von Material zusammengetragen und es wird für künftige Forscher nicht mehr viel zu tun übrig bleiben. Ich beglückwünsche Sie zu dieser Leistung, mit der Sie sich ein dauerndes philatelistisches Denkmal gesetzt haben.

Mit philatelistischem Gruss,

DR. FRANZ KALCKHOFF.

World War U.S. Army Postal Service

By ROBERT R. SAFARID





HE first American post office was established at St. Nazaire, France, on July 10, 1917, and was numbered "1." Subsequently five others were organized, and numbered from "2" to "5"; but on September 6th, 1917 these numbers, to avoid confusion with the French post office numbers, were changed to run from 701 to 706 inclusive. Thereafter, as new post offices were established the A. P.

O. numbers continued on until they reached No. 953. There were only about sixteen A. P. O. numbers in the 800 series

used as follows: 800, 806, 808, 809, 813, 822, 823, 832, 834, 839; 841, 842, 843, 845, 846 and 875.





Up to July 1, 1918 the U. S. soldier and all official mail was taken care of by a number of U. S. post office officials and civilians who were sent from Washington, D. C. to France for original organization. Then, for military reasons, the U.S. Army took over all these post offices. However, the Post Office Department continued to control the terminals at Brest and Bordeaux for the preparation and des-

patch of mail to the United States, also money orders, postage stamps and other financial transactions.

The U.S. Military Postal Express Service was organized July 1st, 1918 and operated approximately 171 fixed and mobile post offices



and also a railway post office service delivering mail to and from more than two million U. S. soldiers overseas. This is the first time in the history of our country that U.S. mail was handled exclusively by the U.S. Army on foreign soil. A Central Records office was established at Bourges (A. P. O. No. 902) where all redirected mail was forwarded due to the great difficulty experienced in the rapid movement of troops, casuals, replacements, and other changes.

In November, 1919, the P. E. S. was reduced to three offices. Headquarters moved from Paris to Coblenz on December 5, 1919, and A. P. O. 927 did all the work. This A. P. O. office functioned until January, 1924.

A. E. F. war covers are radically different from the Spanish and Civil War covers. The latter two war covers were mostly colored illustrations, slogans and themes. A. E. F. covers have little of that but they are a wonderful field for postal marking collectors with their various A. P. O. numbers and markings, particularly those from Siberia, registries, redirected covers and like material.

A real study of A. E. F. covers promises to be far more intriguing than was ever the Civil War patriotics due to the lapse of over fifty years in time.

During a turnover of more than a thousand of these fascinating postal marking covers we have come across a variety of T. M. C. A., Red Cross, K. of C., Hebrew, Salvation Army, Government, Christian Science, Military Sub. Groups, private stationery, hotels and other subjects.

Censor marks are found in quite a variety of colors and shades with various censor markings and numbers. Green appears

the scarcest and violet most common. Base censor marking, instead of the round circle, was square consisting of the same central eagle design.



Franking of all A. E. F. mail had to conform to regulation such as "Soldiers' Mail," O. A. S., etc. Postage stamps were unnecessary, excepting on registries, but were used throug error at times.

Types of cancellation vary with the different A. P. O. numbers. The early provisionals, Siberia, and various registries are amongst the rarest.

Condition of most A. E. F. covers is in the majority poor because upon

receipt the addressee (either mother, relative or sweetheart) betrayed wartime anxiety by tearing the cover to practically mutilation to get at the contents.



As rarities we would list those of the 800 A. P. O. group, postage stamped covers, special delivery and registries, prisoner of war, provisionals, Archangel and Siberia, fancy pieces of stationery and fancy franks.

CENSORED

Regarding Siberia A. E. F.—at least two regiments were sent to Siberia. The mail was handled by the old postal agency system, similar to that which had been maintained at Shanghai for many years. Covers from Siberia are rare.

In summarizing, the A. E. F. cover collector, when he looks through his collection visualizes the territory traveled by some of these soldier covers, particularly the redirected ones, which crossed the ocean several times before reaching their destination, and he delights in the wonderful array of postal markings from the different A. P. O.'s and various war sections and also the interesting censor markings.

Confederate States Postmasters

By the Editor

THE record of a Confederate Provisional is never complete until the recovered data includes the name of the Postmaster under whose administration it was issued. True, the greater number do carry this information, but there are still nearly a dozen that do not, and we should strive to discover these missing names.

One of the very real regrets of my life—in a philatelic sense—has been the neglected opportunities to obtain this information fifty years ago, while men were still living who could have supplied this data. But Confederates were not popular then, nor had I realized the importance of such research. True, those opportunities are now beyond recall; but there may still be ways and means of recovering some of these facts, if we will go about it earnestly—and now.

In order to stimulate research I have gathered a list of Southern cities and towns with the names of the menand one woman—who were appointed postmasters at some time during 1861-1865. The chief source of this data traces to the compilations from the Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America; Public Laws of the Confederate States of America; Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, and the Messages and Papers of the Confederacy, made for my work, "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America." by my good friend William Carlos Stone of Springfield, Mass. Other data was derived from postmasters' commissions still preserved, and from the names appearing on many of the Provisional stamps and envelopes.

The list comprises but a small fraction of the Postmasters of the Confederacy; but with the assistance of Southern collectors, it is believed, we may, in time, add many names and possibly, in this way, lead to the authentication of a number of Provisionals that need only this data.

It is, of course, a matter of record that the greater number of postmasters in the seceded States had been in office under the United States' regime, and continued in their duties after taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. But there were deaths and resignations, and as they occurred, President Davis would send to the Senate nominations for these vacancies. which were either confirmed at once. or referred to the Committee on Postal Affairs. Most of the names here recorded are taken from such lists transmitted to the Provisional as well as the sessions of the Confederate Congress in Richmond.

At the First Session of the Provisional Congress the following Act is recorded under date of March 16, 1861:

CHAPTER XLIX. An Act vesting certain powers in the Postmaster General.

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That in the discontinuance of the postal service in any of the Confederate States, as now carried on by the government of the United States, before the Postmaster General of this Confederacy shall have prepared the new service under the provis-

ions of the act already passed by this Congress, it shall be lawful for the said Postmaster General to renew, provisionally, the contracts under which the service is now performed, and to continue in office the several postmasters and other officers now employed in such postal service, until he is prepared to replace said service and such officers by new contracts and appointments.

And Postmaster-General Reagan, in his *Memoirs*, makes the following reference to this subject:

In my report in which I proposed to take charge of the postal service, I requested that the Congress authorize me by proclamation to continue in office the postmasters then in service under the government of the United States, wherever they were willing to serve, until new appointments could be made, and to continue in the service those who had the contracts for carrying the mails under their existing rate of compensation, where they were willing to serve, until new contracts could be made. The Congress promptly gave me this authority, and I at once issued my proclamation.

And the following table, taken from one of the Postmaster-General's Reports, in 1863, supplies some interesting statistics.

A TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the number of Postoffices in existence, also the number established and discontinued, and the number of resignations, removals, deaths and appointments of Postmasters, and the number of commissions issued to Postmasters from July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863, inclusive.

STATES	Number of Post-Offices	Offices Estab.	Offices Discon.	Resignations	Removals	Deaths	Number of Appointments	Commissions issued
Alabama	768	28	81	99	5	15	234	213
Arkansas	619	2		17		4	27	17
Florida	167	9	11	22	3	4	48	47
Georgia	815	14	40	92	8	13	184	169
Louisiana	307	- 1	26	32	5 6	3	49	31
Mississippi	568	18	50	57	6	8	89	73
North Carolina.	1,070	23	37	62		12	322	256
South Carolina.	576	8	25	37	2	12	121	92
Tennessee	955	4		34	7	4	66	53
Texas	710	14	47	61	13	2	89	52
Virginia	1,732	16	66	89	7	16	251	222
	8,287	137	400	602	62	93	1,480	1,225

CONFEDERATE POSTMASTERS PLACE POSTMASTERS

Bainbridge, Ga....Noah L. Cloud Baton Rouge, La...Joseph McCormick Bennettsville, S. C..A. Sutherland

Calhoun, Ga. ... Newton J. Boaz
Camden, S. C. ... Thomas W. Pegues
Canton, Miss. ... William Priestly
Charleston, S. C. .. Alfred Huger
Charlotte, N. C. .. John M. Springs
Charlottesville, Va. William M. Keblinger
Chattanooga, Tenn. H. T. Phillips
Chester C. H., S. C. John R. Allen
Clinton, Miss. ... Hillery Moseley
Clinton, Miss. ... Joseph S. Antley
Columbia, S. C. .. James B. Glass
Columbia, Tenn. .. Ludwell H. Estes
Columbus, Ga. ... H. M. Jeter
Columbus, Ga. ... Henry M. Jeter
Columbus, Miss. .. Jacob Isaacs

Dalton, Ga......William P. Chester
Danville, Va..... William D. Coleman
W. B. Payne
Demopolis, Ala... Jno. Y. Hall

Farmville, Va.... Joel W. Womack Fayetteville, N. C. James G. Cook Fincastle, Va... Charles Aunspaugh Florence, Ala... John A. Smith Forsyth, Ga... Archibald H. Snead Franklin, N. C... L. F. Siler Fredericksburg, Va. Reuben R. Thom

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The state of the s		,



Griffin, Ga. Handstamped "C.S.A."

By THE EDITOR

"In Confederates, one can never know what's going to turn up next." I have exprest that belief repeatedly, and every time some unusual cover is brought to my notice it is but a confirmation—in fact, I am always expect-

ing "something new!"

This time Mr. C. S. Carter of Paris, Ky. submits the cover illustrated above. It is unique and one can almost gather its story from the various markings. While the Griffin, Ga. postmark carries no year, we may safely assign it to the pre-stamp period, or at least to a time when the postmaster of that town was hand-stamping the letters brought in for mailing. The postmark, as well as the "PAID" and the "10" are readily iden-

tified as Griffin handstamps, but the "C. S. A.," in addition, is the first of its kind from this place. Of course, it is not without precedent, for we have this "C. S. A." incorporated in the "Paid 5" of Athens, Tenn., the "Paid 5" of Randolph-Macon College, Va., and both Eufaula, Ala. and Balcony Falls, Va. carry the "C. S."—the former in its "Paid 5," the latter in its "Paid 10."

The interesting feature about this Griffin cover is the U. S. Three-Cent envelope crossed with penmarks and the "Due 3," collectible in Frankfort, Ky. The piece is part of an original find.

These "C. S. A." initialled "Paids" are especially prized by collectors.

Gleanings Across the Pond

By W. H. WOSENCROFT 139 Gwydir St., Cambridge, England

HERE can only be one beginning to the first batch of gleanings for the new STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW, and that is a word of congratulation to all concerned with its production. As a philatelic magazine one can only say that it compares with anything anywhere, and the size of its make-up is extremely convenient and might well be imitated by other publications. Philately is a subject for any odd moment, and a pocket-size magazine allows it to be carried around conveniently for reference as opportunity occurs, whether it be in the snack bar, the train, car, or camelback, or possibly in the dealers' parlor, when comparison of a stamp or price is indicated. THE REVIEW deserves the best that philatelist can give it: in support, in recommendation, in loyalty.

And so on to the troubled state of philately on this side of the Atlantic, which trouble, thanks be, is smoothing out and the way seems clearer. Already prepartions for the Coronation in May are well advanced, but strangely enough there is no word, as I write these lines, of any thing definite where the Coronation issue of this country is concerened. The same applies to the definite issue, but those who were in with us when we were anticipating the Edwardians will know that anything may happen at any time, and personally I would not be the littlest bit surprised if the stamps of George

VI were sprung upon us with the same dramatic suddenness.

There seems no likelihood of us ever seeing any further Edwardians, but what would happen if some colonial Post Office ran short, and sent out as a temporary stopgap a few sheets of the large supply which lies waiting for the destructor? That would be a thrill. and after the Morocco sensations, who can tell what is in store for us during the opening days of the new reign? I most certainly recommend you to get in your orders for the Coronation sets. As you know, 45 Crown Colonies will be putting out three stamps each, while the Dominions are certain to add to the bag. Full details are undoubtedly in your possession, so there would be no object in my reciting them again. For the set of 135 values there are various prices, but you should be able to obtain the full set for about \$6.25, although many dealers are asking 27/6 over here. There has been a definite move to stabilize prices, and a meeting was held in London to go into the matter. The figure suggested was 27/6, and a resolution was passed asking for the co-operation of the philatelic press.

Of the Dominions and Morocco not much is actually known. South Africa will be ready in May with a setup to 1/-, which is about 5/- if bi-lingual pairs are taken, which every one who is sensible will do. New Zealand has shown us her designs and the values are to be 1d., 2½d. and 6d. Plenty of sets will be available, and I do not

think there will be such a shortage as we experienced with the Jubilee issues. Nevertheless no harm will be done by getting a set or two: they won't eat anything and as their sale will only continue to the end of the year, when remaining stocks will be burned, they may show a respectable profit. Anyhow I strongly advise ordering forthwith.

The large departmental store of Selfridge has been providing London airmail enthusiasts with a lavish exhibition of Air stamps and covers. The show was opened by Major Tryon, Postmaster-General, who told us why the British Post Office did not issue Airmail stamps. The blue etiquette was sufficient to show officials that the letter was to be conveyed by air, and even this would be unnecessary when the plans were complete to carry all first-class mail by air. The South African service would be in operation this Summer, and the Indian route ready by the end of the year.

There was some grand stuff on view, and when one learns that exhibits had come from such famous collectors as Miss Penn Gaskell, Major Alan Goodfellow, Dr. F. J. Whitelaw, Mr. Lindsay Everard, M. P., and others, one is not surprised at the high standard of the exhibition.

Morocco shares with Great Britain the distinction of providing stamps of the brief reign of King Edward VIII. On the later printings an interesting variety occurs which is being eagerly bought up by collectors. It consists of a wide spaced overprint, which is particularly noticeable in the word "MOROCCO." - As far as can be judged, it appears that the electro used to overprint the stamps became worn in parts and these were replaced by the new wide overprinted setting. There are various prices ruling for the varieties (as there are for full sets), but collectors will be eagerly obtaining specimens for the completion of the story of a whole reign told in fifteen stamps. The wide overprints will be a catalog item, but the many malformations of type and faulty printings are usually not constant, and therefore cannot be classed as varieties in the true philatelic sense.

It may be news to some that the British Post Office produces a very interesting monthly magazine, and the quality would do credit to many other publications costing three or four times the price. Although it is of primary interest to those connected with the Post Office, there is much which the philatelist would find pleasure in. The last number contained an account of the increased business brought in by the sending of Valentines, and other articles dealing with the abuse in days gone by of free postal facilities certainly opened my eyes. The publication costs 1d., and sells quickly as you can imagine.

The next Philatelic Congress, to be held at Folkestone in June promises to be a brilliant affair. The venue is a beautiful one and the programme includes papers by Mr. F. A. Godden, Mr. E. F. Hugen, A. C. P. A., Mr. Frank Dodd, and Mr. L. R. Ray. For my own part I shall try to hear Mr. Ray's paper "Does the Hobby of Stamp Collecting Deserve to be Classified as Merely a 'Minority Interest'?". This may mean nothing to readers in the United States, but it is based on a reply received from the British Broadcasting Corporation, which, in reply to a resolution sent from Congress requesting regular philatelic talks on the air, stated that the hobby was of "minority interest."

By the time my next notes appear, we, over here, will be in the excitement of the Coronation issues, and I hope to have a good story to tell. If there are any who wish for covers to be serviced, I shall be happy to carry out their wishes, but must ask, bearing previous experiences in mind, that the cost of same be sent at the rate of 1 cent per cover, plus 10% on the value of the stamps you wish to use.

We Toast «The Ladies!»

London philatelists are all excited over the influx of women into the hobby. Shucks! If it hadn't been for Chicago's women collectors, National Philatelic Week would have been a dismal flop last year. The Chicago Woman's Stamp Club practically took it over. And the finest general collection in the world is owned by Mrs. Prentice Cromwell of Philadelphia. First thing we know the British will wake up and discover that King Edward has abdicated.—GELDHOF in Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Have you seen the 1937-Edition of the Dietz Specialized Catalog and Hand-Book of Confederate Stamps? Price, \$2.50 postfree.

First Day Sales of New Stamps

On Monday, February 15, first day for the 20 and 50 cent airmail stamps, there were only 42,392 covers mailed but the amount of money from the first day sale of these two stamps amounted to \$54,003.60. This was divided \$51,370 at the Philatelic Agency and \$2,633.60 at the Washington postoffice. A last minute change permitted the Washington postoffice to handle the stamps in addition to the Philatelic Agency.

On February 18, the 3-cent Army and Navy stamps made their appearance and 1,823,039 stamps were sold. The Philatelic Agency's receipts were \$39,106.68 and the Washington post-office \$15,584.49, totalling \$54,691.17.

Final count shows that there were 320,888 first-day covers of the 3-cent Army-Navy stamps mailed. Comparing this number with the 42,392 first-day covers used for the airmail stamps one cannot but conclude the higher priced stamps will far outstrip the 3-cent commemorative stamps, issued three days later, in rarity. It has always been the same way that collectors overlooked the best stamps because the value was high—just check prices of the Zeppelins.

Two first days with four new stamps meant a very busy week for local Washington collectors and dealers. However, with "What-a-man" Anderson (also known as Penquin Charlie from Little America or Dr. Anderson of St. Mary's Seminary) in charge of the first-day cancellations there was very little delay in getting the covers cancelled and dispatched—RICE in Boston Evening Transcript.

They've all said it's "magnificent"

The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America

By AUGUST DIETZ

... but, you must possess it to believe it.

Here is the first and only complete story ever written and published on the Postal Service of the Confederacy . . . and, with few exceptions of later "finds," it is the last word on this interesting, tragic era in American postal history.

The volume contains nearly five hundred pages, more than one thousand illustrations, attractively printed and durably bound. It offers the collector and student a vast amount of data that heretofore has not been accessible through any reference books.

Although the author spent thirty years in research and writing, only 1,275 copies were printed and today a very few remain. The forms were destroyed and the book will not be reprinted.

Coming from a publisher, this suggestion may seem a bit "high-pressure," nevertheless we urge you to obtain your copy at the earliest possible moment, because after the edition is exhausted there will be no more available.

The Popular Style is priced at \$10.00 and it is bound in gray cloth; the Library Style is \$15.00 and it is bound in gray cloth and red leather; while the De Luxe Style is priced at \$50.00 and it is bound in genuine gray Morocco, gold stamping.

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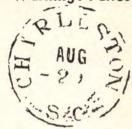
Warning! Fakes



FAKES!



Warning! Fakes



By THE EDITOR

THE most deceptive—and attractive—lot of faked covers that I have ever seen were recently sent me for examination. Had they been authentic, and put up at auction, the "catalog" would have been tossed aside—in fact, the bidding would have started at "full."

Try to visualize this lot. Five pieces with the 2c. Archer & Daly milky rose pink, eight with the 20c. green, a part cover-with a strip-of three twenties and another face of cover with a similar strip, all wide-margined and beautifully tied-on with Mobile, Charleston and Minden, La. postmarks, and two of the Mobiles' cancellations in red!

It was the prettiest lot I have ever encountered—and I have seen a few Confederate stamps during the past fifty years. . . .

While the stamps were genuine, every postmark was faked—counterfeit; but prepared with such consummate skill as to baffle the real "experts." Well, I am going to "tip them off" in order to "save their faces," in case they are ever called upon to examine this or similar material. And, by the same token, you and I, who are just plain collectors, will make a note of these things for future reference.

Most of the singles-both 2c. and 20c.-were on the "face of covers"cut from the entire-which represented portions of market quotations, familiar to collectors of Confederates. Every piece was addressed to "Aug. (or August) Bohn, Esq., New Orleans, La." The paper and the addressing (in handwriting) was unquestionably authentic, but not a single piece afforded the slightest clue to the city of origin. The tear-outs carefully avoided this. The scheme was deep laid. Even the dates in the postmarks varied, to complete the deception. The stamps themselves were too perfect in condition - wide-margined, and of that comparatively rare color of the early printing. Each object was a veritable "exhibition-piece." It was really "too much of a good thing."

But the "slip-up"—and there is, fortunately, always a slip-up—happened on the postmarks. I am illustrating them at the beginning of this story. There were Charleston, S. C., Mobile, Ala. and Minden, La. cancellations on these twos and twenties, and, growing reckless, the artist had the temerity to fix up two with the Mobile postmark in red! It was "just

too good to be true."

As a matter of fact—and "coming back to earth" neither Charleston, Mobile nor Minden ever used a canceller of the type illustrated, nor did

Mobile postmark in red.

But the two "knock-out" pieces were a half-face cover with a strip-of-three 20c. green, postmarked with the same Mobile canceller and addressed to "Zimmerman, Appleton & Co., Lexington, Ky.," and another face-of-cover with a strip-of-three twenties addressed to "Aug. Bohn, Esq., care of Messrs. De Rham & Co., New York." This was postmarked "Minden, La." Aside from the improbable 60c. rate on each, I cannot well see how these letters could have reached their destinations in 1864.

Among this lot of Confederate covers was another, a different fabrication. It was represented by a U.S. stamped 3c. envelope, red on buff, partially covered by a 10c. 1863 perforated. A fake Memphis canceller tied both the U.S. envelope stamp and the Confederate, plus a grid "killer," in a different black ink, on the Confederate stamp. This cover was addressed to "Messrs. Zimmerman & Appleton, Lexington, Ky." Unfortunately, the perforating was done long after the war, and so was the postmarking with a type canceller that never saw Memphis, Tennessee.

All of the postmarks described are here illustrated and the story told in order that collectors may be warned in case similar pieces are offered them.

The history of this fake material traces to a collector in Cleveland, Ohio, dead some twelve years ago. The heirs, who are said not to be stamp collectors, are disposing of the material and came across this lot.

They were advised to have it authenticated.

In conclusion, be on the look-out for twos and twenties on August Bohn correspondence, postmarked either Charleston, Mobile or Minden. Have it examined before closing the deal.

And while we're on the subject of Fakes, you might add this latest arrival

to the "Rogues' Gallery."



Staunton, Va. is the latest fake cancellation to be added to our Rogues' Galllery of postmarks. It ties a pale 2c. red - brown

Confederate to a "Flag" envelope—one of the well-known design covering the entire face of the cover: two broad red bars, white center bar, blue field with seven stars in upper left corner. The cover is addressed to "Geo. M. Nicol, Gaines Mills, Virginia," the handwriting being confined to the white bar space in the center.

It is well to "beat shy" of twos and twenties on cover, especially when they "look too good," and not sign the check until you have the piece

examined.

Collectors are invited to join in the crusade against counterfeiters and fakers—inaugurated by the predecessor-publications of the REVIEW, and to be vigorously continued in this quarterly—to the end that we may purge American Philately of this class of gangsters and racketeers.

Submit all doubtful postmarks to

the Editor of the REVIEW.

"Cut-Out" Meters

By J. T. DALLIMORE









If every collector were asked why he collected, the answer in most cases would be that it gave him pleasure. His collection is his own, and his particular form of pleasure is his own—it follows that his method of collection should also be his own. However, as a favorer of cut-outs, I write this, not to sway readers on the point; but rather to give them some ideas over which they may ponder, and then come to their final decision.

Listing the advantages of the cutout, we have:—(1) Its neatness; (2) its compactness; (3) the ease with which it can be mounted in any album; (4) it offers better opportunities for annotation. Against these, of course, we have the old cry that it is only part of the whole. But let us consider whether it is only part of the whole. I say certainly not. We do not collect envelopes, we collect the impressions from franking machines, therefore these impressions should be all we worry about, and so the complete impression contains all the interest, and is then the whole. It is useless comparing meters with airmail covers and stationery. Here the interest lies not so much in the actual stamp; but in the cover. Meters are like ordinary stamps, and it is only natural that they should be collected like stamps. The stamp is stuck to the envelope, the meter is applied to the cover. Collectors soak off their stamps; but meter collectors cannot soak off the impression. The obvious thing to do is to cut it out. Can you imagine a specialized collection of Commonwealth stamps on cover? There is none in existence; no one would think of such a thing. This would cease to be a stamp collection, and be merely a lot of stamped covers.

Mr. Bein says that a collection of cut-outs would not get very far on the Continent. Well, according to his argument, why should it? Collectors keep their covers in cardboard boxes and never display them! No, I think the reason is simply this: Take German meters for instance. These machines have no license or identification number, and the only clue to the owner generally is from the name on the envelope. Hence, if these were cut-out there would be nothing to show whose machines they came from. (Exvept perhaps the wording on some slogans.) A speciolized collection of German meters must, then, be on full covers.

Some of the leading collectors are German, and it is only natural that they should specialize in their own country. To do this they had to keep full covers. This lead them to keeping the full cover of all other meters received, so that their entire collections are full covers. Through corre-

spondence and exchanging, this method spread to other countries and gradually became recognized as the correct thing. Now, most collectors would prefer to cut out their meters but are frightened to. If this state of affairs continues, there will always be full covers; but it only requires a few more to follow the lead of many prominent collectors, including Mr. A. H. Harris, whose collection must be very nearly the best in the world, and dispense with unnecessary junk in their albums.

The writer's collection of Commonwealth weighed 30 lbs. when forwarded to Melbourne recently, even then many had been cut out. Enthusiasm tends to become lost in so great a mass, and I shudder to think of what the weight would have been in another five years!

Surely there is no doubt that a specialized collection should be cut out; but be sure that in cutting, a margin of about a quarter of an inch is left round the impression, and that you cut perfectly squarely.

Too many collectors are worried about the "pounds, shillings and pence" of their meters and think that they will lose by cutting. Do not be disillusioned. Meters, like most stamps, will take a long time to increase in value, and when that time comes, I am pretty sure we shall not be collecting!

The Australian Stamp Monthly.

France has issued a commemorative stamp in honor of Pierre Corneille, dramatist and poet. His most famous drama, "Le Cid" was first produced exactly 300 years ago. Value is 75c.

Mr. Pack No Longer Collects

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, N. J., who for many years has been widely known as one of the most famous stamp collectors and students of philately in the world, has disposed of his very fine collection of Uruguayan stamps, through the medium of Mr. Charles J. Phillips, well known New York dealer. These were among the most nateworthy of the several issues he collected many years ago. Most of these issues have been sold. Since the Great War, Mr. Pack, whose stamp collecting was a hobby during his earlier years, and a recreation during the many years of an active business career, has made no purchases, nor devoted any time to perfecting collections or studying philately. All of this with him ended in 1917, when he created and gave three years of close attention to the National War Garden Commission, of which he was President. Since then he has devoted practically all of his time to his duties as President of the American Tree Association, in furthering public knowledge of forestry and in creating and directing various phases forestry research work. To many collectors, it will be a surprise to learn that Mr. Pack retired from philatelic activities in 1917 and has made no purchases since then. His fame as a collector and student, and the fact that he is the possessor of many of the most famous philatelic medals in the world, including the Crawford medal of England, The Collectors medal of New York, and the Lindenburg medal of Germany, is known throughout the philatelic world. He still retains his membership in the Collectors Club.

And this Stricture will Call Forth a Howl of Protest from Dan to Bersheba

"Made for Collectors"

ORTY years ago, and earlier, there was a superstition among collectors that unless a stamp had been used it was not worth collecting. To cater for the demand thus raised the postmasters of various distant Colonies and States accommodated dealers by supplying sheets of stamps postmarked in advance. This ruse was effective for a time, but collectors soon discovered that used stamps with full original gum were an anachronism which could be explained only in one way. Washing off the gum helped to give such stamps a greater air of guilelessness, and the majority now pass muster in the philatelic world as blameless relics of a bye-gone postal service.

At a later period when the "post-marked-to-order" goods no longer found a ready sale, certain dealers plastered large quantities of stamps on envelopes and had them addressed to themselves. The stamps so used, after being soaked off the envelopes, also took their places as respectable members of the collectible community—as indeed, to all appearances, they were, even though they had not fulfilled any real postal need.

In very recent times, in order to accommodate a horde of new and inexperienced collectors, there has sprung up a practice of sending throught the post, on the first day of an issue, a whole set of the stamps on one envelope, the face value amounting in some cases, to several shillings, even when the envelope would have reached

its destination if franked with stamps to the value of two-pence-half-penny only. It is alleged that some particular virtue attaches to such an envelope if it is posted on the day of issue. The proud possessors of such treasures hug this delusion until the day that they try to sell them, when they find that no collector of more than two years' experience cares a hang about the date, and is only anxious to soak the stamps off the tell-tale covers and distribute the component parts separately in the album.

There is, indeed, no point in having any stamps bearing the date of the day of issue, so long as the question is not in dispute. A cover bearing stamps postmarked a day or so before the issue would, perhaps, evoke some slight emotion in the breasts of a few specialists, but most collectors argue that the date of the postmark is of no importance unless it proves something not already known. There are some few exceptions to this rule, but not of recent date. A 1d. black of Great Britain, for instance, used on entire cover dated May 6th, 1840—the day of issue—will fetch a few pounds, where one used a month later would only be worth a few shillings. Specimens of the same stamp used on covers dated before the day of issue, of which several are known, command even greater prices, but such examples, which date from the classic period, and have been dug out of ancient archives, bear no comparison with the mass-produced "first-day covers" of

the present day. They are collectors', and not speculators' pieces. It is not very remarkable that, in the collecting world, a collectors' piece is always worth more in the end than a speculators' piece. But one has to be a collector for more than twelve months before this obvious fact is appreciated.

On the other hand, there is nothing against a stamp which is used on an envelope dated on the day of issue, provided that it is not accompanied, on the same cover, with other stamps whose face value is in excess of the amount required for postage. If the latter is the case, the owner, when he becomes better informed, will drop the whole thing into a pan of water, and, after soaking off the stamps, will mount them separately in his album in an effort to forget that they were actually used out of course. Nothing is more distasteful to an experienced collector than a "philatelic" cover which is a name for an envelope franked and posted specially for collectors. The bowl of water is the inevitable end of such an imposter for philately, after all, has grown beyond the infant stage.

We ought to apologize to our regular readers for stressing these obvious facts, but there are so many new comers who have been suckled on Silver Jubilee stamps, and who have not yet any real experience of philately, that we think it well to put them on the right path.—Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

Have you seen the 1937-Edition of the Dietz Specialized Catalog and Hand-Book of Confederate Stamps? Price, \$2.50 postfree.

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Gum or No Gum

By Haughton Sanguinetti

N the early days when the making of stamps had not acquired such perfection as exists today; when the same plate was used by as many as three different printers, any clue had to be taken advantage of to determine the maker, or perhaps the year of issue of a stamp. Often the type of gum on a stamp was one of the sure means of ascertaining these facts." Thus Joseph W. Jones in a recent article in a stamp magazine, explains the demand for "original gum" on an unused stamp was born. But when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing took over the printing of United States stamps this no longer held true.

Much sound and fury is being expressed in the leading stamp papers on the subject of whether it is desirable to have gum on unused stamps. Strangely enough none of the advocates of gum insist that it is good for the stamp; that gum is actually a detriment to condition is recognized by the leading collectors.

The postal museums and government philatelic collections in London, Berlin, Paris, Finland and Japan remove the gum from all unused stamps before classifying and mounting them. For chemists as well as practical experience have shown indisputably that gum is a detriment to condition. The only excuse or reason given for the insistence on gum is its effect on the price of the item.

Unfortunately, it is true that unused stamps with gum command a premium in the market even though it is known that regumming a stamp is one of the easiest things for a counterfeiter to do. Many manufacturers of gum sell aged gum for legitimate purposes so the presence of gum on a stamp is no guarantee that it has never been used or that it is the "original gum."

We don't believe that any stamp dealer will take his mint stamps and wash the gum off, even though they would like to do it so as to preserve the sheets and blocks of the stamps. Therefore it will depend upon the trend and desirability of the collectors before such a thing becomes practical.

With the great increase in the collecting of sheets and large blocks of stamps, the elimination of gum becomes of great importance to the collectors who wish to preserve such pieces in their entirety and beauty.

Perhaps you have had the sad experience of buying a block of mint stamps in perfect condition, only to find that after it had been in your album for several years, there are breaks along the lines of the perforation. If the block was an old one, it had possibly lain flat for years in some undisturbed place. But in an album it was shown to admiring friends and each time the album was opened the gum caused the stamp to curl slightly and lift from the flat page. On closing the book it was again pressed flat and the edge along the perforations took the bulk of the bending. Just as how a wire may be broken by bending backwards and forwards so will a stamp.

Those of you who collect precancels or used blocks certainly appreciate the ease and pleasure of handling a non-curling, cracking and delicate block. Have you noticed that a used block, after being properly dried, is much harder to break than one with gum? Doubtless you have, but you have not given much thought to the reason for it. There is but one reason for it, the original gum has been removed, thus giving the paper more flexibility and strength.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to what gum will do to stamps, compare blocks of the Newburgh Peace issue and the Byrd stamps, one the regular issue with gum and the other the Farley issues without gum. When your album is opened to the regular issues, these stamps rise from the page like humps on a camel, and the greater the hump the sooner your block will break. Forty years from now-and that is not so long as time goes-will you have a block of four or four singles? Now turn to the Farley printings without gum. They lie flat. They will remain as a block. And remember that the large size stamps, such as our recent commemoratives, owing to their size will curl and break much easier than the small size stamps.

Our recent Army-Navy stamps, too, seem to be much more brittle than other issues. Already, many sheets at the post office and philatelic windows have become broken through the humping and natural causes, and even sheets in file cases are reported to be brittle.

Our collection was formed for pleasure and reference and many years ago we removed the gum from all our unused stamps. We did this, fully cognizant of the fact that in so doing we reduced the amount of money which we could get for those stamps at a sale, but we saved the stamps. They will never have gum stains and gum cracks such as are to be seen in practically all early unused stamps.—Boston Evening Transcript.

An 1840-41 Discovery

The First Bisects

New discoveries in the first issues of the adhesive postage stamp are few and far between today and a major variety has just come to light which will arouse the interest of all collectors.

It is the 2d. blue 1840, bisected and used as one penny. Three copies have been discovered all used on large dated pieces on correspondence between Lincoln and Hull. The dates are March 27th, 1841, May 2nd, 1841, and January 11th, 1842.

In 1841 and 1842 there was no official authorization for the bisection of stamps, but the use of these bisects over so long a period as ten months proves conclusively that the postal authorities at Lincoln were quite willing to accept them.

Incidentally, with only three copies known, the bisected 2d. jumps into the rank of rarity.

The horizontal bisect of the U. S. 10 cents, 1847 (of which two or three are known) is catalogued at £300.

The new discoveries are coming up for sale at the Postal History Auctions, in the rooms of Messrs. Robson Lowe, Ltd., at 96 Regent Street, London, W. 1., on February 13th next.—The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.



THE GENERAL ISSUES OF CONFEDERATE STATES

THE GENERAL ISSUES

OF THE

Postage Stamps of the Confederate States of America

1861 - 1865

The color plate on the reverse of this sheet presents in its grouping the complete set of stamps of the General Issues of the Confederate States of America in their normal colors. They are as follows:

First Row: Hoyer & Ludwig Printing—5c. green, 10c. blue, ac. green.

Second Row: Thomas De La Rue & Co., 5c. blue (London Printing): Hoyer & Ludwig Printing—5c. blue, 10c. rose; Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va. 5c. blue (printed from the De La Rue plates in Richmond).

Third Row: Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va.—"Ten" Cents blue; Pair of the "Frame-Line" 10c. blue; Twenty Cents green.

Fourth Row: Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va.—10c. Type I, 10c. Type II; Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.—10c. Type I; 10c. Type II. (The Keatinge & Ball prints were made from the Archer & Daly plates).

Fifth Row: Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va.—Two Cents redbrown; J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga.—10c. blue (lithographed from transfers taken from the Hoyer & Ludwig stone); Thomas De La Rue & Co., London—Two Cents orange. (This two-cent stamp was never used.)

This Color Plate may be readily removed and placed in your collection, serving as a guide in identifying the various denominations and the firms of printers who executed the work.

Compliments of

STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



COLOR VARIETIES OF THE GENERAL ISSUES

COLOR VARIETIES

of Postage Stamps

OF THE

General Issues of the Confederate States of America

The color plate on the reverse of this sheet presents in its grouping a fairly wide range of the distinctive color varieties found among the stamps of the General Issues of the Confederacy, and may be described as follows:

First Row: 5c. deep green (early printing); 5c. olive green; 10c. pale (or "milky") blue; 10c. dark blue.

Second Row: 5c. milky blue; 5c. indigo; 2c. bright green; 2c. yellow-green (rare).

Third Row: 10c. bright blue; 10c. rose-pink; 10c. rose-carmine; 10c. opaline blue.

Fourth Row: to the left—10c. deep blue; below this 2c. milky rose-pink; center group-of-six, various marked shades of the 10c. Types I and II; to the right—10c. dull blue; below this 20c. yellow-green.

Fifth Row: 2c. deep red-brown; 10c. milky blue (Paterson print); 10c. deep blue (Hoyer & Ludwig print); 20c. deep green.

The rarer stamps on this Plate are: First Row: 5c. olive green; Second Row: 2c. yellow-green; Third Row: 10c. rose-carmine and 10c. (Archer & Daly print) opaline blue.

This Color Plate may be readily removed and placed in your collection, serving as a guide for color varieties, although there are numerous additional intermediate shades of virtually every denomination.

Compliments of

STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

What the Colonel Thinks

Meets With Approval

T was not without some forebodings that we launched the first number of this REVIEW in January. We knew that there were some old friends-"the thin gray line"-who would "stick until the last gun was fired"; but we were not prepared for the spontaneous reception it met. . .

Not alone did every old subscriber reinlist, but there has been a constant flow of new recruits resulting from the limited number of sample copies distributed. All this may be an evidence of loyalty - or, possibly the REVIEW does give the busy collector a fairly good digest of the happenings in philately, plus a few new things to think about. We hope this is true. And so we are going to keep straight ahead on this route, gathering every thing that seems worth while and present it in the most readable manner.

We would appreciate the patronage of a select few reputable dealers, who would find the REVIEW a favorable show-window for their wares. The very fact that their advertisements have been accepted by this publication will recommend them to our readers. And that's a subject for cogitation.

The Editor desires to thank his many friends for the First-Day Lee-Jackson covers that came to him from various sections in the South. For his part, he has voluntarily increased the letter rate to 4c.

Being reflections of the Editor's reaction to current events as they relate to Philately and the welfare of her followers.



Successful Flank Movement

Despite the strenuous efforts made by local collectors to have Richmond, Virginia included in the first-day sale of the Lee-Jackson stamp, the Department in Washington remained adamant to their petitioning. But Washington did not reckon with that somewhat persistent quality, Determination.

A number of enthusiasts in the erstwhile Capital of the Confederacy decided they would have Lee-Jackson stamps on covers postmarked "Richmond, Va., March 23, 1937," in spite of Washington's ukase. Accordingly this group of conspirators entered Washington by night on the 22nd, billeted themselves on the unsuspecting natives, and when the postoffice opened for sales they were among the first to secure a bounteous supply of the new gray-blue stamp. They lost no time and speeded Virginiaward, stopping en route at Fredericksburg and Stratford, where first-days were posted, then on to Richmond. Here the postoffice had prepared a special first-day canceller, and up to midnight a force was kept busy on these covers.

It was just another well-planned "Stonewall" Jackson "flank movement"-and it succeeded.

Rascality Rampant

According to reliable information, collectors from Ohio to Florida have been "worked" by some crook who is selling not only fakes on covers, but counterfeit Baton Rouges pasted down on stampless covers (chiefly folded letters of the 1836 period) which still show the dates on the correspondence as first used! This man tells the old story about "needing money" plus the rest of the sympathy racket, and works fast. Most of the victims, of course, think they are buying stolen goods, and, in consequence, do not check up, or have the stamps examined. Cupidity will get the best of them, and if they do not have sense enough to look inside for the dating—which may not even be from a Confederate State -they deserve to be stung.

Later information reaching us concerning this crook is to the effect that he represents himself as a salesman or erector for a firm making "jail fittings and lethal gas chambers"mentioning "Pauly Iron Works Co. of Topeka." He claims to have found these covers while on a job in Henderson, Ky. In Ohio he gave his name as "Bray," in Michigan as "Kerr," elsewhere as "Bruns," "Brown," "Bell"-with almost always "B" or "K" for initial. Covers are offered by him either for sale or as collateral for loans. These are Baton Rouges, St. Louis "Bears," Frazers' Express, and other better-grade material. Some of the material is addressed to Clerk of Courts, or County Clerk, Henderson, Ky. All is faked and worthless. Be on your guard, and if encountered, detain, and contact police. Spread the warning in your clubs and meetings.

A Worthy Undertaking

It is indeed refreshing—in a world where selfish motives seem to inspirit almost every act—to be confronted with something purely altruistic—a movement that—forgetting self—would aim to shed sunshine into lonely lives. Such a suggestion has come to me from Mr. Cameron M. Plummer of Bolivar, Tennessee, and it has my unqualified endorsation.

Mr. Plummer writes:

Lately, therefore, I have been attempting to launch an enterprise to be known as "The Philatelic Library Association," the prime function of which shall be to beg, borrow or buy philatelic reference texts and lend them to stamp-collectors who are shut-in but avid for information. * * *

The Association would, of course, be non-profit and non-salary paying. I propose to do the work myself until some one better qualified can be found to undertake it. * * *

One of my chief incentives in the attempt to get the thing going is the fact, that shut-ins are, per se, gentlemen of abundant leisure and, if philatelically educated, might provide a group of researchers of inestimable value to our pursuit. Of course, the study would do the shut-ins themselves a great deal of good.

The plan, briefly stated, is to establish a traveling library for shut-ins. It should—it must—and it will be supported. If every author and publisher of a text-book for collectors—or some philatelic story—will contribute a copy free of cost, the project will be in full swing in a short while, and become a source of inestimable good to many unfortunates.

Mr. Plummer volunteers to undertake the management for the present. But I doubt if this enthusiastic and understanding gentleman realizes the amount of labor and expense he is inviting. And right here is where the general collector can come into action, although I do not know that Mr. Plummer will approve of my suggestion, which is merely this: Let every one of us contribute a small sum to assist in defraying the expense connected with the mailing of the volumes to the various hospitals and homes of the shut-ins. Let's help Mr. Plummer to get things a-going!

A Club for T-B Shut-Ins

In October of 1936 the Progressive Philatelic Society (3008 N. Whipple St., Chicago, Ill.) started the Round Robin Branch for crippled children of the International Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. Thus far they have enrolled 32 members.

The next move of this Chicago Society was to start a Shut-In Branch for those suffering from tuberculosis. Thirty-three members are listed.

To continue in this laudable work, money must be raised. In order to do this the Society is selling its club emblem labels at 15 for 10c. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of stamps and philatelic items for the crippled children and the T-B shut-ins.

We trust this appeal will meet with a generous response on the part of our readers. Address the President, Mrs. Alice C. Westphal, 3008 N. Whipple St., Chicago, Ill.

Have you seen the 1937-Edition of the Dietz Specialized Catalog and Hand-Book of Confederate Stamps? Price, \$2.50 postfree.

Our Colored Supplement

Bound in the center of this number of the REVIEW, and readily detachable for mounting in your collection, will be found the first of a series of Supplements which, we believe, will prove acceptable to our subscribers.

Reproduced in their true colors the first Plate presents the entire set of the General Issues of the Confederacy, while the second group shows most of the pronounced color varieties, including the very rare two-cent yellow-green and the scarce ten-cent carminerose.

This Supplement was printed from five plates and in the following color sequence: gray, blue, yellow, red and black. The color plates were made in Dresden, Germany, and the printing done by The Dietz Press publishers of the REVIEW.

Confederate Addenda

A number of heretofore unlisted Confederate items have been submitted to the Editor since the appearance of the 1937 Dietz Specialized Catalog and Hand-Book, and these will be found recorded in the "Addenda" quarterly, continuing our former custom in Stamp and Cover Collecting. This material will eventually be incorporated in the next issue of the Catalog. In this connection, we call upon all collectors of Confederates to submit anything not listed in the above-mentioned publication, enclosing postage and registration for its return.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

High Prices in the Auctions

The auction season is in full swing and prices realized indicate a healthy condition of the hobby. At several of the sales better-class U. S. brought very near full catalog, while at one auction featuring rarer foreign, the bidders seem to have tossed the catalog aside, going well over its pricings.

Speaking of prices, the Sanabria sale recently held in New York registered some record figures. A 24c. airmail with inverted center brought \$3,200; a 30c. 1869 center inverted passed on to its buyer at \$3,300, and the 15c. of the same issue, same error, brought \$1,150. A mint copy of the blue 4c. Columbian, error of color, brought \$1,000, and a mint block-of-four of the \$5 same issue brought \$1,000. Twenty dollars and forty-nine cents original cost "evoluting" to \$9,650.00 isn't so bad, Reginald—what?

More «Proprietaries» Studies

Mr. Henry W. Holcombe's studies of our Private Die Proprietary Stamps, which have been appearing in our publications for some time, have met with the most favorable reception on the part of our readers, and revived interest in these colorful revenues. Another of these stories appears in this number.

Our London Letter

We are pleased to again present our English Letter — "Gleanings Across the Pond" — in which Mr. W. H. Wosencroft regales us with the latest philatelic news from Great Britain.

Queer Old World, This

Seems as if this old world—recently "made safe for democracy" and a "decent place to live in"—just can't get down to normal and attend to business. It's a nip-and-tuck race in Europe between armaments and new issues of stamps, and in this country everybody seems to be tired and wants to sit down. That "new deal" appears to be served from a stacked deck and political simpletons like myself don't just know "where we're at." I read my morning paper with my fingers crossed, and wonder where in heck we're headed for. Things that used to fall down are now falling up, and Einstein is trump. The world needs a bromide and a good night's rest.

Sample Copies 25c.

There will be no more free sample copies of the REVIEW. The subscription price to this magazine is \$1.00 the year; 25c. the copy. If you are really interested in the publication, send 25c.—read it, and if you are not satisfied, return the copy and get your money back.

Another Stamp Theft

Rare stamps valued by the owner, Ferdinand Globus, at \$20,000 were reported stolen today from the office of the Globus Stamp Co., on the eighth floor of 268 Fourth Avenue, New York. Globus discovered the theft when he opened his safe this morning.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

Death of Dugald S. Walker

The death of Dugald Stewart Walker, internationally known artist, author and lecturer, which occurred at Richmond, Va., February 26, in his forty-eight year, closed forever the series of the most remarkable cachets produced in this or any other country.

The pen-and-ink work of Dugald Stewart Walker was unparalleled by any living artist. The man was an ascetic, an idealist, a rarified genius. There was something uncanny about his art: he never made an error — never was there a misstroke of his pen. Not one of his remarkable drawings shows the slightest erasure or corrected line. He could stipple millions of dots and never misplace one!

Whence came this almost superhuman skill? He was a dreamer. There was something ethereal about the man, who never acquired worldly possessions. In answer to my question, he once told me that before he undertook a task, he would "prepare himself bodily and spiritually" by fasting and introspection — his mind visioning only things beautiful. His quill became some sacred vessel out of which flowed the graceful lines that reminded of spirit wafts of fragrant incense. The moving hand—he claimed—was "guided" and could not err.

Dugald Walker had been persuaded to create a series of cachets for the Army and Navy stamps, which he nearly completed. These were to be followed by other historical subjects, when death came.

Those of our readers who subscribed to that series will now look closer upon those that were issued, and treasure them as some rare miniatures, exquisitely wrought by fairy fingers not of this world.

Had Dugald Walker lived and been commissioned to design a series of stamps for our Government, they would have spelt the last word in graphic art.

Crook Appeals to President

The press has accorded undue publicity to a racketeer who, it is said, at one time had philatelic dealings with the President. This party, Fulton Vernon Smith of Indianapolis, Ind., is charged with using the mails to defraud in a stamp selling scheme. Smith, at one time a respected collector, becoming financially hard pressed, advertised rare stamps for sale at bargain prices, which he did not have. Postal authorities state that he collected \$1,000 in advance payments.

When Smith realized that the jig was up—he is believed to be somewhere in China—he wrote to Mr. Roosevelt, offering a promissory note and a paper giving the President power of attorney, making our chief executive co-beneficiary with Mrs. Smith in his life insurance, in return for funds to satisfy his victims! Turn him over to Chiang Kai-shek!

Geza Sekula in the Toils

The much-advertising dealer Géza Sekula, charged by the Swiss authorities with pesistent fraudulent practices, and tried in the criminal court of Luzern, was found guilty and fined 1200 Franks and fourteen months' imprisonment. The case was appealed.

«Atex» Dates and Judges

The Atlantic City Stamp Club announces that the dates for ATEX 1937 have been changed to Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 23, 24 and 25. The Second Annual National Philatelic Club Championship will take place at the gathering, with only clubs, and for individuals, entered. The Binghamton, N. Y., Philatelic Society, winner in the A. P. S. section last year, is the first club to enter the 1937 exhibit.

Laurence B. Mason, president of the Collectors Club of New York, heads a group of prominent philatelists who will speak on Saturday night, and the names of other speakers will be announced later. Meetings to be held during the show will include delegates and regional representatives of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs, the New Jersey Philatelic Federation, and the Association of South Jersey Stamp Clubs. Further information is available from ATEX 1937, c/o Colton Manor Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Arthur W. Deas, president of the Collectors Club of New York; Stephen G. Rich, philatelic publisher of Verona, N. J.; Arthur G. Hall, past president of the New Jersey Philatelic Federation, and Herbert L. Shatz, associate editor of *Stamps* magazine, have been announced as the judges of the 1937 Atex exhibition to be held in Atlantic City April 23, 24 and 25.

Two Prominent Collectors Die

William Carson Polk, California philatelist, died March 5 and Dr. Iver R. Johnson, director of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Chicago, March 12.

Thanks, South Africa!

We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of two postcards from the editor of *The South African Philatelist*, posted on the opening and the closing dates of the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg 1936. The philatelic part of this jubilee, we learn, was a great success. This was to be expected as a result of the enthusiastic support of South African collectors, led by a virile philatelic publication.

Still Twisting Leo's Tail

Argentina, in seeming reiteration of her claim to the Falkland Islands, has issued another map stamp—1 Peso brown and blue—on which the entire South American continent and the two Oceans are left blank with only Argentina and the Falklands emphasized. And that will again call for "interpellations" in Britain's Parliament.

Special Issue Honors Hitler

As an advance courier for the long-heralded Hitler stamps that are to supersede the von Hindenburg type now current in Germany, a special propaganda sheet of four 6-Pfg. stamps bearing the portrait of Der Führer appeared on April 5th. The lower margin of the sheet bears the sentence "Wer ein Volk retten will kann nur heroisch denken"—"He who would save a nation must think heroically."

Plate numbers for the 4-cent Army stamp are: 21651 to 21654; Navy, 21655 to 21658.

Shearing American Sheep

James Waldo Fawcett tells us, in the Washington Star, that certain foreign governments are reported to be considering establishing philatelic agencies in the United States for the accommodation of American collectors. He states that Italy already has an agent in Philadelphia, and Liberia is doing business through her consular officer in San Francisco

Fawcett might have included the Soviet agents, through whom we get the Tannou Touvas, and probably a few others. It is surprising that Japan has not, as yet, sensed the opportunities presented by the stamp game. She has invaded every other line of our industries, and is succeeding rapidly in driving native products to the wall.

I have often wondered why American labor fights the source of its own bread-and-butter and at the same time supinely submits to this boring into its meal sack by the Eastern rodents.

Why Drag That In?

Editor Lynn, commenting on the recent stamp story in *Esquire*, writes: "We would believe that the publishers of *Esquire* will think a long time before again printing anything so ridiculous as was this article by the husband of a crazy woman." But why drag in the poor, demented creature, when the husband was crazy enough?

Crediting Esquire with thought is quite a compliment, too. Read its articles on subjects in the medical field if you want examples of unfortunate ignorance. You will then understand how that stamp story got in.

Ignorance or Design?

Whether the omission of the third star on General Lee's collar on the 4c. Army stamp is attributable to ignorance or design, the grievous error has certainly brought down upon the Department heads an avalanche of unfavorable criticism, and the best thing they could do would be to quietly correct the design—thus not alone rendering justice, but at the same time materially reducing the chronic deficit of the Post Office Department.

Likewise, the would-be facetious but extremely offensive—remarks attributed to several Department heads, after *their* error had been pointed out to them, are unpardonable, even under the irritating publicity given the subject by the press and the news broadcasts.

We should no more be expected to "look on the back of the stamp for the third star" than to search the rear of these gentlemen for their seat of reputed wit and intellect.

Makes One's Mouth Water

Bernard M. Baruch has presented to the Library of Congress a collection of 7,000 letters written by Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy. Some of the papers included in the gift should show valuable stamps.

Newfoundland Coronations

Newfoundland will issue a set of fourteen stamps to commemorate the Coronation of King George—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 20, 24, 25 and 28 cents. First day sale May 12th.

The Confederate Catalog

We are deeply grateful to our esteemed contemporaries, both in this country and abroad, for the friendly reviews accorded the Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Hand-Book. Though we would have welcomed criticism — for we realize its many shortcomings - these encomiums are surely encouraging and lead us to hope that, in time, we may produce the ideal catalog—one that will not alone reflect the collector's idea of values. but at the same time supply a compendium of useful and informative data. Confederates are the most interesting stamps for the American collector and the number of men turning to this field is increasing rapidly.

The greatly amplified 1937-Edition of the Confederate Catalog was placed on sale in January, and now, but three months later, the edition is nearly exhausted. This is extremely gratifying—the more so, because we have not advertised this work: we wanted to see if it would "go across solely on its merits." And it has.

Famous Collector Dies

John Drinkwater, famous British novelist and dramatist, and a one-time ardent collector of Confederate stamps, died in London March 25th, at the age of fifty-four. Americans were particularly interested in his two historical plays "Robert E. Lee" and "Abraham Lincoln," an inscribed copy of the former is one of the Editor's prized possessions, whom Drinkwater often consulted in his purchase of Confederates.

Death of A. Krassa

Another breach has been made in the ranks of the Old Guard. A. Krassa, long and favorably known as a dealer of the highest reputation. passed away in New York on March 15th, in his seventy-second year. Born in Vienna, he came to this country in 1885, and established himself in the stamp business, which he carried on until his death. It was jocularly said of him: "If you are looking for any stamp, Krassa has it-if he can find it." Associated with Mr. B. H. Homan since 1926, the firm will carry on. Our sympathy is extended the bereaved family.

More First Day Lee-Jacksons

My good friend Mr. Joseph W. Jones of Bristol, Va., sends me Lee-Jackson First-Day covers from Greenville, Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn. and Bristol, Va.

Furthermore, there were First-Days from Appomattox and Manassas!

How did the boys manage to do it?

School Club Department

We regret the non-arrival of copy for "Our School Club Department" from Mr. Grau in Fortuna, Puerto Rico, for this issue of the REVIEW, but trust to offer a double supply the next time.

Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General Roy M. North has announced that the Lee-Jackson stamp will not be reprinted in corrected form.

Airmail and —— Cachet News

CONDUCTED BY AUGUST DIETZ, JR., AND COOPERATORS.

All news pertaining to this department should be addressed to August Dietz, Jr.,

109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

GOKING backward over the past few years I have wondered what has, and what is happening to airmail and cover collecting. Offhand, it seems that they are on the wane, yet upon closer observation and wider conversation I find just the contrary.

While it is evident that collectors like myself, who ten years ago were very enthusiastic about cover collecting, have filled our albums and desks with an abundance of bulky covers of every description and who are now diverting our attention to other branches of philately that require less storage space. I do not mean that we have lost interest - we have simply been filled up with a flotsam and jetsam of everything from cachets commemorating the birth of the first razor-back hog at Podunk to the proposed fifth hegira of the Republicans to the outskirts of Tamanny. Nevertheless, it has been a pleasant pursuit, this quest of all kinds of cacheted covers, but it grows tiresome to those who have mingled with it for nearly a decade. And so in these hours of pastime we seek less easier goals and set out in pursuit of the Golden Fleeces in the forms of Zepp covers, first C. A. M's., and other harder-toget items.

While we of the older school do these things, there is a younger generation—the boys and girls who are just starting and who, too, must cut their wisdom teeth on all sorts of brilliantly cacheted covers. And more power to them, because they are the real future of our hobby.

Needless to say, however, but the "official" flight covers have never been forsaken and from all indications I believe they are coming back strong. While accumulations are being "culled" and assorted, our attention is drawn towards those covers that we lack and it is at this point that many are trying to fill in those gaps of the better items they intend keeping. So the demand for recognized flights will soon show a marked increase.

I am happy to see that Donald Dickason, the well-known dealer and auctioneer of Wooster, Ohio, has returned to the auction field. Write Mr. Dickason for a copy of his next auction sale catalog.

Another thing that has caused a temporary slump in cover collecting has been the derth of official flights by the government. Few first flights have taken place during the past year, but when new routes are added the interest will increase.

The astonishing demand for first-day cacheted covers has unquestionably shown a decided increase, and this is due, of course, to the new commemoratives issued by the United States and other governments. Many of these covers that are in the artistic historical class will, in time, become very

much sought after. Likewise the Pan Pacific flights which have, and which

will soon, take place.

In the field of cover collecting a tragedy occurred last month when Dugald Stewart Walker died in Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Walker, a rarely gifted artist and author, had designed the beautiful covers issued by Harry Allen of this city for the Army and Navy Heroes set. Exhibitions of his work were shown at the Allbright Galleries in Buffalo, at the British Museum and in many of the galleries in Europe and America. His fine pen and ink illustrations appeared in many deLuxe editions published in New York and London, and during the past year his name and reputation were well-known in all philatelic circles. But death deprived philately of several more masterpieces upon which Mr. Walker was working, yet the products of his extraordinary skill and imagination will linger-long in hundreds of collections that contain the attractive covers issued under the sponsorship of Mr. Harry Allen, his life-long and devoted friend.

The official opening of Chattanooga's new airport will soon take place and a cachet will be issued by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Send covers now to John D. Stanard, P. O. Box 306, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Earl Doughty, Jr., 903 Liberty St., Dallas, Texas, will hold covers at 1c. each for the Braniff Airways, Inc., service to Mexico City on June first. Also covers at 1c. each for the opening and dedication of the new Dallas parcel post building.

Fred W. Church, 148 Warren St., Tunkhannock, Penna., will cachet and mail the following covers at 15c. each: May 22, commemorating the 1600th anniversary of the Baptism and death of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor. October 28, the 1150th anniversary of the Second Council of Micaea. Both covers to be mailed from Turkey.

R. P. Boone, 516 Queen St., Wilmington, N. C., will hold and cachet covers sometime in May for the new postoffice dedication at Wilmington.

The Secretary of the Annapolis Philatelic Society, care of General Delivery, Annapolis, Md., will hold and cachet covers accompanied by 6c. each and mail on the first day of the issuance of the new 5c. commemorative. Send your covers and remittance now.

C. C. Delpuech, 1114 West Clinch Ave., Knoxville, Tenn., will hold and have covers cacheted when the new airport is dedicated at Knoxville in May. Send covers now.

Álways put commemoratives on the outside wrappers of your covers. It helps both ways.

The Stamp Club Cachet Department, Room 305 City Hall, Los Angeles, Calif., will hold covers and apply a cachet on April 23, for the Fifth Playground Stamp Exhibit.

Weston Satterly, 1831 50th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will handle the following covers: May 1st, commemorating official establishment of the U. S. Postoffice Department by Congress. Covers to be mailed from ships. Cost 5c. per cover for everything. May 15, commemorating birth of Julius Caeser to be mailed from Rome at 12c. per cover. April 25, 80th anniversary of His Holiness, Pope Pius XI. Send 12c. per cover.

S. Yates, 4504 16th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., will handle the following events: April 2 through April 27, birth of Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, Buchanan and Grant at 5c. per cover. The following covers at 12c. per cover for everything: April 5, birth of Adolph Hitler; May 1, births of Queen Mary and King George V; May 15, death of Peter the Hermit of the Crusades; April 15, burning at the stake of Joan of Arc; May 10, birth of the Dionne quintuplets.

From April 15 to May 29, Arnold Larsen, 553 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor a series of cachets commemorating the births and deaths of several Presidents and the admission of four States to the Union. Charge is 5c. per cover and Ic. each forwarding charge.

Sam Stein, 1450 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor a cachet for the admission of various States to the Union beginning April 30, at 5c. per cover.

Of course, the China Clipper flight to leave San Francisco on April 21, holds the spotlight of attention of all American collectors and I trust that all of you get at least a few covers on this flight for your collections. The weeklies and the dailies have carried the schedules, besides practically every Postmaster can give you the information on a moment's notice. Those who do not care to send their own covers may order in advance from reputable dealers at nominal prices.

First-day covers of the new British Coronation sets will be sought after, so cover yourself before it is too late.

Until we meet again three month's hence.

S. P. A. Annual Year Book

The Annual Year-Book of the Society of Philatelic Americans 1936-1937, compiled by the Secretary, Mr. Frank L. Coes, has been placed in hands of the membership. The Society had 65 Branches and a membership of 1,675 at the time of issuing its report.

It is interesting to read the list of presiding officers since its organization

in 1894:

PRESIDENTS OF THE S. P. A.

J. M. Chappell, Jr., Feb.-Sept. 1894. A. M. Rareshide, 1894-96. Benjamin Russell, 1896-97. E. W. Heusinger, April-Oct. 1897. H. Fenton, 1897-99. R. B. Bradley, 1899-1901. Oscar Jannusch, 1901-02. J. H. DuBose, 1902-03. F. W. Coning, 1903-04. Charles Roemer, 1904-06. F. G. Fuessel, 1907-08. Dr. H. A. Davis, 1909. H. S. Powelll, 1910-11. L. Harold Kjellstedt, 1911-12. August Mack, 1912-13. C. W. Kissinger, 1913-1923.V. W. Rotnem, 1923-25. Wm. L. Doepke, 1925-27. Maj. G. W. A. Camp, 1927-29. Dr. N. P. McGay, 1929-31. Albert E. Gorman, 8-12-10-16, 1931. Dr. N. P. McGay, 10-16-31 to 7-27-32. Col. W. N. McKelvey, 6-19-32-6-1-33. Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., 6-19-33-8-27-1934. Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., 1933-.

This old Society conducts all the departments required in modern collecting—Sales Exchange, Auction and Library, and the services of an official Counterfeit Expert are at the command of the membership.

THE REVIEW becomes your philatelic scrap-book—a permanent record of the year's best things in Philately. Only One Dollar the year.

A Tragic and an Important Announcement

THE untimely death of Dugald Stewart Walker, the great pen and ink artist, wrote finis to the beautiful historical art series of covers that he was designing. Dugald Walker's designs were not only accepted by the most critical cover collectors, but they were highly praised by many thousands who purchased them for use with the Army and Navy commemoratives.

Like many works of geniuses, the fine productions by this internationally known artist are today in greater demand than during his lifetime. For this reason, but principally because few of the covers in the series remain, all former prices are withdrawn.

To ably complete the work started by Dugald Stewart Walker, we, with the gracious assistance of art connoiseurs, combed the country for artists whom we felt could carry on the great work started by Dugald Walker. This search lasted for two months, and we are now pleased to announce the selection of two artists—Messrs. Ernest Gilbert and J. H. R. Pickett—who will make drawings in the same admirable style and with the same sympathetic spirit towards philately displayed by Dugald Walker.

The exhibitions of these artists are superb and each shows the fine touch of a master in pen and ink. They will each design four covers for the forthcoming Territorials, which, it is believed, will be in exceedingly great demand.

These Territorial covers will be executed in the same desirable method of the Graphic Arts as those of the Army and Navy series. Envelopes will be made of twenty-four-pound one hundred per cent rag stock, covers that you may hand down to the next generation of collectors in the same fresh condition that they are today.

The covers by Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Pickett will be ready for shipment by May 1st, and purchasers may order in sets or in any assortments they wish.

Prices are as follows:

ASSORTED AS DESIRED

4 envelopes—\$.30 | 8 envelopes—\$.55 | 12 envelopes—\$.75

FIRST DAY COVERS

Singles—\$.20 Pairs—\$.25 Blocks—\$.35

Quotation to recognized dealers: \$3.00 per one hundred covers.

Mail your order now.

HARRY ALLEN, Inc.

22 NORTH NINTH STREET, -:-

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

ADDENDA

A SPECIALIZED CATALOG

OF THE

POSTAGE STAMPS

OF THE

Confederate States of America

Printed and Published by

The Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Va.

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THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

CONTRIBUTORS THIS MONTH:

The material listed in this month's instalment of our Catalog was submitted by Maj. R. R. Reeves, Dr. Howard K. Thompson, Mr. Harold C. Brooks, Fr. G. E. Taylor, Mr. W. J. Bingham, Mr. Earl Weatherly, Mr. Robert S. Kelley, Mr. Harry M. Konwiser and Mr. C. S. Carter.

FLORIDA

Quincy, Fla.

10

10c. handstamp and woodcut "10", black 5.00

GEORGIA

Griffin, Ga.

PAID 10

10c. handstamps, with additional "C. S. A." on U. S. 1860 3c. envelope, black... 50.00

Indian Springs, Ga.

RAID

5c. handstamp, black 5.00

MISSISSIPPI

Canton, Miss.

(Envelope)



TYPE I

Position: Upper right corner

Type I 10c. surcharge in manuscript, black white laid paper..... 100.00

NORTH CAROLINA

Company's Shop, N. C.

PAID 5

5c. handstamp, black..... 5.00

Edenton, N. C.

PAID (5)

5c. handstamps, black...... 2.50

Oaks, N. C.

PAID

5c. handstamp, value in manuscript, black 2.

WAS PAID

Same, with Postmaster's initials in manuscript (W. J. Bingham)............ 10.00

Raleigh, N. C.

PAIDS

2c. handstamp, value in manuscript, black 5

Salisbury, N. C. 5c. handstamp, value in manuscript, black Trinity College, N. C. PAID 5c. handstamps, black 5.00 SOUTH CAROLINA Cokesbury, S. C. PAID 5c. handstamps, black. 3.50 Hodges, S. C. PAID 5c. handstamp, black ... 2.50 Unionville, S. C. 10c. handstamp, value in manuscript, black 2.50 TEXAS Caldwell, Tex. 10c. woodcut, vermilion (Period not definitely established.) Fairfield, Tex.

10c. handstamps, black.

«FPVE» Variety



Mr. A. Earl Weatherly of Greensboro, N. C. submits a pair of the Local Print Five-Cent blue on cover, one of which shows an hitherto unlisted variety—a damaged plate in which the "I" in "FIVE" is made to appear as a "P," rendering the spelling "FPVE."

Two 1c. Stamp Varieties Reported

Two varieties of one-cent stamps, one of the 1919-21 issue and the other that of 1922-26, have recently been reported, which, if eventually authenticated, will vie in rarity with the famed No. 594.

The 1919-21 stamp, a rotary press variety similar to No. 543 or No. 544, but perforated 11 on all sides, is thus far known in a single and a pair and the 1922-26 stamp, a single copy of which carries the Bureau precancel, Kansas City, seems to be a variety of No. 581 or No. 632. It is also perforated 11 on all sides. The stamps have been submitted to the Bureau Issues Association for identification.

The stamps are described as dark gray-green in color, printed from 400-subject rotary press plates, perforated 11, the designs being the same width but taller than the flat plate varieties No. 498 or No. 552.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

3.00

Naval Cancellations

"To Promote Further Interest in the Collecting of Postmarks as Applied by United States Navy Mail Clerks."

Address all communications to ROBERT C. THOMPSON, STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW, Glen Allen, Virginia.

R. T. G. NICHOLSON, 724 Sixth Street, Portsmouth, Virginia, reports the following Naval news. Many thanks T. G.!

The U. S. S. Yorktown has been definitely scheduled to come to the Norfolk Navy Yard March 19th to be fitted out.

The U. S. S. Flusser, just returned from her European shakedown cruise put in at the Yards for emergency repairs and will be there about three months.

Mr. Nicholson is still holding covers for first-day in commission of the U. S. S. Bagley. Also for keel laying of the U. S. S. Rowam and Stack. And twin launching of the U. S. S. Helm and Blue.

There will also be a special cachet for Memorial Day, Flag Day and Independence Day. All of these cachets are sponsored by the Naval Cachet and Cancel Club of Portsmouth of which Mr. Nicholson is the President. Be sure to include the usual 1c. forwarding fee with your covers and commems appreciated.

More news from T. G.! Mr. F. P. Schountz, coxswain on the *U. S. S. Jacob Jones*, has a type 9 cancellation which he will be glad to apply to all covers sent to him. *Jacob Jones* is at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

The *U. S. S. Capella*, cargo ship, now decommissioned, arrived at the Navy Yard at Norfolk and is to be reconditioned.

The U. S. S. Yorktown, aircraft carrier, will arrive at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., in June to be fitted out.

Work on the destroyers U. S. S. Morris and Wainwright will start soon. This will make nine ships under construction, namely the Tucker, Downes (commissioned), Bagley, Helm, Blue, Rowan and Stack.

My West Coast friend, Myron F. McCamley, sends me an interesting account of the M. S. Feltre and S. S. Edward Luckenback (merchant marine) ship crash in the Columbia River, together with newspaper clippings and photos. Thanks Myron! And here 'tis.

The Feltre was outbound for Mediterranean ports from Portland with a full cargo while the Edward Luckenback was coming upstream in the Columbia River bound for Portland. A true Oregon rain storm with a 56-mile gale was in progress at the time the ships met in mid-stream, one mile west of the lumber mill town of Prescott, Oregon. The Feltre's crew of 47 men, including 12 officers and one woman nurse, excaped death and without injury—a river tug removing the sailors and nurse from the stricken ship before it sank. The Luckenback

ship after running aground on the east side of Columbia River on bleak Cottonwood Island, a mile downstream from the Feltre succeeded in working itself loose from the sucking sand and returned to the channel so she could proceed to Portland under her own power. She suffered a stove-in bow. A gaping hole was given the Italian motorship midship on the port side and she sank to the bottom of the river in two hours after the impact. All that shows of the Feltre is the promenade deck and towering masts above the wind-churned waters of the Columbia River, Portland's passage to - the sea.

Captain Edward Murphy is commander of the *Luckenback* freighter while Capt. Mario Ranieri is in charge

of the Italian motorship.

Cover collectors who had covers on hand with cachet director Louis R. Diesing of the Battleship *Oregon* chapter of USCS or your cover director will remember the covers we mailed last Summer from the *Feltre* while on a visit here. Captain Ranieri personally handled covers and applied his ship marking to the U. S. postage and also to face side of covers for collectors.

This was my first experience of covering a ship wreck for USCS and the deed will be remembered always. I will attempt to get covers from the Edward Luckenback before she goes to drydock so collectors will have covers on this history making pair. At least Maritime history.

THE REVIEW becomes your philatelic scrap-book — a permanent record of the year's best things in Philately.

COMING

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THE 17TH EDITION

Mitchel-Hoover Bureau Print Catalog

Same style and size as the last two editions.

Numerous detail improvements; more price changes than usual and not all upwards.

All Advertising in this Edition is by invitation.

The book will not be supplied to those offering it at a cut price or with excessive premiums.

STEPHEN G. RICH

VERONA,

NEW JERSEY

Special Offer

Patrick Henry Birth Cover

No collection of American historical covers will be complete without one of the beautiful cacheted covers postmarked May 29, 1936, at Studley, Virginia, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Patrick Herry.

Handsomely printed in two colors with commemorative stamp.

Only 500 mailed at this Postoffice on the above date. A few are for sale at

50c. Per Cover.

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Virginia.

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Star of India's Flight Rocket Dispacth

Over Flooded Area

The first Rocket Mail despatch to be effected under actual flood conditions was fired on Tuesday (June 9) from Muktapur to Dhapa over a large flooded area. Mr. Smith, the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Air Mail Society, who was waiting for such an opportunity, took full advantage of the floods. The rocket used in this instance was the Star of India No. 126, the first of a series of the telescopic type. These telescopic rockets can be lengthened or reduced in size without any further addition of material than in the original construction. The advantage, according to Mr. Smith, of this telescopic type of rocket as the Star of India lies in the fact, that, accordingly, there is no fixed amount of space to be transported. The rocket can be either expanded or reduced and there is no fear, when carrying its full capacity, that the rocket may collapse in flight, as the magazine chambers are quite a different unit of construction. In the Star of India's flight over the floods she carried 80 items of postage besides several other articles including dhal, rice and chillies suitable for the inhabitants of a flooded area cut off from the mainland.—De Nederlandse Filatelist

Have you seen the 1937-Edition of the Dietz Specialized Catalog and Hand-Book of Confederate Stamps? Price, \$2.50 postfree.

Three Big Values!

No. 1. Including: Magnificent fully complete, new first issue of Italian Abyssinia; Yugoslavia Commemoratives of the Boy King, complete set; attractive Portuguese Colonials; Austria Commemoratives; Russia, etc. The Collection of 356 stamps for net \$1.25.

No. 2 Including: Superb 16th Century Complete Memorial set of the Kings of Montenegro Mausoleum; scarce old Turkey, Sierra Leone, Newfoundland, South Africa, India, Egypt, Gold Coast, Charkhari, Southern Rhodesia, Transvaal, Philippines; choice Pictorial of the French Colomes. The Collection of 475 stamps for net \$1.25.

No. 3. Including: Beautiful new Vatican Commemoratives of the Catholic Press World Exhibition; Georgia and Bosnia complete sets; attractive and scarce Italian Commemoratives; Radio Congress, Virgil, Holy Year, Royal Naval Academy, etc.; San Marino, Costa Rica, Spain Airmails and Commemoratives; fascinating Gold and Silver complete Coronation set of Persia. The Collection of 387 stamps for net \$1.50.

The above THREE complete collections, totalling 1,218 all different, genuine stamps, with a considerable catalogue value, instead of \$4—for ONLY \$2—to Approval Applicants.

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South Africa, mint	.90	23	27
First day covers	1.00	"	"
South West Africa, mint	1.50	"	23
First day covers	2.00	,,	27
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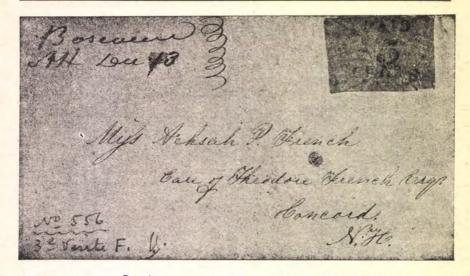
WORLD WAR (A. E. F.)

SOLDIER CENSORED COVERS

Collector wishes to buy this material in good condition. Also has some nice lots of six made up for a dollar bill each lot.

SAFARID, 7147 Manse,

Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y. [pa]



Sale of America's Rarest Stamp

1846 Issue Rated as Most Valuable Printed in United States

The provisional 5-cent postage stamp issued by the postmaster of Boscawen, N. H., in 1846 was sold yesterday for \$5,100 at the dispersal of the stock of Frank Marquis, stamp dealer, who recently retired. The sale was conducted by the Hugh C. Barr stamp firm at 38 Park Row, Walter S. Scott acting as auctioneer.

Mr. Barr said that he had received three mail bids for the stamp and he started the bidding at \$4,700. He also made the final bid, in behalf of a collector in the Middle West.

The stamp was issued one year prior to the first government issue in 1847. This copy was discovered in 1894 by Hiram E. Deats of New Jersey, who paid \$5 for it. Later he sold it to the Scott Stamp and Coin

Company, which sold it to Baron Ferrary whose collection was sold in Paris in 1923. At that time the late Arthur Hind purchased it for about \$12,000 and it was rated as the most valuable stamp issued in the United States.—New York Times.

16-Cent Air-Mail Stamps Destroyed

A total of 4,175,500 copies of the 16-cent blue special delivery air-mail stamps were destroyed because in the judgement of the Philatelic Agency staff they were too poorly centered to be of use to collectors. The total number of these stamps issued to the public has been announced as 9,215-759.

Long-Awaited Postoffice Bulletin Issued to Airpost Collectors February 2, 1937

Trans-Pacific Rates Reduced

The extension of trans-Pacific For- Department of the United States is as eign Air Mail Route 14 from San Francisco, through the present western terminus of Manila, to Hongkong, China, has finally been tentatively announced by the United States Postoffice Department. The final linking of the Orient with this country by the world's most elaborate contemporary airmail route was delayed for nearly a year because of diplomatic difficulties and technical problems.

Aero-philatelic covers have been prepared for months, franked with high value airpost stamps and held in readiness at all points of the present route, together with the extension offices at Macao and Hongkong. Meanwhile collectors have been waiting word of the important date.

Following is the complete text of the postoffice department official announcement furnished through the Information Service, February 2, 1937:

"Postmaster General James A. Farley announced last night the issuance of two new airmail stamps in the 20-cent and 50-cent denominations in connection with the new schedule of reduced postage rates for the trans-Pacific airmail service which are to become effective upon the extension of the present trans-Pacific route beyond Manila to Macao and Hongkong, China.

"At the same time it was announced that the first flight on the new through service from the United States to China will leave San Francisco on March 24, or soon thereafter. Announcement of the exact date of this flight will be made later by the Post Office Department.

"The new schedule of reduced trans-Pacific rates established by the Post Office follows:

United States to Hawaii 20c.: to Guam 40c.; to the Philippines 50c.; to Hong Kong-Macao 70c.

From Hawaii to U. S. 20c.; to Guam 20c.; to the Philippines 30c.; to Hong Kong-Macao 50c.

From Guam to United States 40c.; to Hawaii 20c.; to the Philippines 10; to Hong Kong-Macao 30c.

"The British and Philippine postal administrations have not reported the airmail rates they will charge on matter carried from Manila to Macao and Hong Kong nor from Macao to Hong Kong and from Macao and Hong Kong to the Philippines, the United States and other eastern points. These rates will be announced as soon as they are determined by the two postal administrations concerned.

"Full details as to first-flight cover arrangements, cachets, etc., will be included in a later announcement by the Post Office Department.

The two new airmail stamps in the 20- and 50-cent denominations are being issued primarily for use on the trans-Pacific service when extended to China but they will be valid for all airmail purposes. They will be first placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on February 15, 1937, but the Agency will not prepare covers for mailing on that date. This advance sale of the stamps is being made for the accommodation of collectors who desire to forward covers on the first trans-Pacific flight.

"The new airmail stamps are identical, with the exception of the denomination numerals and the color, the 20-cent stamp being printed in green and the 50-cent stamp in carmine. These stamps are of the same size as the 25-cent trans-Pacific airmail stamp and conform thereto as to design, except for the climination of the inscription reading: "November 1935."

The new stamps will be printed by the flat plate process and will be issued in sheets of 50 without straight edges."

As the announcement is incomplete in several details readers may look for another announcement in several days as to the rates on covers from the Philippines, Macao and Hongkong.

It is also expected that more definite instructions for the proper handling of covers will be given by the department. It now appears, however, that all covers to be dispatched from the far western points will have to be forwarded under cover on the eastbound Clipper Service.

In preparing covers it would be advisable to place the sender's return address on each cover, together with the proper routing desired. Be sure to include the proper amount of postage for each cover desired. It is understood the rates specified in the above announcement are for each half-ounce.

-The Airpost Journal.

Valuable Jubilee Stamp Traced

One of the 10 Prussian Blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Jubilee stamps mentioned in *The Sun* cables yesterday as having been posted to Australia on magazines has been traced in Melbourne.

Mrs. A. G. Stephens, of Smith Street, West Brunswick, has it. It was on a magazine which was posted in London to her in July and which she received in August. A sheet of the stamps has been valued at £5000 by philatelists. — Melbourne (Australia) Sun.

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Confederate States Covers

5c. gre	en, 1861	#200,	on	cover	\$	3.00
	ie, 1861 e, 1862					
5c. blu	ie, 1862,	#206,	pair	on cov	er	1.00

A. H. SCHUMACHER

3239 Huntingdon, Houston, Texas.

Publications * Received

THE UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

ORIGINALLY COMPILED BY
BEVERLY S. KING and MAX G. JOHL in 1932
ENTIRELY REVISED AND ENLARGED BY
MAX G. JOHL in 1937
Volume I

When in 1932, Mr. H. L. Lindquist undertook to publish the joint work of Messrs. Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl on "The United States Postage Stamps of the Twentieth Century," he could scarcely foresee the success that was to crown the venture—although the text, remarkable for its thoroughness, might have indicated favorable reception at the hands of students of our postal issues. But the first edition, limited to 1,000, was quickly exhausted. In fact, in a very short while, the volume could scarcely be had at a premium.

Mr. Lindouist soon realized that this condition must be met, and he decided on a reprinting of Volume I. after the second volume had been issued and had met with equally favorable reception. The untimely death of Beverly King threatened, for a time, to impede the work, but his coworker, Max G. Johl, took over the double burden of thoroughly revising the first book, and adding considerable new data, and today this text-book is again available to American collectors. Max Johl has dedicated the work to his firiend and co-worker Arthur E. Owen, but he has at the same time erected for himself an imperishable monument and laid a spray of immortelles on the tomb of Beverly King.

The volume of 372 pages, profusely illustrated, may be had of the publisher, H. L. Lindquist, 2 West 46th St., New York, at \$4.00 postpaid. The book is destined for a place of honor in every

American collector's library.

ECONOMY'S PRICE-LIST OF U. S.

The Economist Stamp Co., Inc., 87 Nassau St., New York, has just issued a handy, pocket-size price-list of United States stamps. Write for a copy.

"THE ANTIGUA STAMP" BY ROBERT GRAVES

Published by Randon House, 20 East 57th Street, New York

Philately has long ago challenged the novelist's imaginative pen, and quite an impressive book-shelf is evidence that he accepted the cartel. And now Robert Graves, author of Good-Bye to All Tnat, I Claudius and Claudius the God and His Wife Messalina, has entered the lists and written a witty, extravagant and up-to-the-minute novel around the story of a postage stamp that is not in the catalog. In London, The Antigua Stamp was published by The Seizin Press, the increasingly important publishing venture of Laura Riding and Robert Graves, under the title of Antigua Penny Puce. The Spectator reviewing the novel has this to say: "The story of a life-long feud over a postage stamp is diabolically ingenious. The finish is the most unexpected and complete climax imaginable"-with which we fully agree. The story will prove sparklingly entertaining even to those who have never collected stamps. Cloth bound, 326 pages - \$2.50.

A CATALOG OF THE TUBERCULOSIS SEALS OF THE WORLD

The Charity Stamp & Christmas Seal Society has published a loose-leaf catalog of the Tuberculosis Seals of the World, as they state: "in furtherance of our aim 'to gather and disseminate information concerning seals and charity stamps." The 67 loose and punched leaves are from the press of the Western Stamp Collector, Albany, Oregon. The collecting of these worthy and colorful labels has become a world-wide pursuit, and this catalog will prove an encouraging guide. It was compiled by Dick Green with the assistance of many noted collectors. No price given.

PRICE-LIST OF CONFEDERATES

Mr. A. H. Schumacher, 3239 Huntingdon Place, Houston, Texas, the well-known dealer in Confederates, has issued a price list of these stamps, of which he carries quite a stock, both on and off covers. The price list is free on request.

THE GEORGIAN STAMPS OF CANADA

We have received from The Capital Stamp & Stationery Company, 241 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada, a copy of their 24-page booklet under the above title. The very thoroughly treated subject presents a ready reference medium to the postage stamps issued in Canada under the reign of King George V. The information covers about everything that the collector of Canada's stamps need know—date of issue, quantity, plate numbers, errors and varieties. The price is but 50c. To be had of the publishers.

SPECIALIZED CATALOG AUSTRIA

We have received Part II of the Specialized Catalog of the Stamps of Austria, beginning with the issue of 1918, by Ing. Edwin Müller, Editor of Die Postmarke, Wallnerstrasse 6a, Vienna, Austria. To the general collector as well as the specialist this catalog offers a wealth of statistical data concerning designers and engravers, method of printing, pane size and plate errors and varieties, while the pricings are for unused, used and on cover. Price, 5 schillings 8 groschen Austrian, post-free.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS' CATALOG No. 13

Mr. Charles J. Phillips has sent us a copy of his Priced Catalog of Unused United States Stamps—1847-1926; Used U. S. Stamps—1847-1887; also Department Stamps and Confederate States. As the title indicates, this covers practically everything for the collector in our country, and it is suggested that interested readers write Mr. Phillips (The Mayflower, 15 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.) for a copy.

POSTAL CARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

The J. M. Bartels Company, Inc., 17 John St., New York, N. Y. has issued its 1937-Edition Catalog of Postal Cards of the United States, including Letter-Sheets, taking in those of its Colonial Possessions. The work was compiled by Mr. D. D. Berolzheimer, which should be sufficient assurance of thoroughness. The catalog, at 50 cents, should prove indispensable to the collector of postal stationery.

UNITED STATES SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF FIRST DAY COVERS

Leo August, 510 South 18th Street, Newark, N. J. has issued a neat catalog of United States First Day Covers, which sells at 25c. The author aims to present a specialized listing of these covers with an approximate valuation on each. The work is well printed and illustrated, and recommended to those interested in this popular field of collecting.

PRICE-LIST OF FOREIGN AIRPOST STAMPS

Metro Stamp Co., Ltd., 100 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., has issued its 1937 Price-List of Foreign Airpost Stamps. Free on request.

Confederate Town Names That Have Changed

Dr. M. Y. Dabney, adds to our list of town names during the Confederacy that are no longer in the Postal Guide: "Plains of Dura, Ga." now "Plains, Ga.

Mr. Joseph W. Jones of Bristol, Va. informs us that the well-known straight-line cancellation "Goodson" once answered for Bristol, Tenn. and what is now Bristol, Va., as there was but one postoffice during that period, and it was on the Virginia side.

Mr. Cameron McR. Plummer of Bolivar, Tenn. advises that war-time "Buford's" (Station), Virginia, near

Lynchburg, is now Montvale.

New German Air Defense Stamp



New Issues Sought

The usual array of bills calling for new issues of stamps is being introduced in Congress.

Santiago Iglesias, resident commissioner from Puerto Rico, has introduced in the House a joint resolution that the Postmaster General "is authorized and directed to issue a special postage stamp of the denomination of 3 cents commemorative of the discovery of the island of Puerto Rico by Christopher Columbus in 1493, the change of the monarchical form of government by the formal possession of the United States in 1898, the granting by Congress of American citizenship to Puerto Ricans and a new constitution in 1917, this being an effort to co-operate with the governor and Legislature of Puerto Rico to attract visitors to this American territory and to diffuse knowledge of the territory's existence throughout the United States."

Representative John W. McCormick of Massachusetts has introduced a bill in the House that the Postmaster-General issue a special series of postage stamps of the denomination of 2 cents, of such design and for such period as he may determine, commemorative of the 150th anniversary of the naturalization as an American citizen in 1783 of Brigadier-General Thaddeus Kosciusko, a hero of the Revolutionary War."

Representative Dudley A. White of Ohio has introduced a bill asking for 2-cent stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the beginning of Horace Mann's service as secretary of Massachusett's State Board of Educa-

tion, which caused him to be recognized as the "father of the American Public School System."—C. ROBERT KAY in Chicago Herald and Examiner.

A Wally Stamp

They tell a tale in Britain
Of the days of 'thirty-six
When a daughty old prime minister
Got in an awful fix.

He bought himself an album And a pair of tongs, and too A watermark detector And hinges not a few.

And then he bought a pound or so
Of good old mission mix
And settled down to play awhile
And learn some stampic tricks.

Now Stanley is a wiser man.

His stamping days are done;

For when he found a Wallis stamp

It spoiléd all his fun.

-BOMBERO.

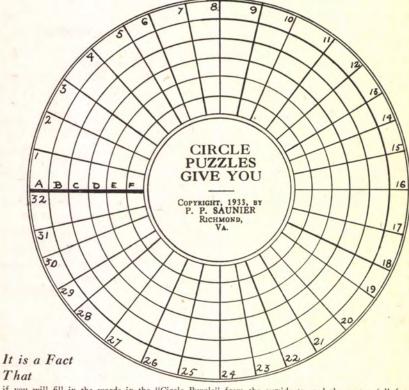
Raise His Pay

Postmaster Patrick J. Goode's "Philatelic Mail" slot at the New Haven post office has been the subject of much wonder to many persons, who do not associate the word "philatelic" with stamp collectors, during the past week. The purpose of the slot is to separate collectors' mail from ordinary mail and assure it neat cancellations. The thoughtfulness of Postmaster Goode in making this provision for the special benefit of stamp collectors is very much appreciated.—C. G. ALTON MEANS in New Haven Evening Register.

OUR PUZZLE

Try your luck! Here's a delightfully fascinating game. You may need the assistance of fellow-collectors in correctly working the puzzle. But find the right answer—it's fun!

To the first five readers who send in the correct answer we will give a fine cacheted cover priced at \$1.00. Send to Contest Editor, STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW Richmond, Va.



if you will fill in the words in the "Circle Puzzle" from the outside toward the center (all four-letter words) and then read the outside circle of letters (A) from 1 to 32 plus the circle of letters (C) from 1 to 32. YOU WILL LEARN AN INTERESTING FACT.

- Tall, woody plant. 2. Male red deer.
- Famous Holland cheese. 4. Character in writing music.
- 5. Adam's garden. Earned stipend.
- 7. Prefix pertaining to the air.
- Not imaginary. Baseball park in Richmond, 8. 9.
- Virginia. Young Mens International Commission. (Abbr.).
- 11. Complete assortment of a particular kind of type.
- Trees that grow from
- 13. Abbreviation for Umpires. Sora.
- Male chicken. 15. 16. Newts.
- Word meaning a thing. Small fruit, filled pastry. Stair; Round of a ladder. 17.
- 20. Story.
- 21. Cain's brother.22. Come face to face with.
 - 23. Implore; entreat. 24.
 - Vocal composition.
 Prefix referring to India. 26. Genus of venemous serpents
 - containing the Cobra.
 - 28. At one time.
 29. To make naked (obs. verb).
 30. Piscatorial specimen.
 - God of Love.
 - 31. God of 32. Finished.

Those Lindbergh Covers

By WILLIAM SUNNERS
Box 34, Station Y, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DETECTIVE Mike Mulraney glanced quizzically at his youthful nephew. The lad, his white sailor hat tilted over the back of his head, was engrossed in an article in the New York Daily Report.

"What are you reading, Vic?" the

Inspector inquired softly.

"Eh?" the sailor replied, knitting

his brows questioningly.

"What are you reading?" the officer

repeated.

"Oh," said the boy in blue, "just an account of how the Post Office in Mineola burned down last night."

"What's so interesting about a fire?" inquired the older man. "Fires

occur every day in the year."

"That's right, Uncle," the youthful tar admitted. "But, not in United States Post Offices. This one was burned right to the ground. Everything in the building was completely destroyed. Postal inspectors suspect arson. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension and the conviction of the guilty person."

"So what?" commented Mulraney.
"Oh, nothing," replied Victor Carl
Thomas, shrugging his shoulders. "It
just held my interest, that's all. At
heart, I am still a stamp collector, you
know."

"How well I know it," said Mulraney, grinning broadly.

* * *

"Gee, look!" Victor said excitedly,

and nudged his uncle sharply. "Read this."

The sailor passed the *Quarterly Stamp Review* to the inspector. Mulraney groaned audibly as his eye detected the title of the philatelic publication.

"Oh, gosh," he moaned, "must I read that? Well, what's it all about now? What charity stamps are on sale by what country?"

"It's nothing like that," Victor explained laughingly. "It's just a half-page ad. Here, read it for yourself."

The boy pointed to the advertisement. Michael Mulraney glanced at the notice with pain plainly evident on his face. This is what he read:

LINDRERGH COVERS

Cancelled on the very hour, on the very day, from the very spot where the Lone Eagle took off on his ever-famous solo flight to Paris. These covers were not flown by Charles A. Lindbergh, but they are the only known cachets to bear the postmark that forever will be visible tributes to this fearless flyer.

Only ten covers were prepared and printed. They have been carefully preserved for ten years. They are real collectors' items. Nine of these covers are offered for sale at \$2.50 each. First come, first served. Send cash or money. No stamps, please. Order your cover now, and avoid regrets later.

STANFORD BATES, Box 781, Gypsum Bluffs, Wyoming.

Mulraney looked up and stared at his nephew.

"So," he said, "what about it?"

"Just this," said Victor Carl Thomas.
"I'd like to get one of these covers.
This magazine is more than three months old, but maybe Mr. Bates has a cover he can spare. If it is postmarked May 20, 1927, 4 a. m., Roosevelt Flying Field, then it is indeed a scarce item. Because, there were practically no cachet sponsors in 1927.
And, the cover should be a collectors' item because of its historical value alone."

"Well," mused Mulraney as he thrust a huge hand into a pocket and removed his bank book, "I'm stuck again. Yes, Nephew Vic, you'll get that cover, drat your hide."

* * *

The Lindbergh cover was awaiting Victor when he returned from a shakedown cruise on board *Destroyer 365* in the early part of May. In his uncle's home it had been carefully held in its original wrapper in which it had arrived.

The boy slowly removed the outer brown paper and gingerly fingered the philatelic treasure it contained. When the precious contents were exposed to his gaze, Victor stared hungrily at the cover.

It was a standard 63/4 envelope. On the left side was printed the universally-known boyish countenance of Charles A. Lindbergh. Below this pioneering aviator was a small reproduction of his famous monoplane, "The Spirit of St. Louis." Above the flyer appeared the wording: "Recording for posterity the epochal solo trans-Atlantic Flight of Charles A. Lindbergh, from Roosevelt Flying Field, May 20, 4 a. m. 1927."

In the upper right corner was a common Gilbert Stuart 3-cent stamp. Victor looked at the cancellation and noticed that the day and hour coincided with the time printed over the aviator's head. The sailor looked at the postmark questioningly. Then he glanced at his avuncular detective.

"Say, Uncle Mike," he said softly, where is Roosevelt Flying Field?"

"In Mineola, of course," was the reply.

"Mineola," repeated Victor quietly.
"Isn't that the place where the post office burned down three months ago?"

"I guess so," Detective Mulraney answered, shrugging his broad shoulders. "So what?"

"Nothing," said the youthful service man, "except that this cover was cancelled from Mineola ten years ago. This envelope is fairly well preserved for such an old cover."

Young Thomas inclined his head and stared at the Lindbergh envelope. He peered at the stamp, examined the printing, inspected the stuffer, and gazed at the glue on the flap. He held the philatelic item to the light, and deciphered the watermark. Then, he shook his head emphatically.

"Uncle," he stated with finality, "this cover is not ten years old. I don't know why I think so, but I can almost swear this envelope was manufactured no more than three years ago."

"Forget it, lad," Mulraney advised, a tolerant grin expanding his broad face.

Victor continued staring at the Lindbergh cover. Suddenly, he banged a fist on the table.

"Uncle," he blurted out, "I'm going

to do something seemingly silly. I'm going to get another of those Lind-

bergh covers."

"Okay by me," the detective sang out. "You can get as many covers as you like. But, not with my money,

boy."

"But, I'm sure I'm buying more than a coveted cover. I'm buying adventure, mystery, and maybe the solution to the mystery, too. Strange things pass through the mails, Uncle Mike."

* * *

The next two weeks were busy ones for the sailor. Victor wrote letter after letter. He received other letters in return. Like a general directing the maneuvers of a huge army, Victor would forward some of the missives to other destinations. Michael Mulraney observed the boy's actions and smiled to himself. The detective shook his huge head, but said nothing.

* * *

"I knew it! I knew it!" Victor shouted at the top of his voice. "I've solved a mystery, caught a criminal, and I've earned a thousand dollars reward. All this without leaving this room."

Detective Mulraney glanced askance at his excited nephew. He looked long and steadily at the boy in blue.

"What on earth are you talking about?" he asked in a low steadying

"Don't you see?" asked Victor, still excited. "The man who sold me those Lindbergh covers set fire to the post office in Mineola."

"Oh, come," remarked the detective. "Stop the melodramatics."

"The postal inspectors don't think

it's melodrama," replied the boy.
"Here, read that."

The sailor held a narrow white sheet of paper and read: Pay to the order of Victor Carl Thomas the sum of One Thousand Dollars. Signed, Henry J. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury."

A blank look of stupefaction crept over Mulraney's face. He eyed the grinning gob. For several minutes he did not speak. Then he asked, "How

did you do it, Vic?"

"Simple," answered the sailor sleuth. "First, I wrote to the Postmaster in Mineola asking him to describe the old post office as it was before it was burned to the ground. I got a complete description. Then, I wrote to the clerk of the town asking what families had resided over the post office (it was a two-family building, and a family did live over the post office) in the past ten years. The upper floor had been rented to a widow named Bartlett. She had had seven children. The oldest, Stephen, was a good-for-nothing loafer who had been convicted several times for petty thefts."

Victor paused for breath and effect. Mulraney merely sat still listening intently. The boy continued.

"When I read the advertisement in the stamp magazine, I did not imagine that those advertised Linbergh covers would supply a clue to the identity of the firebug. I became suspicious when I got that Lindbergh cover. It had an air of treshness about it. I sent the envelope to the company that manufactured it, asking them to test it for age. They replied saying that the condition of freshness might be due to carefulness in handling and storing.

The composition of the paper, the ingredients of the glue, the very dies in cutting out the envelope had remained unchanged for ten years. They could not help me.

"I seemed to have been wrong in my suspicions, I was about to call the whole thing off, when I decided that every thief will hang himself if given enough rope. So, I wrote to this fellow, Bates, asking if he had a Lindbergh cachet with a block of stamps on it. He replied that he did. I sent his letter to the town clerk in Mineola, asking him to compare Bates' handwriting with that of Stephen Bartlett's. The writing was identical."

Victor paused to gather his thoughts. His uncle was entranced by the young sailor's account. The older man sat upright in his rocking chair, motionless, his eyes on Victor's face. The lad

resumed the story.

"I wrote to Bates again, this time sending him the five dollars he wanted for the Lindbergh cover with the block of stamps on it. Imagine my surprise, Uncle, when I received a cover with a block of three-cent stamps. I wondered, why should a block of threes be put on a cover in 1927 when the postal rate then was two cents an ounce for first-class matter?"

"I wrote to the Postmaster-General at Washington telling him exactly what I thought. Well, Uncle, the postal inspector did the rest. They shadowed this fellow Bates, searched his room in his absence, and found what they were after-a hand-stamp."

"What's a hand-stamp?" queried

Mulraney.

"A hand-stamp," answered the boy,

"is a small cancelling device, a sort of small machine that is used to cancel letters by hand. The name or number of the post office is firmly imbedded in steel type in a circle. Only the date and the hour can be altered. This is done by loosening and changing the steel characters."

"How did Bates get this hand-

stamp?" the detective inquired.

"It was simple," said Victor, "according to the way I reconstructed the crime in my mind. It must have been this way: Bates learned that his entire family was going to a wedding. It was Sunday. Stephen still owned a key to his former home. It was a rainy day, so no one paid attention to him, or noticed him. He quickly let himself into his mother's apartment. Then, he probably ripped open the wooden planks of the floor, cut through the ceiling below, and let himself into the post office, carrying a gallon of gasoline with him.

Stephen had probably been in the post office before, or he had watched the postal employees at work, and knew where the hand-stamps and individual steel numbers were kept. He stole these. Then, he most likely spilled the gasoline on the floor under the hole in the ceiling he had cut. Probably he had propped the post office ladder under the hole, clambered up, and knocked the ladder over.

"Bates was evidently an ingenious fellow. Most likely he devised some way of dropping burning matches or paper on the spilled gasoline after he had left the premises. He could have saturated his mother's home with gasoline to feed the fire. He could have lit small strips of newspapers near the hole in the floor which fell

down when the reached the edge of the torn planks. No matter how he did it, Stephen certainly created a beautiful blaze. Despite a heavy rain, the wooden post office was completely destroyed inside and out. Also, the fire was intended to hide all traces of the theft of the hand-stamp. Stephen Bates made only one mistake, though."

"What was that?" asked Mulraney

admiringly.

"He used three-cent stamps on covers that were supposed to have been mailed in two-cent days. The mind of Bates was not altogether free from the associations of the present."

"Well," commented Mulraney slowly, "I gotta hand it to you. It was really a good piece of detective work."

"Jim Farley thinks so, too," said Victor. "He's coming here to give me the reward, personally."

The New Hitler Stamps

As a present to Chancellor Adolf Hitler on his forty-eighth birthday, April 20, the Reich Postal Department will issue new stamps bearing his Portrait. The stamps are now being prepared in all the usual denominations.

It is considered probable that the present stamps, with the late President von Hindenburg's portrait, will be withdrawn gradually to make place for the new series.

Philatelists, who are numerous and enthusiastic in Germany, are preparing to besiege the postoffices for the first blocks.—N. Y. Times.

Show this number of THE REVIEW to your collector-friend.

J. W. SCOTT

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M. CURTIS

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The American Stamp Journal Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Lindbergh Covers

Mailed from Roosevelt Field, beautifully printed, at 10 cents each. With Lindbergh stamp, 25 cents.

Mailed from Paris, 15 cents. With French commemorative, 5 cents extra.

Covers will commemorate the 10th Anniversary of

Cover Album, to hold 600 covers, adjustable \$1.50

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SPENCER ANDERSON

65C Nassau Street, New York City.

The Story of the General Lee "Error"

RALPH WALDO FAWCETT in Washington Star.

THERE has been plenty of excitement in Washington philatelic circles during the past week. Release of the 4-cent, blue-gray, Army "commemorative" on Tuesday created a furore almost unprecedented in recent months. No sooner had the stamp been placed on first-day sale than collectors realized that its design was historically inaccurate. Hurrying to verify their suspicions, they found that the portrait of Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson had been reproduced correctly, with the uniform showing three stars in a laurel wreath; but they also discovered that the portrait of Gen Robert E. Lee had been tampered with—only two stars and no wreath appeared!

Capt. Charles Carey, assistant curator of the Division of History at the institution, patiently explained the

difference.

At the request of the inquirers he produced a copy of the original text of "Uniform and Dress of the Army of the Confederate States," General Order No. 9, printed by Charles H. Wynne, Richmond, with lithograph plates by E. Crehen, under the supervision of Adj. and Inspector Gen. S. Cooper, dated June 6, 1861. Then, in support of the evidence of the record, he displayed uniforms of Southern officers preserved in the Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian.

Both book and garments contradicted the Post Office Department's representation of the famous Confederate hero. The uniform in which he was clad in the stamp composition was that of a lieutenant colonel. In effect, Lee had been "demoted!"

The story broke in The Star for Wednesday and was reprinted through-

out the country on Thursday.

Meanwhile Alvin W. Hall, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was quoted as saying: "You can't see all the stars, because you can't see around the coat lapel in the photograph." And Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General Roy M. North was reported as declaring: "One star is hidden behind, rather around, the coat lapel."

Both officials insisted that the portrait was a faithful copy of a photograph supplied by August Dietz, internationally acknowledged the outstanding living authority on the postal issues of the Confederacy. A checkup, however proved that Mr. Dietz's photograph printed in The Star on May 24, 1936, plainly shows three stars. Also, further investigation developed that the advance photograph of the stamp, given out by the Post Office Department press bureau and reproduced in The Star for March 7, 1937, shows no stars at all. It, therefore, was plain that until shortly before the stamp went to press Lee was scheduled to be depicted in civilian garb.

Of course, no one in either the Bureau of Engraving and Printing or the Post Office Department is to blame for the alleged "insult" to the Confederate leader. The mistake was purely accidental in character. But the whole hectic incident illustrates the need for the appointment of a philatelic adviser to serve as aresearch investigator and as a liaison agent between the Government and the philatelic public, including that portion of the latter which, on Tuesday, paid over to the Philatelic Agency and the Washington City Post Office a total of \$62,188.56 for specimen copies of the latest "error" stamp.

Fails to Give Proper Insignia

Philatelists Call Post Office's Attention to Mistake in Rank

The Post Office Department is in trouble with stamp collectors again.

On the new 4-cent Army stamp, it developed today, the portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee shows the famous Confederate leader in the uniform—not of a general—but merely of a lieutenant colonel.

Philatelists detected the error instantly and verified their impression at the Smithsonian Institution, where uniforms of Southern officers are available to be consulted.

The stamp design represents Lee wearing a coat with two stars on the collar. Actually, there should be three stars on each side, the trio surrounded by a golden wreath of laurel leaves.

Provision for the proper designation of Confederate staff officers was contained in General Order No. 9, issued at Richmond June 6, 1861.—Washington Evening Star.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

I BUY

Confederates and U. S.

AT THIS TIME I AM ANXIOUS FOR OFFERINGS OF PRISONER'S LETTERS BEARING BOTH C. S. A. AND U. S. STAMPS; AND FOR PRE-WAR OR CONFEDERATE POSTMARKS OF RAYMOND, OXFORD, LEXINGTON AND TCHULA, MISSISSIPPI.

DESCRIBE FULLY AND PRICE BE-FORE SENDING.

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Dear C. S. A.'s:

7ITH the coming of Spring and its suggestion of new life, a revival of interest in our Alliance has shaped itself into an interesting letter from one of our members. Mr. Oscar W. Brehmer, of Philadelphia, chafing under the apparent inactivity of our organization, is intent upon "starting the ball arolling" in order that we may "get somewhere." Mr. Brehmer has been in correspondence with several of our members concerning the subject upon which he writes, and I have suggested that he embody his ideas in a letter, which is here presented for your earnest consideration and action. I trust that his views may be taken seriously, and that every member will express him- (or her-) self in a reply addressed to Mr. Brehmer.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE:

For some time it has been the opinion of the writer that the Confederate Stamp Alliance should be organized since it is no further progressed than it was when created. In correspondence with Doctors Dabney, Peters, Messrs. Ashbrook and Dietz all are in accord that the Alliance should be organized if it is ever going to get anywhere, or amount to anything. However, none of these members care to serve in office

I think a Director with power to appoint whoever he chooses to work with him will be more advantageous to the Alliance than a staff of officers, thus eliminating any arguments, or jealousies that may arise over differences of opinion while in office, which is frequently found. If the members think we should have a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and a Treasurer so express your choice.

If a Director, or President, he must at all times be a Southern specialist, or col-lector of the stamps of the Confederate States of America, and I suggest one of some prominence with an Assistant Director in the North. Perhaps, Dr. Don Peters can be persuaded to change his mind.

Which ever plan may be your choice kindly so write me, and at the same time those of you who are willing to serve in an office, please so state. The plan adopted will be that of the majority in favor of either plan mentioned.

With this it is suggested there be no Constitution or By-Laws as they are not necessary to good conduct of business, but that dues of at least one dollar per year be decided upon, in order to defray postage and any printing expenses that may be necessary. That we at no time affiliate with any major philatelic organization. If there be a Director that he retain his office as long as he conducts the business of his office to the interest of the Alliance. The same, if there be a staff of officers, until such time when it may be necessary to replace an officer for some reason when an election can be held for the office vacated.

Various suggestions for the good of the Alliance have appeared in Stamp and Cover Collecting, but have come to nothing simply because there is no one with

authority to put them into action.

Now that you have read this letter, think it over seriously, and write me without delay giving your ideas on the organizing plans, and something definite will be done about it.

Yours for the C. S. A., OSCAR W. BREHMER.

5722 Broomall Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Since my last letter in the January issue of the REVIEW, the following gentlemen have joined the Alliance and we welcome them in our midst.

Campbell, J. B., P. O. Box 1498, Atlanta,

Carter, C. S., P. O. Box 283, Paris, Ky. Fleischer, Wade M., Rutland Heights, Mass. Plummer, Cameron McR., St. Katharines, Bolivar, Tenn.

Shenfield, Lawrence L., 40 Highland Circle, Bronxville, N. Y.

Wood, J. Arthur, Room 603, Holc Building, cor. Indiana Ave. and First St., Washington, D. C.

The Lee-Jackson stamp, to which we have all been looking forward, is on sale in all postoffices. We hope it will be extensively used, even though contribute an additional cent toward reducing the Department's deficit. This stamp will form the link between our United States and our Confederate collections, and serve, we hope, toward a better understanding between the sections.

We should all be looking forward to a definite organizing of our Alliance along the lines suggested by Mr. Brehmer's letter, and especially to that first meeting which forms part of his plan.

Read the warnings against Confederate counterfeits and fakes in this number of the REVIEW.

Fraternally,

AUGUST DIETZ, Pres. pro. tem.

CONFEDERATE



STAMP ALLIANCE

QUESTIONAIRE APPLICATION
Name (printed)
Address (residence)
Business or Profession
Do you collect Confederate stamps exclusively?
How long have you collected stamps?
Please give commercial references:
Would you care for visiting collectors or dealers to call on you when in your city?
Note—I am enclosing—————cents in postage to help defray organization expenses (not necessary for membership).

Judge Emerson: Universal Specialist

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

ROBERT Emerson started to collect stamps about 1885 when nine years old, and some of his boyhood treasures are still in his collections.

He was a general collector until his Freshman year at Brown University in 1894, when he sold his collection, which he realized was his quickest asset. He obtained \$300 for it and used part to buy a new safety bicycle. In after years he often regretted this sale as the collection contained a complete set of U. S. Reprints which his grandmomer had bought at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. These stamps today have a catalog value of over \$6,000.

Emerson's grandfather was a woolen merchant in Pascoag, R. I., who sold out and retired in 1869, but kept all his mill correspondence from 1845 to 1869. In 1888 Emerson found all these covers in the garret of his grandfather's home and thus obtained a great mass of U. S. postage and revenue stamps.

This correspondence was very strong in Department stamps as his grand-father — Stephen Emerson — was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, and on the Commission of Agriculture, and thus had lots of correspondence with the Department of Agriculture. In it were a lot of Treasury stamps, a few Executive with autographs of Grant and a few Justice.

In this correspondence there was also a large number of early Revenues, and these stamps were the start of his collections of Department and Revenue stamps. For some years after this find Emerson ceased to actively collect.

He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar on December 17, 1903, and began seriously to collect stamps about 1907. Between that date and 1916 he formed a 'large general collection of the world, both unused and used.

In 1916 he turned his attention to specialism and has specialized in so many groups that John Luff well named him "The Universal Specialist."

I think it will prove of interest to many readers to have a list of the chief groups of stamps collected by

Judge Emerson.

U. S. Revenues—This is the finest large collection known. It is outstanding in pairs, strips and blocks of the early issues. In the single copies it only misses two of the Proprietary Inverted Centers. One of the outstanding sections is the collection of proofs of their own work formed by the printers, Butler & Carpenter, in whole sheets and large blocks, strips and singles. He also has their Reference Books. This is invaluable for the student who studies re-entries, cracks in the plates, etc.

De Luxe Collection of the General Issues, 1847-1888 — Judge Emerson commenced the formation of his superb De Luxe collection of early U. S. stamps off cover, about 1920. It now consists of seven large volumes every copy the best obtainable and is recognized as the largest collection in

the world of superfine used and is especially strong in multiple pieces.

U. S. Adhesive Covers—This embraces issues of 1847 to 1888 in the finest quality in singles, pairs, strips and blocks and includes many unique covers. This is the finest in the world as a General Collection of Covers.

U. S. Used Patriotic Covers—This is a collection which is famous as it contains a number of unique covers franked with high values of U. S. stamps, these coming from the well-known White collection, which included the Ackerman collection, and the pick of the Knapp and Moeldner collections.

Used Department Stamps — This great collection dates back to 1888 when Emerson got a wonderful lot from his grandfather's correspondence. It includes the greatest lot of rare cancellations and blocks, all in

superb condition.

U. S. Postmasters — Emerson only commenced to collect these in 1925, although he had a fine lot of New Yorks long prior to this date. The rare stamps are all on covers well tied on, and noteworthy among them is the finest known Milbury and some wonderful St. Louis, including superb 20 cents.

U. S. Carriers — These were commenced about 1919, all are on covers in superb condition and tied on.

U. S. Locals — Commenced about 1914 with a large purchase from the C. E. Chapman collection, all are fine and tied on the original covers.

U. S. Proofs—A large collection of 19th century only, in singles and

blocks.

Western Franks and Pony Express

—A grand lot of the rarities and fine

Pony Express used on covers in singles

and pairs.

Mississippi Packets — A strong lot of these, including many of the rarities from the great Carroll Chase collection.

U. S. Presidential Franks — While these are not exactly philatelic yet they can be included, as the President's Frank paid the postage. Emerson had these practically complete

Pre-Postage Covers— A large collection with many scarce varieties.

Confederate States—In my opinion this is one of the finest and it is certainly the largest collection of these historical stamps, now that the Walcott collection has been dispersed.

The collection consists of four main

portions:

Postmasters' Stamps, on and off covers and including many of the rarities.

General Issues, in singles, strips and blocks on and off covers.

Entire Sheets, here the collection is very complete, as it includes some 80 sheets which I sold him some years ago from the famous Ackerman collection.

Southern Express Covers, a grand lot including the famous Knapp

collection.

Hawaii—A fine specialized collection, strong in stamps on covers, including several Missionaries.

U. S. Possessions—A good lot of all these, unused, used and on covers.

British North America—Judge Emerson was very fond of this group and collected them unused, used and on covers. Many superb rarities are here on covers, but space will not allow me to attempt to list single items.

There is one large volume of Railroad Cancellations, a very fine lot.

Foreign Stamps — Judge Emerson had been fond of these and had collected them from his youthful days.

He had a general collection in Scott's International Album, grouped as follows:

> 1st 19th century, unused. 2nd 19th century, used. 3rd 20th century, unused. 4th 20th century, used.

He also collected 19th and 20th century in blocks of four, unused and used.

In 1910 he commenced to collect Foreign stamps on covers and had one large safe full. This group is especially strong in Number Ones of all countries.

About 1933 Emerson had a severe cold and was infected with the bacteria form of streptococcus which affected his hip, left him lame and he was confined to his bed for nearly a year and a half. He gradually got better and was able to get about with the aid of crutches.

At the International Exhibition last May Emerson was one of the Judges and his great knowledge was of the utmost assistance

Some months after the Exhibition he got a bad attack of bronchial-pneumonia from which he partially recovered but the streptococcus infection spread to one eye and then his kidneys and caused him severe pains and eventually he died on January 23rd, 1937.

Judge Emerson was one of the kindest and most lovable men that I have ever known, he was full of humor and a most delightful companion.—Stamps.

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Data for Your Records

The One Cent Army stamp was designed by W. K. Schrage; the portraits and pictorial engraving was done by E. Pauling and Matthew D. Fenton, while E. M. Hall engraved the lettering. The One Cent Navy was designed by Alvin R. Meissner, C. T. Arlt engraved the pictures, and W. B. Wells the lettering.

The Two-Cent Army stamp was designed by William K. Schrage; John Eissler engraved the portraits; H. R. Rollins "The Hermitage," and E. M. Hall did the lettering. The Two-Cent Navy was designed by Alvin Meissner; John Eissler engraved the portraits; Carl T. Arlt the sailing ships, and E. M. Weeks did the lettering.

The 3c. Army stamp was designed by Victor McCloskey; F. Paulding engraved the portraits and ornamentation, while the lettering was done by E. M. Weeks. The 3c. Navy stamp was designed by A. R. Meissner; L. O. Kauffman engraved the portraits and C. T. Arlt the ornamentals, while the lettering was done by W. B. Wells.

The 4c. Army stamp was designed by William K. Schrage. The Lee head was engraved by L. C. Kaufman, the Jackson by J. Eissler, and the lettering by E. M. Hall. The 4c. Navy stamp was designed by A. R. Meissner; all three portraits—Sampson, Dewey and Schley—were engraved by J. Eissler, and the lettering by W. B. Wells.

The 50c. airmail was designed by A. R. Meissner; C. T. Arlt engraved the picture; W. B. Wells and D. R. McLeod did the ornamentals while Alton Payne engraved the numerals.

The new 20c. airmail stamp was designed by A. R. Meissner; C. T. Arlt engraved the picture, while the ornamental work was done by W. B. Wells and D. R. McLeod. The numerals were engraved by J. T. Vail.

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By THOMAS D. PERRY, A. P. S. 7135

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JULY, 1937

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The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America

BY AUGUST DIETZ

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Quarterly Review

Being a Resumé of Philatelic Events occurring during the past Quarter, with some guarded Comments concerning the Future

TAMP album leaves are the modern clay tablets and obelisks, the papyrus and parchment scrolls upon which the march of world events is being inscribed and preserved for future generations. The chronicler of new issues thus becomes the recorder of current history, and the panorama he unrolls for us is far more lucid than the obscure hieroglyphics and ideographs and picture-writings of those ancient scribes. . .

Had the Pharaohs issued stampsor the Chinese, the Babylonians, the Persians, or the Phoenicians - we would today know more of their wonderful cultures and achievements: of the secrets embalmed in the tombs along the Nile; of that five thousand years-older civilization surrounded by the Great Wall; of the Hanging Gardens that Nebuchadnezzar built for his Median queen; of Nineveh and Cyrus and his three thousand-mile wide empire; and of that most remarkable people of antiquity, who built Sidon and Tyre, gave us glass, and disputed with Rome the mastery of the Mediterranean! But they had no stamps, no commemoratives, no firstday, first-flight and crash covers-no Parks and no Heroes sets-and no Jim Farley. . .

And so while they're scrapping over political and religious differences in Europe and the moulders of this country's destiny are trying to sort our pied alphabet and set up new combinations, let us peacefully and pleasurably add to our collections the brightly colored stamps that record current history, and chronicle on this page their story for posterity.

The world-wide interest in the coronation of King George VI of England, reflected in the large number of commemorative stamps issued on that occasion, takes first place in our quarterly review of events philatelic. Perhaps no other medium will carry the portraits of the young king and his queen to so many of the subjects of Britain's vast empire as do these pictorials that appeared on May 12th, 1937.

The "Coronation Issue" has been the talk of Philately for many months. Plans had progressed for the Edwardian stamp, when that ruler elected to renounce the throne in favor of his younger brother. Several of the Colonies—eager to be first in honoring the new king—are said to have completed the engravings for the festal stamps, merely awaiting the definite setting of the coronation date, when the abdication upset their plans—and many another's.

One is tempted to muse on the conflicting emotions that must have stirred the royal exile in the Austrian Alps, far away from the "pomp and circumstance" of it all, when letters came from "home", from friends in England—that was once bis England—with the new stamps. . .

On May 10th, two days before the coronation, the first three low values of the permanent Georgians were placed on sale in the British Isles. Aside from the brilliant colors of the 1/2d., 1d. and 21/2d. of these forerunners, which are the very essence of green, scarlet and blue, there is nothing particularly striking about the design, save that the Maltese cross atop the crown extends beyond the frame and fits precisely on the tooth of the center perforation!

But the Coronation Stamp itself is, beyond doubt, something "royal", both in design and color—especially in color, which, as near as I can define it, is the richest of chocolate-maroon, although our English friends tell us it is "plum." Dignified and chaste—portraiture excellent, because natural—bordering symbolical and not overdone—crown and royal cypher well displayed — harmony and balance throughout — it reminds of Britain's first stamp, the Penny Black, than which I know of none more dignified.

Grouped like paladins around this symbol of empire of the mother country, a long line of special issues from England's colonies and possessions have gathered to reënact for us the gorgeous pageant of the coronation in its almost medieval splendor. Too numerous are they for individual mention here, but it may be noted that Canada, Newfoundland and New Zealand were first to pay their philatelic homage to King George and Queen Elizabeth, and these three members, with a touch of chivalry, placed Her Majesty before the king!

And thus we, too, though not subjects of the crown, echo every Briton's wish: Long may they reign!

Of less historical significance, but marking an event for which France had made great preparations, are the sets of pictorials for her twenty-one colonies and territories, issued to advertise the International Exposition now taking place in Paris. There are six distinctive designs, repeated for each set—semi-symbolical in character and typically French in execution.

* * *

Souvenir sheets, marking some special occasion, are increasing in number and seem to be recognized as a profitable side-line by other governments than our own. They usually come in blocks-of-four, though sometimes in pairs and singles. Thus the Soviets have given us a two-stamp sheet in memory of the poet Pushkin; Germany a Hitler birthday block-offour with the portrait of Der Führer; Danzig and Czechoslovakia singles and pairs to advertise their stamp show; while Nicaragua closes the record with a varicolored block inscribed "Sello Olimpico." We shall be compelled to find room for these in our collections and help support these governments' "Ministry of Posts."

* * *

The slow-dragging war in Spain is offset by the active stamp presses. Madrid, still holding on, is giving us an occasional new stamp or two inscribed "España," while from the broad area occupied by Franco's forces come numerous provisional and surtax stamps, reminiscent of Mexico's revolutionary issues of 1913-16. While no accurate listing can, as yet, be attempted, these Spanish civil war issues are decidedly interesting and should be collected on covers.

In our own country the most outstanding and laudable event was the appearance of the long-heralded brochure entitled "A Description of United States Postage Stamps," issued by the Post Office Department, and to be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., linenenforced paper cover, 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents, postfree. The Foreword is by Postmaster James A. Farley.

The work is practically a reprinting, brought up to date, of an earlier, similar publication, to which have been added superb halftone illustrations of every postage stamp issued by the United States-from the first two values of 1847 to and including the one cent stamps of the Army and Navy issue. Too much praise can not be given the illustrations, while the typography and printing measure up to the highest standards of craftsmanship. The text is highly informative, but purely statistical, taking no note of errors, type varieties, or varying shades of color. It is to be presumed that this work will be supplemented as time goes on and new stamps appear, and while it will prove of inestimable value and encouragement to the great mass of collectors, it does not cover the field of the specialist.

While our own government, in this instance, has "broken the law" by reproducing our postage stamps, Philately will not make this a point of issue, but trust that the future may bring about a more liberal interpretation of the statute that denies the same privilege to legitimate publishers of philatelic literature.

A properly guarded license to that effect would enable students of our stamps to "spread the knowledge."

The month of May witnessed the coming of the last denomination of the Heroes series—the 5-cent stamps for the Army and Navy. The color is a pleasing blue. First-day sales—on the 26th—were at West Point, N. Y., for the former, and at Annapolis, Md., for the latter.

* * *

For some time there have been conflicting rumors of new issues in contemplation by the Department, but despite all efforts of our philatelic sleuths, an impenetrable veil of mystery surrounded the kitchen in which these stews are prepared. When the news finally broke there was a great flutter of excitement and anticipation. Here is the menu:

* * *

The first of a number of definitely announced issues will be a 5-cent stamp, honoring Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in America — in that "lost colony" on Roanoke Island, Virginia-now North Carolina-in 1587. According to Rice's Weekly Postal News, the design will probably show a Colonial scene with a Mother, Father and Baby. The stamp will be one-inch square with forty-eight to the sheet. It is hoped that the mysterious word "Croatan" will be incorporated in the design. The Virginia Dare stamp is calendared for August 18th.

* * *

The next announcement is somewhat of a surprise. On July 13th a 3-cent stamp is to appear in connection with the 150th anniversary of the Adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 and the establishing of the Northwest

Territory. This stamp is to honor the Great Lakes Exposition to be held at Cleveland this summer. The design will show a map of the territory flanked by portraits of Manasseh Cutler and Rufus Putnam.

* * *

The heralded commemoratives for our colonial possessions—Alaska, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii and Puerto Rico—are promised sometime "between now and early Fail." The designs will shortly be submitted for the approval of the Post Office Department. No further details are "vouch-safed" us.

* * *

With the enthusiastic endorsation of Secretary Ickes and the approval of the President, the proposed American Indian series seems to have a very good chance of materializing. These stamps would appear to offer a unique opportunity for something outstanding in the way of design.

* * *

The Sesquicentennial of the Constitution, too, is on the agenda, and, according to the latest report, will consist of but one stamp—and so this issue will not "Bloom" quite as prolific as threatened.

* * *

Reports from Washington are to the effect that the souvenir sheet to be issued in honor of the Society of Philatelic Americans' convention in Ashville, N. C., in August, will probably be a single copy of the 10c. National Parks series, depicting Great Smoky Mountains, but printed in green instead of gray. The stamp will be perforated.

Finally, it appears that the Department has definitely "turned thumbs down" on the Boy (and Girl) Scouts stamps, This is to be regretted, because it would have meant much to these fine organizations of youngsters.

* * *

There may be other things "in the bag," but thus far Mr. Farley has not taken me into his confidence.

* * *

On May 6th—like a bolt out of a clear sky—came the report of the destruction of the great Zeppelin airship Hindenburg, just as it was preparing to land and discharge its passengers on the field at Lakehurst, N. J. Horror-striken groups witnessed a catastrophe that seems all the more appalling in view of the fact that the Zeppelin ships, during all the years of their service, had never lost a life.

Collectors have been particularly fond of the Zeppelin flight covers, and the valient ships contributed greatly to the heightening of interest in this

branch of Philately.

The Hindenburg is said to have carried 240 pounds of mail on this, its last trip, of which only 147 letters and 103 postcards with decipherable addresses were salvaged. These were sealed in large envelopes, for protection, and delivered to the addresses by special Post Office inspectors, along with a letter of explanation. Some of these covers are offered at \$300. . .

Somehow, I do not seem to "warm up" to this fad of collecting "crash covers." Capitalizing on my brother's misfortune does not appeal to me. If these relics of a disaster were sold for the benefit of those afflicted by the tragedy, I might feel different about it.

A Modest Cover Find

By M. Y. DABNEY, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.

+US.POSTAGE+

S. SWAN,

MONTGOMERY,

THREE CENTS

OT long since, the writer purchased a small bundle of covers that had once been owned by the Bibb family of Alabama—covers that in some instances antedated the Civil War and in others were of that period. They had survived the great struggle much the

worse for wear, grime and insects. Although philatelically they contained only a few stars even of the second magnitude there were among them a C. S. A. Memphis Postmaster's 5c. Provisional adhesive on piece; a

Montgomery, Ala., Postmaster's Handstamp "Paid" in brown, with blue town, State and month date in a circle, and blue "10" surcharging a "5"-cent rate; as well as a 10c. rose

off cover, all good to fine.

Considering the covers as a whole, a rat-ridden coal cellar and a river overflow could have added little more to their poor condition than the pitiable state in which many of the items were received by the writer. But after their faces had been washed or an artgum dry cleaning had been administered, some rather interesting facts came to light; and several colorful names were encountered on those forlorn bits of postal paper.

* * *

To those unversed in sectional history it might be stated that the name Bibb is to Alabama what Adams is to Massachusetts; Roosevelt is to New York; and Lee is to Virginia. Dr. William Wyatt Bibb, of Georgia, was appointed by President James Monroe, governor of the newly created Alabama Territory, in 1817. Two years later, in 1819—the same year in which the first steamship crossed the Atlantic

from Savannah, Ga., and in which Thomas Jefferson founded the University of Virginia—Alabama gained her statehood; and Bibb was elected the first

governor.

Good fortune had always smiled upon the

young governor, then only 39 years of age. A Virginian by birth, he was educated at William and Mary College, and later settled in Georgia to practice medicine. There he was elected to the legislature when scarcely twenty-one. Four years afterward he was advanced to Congress when his age barely made him eligible. At one time he lacked only a few votes of being chosen speaker of the House. The United States Senate was his next promotion. Later defeated for reelection, he immediately in humiliation resigned his unexpired term. But his ability did not go unrecognized, and he received the appointment as governor of the Alabama Territory, which resulted in his being elected governor when Alabama became a State two years later.

Eight months after this honor befell

him he met a tragic death when a mule, which he was riding, became frightened at a flash of lightning that struck a nearby tree, shied, and threw his master, who died soon afterward. The deceased governor's brother, Thomas Bibb, at that time president of the State Senate, automatically became the second governor of Alabama.

Parenthetically, it may be mentioned that the present governor of the State, David Bibb Graves, is a cousin of the first governor of Alabama, and that he married his first cousin, Miss Dixie

Bibb.

The covers referred to were largely addressed to Judge Benajah S. Bibb, brother of the first two governors, to the Judge's wife, and to their daughter. Miss Louisa S. Bibb. One of the covers, franked with a No. 211 Confederate, is addressed to "Mrs. B. S. Bibb, Ladies' Hospital, Montgomery, Ala." One would naturally suppose that she was connected with a maternity home, whereas the fact is that she was one of the founders of the first of four or five hospitals in Montgomery for Confederate soldiers. This particular institution was the Dr. Carnot Bellinger home located at 1030 S. Hull Street, where now stands the Southside Baptist Church. The Sophia Bibb Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is named for her.

* * *

It is well known to advanced collectors of foreign stamps that advertising space long has been sold by various thrifty nations on the sheet margins and perforated tabs of certain issues of their stamps. Among them need only be mentioned England,

Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. In fact our own country might even be charged with the indelicacy of advertising the name of "James A. Farley, Postmaster-General," in large type on the margins of all miniature commemorative panes that have appeared since this country was made safe for the C. I. O. and the Democratic Party.

* * *

The prize pieces of the batch are two fairly well preserved small corner card covers addressed to the daughter of Judge Benajah S. Bibb, "Miss Louisa S. Bibb, Montgomery, Ala." and represent a form of advertising unique in philatelic history and literature—a type that the Federal government itself doubtless would have banned by special statute had the idea ever remotely entered the mind of any one that would be employed.

These two covers surpass all foreign stamp advertising in their originality, vanity, and boldness, and were the work of one S. Swan, of Montgomery, Ala., who lived and prospered there at least in the forties and fifties. They are franked with U.S. No. 33, of 1851-6, actually bear Swan's name and address upon the very face of the stamps themselves, which saw postal use, and were cancelled in the postoffices of Mobile and Selma, Ala. Inferentially, they must have had an even wider use, especially in Montgomery, but no covers or stamps have been reported to prove it.

S. Swan conducted a successful lottery, printed the tickets in his own printing shop (which he probably ran as a blind), and there he also sold stationery. Apparently he wished his

name kept before the public in some more conspicuous place than beneath the flaps of envelopes. Hence, he conceived the idea of affixing stamps to the upper left corner of the envelopes before selling them. He then embossed in raised uninked letters through envelope and stamp alike, "S. Swan. Montgomery, Ala." in three lines. Likewise, he used an embossed frame about the stamp, and on either side an ornamental column of flowers and leaves. The effect is as neat as it is daring; and there is no one from the past to tell us that this practice was even frowned upon, if in truth it ever came to the attention of official Washington.

Swan must have been a man of great energy and versatility. Among other things he published pictures, the best known of which, "The Burning of the Capitol, Dec. 14, 1849," was "published by Park and Swan," Park being the deguerreotyper who made the original; and the print was lithographed by Sarony and Major, of New York. Another of his enterprises was The Southern Military Journal, two volumes of which are extant.

In conclusion, it is of interest to note that Swan amassed considerable wealth, and was in the midst of erecting what is the handsomest ante bellum home now standing in Montgomery, when the United States suddenly outlawed lotteries; and Alabama soon followed suit. Swan thereupon sold his mansion, while under construction, to John J. Seibels, about that time Minister to Belgium; and the old residence remains today a show-place in a city rich in historic interest and architectural beauty. Whence Swan came and whither he departed no one

in Montgomery at this time seems to know; but some years ago a woman is said to have called at the Seibels home and requested that she be shown the place, stating that she was the daughter of S. Swan.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Col. August Dietz for the accompanying cut; to the scholarly Mr. Peter A. Brannon, of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama, for certain historical data; and to Mr. Clarence C. Lance, of Birmingham, for his counsel.

"It Might Have Been"





Collectors will probably have very few opportunities of seeing those stamps which were in preparation for the reign, and for the Coronation, of King Edward VIII. Such stamps had been in some cases well advanced, when the events of last December rendered them abortive.

In the circumstances, collectors will be interested in the reproduction from the South African Philatelist of the Coronation stamp design originally selected for King Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor.

In the stamps to be issued on May 12th throughout the Union of South Africa the same general frame design is used, but with the profile of H. M. King George VI replacing that of his elder brother.—The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

Stamps of the Irish Republican Army

Prepared for Use but Not Issued







THESE stamps came about owing to the situation in the south of Ireland in the troublous days of 1922, when the English troops were withdrawn in accordance with the Treaty, and the only competent authority for many months was that of the Irish Republican Army.

In July the supplies of stamps in the south gave out in many places. Cork was cut off from Dublin, and in this emergency the Irish Republican Army authorities ordered a supply of 1d., 2d. and 6d. stamps from the Eagle Printing Works at Cork. The stamps were delivered to the I. R. A. headquarters at Union Quay four or five days before the Free State troops landed at Passage. A number of specimens appear to have been given away, and the statement has been made that specimens were actually used on letters, but this has never been proved.

Meantime the Free State troops

were fighting their way to Cork. The defenders retired in good order, but instead of making a stand in the city, they fired their headquarters and retreated. It is therefore believed that practically the whole consignment of the Irish Republican Army stamps was consumed in the headquarters fire, and that the only surviving copies are those which were handed out as specimens or souvenirs in the few days which elapsed between the delivery and the burning. — Philatelic Magazine, London.

Czechoslovakian Exhibition

We have received from the Directorate of the Philatelic Exhibition the souvenir book of the big stamp show scheduled to be held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia from October 24th to November 2nd of this year. It is a handsomely gotten-up brochure with fine illustrations of scenes and folk types and full details regarding entries as well as the entertainment offered those who attend. The work is printed in German, and may be had by addressing The Committee of the Stamp Exhibition, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. This is an opportunity for our American collector-tourists visiting Europe in the Fall to see the old Magyar city on the Danube at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains.

THE REVIEW — four big issues the year for only One Dollar.

The Petersburg Reconstruction

By C. W. WICKERSHAM, New York

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Wickersham's paper on "The Petersburg Reconstruction" is based upon the story of this Provisional which appeared in Stamp and Cover Collecting of December, 1933. Inasmuch as the reader may not have ready access to that earlier treatise, a brief synopsis is in place. In that article the early plating made by Mr. Hiram E. Deats of Flemington, N. J. was fully illustrated and described. Mr. Deats never made claim to the correctness of his plating—even suggesting the possible transposition of several units in his arrangement. Mr. Wickersham now supplements In further elucidation, I have added the two diagrams which appeared in that earlier story: one showing the stamp as it should have been correctly set in types and border; the other a diagram showing these type and border sections. In this latter illustration the numbered and initialled quadrats are designed to guide the student in locating and identifying the varieties and positions in the plating-greatly enlarged.

In studying the ten varieties of Mr. Wickersham's elections.

In studying the ten varieties of Mr. Wickersham's plating, illustrated above, reference should be had to the diagram; but in addition, small arrows are added to the plate units as a further guide

Copies of the December-1933 number of Stamp and Cover Collecting may be had from the

I N the Editor's most interesting article in the December, 1933, L issue of Stamp and Cover Collecting, he has given the positions on the panes of the 5-cent Petersburg Postmaster's Provisional.

The varieties are largely dependent upon the arrangement of the small border blocks, known as running pieces and corner pieces.

In the course of the article, the Editor states that positions 3-8 and 4-9 may be transposed. He goes on to say, however, that this is immaterial, since Mr. Hiram E. Deats succeeded in identifying all ten types which made up the original pane.

I have in my collection a pair, the right hand stamp being the Editor's No. 3 and the left hand stamp his No. 4. The right hand stamp is identified as his No. 3, since the running border piece appears in place of the corner piece at the left bottom corner. The left hand stamp is identified as the Editor's No. 4 by the fact that the right top corner piece is turned side-

ways, as well as by the broken ball on one of the running border pieces (his No. D). This pair, of course, requires the reversal of his Nos. 3 and 4.

This also requires the reversal of Nos. 8 and 9, since No. 8, as illustrated in the article, shows above the stamp a good part of the bottom row of border pieces and corner piece of the stamp above, and shows clearly the running border piece in place of the corner piece at the left bottom corner of the stamp above.

His No. 9 should, therefore, be placed in the No. 8 position, because it is the only remaining position not identified in the lower row, and the size of the bottom margin indicates clearly that the stamp must be from that row. All positions in the top row have been identified, and No. 9 is clearly none of these. It is, therefore, to be placed in the No. 8 position.

The remaining positions given in the Editor's article seem to be clearly proved. The four corner positions, Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 10, are proved by the



THE WICKERSHAM PLATING

margins shown in the stamps illustrated in these positions at the beginning of his article, with the exception of No. 6. Photographs examined by the writer of two stamps in other collections show sufficient margins at the bottom and left to place this position. These stamps have the comma missing after Petersburg, the worn letter S in post, and the running border piece (S) turned sideways, as described by Mr. Dietz for the No. 6 position.

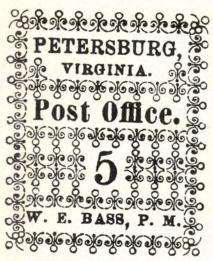
To confirm his position 6, the Editor illustrates a stamp (p. 47) which is of double interest to us, for its left and bottom margins and identification points, not only prove the position, as Mr. Dietz quite rightly says, but up in the right hand corner of the piece appears the left bottom corner piece of position 2, duly turned sideways, as called for by that position. It is fortunate for us that this stamp shows so much of the adjacent stamps. This gives us proof of position 2.

The pair in my collection, already referred to, must be Nos. 3 and 4.

Photographs of specimens of these stamps from other collections examined show sufficiently wide upper margins to place them in the top row, and they are clearly not the Editor's Nos. 1, 2 or 5. Moreover, the lower margins of identified positions of the lower row prove identification of enough of the stamps in that row so as to leave no room for this pair. They must therefore, have been in the upper row, and could only be Nos. 3 and 4.

Turning to the remainder of the lower row, No. 6 is proved, as already stated, and No. 7, by the pair shown by the Editor in his article, the left hand stamp of which is No. 6 and the right is No. 7.

His No. 8, however, shows enough of the bottom row of the border pieces and corner piece of the stamp above to show that the latter is a part of his No. 3, which, as proved by the pair in my collection, should be No. 4, since the running border piece appears in place of the corner piece at the left bottom corner.



TYPOGRAPHICALLY CORRECT SETTING OF THE PETERSBURG LOCAL

Position 10 is proved by its margins, as already stated.

Thus we have all ten positions in the pane. But I think there may have been more than one printing.

Petersburg was, as Mr. Dietz says, no mean city in 1861. I have cancellations in September, November and January, so that more than one printing might well have been required. This may explain some minor differences noticed in examining the stamps. Thus, one of the identifying marks in position 1 is a broken letter G in Petersburg. Two stamps examined (one a photograph, the other a stamp in my collection) show an unbroken G, but both have a very weak P in Petersburg and C in "Office", whereas the last two letters mentioned are strong and unbroken in Mr. Dietz's illustrated No. 1, as well as in another photograph, which is

COR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R.T.
A	P	E	T	IR	SI	BU	R	G.	K
B	9		ETERSBURG, Virginia. 100						L
C	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	M
D	T	Da	\$1	1. (MI	RA	C(2	N
E	1	1	(S)		WI		(0)	50	0
F	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	P
G	27	28	29	E	7	30	31	32	Q
Н	33	34	35	Q	V	36	37	38	R
1	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	.46	S
J	RA	. I	6.]	BA	SS	, I	P	M.	T
L.B.	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	R.B.

DIAGRAM OF THE PETERSBURG LOCAL SHOWING TYPE SECTIONS

shown by wide left and top margins to be position 1. These last have the weak G. All show the broken ball on running border piece T, and, of course, the inverted row of running border pieces Nos. 39 to 46. This certainly suggests another printing.

However that may be, the ten positions on the pane seem to be well proved, and it should be easy, because of the marked differences, for any collector to identify his specimens of this interesting stamp.

In view of the foregoing, it is, therefore, suggested that the varieties as stated in *Stamp and Cover Collecting*, December, 1933, page 47, reads as follows:

No. 1: Broken ball on running border piece T; entire row of running border pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

No. 2: No change.

No. 3: Right top corner piece turned sideways; broken ball on running border piece D; entire row of running border pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

No. 4: Running border piece in place of corner piece at left bottom corner; entire row of running border pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

No. 5: No change.

No. 6: No change.

No. 7: No change.

No. 8: Running border pieces—33 to 35 and 36 to 38—inverted; entire row of running border pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

No. 9: Top of P in Post broken, serif missing; entire row of running border pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

No. 10: No change.

* * *

Excerpts from the Earlier Article with Illustrated Descriptions of Positions Conforming to Mr. Wickersham's Plating.

The following extracts are reprinted from the original article in the December-1933 number of *Stamp and Cover Collecting*, but the position-descriptions have been reversed to conform to Mr. Wickersham's plating.





RUNNING PIECE

CORNER PIEC

VARIETIES

Reference should be had to the diagram in following these descriptions of the identifying marks. L. T. Cor, means Left Top Corner; R. T. Cor., Right Top Corner; L. B. Cor., Left Bottom Corner; R. B. Cor., Right Bottom Corner. Letters designate left and right side border pieces; figures indicate horizontal pieces.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

No. 1.—Broken letter "G" in PETERSBURG; broken ball on running border-piece T; entire row of running border-pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

No. 2.—Left bottom cornerpiece turned sideways; entire row of running border-pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

No. 3.—Right top corner-piece turned sideways; broken ball on running border-piece D; entire row of running border-pieces—
39 to 46—inverted.

No. 4.—Running border-piece in place of corner-piece at left bottom corner; entire row of running border-pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

No. 5.—Running border-piece 35 inverted; ball of running border-piece 43 broken. With these exceptions Position 5 is the only form correctly set.

No. 6.—Comma (,) missing after PETERSBURG; worn letter "S" in Post; running border-piece s turned sideways; entire row of running border pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

7.—Worn letter "t" in Post; stem of right curl in running border-piece A broken; left curl of running border-piece 13 broken; entire row of running border-pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

8.—Running border-pieces—33 to 35 and 36 to 38—inverted; entire row of running border-pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

9.—Top of "P" in Post broken, serif missing; entire row of running border-pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

10.—"P" of Petersburg touches border at left, caused by dropping out of spacing material and resulting in a cave-in of running border-piece K toward the comma (,) after PETERSBURG; running border-pieces—36 to 38—inverted; entire row of running border-pieces—39 to 46—inverted.

Gleanings Across the Pond

By W. H. WOSENCROFT 139 Gwydir St., Cambridge, England

HERE'S plenty of news this time, and I don't want to be the first wearisome contributor to this excellent journal. Those who expect me to have a lot to say about the Coronation issues will not be disap-

pointed. So here goes about the British issue. I wonder if anyone will dispute that the 11/2d. value we have turned out stamp ever issued in this country? I'm not going

to argue about it, but that's the truth! The whole balance of the design leaves little or nothing to be desired: the photographs of Their Majesties are excellent, and the general production a credit to all concerned.

The design is the work of Mr. Edmund Dulac, and the printing was done by Messrs. Harrison & Sons at their works at High Wycombe. Watermark G VI R, and the total printing 500,000,000 copies. There

should certainly be enough for The General Issue radical change in the make-up, everyone. The design is one which conveys the rich ceremonial of the Coronation Service, and the rejoicing of the people. At the left will be seen the Orb, and on the right the Ampulla from which the Holy Oil is poured at the King's annointing. Aren't those entwined lines at each border reminiscent of the old line engraving days? But they also seem to represent the garlands which decorated the streets

of the Capital and every village in the Kingdom. The Maltese crosses in the top corners seem to take the place of the Union Jack.

I think that First Day covers are fairly plentiful, but if any reader has

not been fortunate to have one, I have kept back a few and will gladly send one over for a remittance of 10 cents. This seems to be the spot at which I make my usual offer to take care of any

British stamp matters they desire. I can't value stamps or sell collections, but in many ways the past has proved that I can be of some assistance to friends of philately across the Pond.

While all the Coronation glamor

is upon us we must not lose sight of the fact that the first three values of the British definite issue had made its appearance. In fact, it came along three days before the Coronations. Once more we have a

and opinions will differ as to the wisdom of attempting to mix ancient and modern, or put new wine in old bottles, so to speak. There is no doubt that the tradition of British designs has been allowed a sentimental place in the new stamps, but the modern influence is apparent. Personally I have never liked the truncated head of the monarch, and would have much preferred the full face style as





adopted on the Coronation stamp. The balance of the wording seems in order, and the emblems, Rose Thistle, Daffodil and Shamrock, are charming. What does seem lacking harmony is the circular value tablet, and I think you will see my objection if you place a finger tip over this and imaging that it was not there. In coloring the stamps are fine and outstanding. These were on sale from midnight on May 9th, meaning, lest I be misunderstood, that they were issued on May 10th. The Post Offices which remain open all night were beseiged and long queues waited for the day to arrive. Again, First Day covers are not scarce, but I have a small supply for readers, as usual, at 16 cents

per cover.

And now I would like to have a word or two about those covers postmarked on the day previous to that on which the stamps were officially sold. Some of the Coronations in this state have changed hands at £10 or thereabouts. I suppose there are folk around who are willing to throw away cash in this way, but if I were offered one of these so-called "rarities" I would feel inclined to offer a penny under face for it. I hope that no reader will lend any support to this kind of prostituted philately. Covers of that kind prove nothing at all: unless it be that some one, with a little "pull" behind the scenes, has arranged to have the previous day's postmark placed on his letter by favor. Supposing, even that nothing of this kind occurred, all the postmark would prove would be that by an oversight the dating stamp had not been altered. It has often been my experience to find postmarks a year wrong, purely as the result of inad-

vertant placing of movable type in the dater. It did not prove that the stamp was issued twelve months before the officially announced day, did it? Such things as this do the hobby no good, to say the least of it: collectors are dubbed as "nuts" (is that the term?): and altogether false values are placed upon objects that are really valueless.

With that off my chest, I can return with a smile to the "Poached Eggs" which have been amusing us over here for some little time past. Where these weird "stamps" are concerned I hold a somewhat prominent position, because I think that I was one of the first British philatelists to have them brought to their notice. It came about when I received from a collector a label, of exact size and perforated like the British stamps. The color was green-that of 1/2d. value-but instead of the King's head was an eggshaped, solid blob in the center, with shading to a plain frame at the side. The watermark was GvR. I confess that I was puzzled, so, as in these cases, I made contact with a wellknown British specialist, who will probably read these lines with a reminiscent smile. He told me that he was not certain as to their uses, but thought that they were put there for testing the stamp-vending machines. Anyhow, the copies were acquired, and I have here on my desk the copy which he sent to me. Since then history has been made, and we know that they were used by the Post Office authorities for the purpose presumed by my friend. But here is the strange part of the story: some of the experimental labels were placed in a machine, and bought by the public, and having thus sold this queer article, what could the Post-Office do but honor them? So today we have them used on cover, with no surcharge. There must be numbers of them around, and prices have been as high as a pound, but today they are obtainable for as low as 1/9. Used specimens cost more, and it seems that they will be quite a good little item as they record an unique happening in the annals of postal history. It means simply that they are current stamps sanctioned for use. Echo asks what the catalog will say about them. A "footnote" possibly!

The Annual International Bourse held in London was as strongly supported as ever, and really good business was done. Dealers foregathered from many quarters, and the whole event proved that the hobby is not only maintaining its hold, but that its prestige and importance is on the increase.

Another philatelic function, which is contemplated with great pleasure by collectors, is the Philatelic Congress that took place this year amid delightful surroundings at Folkestone. With some interesting and valuable papers, followed by discussion, and a very fine social programme, the organizing Society has every reason to congratulate itself, and in the great success which resulted find compensation for the enormous amount of work expended. I hear that the special Congress stamps have sold in large quantities, and one is not surprised at this, considering their attractive designs and good colorings.

I finish on the same note as I began. Sensations have already commenced

where the Coronation sets are concerned. This week news has come through that the Southern Rhodesian issue is exhausted, and the price had leapt from 1/3 to 10/-. If the rumor is true that they have been cornered, my earnest hope is that a reprinting will be made at the earlies possible moment, and I feel certain that all philatelists will share that hope. Such underhand practices deserve to be wiped out, so that the hobby can be kept pure. It seems that several of the Dominions' sets will be good, but, as I write, before any have actually been withdrawn, it is too early to form opinions or start any scares.

I shall be very glad to hear from any American collectors at any time. I hope that all the 400 odd covers I sent out reached their destinations safely; and if I can be of any service you can reach me by strolling to the nearest postbox.

Crown Colonies Type



The above illustration shows the general type adopted for the Coronation stamps of all the Crown Colonies.

Have you seen the 1937-Edition of the Dietz Specialized Catalog and Hand-Book of Confederate Stamps? Price, \$2.50 postfree.

Stamp Illustrations Bill

Stamp illustrations resolution S 2491 has been superseded by a new resolution S 2550, introduced June 3 jointly by Senators Carl Hayden and F. Ryan Duffy.

The new resolution provides: "That the Postmaster-General shall prepare, in such form and at such times as he shall deem advisable, and, upon his request, the Public Printer shall print as a public document to be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, illustrations in black and white of postage stamps of the United States, together with such descriptive, historical and philatelic information with regard to such stamps as the Postmaster-General may deem suitable: Provided, that notwithstanding the provisions of Section 52 of the act of January 12, 1895, stereotype or electrotype plates, or duplicates thereof, used in the publications authorized to be printed by this section shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of but shall remain the property of the United States: And provided further, that notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7 of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, or any other provision of law, copyright may be secured by the Postmastes-General on behalf of the United States in the whole or any part of the publication authorized by this section.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the approval of the President, may upon finding that no hindrance to the suppression of counterfeiting and no tendency to bring into disrepute any obligation or other security of the United States will

result, by regulations, permit to the extent and under such conditions as he may deem appropriate, the printing, publishing, or importation of the necessary plates for such printing or publishing, for use only in philatelic or historical articles, books, journals or albums (including the circulars of legitimate dealers in stamps or publishers of or dealers in philatelic or historical articles, books, journals or albums), of black and white illustrations of canceled or uncanceled United States postage stamps. The Secretary, subject to the approval of the President, may amend or repeal such regulations at any time."

The provisions regarding the reproductions of foreign postage and revenue stamps are similar to those of the existing law. — New York Herald Tribune.

New German Set in Offing

It is understood that Germany will soon issue an entire new series of the design used on the Hitler birthday sheet. It is also announced that a new stamp bearing the portrait of the Chancellor will appear each year at this time.

«Philosophical Gleanings»

Wilfried Myers, Litt. M., 276 Portland Ave., Struthers, Ohio, has followed up his earler philatelic pamphlet "Can You Believe" with another entitled "Philosophical Gleanings"—price 10c. It is a real philatelic joke book.

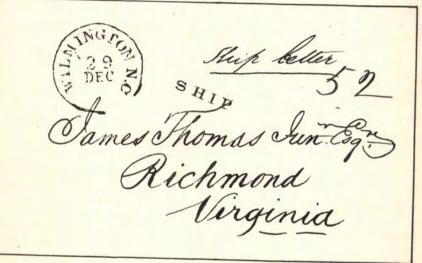
Show this number of THE REVIEW to your collector-friend.

Confederate Blockade-Runners

By CHARLES L. HOFMANN

ONSIDERABLE interest has been evident of late in the subject of Confederate blockaderun letters—those that either left the Confederacy for some European destination, or were sent from abroad to

half dozen which had "crossed the lines." There are no stamps on these old envelopes — neither foreign nor Confederate — naught but the postal markings — but the letters, still preserved within, supply the dates and the



No. 1

the isolated Southern States—and although we have still been unsuccessful in finding such a letter prepaid with Confederate stamps, we are now and then uncovering correspondences which, by their contents or markings on the envelopes, bear undisputable evidence of their status. These relics are being sought after and preserved.

Recently an old business correspondence turned up in Richmond, Va., dating back to the war years, and among the faded letters were found a

destinies—the places of origin and the ports of arrival. Their story is told by these markings. It remains but to illustrate and describe a number of them, and to quote a few paragraphs from the fading letters. They are *real* blockade-runners, despite the absence of stamps, and eligible to our collections of Confederates. Reference should be had to the illustrations in reading the following descriptions.

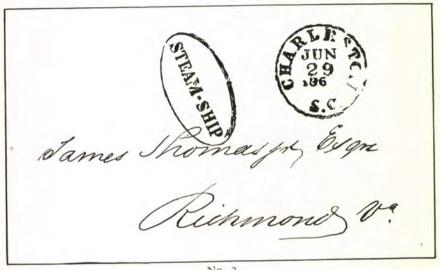
No. 1—Folded letter addressed to "James Thomas, Jr., Esq.," and de-

livered in Richmond, Va., dated "London, Feby. 28th, 1862."

This letter in all probability was carried by British ship to a West Indies port and from that point by a Confederate blockade-runner to Wil-

An interesting extract from this letter is as follows:

Since we last wrote you, two months ago, there has been little animation in Tobacco, Dealers and Manufacturers having little confidence in the present high rates, they have been supplying themselves sparingly



No. 2

mington, N. C. and thence on to Richmond, Va. for delivery. Note the manuscript "Ship letter" and rate "52." Note also length of timenearly a year - between the date of letter and its arrival in Wilmington.

No. 2—This letter, addressed to Richmond, Va., cancelled "Charleston, S. C. Jun 29 186" and "STEAMSHIP" in oval, was posted in Bremen, Germany, on "3rd June, 1863."

This item in all probability reached Richmond via German ship to one of the British West Indies ports and thence by blockade-runner to Charleston, S. C. and was finally delivered in Richmond.

and may be able to do so for a month or two longer, but during the latter part of Spring they will have to buy more liberaly, provided there is no sign of peace on your side. At this period last year we were pretty much in the same position and yet a more active year for the Tobacco business than last year we have never witnessed. Wilst last year at this period people expected the war would soon cease in consequence of the inability of the South to hold out much longer, the reverse is the case now, and now many people look for an early termination of the war in consequence of the Northern defeats during the late campaigns, and in the expectation that people in the Northern States will before long be so utterly disgusted with the way the war is being managed that they will soon force their politicians to acknowledge the independence of the South.



No. 3

Note that the cancelation "Charleston" lacks the exact year date, "186", the figure 3 missing as quite often is the case in Charleston cancellations.

This cover, a folded letter, is an excellent example of a Confederate, or shall we say Yankee blockade-runner?

No. 3-Folded letter addressed to Richmond, Va. was mailed in "Bremen, Germany, 12th June 1861," carried to New York city and there



back-stamped by Oelrichs & Co. as noted by that firm's stamp in oval. "Forwarded

by OELRICHS & Co. New-York," via "Adam Express Company," as noted by their cancel, in green, thence to Richmond, Va. where the black cancel RICHMOND, Va Jul 5 1861" and also the local letter rate "PAID 2" were both applied.

This item shows a very early example of a letter carried by Express from Federal to Confederate territory.

A fourth letter-not here illustrated -is dated "Amsterdam, Jany. 23d, 1862" and reached Richmond by a route that I am unable to determine, because of the absence of postal markings.

A memo at the head of the letter reads "To be directed to Wm. Bayne, Esqr., Baltimore." So we may assume that it came from Amsterdam to Baltimore, Md. and then by some method finally crossed from Federal territory to and through the Confederate lines and thence on to Richmond.

ade-runner?

Although the face of the cover bears only a blue handstamp of the sender in Amsterdam, is this not also what may be termed a Confederate block-

Urges Finer Stamps

Move for Better Printing is Made at Conference of Postal Officials and Collectors

The first National Stamp Conference started at its opening session June 21, a movement to "promote interest in more attractive and better printed" United States postal paper.

Government officials, collectors and philatelic news writers from New York, Buffalo, Hartford, Cleveland, Detroit, Richmond, Washington and other cities participated in the discussions, under the sponsorship of the Washington Philatelic Society.

The conference received word that a pending illustrations bill, now in Senate and House Postoffice subcommittees, will include a provision that newspapers are to be included among publications authorized by the government to print black-and-white reproductions of postage stamps. In its original form the measure did not mention newspapers, many of which publish philatelic departments.

Greetings came from President Roosevelt, who said he wrote "as one who long has been familiar with the delights of collecting." The President wished the group "a successful gathering and one that will create a new

interest in philately."

Among suggestions advanced for consideration by the government were

the following:

That "heroes or peace," such as inventors, artists, sculptors, authors, be postally honored; that a ten-year program, non-political, be projected by

the Postoffice Department so that each government department might be represented by a twelve-stamp series; that more money be appropriated by Congress to enable the government to produce better engraved stamps, and that Postoffice Department records be thrown open freely to philatelic research.—New York Times.

Two Famous Crash Covers

The Brooks Appliance Co. of Marshall, Mich. (Harold C. Brooks, Pres.) today received in the mail two envelopes postmarked, "San Diego, Calif., Dec. 14, 1936." On the face is a rubber-stamped notice. "Delay due to air mail interruption near Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 15, 1936." These letters were flown from San Diego to Los Angeles the night of Dec. 14, and were then transferred to the Western Air Express, Boeing, bound from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. The plane crashed on a peak of the Wasatch mountains, about 25 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The wreckage was not found until a little over a week ago. The bodies of the seven people have not as yet been discovered, and are supposed buried under fifty feet of snow. Letters delayed thru airplane accidents are called "crash covers" and are highly valued by philatelists.—The Evening Chronicle, Marshall, Mich.

New High Values for Ireland

Ireland is planning new 2 shilling, 5 shilling and 10 shilling stamps featuring outstanding events in the religious history of the country.

Promoted to the Rank of Provisionals

By THE EDITOR



THE evidence required of a Confederate Handstamped "Paid" to raise it to the rank of a Postmasters' Provisional, lies in the finding of incontestible proof that the cover was prepared in advance of sale to the public. And the most conclusive evidence is an unused copy, or an envelope on which such an unused "Paid" has been covered by a postage stamp of the regular issues. Both cases convince us that these envelopes were in the possession of the letter-writer - in his home or at his office-before the letter was written or the cover addressed. Therefore, they were bought at the postoffice, either single or in quantities, and taken away for future use. When the regular government stamps were placed on sale, these "Paids" were no longer valid for postage and it is presumed that the issuing postmaster either redeemed unused envelopes with a postage stamp of the same denomination (in which case it was pasted over the "Paid"); or, the old handstamp was ignored altogether.

Two such covers have recently been presented for promotion.

The first is that of Oxford, N. C. It is the "Paid 10" in dotted circle, shown on page 44 of the Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook.

Mr. Stephen D. Brown of Glens Falls, N. Y., recognized authority on Confederates, submitted a neat cover franked with a 20c. green. Partially protruding from behind the adhesive, the "ID" of "PAID" and a segment of a dotted circle is visible. Mr. Brown carefully raised the stamp and disclosed the Oxford "Paid 10." The canceller which ties the 20c. stamp faintly touches the handstamp diagonally between the protruding letters "ID" and the cipher of "10." The handstamp is not touched by any part of the canceller on that area which was protected by the covering postage stamp. While it is difficult to illustrate this object, the attempt heading this story will convey a clear idea of the case.

As a result, the Oxford, N. C. "Paid 10" will be advanced to the class of Postmasters' Provisionals in the next edition of the Dietz Catalog and priced accordingly.

Our next candidates for promotion to the rank of Postmasters' Provisionals—hitherto classed among the Handstamps—are the Galveston ornate 'Paids' of the 5 and 10 cents denominations. The types are illustrated on page 60 of the Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Hand-Book (1937-Edition).

Mr. A. H. Schumacher, the wellknown dealer of Houston, Texas, has submitted several unused specimens of these envelopes, supplemented by a used cover which is illustrated above. This envelope was franked with a 5c. green of 1861, and the postmark of Galveston ties both handstamp and postage stamp. The figure "5" of the handstamp is covered by the postage stamp. This ensemble presents undisputable evidence that the writer had on hand an envelope (or envelopes) thus prepared by the postmaster. In fact, it appears that he had a sufficient quantity to extend over into the stamp period, for the unused pieces submitted by Mr. Schumacher were of the same find. Presenting his letter at the postoffice, the writer was evidently informed that the handstamps were no longer valid for postage, and he was either given a 5c. stamp in redemption, or he paid the amount and affixed the government-issued lithographed

With this evidence before us, the Galveston, Texas ornate Paid 5 and Paid 10 envelopes will be listed and priced as Provisionals in the next edition of the Dietz Catalog.

THE REVIEW — four big issues the year for only One Dollar.

Remarkable U.S. Find

It is not often that we can record the find of larger blocks of obsolete United States stamps—especially of favorites—dating back to the years when collectors recklessly separated pairs to swap with some brother hobbyist. There were framed spaces for single stamps only in the old "International"—why keep pairs and blocks!

The 2-cent "Black Jacks" of 1862 are among our favorites—just ask Herbert Atherton, who has succeeded in canonizing old Andrew Jackson—and so the finding of two unused, o. g. blocks of thirty-two each, from the same sheet—fitting together—showing the imprint at the side, are raræ aves! And this remarkable find was made by my good friend Joseph W. Jones, of Bristol, Tenn., who would be interested to know if a full sheet exists.

A Knoxville Variety



Mr. W. L. Read of Cleveland, Ohio, has submitted a 5c. Knoxville which shows a marked variety of this Local. The two stars to the right of "Paid—5," are joined at their points, and the star above "E" of "KNOX-VILLE" shows a strong disfiguring line. Both are the results of attempting to "clear up" filled-in stars with a knife-blade or burin.

Airmail and —— Cachet News

All news pertaining to this department should be addressed to August Dietz, Jr.,
109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

ANOTHER hot month, but a season of many air mail and cover events.

At this moment the hunt for Amelia Earhardt is going on with no definite news of her whereabouts and the whole world is wishing for her safe return. It is believed that numerous covers are carried by Mrs. Putnam on this flight as they were on her previous flights.

There are many events of importance ahead. On August 1, official cachets will be applied to all air mail covers by the Postmasters of Fort Myers and Sarasota, Florida, when these cities are embraced on AM-21.

Send your covers now.

The 5c. Virginia Dare stamp will be out on August 18, and the 10c. S. P. A. Imperforate Pane will be out on August 26, and there will be plenty of first-day covers for these events. The Virginia Dare stamp for covers may be obtained from the Postmasters at Manteo, N. C., and the S. P. A. stamp from Asheville, N. C. Of course, both will be ready at Washington, D. C. on the day following for first-day covers from the Capital.

The First Annual Writers' Breakfast sponsored by the Airpost Journal was held at the Hotel Bridgeway, Springfield, Mass., on July 3, when many questions of importance were discussed. This meeting was in connection with the Annual Convention

about which detailed reports have been carried in the weeklies.

The Beginners' Air Mail Handbook, published by the Cleveland Air Mail Society, has just been received. It is well arranged and a marvelous booklet for not only the beginner, but for the advanced collector of air mails. Well written, ably edited and profusely illustrated, it should be handy to every collector interested in this fascinating branch of philately. The price is only 25c. Copies may be secured by writing Mr. C. E. Carlson, 3562 Cedarbrook Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Weston Satterly, 1831 50th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor foreign cachets for the following events at 12c. per cover: first American soldier killed in France, first soldier to die in action, the last three to die in action,

and Armistice Day.

V. C. Timmermann, Box 34, Station Y, Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor the following cachets at 12c. per cover: birth and death of the Duke of Wellington, entrance of the following nations in the World War: Germany, England, France, Russia, Italy and Belgium, birth and death of John Paul Jones, first successful trans-Atlantic flight. Take your choice.

S. Yates, 4504 16th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor the following cachets: birth of Herbert Hoover, Aug. 10; Benjamin Harrison, Aug. 20; William H. Taft, Sept. 15; and

the deaths of Harding, Garfield and McKinley. Cost is 5c. per cover. Write Mr. Yates for a list of his other forthcoming cachets which are too numerous to mention here.

Arnold Larsen, 533 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor the following cachets at 12c. per cover: birth of Mussolini; the fall of the Abyssinian Empire; birth of Princess Royal, Lily Rose Windsor; battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, and the birth of Paul Muni.

Neal Chapin, associate of Harry Allen, noted historical art cover publishers of Richmond, sends the following information to this column regarding the word "cachet":

"In France, before the revolution, the king had the power to issue sealed letters, authorizing the arrest and imprisonment, of various enemies or other persons. The French words expressing this transaction were "lettres de cachet." French documents were usually signed by the king, or his minister and closed with the royal seal (cachet). The imprint of the royal seal upon the document caused them also to be called "lettres de petit cachet."

The current dictionary also has a word called "cache" which is not pronounced with the "a" ending syllable. It is defined

as hiding place, v., to hide.

It is more than probable that the word is a corruption of the French "cachet" as the persons receiving the "petit" letters were usually "hidden" very effectively and seldom heard of again. One can visualize the king sanding his parchment from a pot on the table, returning his quill to its sandy resting place, impressing the seal of his ring or royal carved stamp upon the hot wax and dispatching the little messengers of death by his secret emmissary. It is a far cry from the innocent and interesting present day dispatching of cacheted covers but it brings us the history back of the word and should intrigue every collector worthy of the name."

Our old friend, Dr. H. E. Hutnick of Philadelphia has come through recently with several fine examples of his extraordinary pen and ink work. The Doctor is quite an artist.

Until October my best wishes!

Washingtons Birthplace Cachet



George Washington JULY 4, 1937.

Washingtons Birthplace

Illustrated above is the latest official cachet which was applied to all covers mailed at Washington Birthplace, Virginia, on July 4, 1937. The Postmistress, Mrs. Virginia Griffiths, has used many interesting and historical cachets on the regular mail from this Postoffice during the past few years. Many collectors of covers have specialized in collecting all of the various cachets used at this well-known postoffice and they make an interesting exhibit.



Dear C. S. A.'s:

HEN we published Mr. Oscar W. Brehmer's important letter to the members of the Alliance in April, it was hoped that at least ninety percent of the roll would reply, and thus lead to something definite in the organizing of the C. S. A. But the result has been discouraging, as you will gather from Mr. Brehmer's letter, which appears on this page.

Whether this neglect to respond is due to the hot weather and the general let-down in collecting at this season, or the absence from their homes of many of our members, I have no way of telling; but I do not want to believe it an evidence of lagging interest in our Alliance, and I do hope that the October number of the REVIEW will print an enthusiastic letter from Mr. Brehmer, who is sincerely concerned with the welfare and the progress of the Alliance.

Inestimable benefit can be derived from a well-organized association, and there are sufficient members on our roll to get together and make a success of it.

So, turn again to your April number—read Mr. Brehmer's letter—and let him have your reaction to his suggestions.

MR. BREHMER'S LETTER

To the Members of the Confederate Stamp Alliance:

Only two members responded to my letter which appeared in the April issue of the REVIEW on organizing the Confederate Stamp Alliance.

Apparently there is a decided lack of interest, or something, on the part of the members, and without their co-operation there is nothing more I can do.

I deeply regret we can add the organizing of the C. S. A. as another item to the "Lost Cause." Cordially.

OSCAR W. BREHMER.

* * *

The most important news that concerns us, who collect Confederates, is the increasing activity of fakers and counterfeiters. While several of these crooks have been "caught with the goods," there is no telling how many of our trusting friends have been "stung" before the criminal became enmeshed in the law's net. Be "wary" of "bargains," remembering that this thing of "being let in on the ground generally indicates that the ground floor is damp; and when they put up a "speel" about hard luck, grab your dollar in both hands and say "o-yeah!" It is "awfully" mortifying, when showing your Confeds to the other fellows, to have several pointed out with the remark: "Phoney!" Then you'll feel like going off somewhere and biting yourself in three places. Have 'em examined before you write that check, and if the owner will not trust you to have this done, why, don't trust him. And tell him so.

For the second time a great stamp society is meeting in convention in the South—at Asheville, North Carolina. The S. P. A. will gather there from August 26th to the 28th, and many of us are looking forward to this event, expecting to meet some of the members of the Alliance.

Several requests have been received for fine specimens of Prisoners-of-War covers with both U. S. and Confederate stamps, Wall-Paper covers, Frame-Line, and 2c. green on cover. Any of our members desiring to dispose of such material—in fine condition—will please write me.

* * *

A number of interesting finds, too, have been recently reported by Alliance members, among them a few unlisted "Paids" and Handstamped Provisionals.

Several new applications have come in, and the names having been investigated, we welcome these comrades to our ranks. Here they are:

Beall, Miss Meta E., 224 East Lee Street, Greensboro, N. C.

Mathewson, Geo. H., Jackson, Georgia.

Keep cool!

Fraternally,

AUGUST DIETZ, Pres. pro tem.

CONFEDERATE

QUESTIONAIRI



STAMP ALLIANCE

APPLICATION

ame (printed)
ddress (residence)
usiness or Profession
o you collect Confederate stamps exclusively?
low long have you collected stamps?
lease give commercial references:
Vould you care for visiting collectors or dealers to call on you when in your city?
Note—I am enclosingcents in postage to help defray organization expenses (not necessary for membership).

Holland's Artistry

If there is one country that needs no assistance in getting out attractive and artistic stamps it is The Netherlands. Two such sets have recently appeared and are here illustrated.









The first is her annual "Summer" set, portraying noted men in her history. The following values are noted:

1½+1½c., gray-brown, Jacob Maris (1837-1899), well-known painter of the Hague school.

5+3c., green, Prof. Francois de la Boe (1614-1672), renowned medico-chemist. 6+4c., dull violet, Joost van den Vondel (1587-1679), Dutch poet.

12½+3½c. blue, Antoni van Leewenhoek (1632-1723), observer of infinitesimal life and constructor of microscopes.

The next set is in honor of the Boy Scouts ("Pathfinders" in Europe). It is undoubtedly the prettiest set ever issued by any country in honor of these popular "Jamborees," and every Boy Scout should possess a set.

This trio consists of the following values and subjects:







1½c. bright green and black, Bourbon lily. 6c. red-brown and black, the rally. 12½c. blue and black, bust of Apollo.

Canada Leads Off



Our good neighbor to the north enjoyed the distinction of issuing the first stamps with the new King among all of Britain's colonies. The 1c. value is here shown, as well as her Coronation stamp.

Charles Lathrop Pack - In Memoriam

Died in New York City, June 14 1937.

(A Tribute, reprinted from "The New Southern Philatelist" of November 1930.)



HERE is no need for an introduction of Charles Lathrop Pack to the world of Philately. Wherever stamps are collected and studied his name is known and honored,

for in him are personified all the finer attributes that have gained for our pursuit the respectful attention of press and public. And to him—more than to any other Ameri-

can—must be credited the elevation of Philately to the dignity of a science. And so it becomes a privilege, on entering a new volume, to present "The Best-Loved Man in Philately."

Charles Lathrop Pack comes from an old New Jersey family, his first paternal American ancestor was George Pack, who emigrated from England and settled near Elizabeth. From him and his wife Elizabeth, the direct line is traced through six generations, to the present subject of our sketch.

Charles Lathrop Pack, who was destined to become America's foremost Forester and Philatelist,

was born in Lexington, Mich., May 7, 1857, the son of George Willis Pack and Frances Farman. He was educated at Cleveland, Ohio, and early displayed such an interest in trees and growing things that he went abroad to study forestry in the Black Forest of Germany.

An owner of extensive timber lands since his boyhood, and interested in forest and water conservation, he was among the first to assume leadership in the preservation of America's natural resources and instantly gained national recognition. In May, 1907, President Roosevelt invited Mr. Pack to attend the first Governors' conference at the White House as a conservation expert. Later, the President appointed him

one of the National Conservation Commissioners, and in 1913 he was President of the National Conservation Congress.

But it would require more space than is at my disposal to write of the life work of this remarkable American—of the countless benefactions he has bestowed upon his fellow-countrymen and overseas institutions—of his tireless labors in the interest of every movement that makes for a better

humanity—and of the recognition and honors that have come to him here and abroad. We know him best as a philatelist.

Mr. Pack was the first American specialist to go in for the real study and investigation of stamps, and his magnificent volume "Victoria—the Half Length Portraits and the Two-Pence Queen Enthroned" remains as a memorial and an attest to his scholarly attainments.

But other countries' issues lured him to research, and his published studies of the Uruguayan "Diligencias," and the Brazilian "Liberty Heads" became to American collec-

tors a revelation of the possibilities of plating, and an instructive guide in this field.

And may I be here permitted to add, that his inspiration and practical encouragement made possible the publishing of my Confederate book.

Mr. Pack was married in April of 1886 to Alice Gertrude, daughter of Henry Reynolds Hatch of Cleveland. There are three children—Randolph Greene, Arthur Newton, and Miss Beulah Frances Pack. His home is in Lakewood, New Jersey.

Mr. Pack has retired from active collecting. But that dignity attained by American Philately during the years of his leadership will remain as a heritage for coming generations.

Subscription Form

For

The Confederate Collectors' Book

Containing Confederate Currency, Bonds, Certificates, Coins, Stamps, Medals, Seal, Flags, Official Acts of Congress and Official Correspondence.

By CLAUDE E. FULLER

- and -

United States Stamped Envelopes

By THOMAS DOANE PERRY

Тн	E DIETZ PRESS,
1	109 East Cary Street,
	Richmond, Va.
Gen	tlemen:
1	Attached please find check for \$for which send
the	undersigned the following books when published at the pre- ication prices:
Λ	Note: The names of all advance subscribers to the Confederate ectors' Book will appear in this volume when published.
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Confederate Gems from Great American Collections



A MUCH SOUGHT-AFTER "GENERAL LEE COVER"



WHEN "FRAME-LINES" CAME WHOLESALE ON ONE COVER

Confederate Gems from Great American Collections



AN OUTSTANDING COVER—SEVEN "TENS" IN A ROW



A FINE VERTICAL STRIP-OF-FOUR TWENTIES ON COVER

What They Say About the Confederate Catalog

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

The Catalog and Hand-Book has arrived, and a wonderful book it is. Your months and years of labor have borne good fruit, and the stamp collectors may now sit down to a real feast.

From what you showed me on my last visit to Richmond, I knew that the work would be greatly enlarged, but I was totally unprepared for what it actually is. You are due a rousing vote of thanks, and I am sure that those who will benefit from it will not fail to give it to you.

In making available so much of the information which is contained in your "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America," in this lower-priced volume, you have shown how very unselfish you are, for I am sure that you will never be repaid in money for the time and work you have done. It has been a labor of love.

I am looking forward to seeing the first issue of the new Quarterly, but it is going to be hard to have to wait so long between times. A month always seemed like two when waiting for Stamp and Cover Collecting, but it never failed to have worthwhile information.

May your good health continue with you, and Peace and Plenty abide in your home, is my sincere wish.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH W. JONES.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

A day or so ago I received my copy of the new Confederates States Catalog, and I cannot wait to give you my congratulations on this most excellent work. The work that was necessary to make it possible is very evident, and together with the historical data included it makes me allmost sequester the family grocery money to purchase Confederates. And I feel greatly flattered at having had my name included among those having a tiny part in it.

With best of wishes, I am,

Truly,

PAUL M. FINK.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

Hearty congratulations on the new Specialized Confederate Catalog, an immence advance on the last one and putting these most historical stamps on the high plane they deserve.

I only got the volume this afternoon but put aside all other matters to study it. There is so much new that it will take days to take in all the new matter. I am glad to see the sections on Blockade Letters of which we have so much to learn. The grouping together of illustrations of Fake Cancellations will be very useful.

I am glad to see the extensive revision in the Handstamped "Paids" and the Index of the same. It is most useful, and especially the addition of legitimate "Paids" into the ranks of Postmasters' Provisionals—a fine piece of work, on which I was glad to help my friend Steve Brown.

All in all it is a grand piece of work, reflecting the greatest credit on August Dietz and his associates.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

The book certainly is a catalog and a hand-book, it is in fact the last word and was well worth waiting for. Reading throug this catalog, the man who has never collected or seriously considered Confederate stamps will find it difficult to resist their alluring charms.

GEORGE B. SLOANE.

DEAR AUGUST DIETZ:

I have a "million things to do" so I stop beginning these essentials to living to drop you this note of applause on the splendid catalog. It is that unusual thing—a Perfect Catalog. HARRY M. KONWISER.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

I want to congratulate you on the 1937 Edition of the Confederate Catalog.

You have done a marvelous piece of work and all Confederate collectors are indebted to you.

A. H. SCHUMACHER.

What the Colonel Thinks

Announcing Two Books

THE DIETZ PRESS announces the coming of two volumes which will mark an important mile-stone in American Philatelic literature.

We have come in possession of a manuscript which is so unusual and far-reaching in the scope of its historical data, and of such consequence to American students and collectors, that despite the very great cost of production—we have decided to make it into a book.

This manuscript represents the fruits of years of research on the part of its author, Mr. Claude E. Fuller of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the wealth of data here assembled can nowhere else be found in such compact form.

For many years there has been an insistent demand, on the part of collectors and dealers, for a reference work on the currency and bonds issued by the Confederacy, and this book not alone covers that need most exhaustively, but in equal thoroughness treats of the Confederate financial system, the several experimental coins struck, the seals and the flags, and, above all else, the complete story of the Provisional and General Issues of postage stamps. Accompanying this remarkable manuscript are specimens of every denomination of Confederate paper money issued by the Treasury Department, as well as photographs of celebrities, seals, flags, medals and stamps. These will be illustrated in photoBeing reflections of the Editor's reaction to current events as they relate to Philately and the welfare of her followers.



gravure, halftone in black and colors, and line engravings.

The volume will be of a large format in order to accommodate the illustrations of the bills and other documents. It will contain upward of 500 pages and some 300 illustrations. It will be cloth-bound and gilt stamped.

In order to insure the publication of this volume, advance subscriptions are now solicited at \$7.50. The sale price of the book will be \$10.00. A subscription-blank will be found elsewhere in this number.

The second announcement concerns the volume on United States Envelopes by Mr. Thomas D. Perry, first published in serial form in Stamp and Cover Collecting throughout 1934-6, but now thoroughly revised and brought up to date by the author. This work is now in course of being set up in type, and already a gratifying number of advance subscriptions have been received by the publishers. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to further emphasize the importance of this volume to American collectors, as it will be one of the indispensible reference works on our philatelic bookshelf. The pre-publication subscription-price is \$2.00; regular price after publication will be \$2.50.

Death of Charles L. Pack

In the death of Charles Lathrop Pack, which occurred at the Doctors Hospital in New York on the morning of June 14th, Philately records the passing of the man who did more than any other for our science in America.

Although he had given up active collecting twenty years ago, he never lost contact with the men who shared his enthusiasm in those earlier years.

His activities for the common weal were prodigious and his pursuits manifold throughout that busy life of four score years, but above it all looms the indelible picture of the man whose charming personality won for him countless friends and admirers, and whose innate kindness and generosity fostered many an undertaking and carried it on to success, which otherwise would not have been achieved.

I had the good fortune to possess his friendship through many years, and it was due in great measure to his insistence and patronage that my Confederate story appeared in 1929. He penned the "Bon Voyage" to that volume.

On May 7th Mr. Pack celebrated his eightiest natal day, on which occasion letters and telegrams of congratulation came to him at his home in Lakewood, N. J. from far and near. His letter of acknowledgment lies before me. I shall treasure it always.

In accordance with his expressed wish, he was laid to rest in the white pine grove of the Charles L. Pack Demonstration Forest at Warrensburg, N. Y. While the rustling leaves of the trees he loved so well murmur his eternal requiem, I close with a line that he would understand—

"Unter allen Wipfeln ist Ruh"

Wrong Way'to the Remedy

Among the suggestions offered at the recent National Stamp Conference—assembled in Washington for the purpose of advising with the Department in the matter of better stamps—was one to send a committee abroad to study the methods of other governments.

What's to be gained by that? Do we admit inferior craftsmanship in this country? Are the Europeans better equipped for this work? Do they hold secret "tricks-of-the-trade" of which we are ignorant? I think not. But they have a better system—one that is not hamstrung by politics and top heavy with a "control" that stifles all initiative.

Our Bureau is full of rejected designs that far surpass in artistic conception anything that was finally issued. Is it surprising, under such conditions, that our artists finally lose inspiration and drop down to the mechanical task of drawing and copying?

If we really cannot do as good work as the English or the Germans or the Austrians or the Italians (I omit the French, because their postage stamps are even inferior to ours!), why not turn the contract over to one of them, and reduce cost of production.

And why spend more of the taxpayers' money on a junketing trip for inexperienced men who will be no wiser when they return? A number of the European governments have demonstrated their stamp-printing processes at our big philatelic shows. Why did we fail to study them while we had the opportunity?

But you can't copy skill and craftsmanship—you acquire it.

Ashbrook's Scholarly Work

From the side-lines I am applauding my friend Stanley B. Ashbrook for the magnificent way he is championing his theory that the 1847 5-cent and 10-cent stamps were printed from copperplate instead of steel. He has not alone proven his case, but presented it in the most convincing form, with a technical knowledge of engraving that is amazing—one that would entitle him to honorary membership in the Craftsmen's Clubs of America.

Of course, every United States stamp was first engraved in steel, and the relief roll was likewise always of steel—but that does not necessarily imply that the printing plate was of steel! However, that is just what those earlier authorities assumed and stated as a fact. And now, what?

The subject reminds me of the Confederate De La Rue Five-Cent stamp. Benjamin Ficklin, "mystery man" and agent for the Confederacy in England, was directed to procure steel-engraved postage stamps for his government. The stamps were prepared and delivered printed typographically from electrotypes, and yet both Ficklin and the De La Rues complied with the directions to the letter! The original was engraved on steel. And if the duplicate electrotypes had never reached Richmond - revealing the deception - the "authorities" would have had both steel engraving and authentic instructions to substantiate the statement that the De La Rues "were steelplate-printed" and it would have needed Ashbrook to prove that the actual stamp impression was not from steel, and that the Confederacy had been "trimmed" on a technicality.

This Year's Conventions

American Philately is preparing for its great annual conventions, and looks forward to mass attendance.

The American Philatelic Society will convene in Detroit, Michigan from August 31st to September 3rd—head-quarters the Statler Hotel. The committee is planning for a big stamp exhibition, and collectors interested should write Mr. A. M. Livingstone, 2623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

The Society of Philatelic Americans' convention will take place in Asheville, N. C., from August 26th to 28th, and collectors will have an opportunity to experience Southern hospitality. Like the German word "Gemütlichkeit," it cannot be translated into our common language-you have just got to "let it get next to you"-creep all over you. Those North Carolinians will share their last 'chaw of resin-the best you ever stuck a tooth in" with you. There will be an exhibition in connection with the conclave, and collectors planning to enter material should address Mr. Ruffner Campbell, Chairman, 608 Jackson Bldg., Asheville, N. C.

The Third American Philatelic Congress will convene in the Hotel La Salle, in Chicago, the last three days of October. The committee in charge is planning to make this the outstanding philatelic event of the year. The Chicago Philatelic Society will be host to the attending guests. The papers to be presented will be confined to strictly philatelic subjects, and the writers, to be selected by invitation, will be entirely from the Middle West. Any information desired may be had from Mr. Alfred Diamond, Secretary, 11 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Department Poorly Informed

Unfortunately that beautiful brochure just issued by the Post Office Department — "A Description of United States Postage Stamps" is marred by a gross historical inaccuracy in its text.

On page 4, under the caption of "Stamps of 1847 and 1851 Demonetized," appears this paragraph:

These stamps are now obsolete and worthless for postage. A reasonable time after hostilities began in 1861 was given for the return to the Department of all these stamps in the hands of postmasters, and as early as 1863 the Department issued an order declining to longer redeem them, the Confederate States having adopted their use, and so far as they could be reached in the hands of postmasters within the territory of those States, they were confiscated to the use of the Confederate postal authorities.

It is the identical statement that appeared in a similar publication issued by the Department some time ago, and to which we called the attention of the proper authorities—but no correction has been made.

Read again the above quoted paragraph. We are told that as "early" (sic!) as 1863 the Confederates "adopted" the use of the United States stamps of the 1847 and 1851 issues, remaining in their hands at the outbread of the war. Why not add another paragraph and state that the United States, as "late" as 1861, adopted the use of such Confederate stamps as were left on hand in the Pennsylvania and Maryland postoffices after the invasion of these States! It would be equally as ridiculous.

I suppose Arthur Hind would have gladly swapped his British Guiana or

his Boscawen for a Confederate cover franked with United States 1847 or 1851 stamps in 1863.

It is always a matter of regret to find errors arising from ignorance in an official government publication, and Fawcett's plan of a consulting board for the art department might well be broadened to include the literary outfit. There is no excuse for such abysmal stupidity.

The fact of the matter seems to be that no one up there in Washington knows better. What a pity! what a

pity!

Dr. James L. Howe Honored

Dr. James Lewis Howe of the Department of Chemistry, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va .distinguished in earlier years for his researches and original discoveries of Confederate stamp data, contributed to the press at the time, and still an active collector-has been deservedly honored by the award of the Herty Medal for services to chemistry in the Southeastern States. The presentation occasion took place in old Milledgeville, Georgia (of Confederate Local fame). Now, if our Doctor will find some gum that will not crack-in order that this mooted o. g. question may be settled—he will climax his career and go down to philatelic posterity as a great benefactor!

Here's tearing a sheet of Frame-Lines to you, Doctor!

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West 47th St., New York, N. Y., has issued its Wholesale Price List, effective May 1, 1937.

Hats Off to Great Britain!

There may be sets of new stamps from Zion State, Arabia, and the new British-ruled area of Palestine in the near future, if the Royal Commission's plan of partition is accepted by both irreconcilables—the which I doubt.

But you've got to "hand it" to Britain! She is the first that I've ever heard of to best the Arab and the Jew in a deal. She may have lost out in her boasted statecraft in Europe, but when it comes to dividing loot, you can gamble your depreciated dollar on it that John Bull is going to see that John Bull gets "his'n" first.

Lawrence's duped friends and the leaders of Zion can now dust off the old abacus and proceed to figure it out while an army corps of Tommies see to it that no errors are made. Arab and Jew can keep the "holy places" as long as they don't monkey with the potash-and Perlmutter.

Western Stamp Collector

We congratulate our always interesting and progressive contemporary the Western Stamp Collector of Albany, Oregon, on its daring venture of adding a pictorial supplement in photolithography to a publication that is good enough "as is."

Portrait of Virginia Dare

The design for the Virginia Dare stamp is proving a problem for the Department. They can't find a contemporaneous portrait of the child. Pst! Why not attend some spiritualistic seance and summon a vision?

Death of Mr. Thomas W. Hall

The Philatelic Journal of . Great Britain prints the obituary of a great philatelist. Thomas William Hall, Past President of the Royal Philatelic Society departed this life in his home at Chorley Wood on June 12th, in his 76th year. During his long and active collecting career almost all the honors that a philatelist can earn had come to him. His name is on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, and he was for a time editor of the London Philatelist. His chief interest had been the collecting and study of South American stamps. Americans will recall him as a member of the jury at the time of the great Exhibition in New York in 1926, and join in the sympathy extended to his widow and his two sons, Dr. L. E. Hall and Mr. Cecil Hall

See John Lewis About This

Read this quotation from Herodotus, carved over the marble entrance to the New York City Post Office: "Neither Snow nor Rain, nor Gloom of Night stays these Couriers from their appointed Rounds." They must have overlooked Niles and Warren, Ohio, when they painted that sign.

Barrett Touring Europe

Mr. Sidney F. Barrett, President of the American Stamp Dealers' Association, is in Europe contacting the principal trade organizations there in order to work toward an international code of ethical principles for the trade.

The Editor acknowledges a greeting

card from Berlin

«Swapped Babies»

The April number of the REVIEW carried a story on "The War Stamps of Spain," gathered and somewhat carelessly translated from several European stamp publications, and a number of these stamps were illustrated throughout the text. The statement was made that "the issues of the Franco-or so-called "Rebel"—stamps are not included in this discussion." And that's where we "swapped the babies," as Mr. Tommy Jones, of El Mundo, San Juan, P. I., promptly informed us. As a matter of fact, Mr. Jones writes us, those that bear the Rebel war-cry "Viva España" are Franco issues.

While we hasten to make this correction, we hope the grievous error has not had the effect of sending a contingent of American volunteers to the wrong camp on the other side of the Pond.

«Slightly Mixed Up» Is Right

Fawcett, in *The Sunday Star*, Washington, D. C., tells us that Postmaster-General Farley, speaking recently in Chicago, referred to the "demotion" of General Robert E. Lee in the design of the 4-cent Army commemorative. "That slip-up," he said, "really wasn't chargeable to the Post Office Department. What happened was that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing just got their pictures slightly mixed up. We didn't have a thing to do with it."

Well — stars, or no stars — Lee's name will live and be venerated when all the postmasters in the United States are forgotten.

Better Quit History, Ikey

In his syndicated and copyrighted "Stories in Stamps," running in the Savannah Press, I. S. Klein essays to connect up some United States history with our stamps. Mr. H. L. Fell has just sent us a clipping of one of this series which refers to the 5c. Trans-Mississippi stamp, and in which the following statement occurs: achievement of Captain Charles Fremont, who in 1856 was elected President of the United States." Mr. Fell laconically inserts the pencilled note: "was defeated by James Buchanan by about a half-million votes." It's hardly necessary to copyright such "data"—the historians are not going to steal your thunder.

Close of the Heroes Set

With the appearance of the two 5-cent values, the Army and Navy set is completed. Now that the agony is over, we may feel gratified that, as a net result, it brought about a movement for better designing and a consulting of American Philately whenever a commemorative stamp or set of stamps is being considered. The ludicrous and embarrassing situations that occurred during this issue might have been readily avoided.

«Personalities»

William S. Orr, of the Batavia Stamp Store, Batavia, N. Y., is issuing a house organ under the above title. The single sheet contains many interesting "Personalities." Free for the asking.

Chicago's Charter Cachet

As an outstanding example of civic spirit, we would like to present Mr. W. R. Anderson, a well-known Chicago diamond merchant and collector of rare stamps and coins, who resides at Suite 516-A, 108 N. State Street.

On August 12th that great city will celebrate the centenary of its Charter, and, borne on by his enthusiasm, Mr. Anderson has designed twelve covers depicting outstanding events in Chicago's history, which he will frank with Century of Progress stamps on the date of the festivity.

The illustrations are printed in two colors on twelve different tinted envelopes, and the edition is limited to 50,000 sets, consecutively numbered, and the name of each collector purchasing a set will be recorded.

Mr. Anderson has favored us with a set of his historic covers, and we urge all lovers of the artistic, all collectors of fine cachets, and all students, to send him \$1.50 for the series. It is well worth the price.

Read the full-page advertisement

elsewhere in this number.

Postal Slogan Society

Mr. Arthur W. Lee, 1265 Nicholson Ave., Lakewood, Ohio, informs us of the organizing of the International Postal Slogan Society, for the purpose of increasing interest in postmark and meter slogan cancellations. Contact between members is maintained by means of round-robin letters. There are no dues or fees, and one hundred members are now on its rolls. Write Mr. Lee for further details.

A National Exhibition

The Management of the Museum of Science and Industry, R. C. A. Building, Radio City, New York, has issued an elaborate prospectus announcing a great stamp exhibit for October 2nd to 10th. There will be nothing but stamp exhibits — dealers being excluded. The show is purely to present to the public the charm of stamp collecting. The following is an extract from the Management's literature.

A spacious modern auditorium will be used throughout the exhibition for motion pictures, lectures by prominent philatelists, and introduction of stage, screen, and radio stars as well as other well-known personalities who have made stamps their hobby. Time and space is available for other additional attractions. Ideas submitted will be accepted. If, for instance, a stamp society has a program it can arrange, the Museum will place at its disposal the lecture hall and any other necessary facilities, free of charge. This exhibition will do more for the advancement of stamp collecting than any previous project ever attempted, so it is the duty of every collector and stamp club to take an interest in its arrangement.

Another Illustrations Bill

Another bill to liberalize our laws on stamp illustrations has been introduced in Congress by Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona. It is known as "S. 2491" and will be found elsewhere in this number reprinted from Barry's "Stamp Notes" in the New York Herald Tribune. Well, let's see what becomes of that.

From Mr. N. K. D. Naigamwala, 112 34th Street, Rangoon, in far-off Burma, come attractively cacheted covers commemorating the coronation.

Forerunner of a Great Work

"At last the Luff Book on Postmasters' Provisional Stamps has appeared," writes Mr. Hugh M. Clark of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 1 West 47th Street, New York, in presenting me with a copy of Part One of "The Postage Stamps of the United States-19th Century," originally written by Mr. John N. Luff, but now thoroughly revised by Mr. Clark, and published in the same format and binding of that Opus of 1902.

The implied apology for delay is unnecessary. The book is textually and typographically beyond criticism, and we look forward to the coming of Part Two with great anticipations.

It is a treat to any man who loves good printing - in these days when carelessly thrown-together columns of a magazine story are reprinted and called a "book"—to turn the pages of a volume whose typography harmonizes with the subject, where there is open spacing and wide margin, so conducive to easy and enjoyable reading.

Mr. Clark, in grateful acknowledgment of Mr. Luff's great work of earlier years, modestly claims but the share of one who revises. Nevertheless American Philately will link his name with that of the original author in gratitude for his labors.

In keeping with that great work of 1902, this volum carries within a cloth pocket at the back a collection of fifteen photogravure plates illustrating the following Provisionals, which are treated in the exhaustively Adamsville, R. I., Alexandria, Va., Annapolis, Md., Baltimore, Md., Boscawen, N. H., Brattleboro, Vt., Cumberland, Md., Germantown, Pa., Lewisburg, W. Va., Lockport, N. Y., Madison, Fla., Millbury, Mass., New Haven, Conn., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsfield, Mass., Portsmouth, Ohio, Providence, R. I., Louis, Mo., Tuscumbia, Ala., Washington, D. C., Wetherfield, Conn. and Worcester, Mass.

I am glad to note the inclusion of the Lewisburg adhesive, discovered by Mr. Richard R. Murphey of Lynchburg. Va., and first described and illustrated in The New Southern Philatelist in December of 1932.

The price of the volume in buff cloth, gold-stamped, is \$2.00, to be had of the publishers.

Postal Markings

Postal Markings, published for many years by Mr. Stephen G. Rich, has been sold to Mr. William R. Stewart, 9 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill., and is now appearing in the old form under the new management, with Mr. Mannel Hahn as editor.

Constitution Stamp Designs

According to Rice's Weekly Postal News several designs have been prepared for the Constitution stamp, from which one will be selected. Constitution Hall in Philadelphia is one, the Constitution Scroll another, and an allegorical figure a third. The first-day sale is likely to be September 17th.

Subscribe to THE REVIEW — One Dollar the year.

The Conquest of Peru

By C. MAURICE KEATING

PERU'S most fascinating stamps are probably the set issued in 1934 to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the conquest of the country and the set of 1935 commemorating the same anniversary of the founding of Lima, the capital. Francisco Pizarro is the central figure in both, forming a brave and imposing statue on horseback on two denominations of each set.

But bravery and fortitude were Pizarro's only redeeming qualities if American tradition is to be taken as fact. Like all of the conquistadores, he was obsessed with the thirst for gold, and a cruel and treacherous man. The illegitimate son of a soldier, little is known of his early life. At the age of thirty-nine he came to the New World to make his fortune and served in several expeditions, including Balboa's journey to the Pacific. On hearing in 1522 of the success of Hernan Cortés in Mexico, he was fired with the ambition to conquer the new lands along the ocean to the south, of which news was filtering in.

In many ways Pizarro's conquest of the Incas parallels that of the Aztecs. Forming a partnership with two others, Diego de Almagro, an adventurer, and Hernando de Luque, a priest, he led two unsuccessful expeditions to the west coast of South America under the sponsorship of the Governor of Panama. When the latter withdrew his aid, Pizarro returned to Spain to put his plans before the emperor, Charles V, whose reception of him was most heartening.

Pizarro returned to Panama with a knighthood and the governorship in perpetuity of all the new lands he might discover and subjugate, particularly the territory for three hundred leagues south of the Santiago River, the boundary between modern Colombia and Ecuador. Leaving his two jealous assistants behind to recruit reenforcements, he sailed southward in January, 1531, with his three brothers in three ships holding about two hundred men. Landing in Ecuador, he sent the ships back and continued down the coast afoot. He was having a hard time with hostile natives when relief came in the form of another hundred men and a few horses under the command of Hernando de Soto, later the discoverer of the Mississippi.

As in Mexico, the Indians of these lands had reached a high state of civilization, with great cities and a splendid irrigation system. Their rule is said to have extended over nearly half the continent. Like the Aztecs, they worshipped the sun and, though not practicing human sacrifice, had an elaborate system of religious ritual. Also, they had their pomp of government. The one sol stamp (sol is Spanish for sun) of the 1934 set shows the Inca, probably Atahualpa, in all his glory. Battle axe in hand, he is seated on his throne, monarch of all he surveys. But the Inca "empire", as likewise the Aztec confederacy, was not a monarchy in the true sense.

The Incas, too, had their social and political problems. At the time a civil war was raging between two Inca

chiefs, Atahualpa and Huascar, his brother or possibly half-brother. Atahualpa was the leader of a permanent Inca war party in Ecuador. His mother was an Indian of Quito, so he was not a true Inca, their descent being in the female line. This intermarriage had gone on so long a new tribe had been formed, which was now at war with the true Incas.

Disregarding Atahualpa's claims, the latter had elected Huascar chief. The 50-centavo stamp of 1934 shows the "coronation" of Huascar. Coalescing the northern tribes by force, Atahualpa marched against Cuzco, the Inca capital, and overthrew it.

Hearing news of the strife, Pizarro decided to take advantage of it and marched inland. Though receiving no opposition, it took him six months to reach Caxamalca, near which Atahualpa and his men were encamped.

History here diverges.

According to our accepted version, Prescott's, Pizarro invited the Indian prince to visit him at his quarters, which the Spanish had set up in the deserted city. The Indian and his bodyguard came unarmed into the city square and found no one to meet them except Valverde, the Dominican friar, later Bishop of Cuzco. The latter explained the white man' purpose in coming to the country and attempted to explain the new religion which they were introducing. When presented with a Bible, Atahualpa threw it to the ground, insulted. Scandalized, the Dominican rushed back to Pizarro and advised him to strike, at the same time absolving him. Pizarro gave the pre-arranged signal, the firing of the cannon on the roof, and the Spaniards rushed from their hiding places upon the poor Indians, who fled in terror from the noise and smoke of the artillery and muskets and their first sight of men on horseback. The unarmed natives were massacred by the Europeans and the great Inca was captured. Pizarro was wounded slightly in preventing the murder of Atahualpa also by one of his own men. Deprived of their leader, the Inca troops retired into the interior.

Possibly at his own suggestion, rather than at the command of Pizarro. who had informed him that the white men were searching for gold, Atahualpa later ordered the treasures of Cuzco to be brought for his release, until in a few months there was enough gold to fill the room in which he was held captive. Meanwhile, Almagro arrived with more men, Luque being now dead, and the booty was divided. Possibly remembering the Bible lesson of the workers in the vineyard, Pizarro gave an equal share according to rank, even to those who came in at the end. The share of each common soldier amounted to about \$52,000 (and in those days!) Nevertheless, Atahualpa was not freed, as he had been promised, but was accused of plotting to murder the Spaniards and was put to death.

Such is the tale as we were taught. But according to some authorities, when Pizarro reached Caxamalca he became suspicious that the Indians intended to trap him in the deserted city. His suspicions were confirmed later when the Indians began to pour into the town, their weapons concealed under their cloaks. Valverde, his ambassador, recognizing Atahualpa's hostility, returned to advise him to strike.

The massacre was probably exaggerated.

During his captivity, Atahualpa did conspire with the emissaries of his forces in Cuzco to overthrow and massacre the Spaniards. At the same time he ordered the murder of his brother, Huascar, though according to some accounts, he had murdered Huascar before his own capture by Pizarro. At any rate, it was no poor, guiltless Indian whom the Spaniards put to death, whether they did so treacherously or not.

Whichever of these accounts of the conquest of Peru is the most accurate you may decide for yourself. But one must remember that the one accepted by Prescott was written into English history at a time when that nation and Spain were at war. Since the Peruvians have chosen to commemorate the conquest and honor the conqueror, it is probable that they accept the other version.

These stamps and the story they tell illustrate a striking difference between the present political administration of Peru and that of our other neighbor whose conquest was so similar—Mexico. There never has been a stamp honoring Cortés, though he probably was the greater of the two conquistadores, and there never will be so long as the political philosophy of the Mexican authorities remains as it has been since the civil war of 1911.

Though the percentage of pureblooded Indians is larger in Peru about 50%—than in Mexico, the percentage of mestizos or mixed-bloods, is smaller and therefore the sympathy of the ruling class, mostly white or mestizo, toward the Indian is not so strong as in the latter country. In Peru the Spanish heritage is stronger than the Indian, and the mother country and the religion she introduced are more highly regarded.

Thus the set of the following year, the Lima quadricentenary, pictures on the four-centavo the metropolitan cathedral, second in size in the New World only to that of Mexico City and by far the finer of the two. Mexico, on the other hand, has not portrayed her cathedral philatelically since the issue of 1899.

The other stamps of this second set picture two of the ancient fashions of the ladies of Lima and a meeting between Pizarro and three of his associates to settle one of the many differences that so marred the conquest and led to twenty years of civil war. Almagro, returning from his conquest of Chile in 1537, declared war on his former partner over a boundary dispute and was defeated and beheaded by the latter. In his turn, four years later Pizarro was assassinated in his palace at Lima by Almagro's son, and an appropriate foundation was laid for the country's turbulent history.

Newfoundland Among First



Newfoundland, always among the leaders in the race whenever any event in the home country is to be celebrated with stamps, was again among the first to honor the coronation of the royal pairwith this beautiful commemorative.

ADDENDA

A SPECIALIZED CATALOG

OF THE

POSTAGE STAMPS

OF THE

Confederate States of America

Printed and Published by

The Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Va.

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THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

CONTRIBUTORS THIS MONTH:

The material listed in this month's instalment of our Catalog was submitted by Mr. G. H. Mathewson, Mr. R. D. Walker, Mr. A. H. Schumacher, Mr. Steve Brown, Mr. E. Lyman and Mr. J. B. Campbell.

ALABAMA

Gainsville, Ala.



10c. handstamp, woodcut, black...... 15.00

Huntsville, Ala.



5c. handstamp, blue 10.00

McKinley, Ala.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, black..... 5.00

Pine Level, Ala.



5c. handstamp, woodcut or brass stamp, black 25.00

GEORGIA

Macon, Ga.

PAID 5

5c. handstamps, black.................. 3.50

NORTH CAROLINA

Warrenton, N. C.

PAID 5

TEXAS
Jasper, Tex.

PAID 5 CENT

5c. handstamps, black..... 5.00

Matagorda, Tex.



5c. handstamp, black 5.00

50.00

San Antonio, Tex.





10c. handstamp, black, with Control Mark in left upper corner of cover. Postmark "Jun. 1 (no year)"......

Tyler, Tex.

PAID 30

30c. handstamp, value in manuscript, black 5.00

VIRGINIA
Taylorsville, Va.

PAID (5)

5c. Printers' types' black...... 10.00

Semi-Official Envelopes

Headquarters 2nd Corps, Army of the
Potomac, C. S. A.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2nd Corps,

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, C. S. A.

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$15.00

Sargent Coronation Albums

We have received from Walter C. Sargent, Inc., Arlington, Mass., sample pages of the latest addition to his series of Albums prepared for the Coronation stamps. These loose leaves, round-cornered, punched and illustrated, provide an excellent means of mounting your coronation sets. This concern also supplies the die-out album with Kodapak interleaves. Write for samples and prices.

Ickes Approves Indian Set

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has given his approval to the proposed series of stamps intended to honor the American Indian. In a letter to James Waldo Fawcett, Stamp Editor of the Washington Evening and Sunday Star and President of the Washington Philatelic Society, yesterday Mr. Ickes said:

"It has been suggested to me that I lend my support to the proposal of interested philatelists that a series of stamps be issued to dramatize the story of the American Indian.

"This plan appeals to me not only because of my enthusiasm for stamp collecting and my keen concern for the welfare of our Indian people, but also because it is in harmony with my belief that a nation should employ its stamp designs to send its history, ideals and aspirations throughout the world. Stamps go everywhere. It therefore follows that they should say something worth saying about the countries of their origin.

"Our National Park series advertised the beauty of our national playgrounds as nothing else could. Similarly, the territorial series soon to be released will publicize our possessions, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

"But there is an especial reason for the projected Indian series. It happens that a new day is dawning for our Indian fellow citizens. The world is interested in them, and such stamps as have been proposed could educate and strengthen that interest in many helpful ways. I think the designs should show Indian art and crafts, industries, community life—the elements of progress which destine to save the Indian race from extinction.

"Philatelists throughout the land have endorsed the plan, and I am glad also to endorse it."

> ((Signed) HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior.

Show this number of THE REVIEW to your collector-friend.

Serpent Flies Over Flooded Area

Latest Type of Telescopic Rocket

The John Winterton Rocket Number 127, one of Mr. Stephen Smith's latest type of telescopic rockets, made a very successful flight yesterday—September 21—over the flooded area between Chringripota and Malikpur. The John Winterton, which was built up of three different compartments besides the magazine chamber, had the unique distinction of carrying a live snake (Miss Creepy), an apple and a

packet of mail.

The passenger compartment which Miss Creepy traveled in unaccustomed luxury was situated between two freight compartments, the first containing the mail, while the latter one accommodated Miss Creepy's personal possessions, namely, a rosy cheeked apple-perhaps to ensnare or beguile unsuspecting males at the end of her speedy air trip over the floods. The John Winterton left the firing rack gradually moving upwards for the first few seconds, then, finding its powerful energy unleashed, it rose up with a terrific swish, leaving a trail of smoke and in the twinkling of an eye it was a mere speck far away, then it faded out of sight.

Miss Creepy's air trip, at approximately a mile in a second or two, almost ended in disaster as the *John Winterton*, in gliding down at the end of its journey, skimmed over a deep pool and got wedged into thick brushwood lining the water's edge.

Dozens of eager helpers rushed forward to retrieve the rocket, and a fight almost ensued as Mr. Smith had promised a rupee to the person who picked up the rocket for him. When the rocket was handed over eventually, a small crowd gathered around, all

demanding a rupee each.

When the rocket was opened, Miss Creepy, realizing the end of her trip had come, gave a leap out of her compartment and sought her freedom. The crowd, on seeing a snake leap out, scattered to right and left, tumbling over each other. No further demand was made for rupees, as they thought the rocket contained a cargo of snakes —Miss Creepy being the first one to make her appearance.

As regards the mail, which consisted of 106 items, each envelope bore a dark red label and a special cachet giving brief details of the

flight.

Items carried by rocket are eagerly sought after by collectors, not only in India, but all over the world, and it is not surprising to note that a new type of collector has entered the field, namely the scientific ones, who view these rocket experiments as mere stepping stones to future interplanetary travel, and who value these covers as tokens of future progress. — Star of India.

"The Cleveland Bed Spread"

A messenger boy threw a little confusion around the Cleveland Mint Sheet Brokerage (a stamp exchange, in case you don't know) by referring to the organization as "The Cleveland Bedspread."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Naval Cancellations

"To Promote Further Interest in the Collecting of Postmarks as Applied by United States
Navy Mail Clerks."

Address all communications to Robert C. Thompson, Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review, Glen Allen, Virginia.

R. WESTON SATTERLY, 1831 50th St., Brooklyn, New York, will sponsor a bicolored cachet for the 25th Anniversary of the first Post Office authorized on board an American vessel. Covers will be mailed from the same ship on which was established the first Naval Post Office. Send only standard 634 size envelopes, unsealed and unstuffed, but with postage affixed, before August 1st. Please use commemoratives on outer wrappers. There is no charge for this cachet.

I am indebted to Mr. Satterly for two fine covers. The first is dated May 6th, U. S. Receiving Ship, Brooklyn, N. Y., cancellation in black with slogan "HINDENBURG EXPLODES." Bi-colored cachet depicts the Hindenburg in flames (from original photo) and picture of Capt. Ernst Lehmann, with appropriate wording.

The second cover is also from the U. S. Receiving Ship, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8th, cancellation in black, with slogan "U. S. P. O. D. 8 MAY, 1789." Bi-colored cachet commemorating the official creation of the United States Post Office Department. Many thanks, Weston!

The Naval Cachet and Cancel Club of Portsmouth, Virginia, Mr. T. G.

Nicholson, Pres., 724 Sixth Street, is sponsoring the following cachets:

- 1. First Day in Commission of U. S. S. Blue.
- 2. First Day in Commission of U. S. S. Helm.
- 3. Shakedown Cruise of U. S. S. Yorktown (8 covers).
- 4. Shakedown Cruise of U. S. S. Bagley (8 covers).
- 5. Labor Day (double cancellation).

Mr. Nicholson reports that he is still holding covers for keel-laying of U. S. S. Morris and U. S. S. Wainwright.

Mr. Nicholson requests that 1c. per cover be included as forwarding postage.

Mr. Edw. J. Bennette, CMM., U. S. S. Oklahoma, writes an interesting letter and complete list of cancellations in Spanish waters by the U. S. S. Oklahoma. My thanks to Mr. Bennette and here is his list:

Port	Slogan						
Bilboa, Spain	Aids	Refugees"					
Santander, Spain	**	,,					
Vigo, Spain	**	**					
Cadiz, Spain	2.7	**					
Malaga, Spain	1.5	**					
Palma, Majorca, Spain	**	**					
Valencia, Spain							
Barcelona, Spain							

The following cancellations were also made on the Oklahoma:

St. Jean de Luz, France "Landing Refugees"
Bayonne, France.....
Marseille, France....

While in Europe the Oklahoma also made the following cancellations:

"KING EDWARD VIII BIRTHDAY, June 23, 1936."

"GOTEBURG, SWEDEN, July 4,

1936.

Mr. Bennette writes that he will be glad to assist collectors in future naval events to obtain first days and cancellations and would be glad to exchange covers, stamps, etc., with any collector who will write him. Address Mr. Edw. J. Bennette, U. S. S. Oklahoma, care of the Postmaster, Bremerton, Washington.

Mr. Myron F. McCamley, Publicity Director, Battleship *Oregon*, Chapter of U. S. C. S., writes that the Chapter will sponsor a cachet for the Naval Reserve Cruise of *U. S. S. King* late in August. Send all covers to Louis R. Diesing, P. O. Box 3964, Portland, Oregon, and mark outside wrappers "Cruise Covers." Be sure to include 1c. per cover forwarding charge if you are not a member of the U. S. C. S.

The following letter received by your editor will be of interest to collectors, especially those collecting Merchant Marine covers.

From:

Myron F. McCamley, Director of Merchant Marine Mailings for U. D. C. S. Address: 2135 N. Alberta Street, Portland, Oregon.

To Cachet Column Editors:

Under the new regime of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society I have again been appointed Director of Merchant Marine

mailings.

This year a committee of interested merchant marine collectors and members of the U. S. C. S., will be formed to handle a more efficient mailing of covers for collectors. Each member of this new committee will be selected from large seaport cities in the United States and from large foreign ports where we have active mem-bers. He will actually place covers with the captains or pursers of selected ships that have the best markings and wish to co-operate with the merchant marine collectors. Most of the cachets will be printed as I am acquiring a suitable press especially for cachet work. It might interest you to know that I inaugurated the cacheted merchant marine covers for U. S. C. S. over two years ago and they have met with great popularity and have started many a naval cover collector into this interesting branch of the hobby.

Collectors are now asked to forward all merchant marine covers direct to me for servicing. Non-members of the U. S. C. S. will be asked to inclue 1c. per envelope for cachet service and forwarding fee. Really this is very nominal and only fair to society members. Send in only stamped and self-addressed envelopes prepaid, with either U. S. A. or foreign mint stamps. The standard size 6¾ envelopes are best suited. Mailings will be about three or four times monthly and will cover a world-wide scope of paquebots, cancels, etc.

All covers now on hand with the cachet director Louis Diesing, will be forwarded to me to include in this new service. Send all covers to: Myron F. McCamley, 2135 N. Alberta Street, Portland, Oregon.

Thanks to T. G. Nicholson of the Naval Cachet and Cancel Club of Portsmouth, Virginia, for the following interesting covers: May 27th—U. S. S. Leary, "Portsmouth, Va." Twin Launching U. S. S. Helm and Blue. Norfolk Navy Yard, Ports-

mouth, Virginia; May 30th-U. S. S. Tucker, "Norfolk Navy Yard," Memorial Day cachet; June 12th-U. S. S. Henderson, "Navy Yard Portsmouth," (blue) U. S. S. Bagley cachet First Day in Commission; June 14th-U. S. S. Henderson, "Navy Yard Portsmouth," Flag Day cachet. Also straight line cancel of Henderson: June 25th-U. S. S. Owl, "Norfolk, Va." Keels Laid-U. S. S. Rowan-U. S. S. Stack-Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mr. Frederick J. Horton is now preparing his second group of ship birthday cachets. Send covers for the U. S. S. California, Colorado, Tusca-

loosa, Fulmer, Decatur, McCormick. Philip, Porpoise, Robin, Teal, Pecos, Lamberton and Utah. Be sure to include forwarding postage. Address Mr. Horton at Box 390, Port Chester, New York.

Rumor has it that the U.S.S. Augusta, of the Asiatic fleet, will visit Vladivostock, Russia in the near future. Nothing definite, however, but to be safe, send a few covers to Mail Clerk, J. Josephic, Jr., U. S. S. Augusta, care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., instructing him to hold for Russian trip.

Also many thanks to all co-operators who sent in news, clippings, etc.

Also many thanks to all co-operators who sent in news, clippings, etc.

Collectors of Confederate Material
WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE HISTORY AND TRADITIONS
OF THE OLD SOUTH

A Distinctive Set of
COMMEMORATIVE COVERS
BEARING LEE-JACKSON STAMP CANCELLED MARCH 23, 1937, AT
SEVEN POINTS OF COMMANDING HISTORIC INTEREST IN THE
LIVES OF THESE REVERED CONFEDERATE IMMORTALS.

STRATFORD—Birthplace of Robert E.
Lee.
MANASSAS—First battle of Civil War in which Jackson received his heroic name of "Spanewall."

FREDERICKBURG—Seene of outstanding tests of Lee-Jackson military strategy.

GUINEA—Site of "Stonewall" Jackson's shrine marking place of his death from wounds received while on reconnaisance after battle of Chancellorville.

Each cover beautifully cacheted with a reproduction of "The Last Meeting."

Postpaid while they last. Remit with certified cheek or money order to

Thomas H. Chapman, 52 Rhode Island Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C.

Held in Stamp Racket

Buffalo Philatelists Complain Kansan Trimmed them with Clever Forgeries

Edward Bradley, 48 years old, Kansas City, Kan., was being held in Mayville jail last night pending an investigation of the man's alleged fake stamp racket by federal officers.

Bradley, said to have several aliases, was arrested in Westfield by State police and postoffice inspectors following complaints by at least half a dozen Buffalo philatelists that they had been swindled in recent purchases of supposedly rare stamps and covers.

Postal Inspector Lewis J. Brennan reported the seizure of an expensive layout of indelible inks, dies, sensitively pointed pens and other instruments and material used in duplication

of rare stamps and cachets.

Bradley was apprehended, officers said, while he was en route to a philatelic convention in Jamestown, where several hundred stamp and cover collectors will gather to sell, purchase and exchange old stamps and envelopes.

According to government men, Bradley has served three years in an Oklahoma prison for forgery and has been regarded as an "expert penman."

The prisoner is scheduled to be arraigned before United States Commissioner Boyce H. Butterfield on charges of possessing illegal dies and postmarking stamps in the forging of cancellations, postmarks, first covers and ancient postal envelope markings.

In Buffalo, Bradley is reported to

have sold five Confederate States' covers and a cancellation of Painstown, Miss., to a stamp dealer. Postal authorities said the man succeeded in expertly duplicating a cover postmarked from the notorious Libby Prison of Civil War days and Steamboat Packet stamps and envelopes posted in the years long before postage stamps were heard of.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

* * *

In connection with this case it might be mentioned that Mr. Malcolm Lewis of Wilmington, Del. has been quite active in rendering assistance to the authorities in apprehending this criminal. Along with a New York State Police photograph he supplies the following signalement:

Name: Edward Brandt; Crime: Illegal possession of revolver; Date of Arrest: May 20, 1937; Arrested by: Capt. E. R. Wilkinson; Born: Romeo, Mich.; Residence: Los Angeles, Calif; Occupation: Antique dealer; Age: 48 (1937); Weight: 141 pounds; Hair: Gray; Color: White; Height: 5-ft. 81/4-in.; Build: Medium; Eyes: Blue; Complexion: Medium.

Another Stamp Theft

A police circular from Ware, Mass. reports that a large collection of stamps, valued at more than \$4,000, was stolen Monday night, June 21, from the premises of the owner, Donald W. Howe, of Ware. The material may be identified by offers of used blocks cancelled with Ware, Mass. postmark: two nearly complete sheets of Confederates Nos. 210 and 211; mint Columbians. Trans-Mississippis and Pan-Americans, mostly without gum. Mint sheets consisted of

99% Commemoratives—90% of the sheets were superbly centered. There was, too, a small booklet with five or six approval sheets of early Nineteenth Century, each sheet imprinted "Dr. L. A. Langstroth, St. John, N. B." If any lead or information is obtained, please notify B. W. Buckley, Chief of Police, Ware, Mass., or Detective Lieutenant M. P. Nelligan, State Police Barracks, Northampton, Mass.

Clever Little Story

"Stamps from Harlem" is a clever little story published by Stampland Magazine, Star City, Indiana, price 25 cents. Living in the South all my life, I have never known of a Negro stamp-collector, but they must have them in Chicago's "Black-Belt", where the scene is laid. "Dusky" is the hero in the two human interest sketches in the little pamphlet.

Austria's Mothers Day



Again Austria's 1937 Mothers Day stamp presents a pleasing and appropriate design in its picturing a child bringing flowers to Mother. The value is 24 Groschen, and the stamp will remain on sale to the close of the year.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

Danube S.N.C. Stamps







Commemorating the centenary of the Danube Steam Navigation Company—whose interesting and bona-fide stamps have long ago been deleted from the catalogs—Austria has issued a set of three very attractive stamps of the following denominations and colors:

- 12 groschen red-brown, picturing the first Danube steamer "Maria Anna." Maiden voyage April 12, 1837.
- 24 groschen dull blue, picturing a modern passenger steamer on the Danube.
- 64 groschen deep green, picturing the new express tug "Oesterreich" in the Danube Canal at twilight.

THE REVIEW becomes your philatelic scrap-book — a permanent record of the year's best things in Philately.

Hitler Block Markings









Another example of philatelic enterprise, in the matter of first-day covers, is reported from Germany. On the occasion of the appearance of the Hitler birthday block—April 20th—four cities and a village provided special cancellations for that day—Berlin, Munich, Nürnberg and Berchtesgaden—here illustrated. Aided by aviation, collectors were able to secure all four on a single cover.

Do You Have No. 594?

Two unused copies of U. S. No. 594, the rarest regularly issued twentieth century stamp, were displayed at the Bronx County Philatelic Exhibition in New York. They were discovered by a young woman of New York and expertized by the American Philatelic Society. Previously only one unused copy had been known, and it was catalogued at \$2,500. The listing will now drop to around \$1,500—and still there won't be enough to go around. —Chicago Herald Tribune.

J. W. SCOTT

236 W. 55th St., NEW YORK CITY AUCTION SALES

We are now booking sales for season of 1936-1937.

Cash available to any amount to advance on collections to place in our auctions, where top prices are realized. [tf]

WALTER S. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

BUILD YOUR COLLECTION



The "Public Stamp Auction Way."

Once you buy this fascinating way, you're a steady customer of the House of OHLMAN, 116D Nassau St., New York City. ("Auction with Action"). Catalog next sale free.

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URUGUAY

I offer Uruguay in Quantities of 1, 10, 100, 1,000, and larger, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in Uruguay.

ESTEBAN WEINBERGER

Vazquez 1252, Montevideo, Uruguay, South America.

STAMP ANNUAL FREE

Describes and Illustrates Albums, Supplies, United States, British Colonial and Foreign stamps, sets, collections. This 36-page catalog FREE.

GRAY STAMP COMPANY

DEPT. S. D., TORONTO, CANADA. [pj]

STOP PRESS NEWS

The Northwest Territory Sramp

The new Ordinance of 1787 commemorative has just been issued and we are at a loss to know if this is a 3-Cent stamp or a \$3-stamp. It reads "\$ POSTAGE" and "3 CENTS". But your guess is as good as ours.

More Dedications and First Flights

The new Postoffice at Chester, Pa., will be dedicated on August 28. Send covers to Carrier No. 23, Postoffice, Chester, Pa., for cachet.

Mr. Joseph W. Jones, 304 Lindsay Street, Bristol, Virginia, informs us that the dedication and first flight may take place from the McKellar Field, Tri-City Airport, about August first. It is assumed that the Postoffice Department will issue cachets at Kingsport and Johnson City. Mr. Jones has prepared a limited number of unusual covers and these may be had at 25c., mailed from the above airport.

The Postoffice Department will issue cachets for first flights in the very near future from the following cities: Presque Isle, Maine; Fort Myers, Florida, and Sarasota, Florida. Send your air mail covers ready to go now. Yakima, Washington, will also be included on a first flight.

THE REVIEW becomes your philatelic scrap-book — a permanent record of the year's best things in Philately. Only One Dollar the year.

Moesman of the «Reprints»

A DUTCH MEMORY OF 1895

The English philatelic press appears to have overlooked the passing of an interesting person in Dutch philately in J. A. Moesman, who died recently in Utrecht. It was he who made what are now called after him the "Moesman reprints" of the ten cents, first issue Holland in fancy colors and in black.

How Mr. Moesman came into temporary possession of the plate is told in a footnote to the Melville Stamp Book on "Holland", page 30. The Dutch Philatelic Society having been permitted to borrow the plate, prepared to have proofs made for circulation to their members in their official handbook. This was in 1895. The work was entrusted to Moesman, who was a member, and also a printer. In doing this he printed a supply for himself in fancy colors, displayed them in his window, where they attracted the attention of an official of the Mint.

There was a rumpus, but while the Mint got the plate back, Moesman's reprints are plentiful enough to show he managed to save a good few of them. Complete panes of the reprints still still exist in well-known collections. A pane from a reprint in carmine is illustrated in the Melville Stamp Book, page 15.—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

Mexican Stamp News Source

El Timbre Postal, Ave. Juarez 36, Office 13, Mexico, D. F., will keep you posted on stampic events in our Republic to the south. It appears monthly.

Distinguished Philatelists

THREE NEW "D. P.'s"

The additions to be made to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at Congress this year are especially well known figures, all three concerned in literary or publishing activities, and two of them leaders in the stamp trade. They are:

THEODOR CHAMPION. Dealer, and Editor of the Yvert-Tellier-Champion Catalogue, propagandist, exhibition organizer, and personal owner of a great single-stamp collection of the world.

FREDERICK STANLEY PHILLIPS. Dealer, Joint Managing-Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Editor of the and journals, Gibbons Catalogue author, propagandist, member Council of British Philatelic Association. Age 46.

J. R. W. PURVES. A young leader of the modern research school of philately in Australia. Author of papers of value on many technical aspects of stamps. London born. A solicitor by profession. Lives in Melbourne. Age 34.

It will be gratifying to the philatelic world at large that some of the younger men are receiving well-earned recognition by the Board of Election to the Roll.—The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

1937-8 Hunting Stamp

The new Migratory Bird Hunting stamp for 1937-1938 was placed on sale at postoffices on July 1. The new stamp shows five ducks flying over a body of water. The design is from a sketch by J. D. Knapp of New York.

GREAT BRITAIN CORONATION COVERS POSTED DIRECT TO YOU

I will post to any address by registered mail a cover bearing:

- (1) A Full Set of Four Great Britain Coronation Stamps i. e. ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2½d. denominations.
- (2) A Block of Four of the Special 11/2d. Great Britain Coronation Stamp.

For 25 CENTS (U.S.A.) Either Cover

Covers Bearing Blocks-of-four of each of the Four Coronation Stamps

\$1.00 (U.S.A.) Each Cover

TERMS: Cash with Order, by Coin, Postal Order, International Coupons, U. S. A. Banknotes or Draft. (Unused Postage Stamps are not accepted in payment).

Please register all you send to me. To avoid any possibility of errors in addressing covers this end you should send me covers already addressed ready for me to affix stamps and return.

WRITE TO-

R. W. TURK "BELMONT", ROBOROUGH, SOUTH DEVON. ENGLAND

RIO GRANDE FILATELICO

International Review for Stamp Collectors. Postcards, Numismatics, Esparanto.

Members throughout the world, particularly America.

Official organ of the "Sociedade Filatelica Rio Grandense."

Specimen copy will be sent on receipt of cents in unused stamps, to cover the cost of mailing.

DR. BENJAMIN CAMOZATO RUA DOS ANDRADAS, 1431, BRAZIL. PORTO ALEGRE,

BUROPRINT PACKETS

10 Old Types . . . \$.25 250 Different 1.00

I. W. STOTLEMEYER WILKINSBURG, PENNA.

Plan Great Stamp Show for Chicago

By A. E. GELDHOF, Stamp Review Editor, Chicago Herald-Tribune.

THE third American Philatelic Congress, to be held at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago the last three days of October, will be the outstanding philatelic event of the year, if the ambitious plans of the committee in charge materialize.

This committee, appointed by the host club, the Chicago Philatelic Society, is actively engaged in making arrangements for the congress, and practically all of these have been completed with the exception of arranging the program of papers to be read.

These papers are to be confined to strictly philatelic subjects, demonstrating original research work in philately, and while they will be varied in nature, their subjects will be primarily stamps—and nothing but stamps. This year the writers of the papers, to be selected by invitation, will be entirely from the Middle West. This section of the country has many times demonstrated that it possesses philatelic writers of the highest caliber.

To lend attraction to the congress, the annual open house of the Chicago Philatelic Society will be held at the same time, and the entire two top floors of the Hotel La Salle will be thrown open for this giant philatelic meeting. In the Red Room on the nineteenth floor will be staged the big stamp exhibition and bourse, while in the grand ball-room opposite the morning and afternoon sessions of the congress will be held. In addition, the south clubrooms on the eighteenth

floor, regular headquarters of the C. P. S., will be thrown open for sectional meetings, auctions, etc.

On Saturday evening, October 30, a joint banquet of the third Philatelic Congress and the Chicago Philatelic Society will be the climax of the three-day meeting, with Sunday devoted to get-together meetings and the exhibition and hourse. The meetings of the congress itself will be held on Friday and Saturday, both morning and afternoon.

AWARDS FOR PAPERS

Suitable awards will be made to the best papers read at the congress, all of which will be published in book form afterward. A complete file of these books, including those of the first and second congresses, will be a valuable addition to any philatelic library.

The committees in charge of the big affair are as follows:

Permanent Chairman, Eugene Klein of Philadelphia, president of the American Philatelic Society; permanent secretary, James Waldo Fawcett of Washington.

Committee on arrangements: Dr. C. W. Hennan, chairman; Alfred Diamond, secretary. Robert B. Gear, president of the Chicago Philatelic Society, is honorary chairman; Elmer Stuart, vice chairman; Charles F. Mann, chairman of finance. Committee chairmen are Ralph A. Kimble, editor of papers; Robert B. Gear, banquet; Elmer Stuart, exhibition; Alfred Diamond, bourse, and A. E. Geldhof, publicity.

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The American Stamp Journal Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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Popular Virginia Historical Cachets

RTISTIC designs are fast displacing the crude rubber-stamp inscriptions that marked the earlier period of Cachets and Virginia is leading with laudable examples.

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Outstanding among them is the cachet decorating a series of first-day Lee-Jackson covers depicting "The Last Meeting" of the CONFEDERATE HISTORICAL SERIES South's heroes.

Mr. Thomas H. Chapman of 52 Rhode Island Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C. is to be credited with this achievement. Availing himself of airship and car, he succeeded in securing March-23 postmarkings from practically every place made famous by Lee and Jackson. The full story of this adventure will appear in the next issue of the REVIEW. In the meantime our readers are directed to the announcement elsewhere in this number.



Richmond's Bicentennial Celebration is marked with a handsome official cachet gotten out by Mr. Stuart O. Harrison,

Cachet Director, Virginia Capital Bicentennial Commission, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va. Three-all of the same design, but with different inscriptions-have thus far appeared. The last will be issued September 13. For details, inquire of Mr. Harrison.



The most colorful cachet was issued by the ladies of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, at the time of the historic celebra-

tion on Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement in America, May 13th. Printed in red. green and brown on Colonial buff tinted 63/4 envelopes, and sold at 10 cents. Address: Custodian A. P. V. A., Jamestown, Va. adding 3c. postage.

GEORGE WASHINGTON



Frequent artistic Born February 12, 1731, on Popes Creek, Vi cachets are issued by WASHINGTONS BIRTHFLACE the Postmistress of Washingtons Birthplace, Virginia. They form an interesting historical collection. Direct your letters Postmistress, Washingtons Birthplace,

1936 Virginia," and ask to be kept posted on coming events.



The George Wythe Stamp Club of Wytheville, Virginia, sponsored an interesting cachet marking the natal day of Stephen Austin,

Father of the Texas Republic," born at Wytheville, November 3, 1797. Address the Secretary of the Club.

Confederate NAVY Union

In connection with our "Pageant of the Confederate States of America" covers, we are also issuing a special set of covers, we are memorating the 75th Anniversary of the important Confederate and Union Naval important Confederate and Union Naval Events. These covers will correspond in de-

Events. These covers will correspond in design with our regular series but are offered to collectors of Naval covers.

A beautiful set of 10 covers printed in three colors will comprise the 75th Anniversary issue for 1936. Such events as the "Destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard," "First Naval Engagement of the War," "Battle of Hatteras," "Destruction of the Judah," "The River Navy at Belmont, Mo.", "Capture of Port Royal," etc., will be commemorated.

The same standard gray, Old Deerfield Rag Bond envelopes and well-centered commemoratives will be used.

memoratives will be used.

The Set of 10 covers are offered for \$1.75.

SEND YOUR REMITTANCE TO CONFEDERATE COVER SERVICE Virginia. Glen Allen,

South American Collectors

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Wilkinsburg, Pa. R. D. 1.

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Precancelling As We Go

By J. W. Stotlemeyer, R. D. No. 1, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

ATTENTION, U. S. Specialists! Have you specialists in United States issues ever considered the possibilities of precancel collecting? Did you ever stop to consider that precancels are legitimate forms of varieties of current and obsolete issues? Do you know that over 300,000 varieties of precancels are known and cataloged? Do you know that most of these are to be had for very nominal prices? Do you know that the Buroprint issues are made on the same machinery, and by the same process, as current ordinaries?

These points concerning precancels

will interest you.

The large number of varieties known and cataloged (over 300,000) mean that a collection of enormous size may be built at the cost of one or two high priced items in an ordinary collection. Various forms of collecting range from bulk-priced items up to as much as you wish to spend, but anyone can build a nice collection of ten or twenty thousand varieties.

For the specialist, many fields are open. Only a few have been really worked up, such as the popular fields of buroprints, bicentennials, etc. This department listed over fifty ways to specialize and merely touched on the

variety of such methods.

A branch of precancel collecting is the popular Buroprint field. These issues are precancels printed by a government, for towns using large numbers of precancels, on the same machinery and in the same manner as regular issues. Foreign countries as well as the United States follow this plan, two of the leaders being Canada and Belgium. The United States issues are made by overprinting ungummed sheets of regular issues ½c. to 50c. The sheets are run through a set of precancelling rolls, then gummed and sent to the city named for sale to permit holders.

Certain large mail-order firms, such as Montgomery-Ward and Sears-Roebuck, precancel remittances of stamps. Government employees do the actual work in branch postoffices located in convenient places. A fine collection of

these issues may be made.

Bicentennial precancel are the 1932 Washington Bicentennials precancelled for use by various firms. Over ten thousand kinds are known, as many firms took the opportunity to secure interest in their advertising by the use of the issues which would stop the addressees from throwing the ad away unread. Some of these are quite scarce and if you want something good, tackle this field.

Double-line Electros are an everincreasing popular field. They have been nicknamed the "Beauty Issues" because of their good looks. The printing is mostly clean and light, and adds to the appearance of the stamp.

A little touched field is the precancelled revenues. Parcel post, dues, revenues, etc. have been precancelled but there is little known about most of these issues, so a wide-open field for the specialist is to be found here. For those wishing a good investment, many believe precancels are the best field. The ever-increasing use of metered mail, coupled with the fact that many issues are becoming obsolete, means a limited supply with an increasing demand. For instance, ten years ago a buro was available at fifteen cents and now is listed at fifty dollars, with few available. Others have made nice gains and are still going up.

So, this department would like for you to try precancelling. How about it?

Mid-year is a good time to make resolutions. Now that you have had a chance to keep (?) New Year vows, try these.

- (1) I resolve to try precancel collecting until next year.
- (2) I resolve not to specialize until my collection is fairly large.
- (3) I resolve to collect, not speculate.
- (4) I resolve to help fellow-collectors in every way.
- (5) I resolve to continue other collecting as well as precancels.
- (6) I resolve not to become discouraged or give up precancelling without excellent reason. (You won't find one.)
- (7) I resolve to participate in every form of exchanges, subscribe to precancel literature, and take an active part in this field.

This department will be pleased to assist in any way. Write me at the address above for information, help, etc. Brickbats, bouquets, criticisms or suggestions appreciated.

Until next time let us "Precancel As We Go."

Mitchel-Hoover Catalog

To the interested observer as well as the experienced collector, the 18th Edition of the Mitchel-Hoover Bureau Print Catalog is a "swell" example of the finest work in catalog-making that has been put out. Spiral lay-flat binding, clear readable type, note spaces parallelling listings, and other excellent features have been in use in previous editions of this catalog. A new feature which will prove of particular advantage to the beginner is the printing of each type used by each city right alongside the listing of that type. This makes checking easy for everyone, and although the printing cost was high, the price of the book remains the same. Prices have been standardized, so that all items which have come to my attention are well priced, only the common ones from the large cities being overpriced in a few instances. These exceptions probably justify the price given, because of the scarcity of good copies in spite of the large quantities used. Buy a copy and use it.

P. S. Not from me, I do not sell them, only I do sell buros.—J. W. STOTLEMEYER, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

P. C. C. Stamp Sheets

The Paramount Commercial Corporation, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City is putting out an attractive loose-leaf album page, designed for the collector who does not possess a catalog. The different sets of stamps are illustrated on black background and grouped on the pages. Practical and issued for all countries, especially Coronations. Write for sample.

Early Australian Stamps

"FIRST DAMP THE STAMPS ON BOTH SIDES"

Newspaper Instruction

Mr. F. C. Krichauff of Adelaide, has sent the *Australian Stamp Journal*, some interesting contemporary newspaper references to the issue of the first 1d., 2d. and 6d. stamps of South Australia.

In one of these "old colonists" who have not been accustomed to using stamps are advised on how to make the stamps stick!

From The South Australian Register, 2nd January, 1855.

"The new postage stamps were issued yesterday, and may be obtained from any of the Postal Masters.

"We may repeat the announcement already made that the use of these stamps is compulsory; letters cannot be prepaid in money, except the postmaster, when applied to, should happen to have no stamps. The labels now published bear a very close resemblance to their cousins in England, where, of course, ours also have been prepared. Each stamp exhibits a medallion head of the Queen, surrounded by the words 'South Australia.'

"On the extreme margin of the stamp, top and bottom are printed respectively the words 'Postage' and 'Two Pence.' They are somewhat of a deeper shade than the English stamps, and of course are gummed on the back. For the information of old colonists who have not been accustomed to the manipulation of postage labels, we may state that the proper method of affixing them is first to damp them on both sides, then apply them to the corner of the letter, adding an equable and downward pressure. If the stamps are only wetted on the gummed side, the effect is that the side moistened will expand, whilst the other will not, causing the stamp to curl up at the corners and perhaps come off altogether."

From The South Australian Register, 27th October, 1855.

"In addition to the red two penny tickets, there were issued yesterday penny and sixpenny stamps, the same in size and general appearance, but the former green and the latter blue. The 1d. stamp is required for letters via India and Marseilles and for newspapers deliverable in town or posted to some other Colony via England. The sixpenny stamp will be convenient for foreign letters, which at present in some instances scarcely afford space for the numerous twopenny Queen's heads required for their weight."

The gum problem was a difficulty which beset most of the early Australian stamp makers. *The Melbourne Morning Herald* of January 8th, 1850, referred to the inconvenience of the new "postal conveniences," but about a fortnight later, in the issue for January 24th, it was stated that this ground for complaint had been effectively removed. The newspaper added:

"It arose from ignorance of the peculiar method of manufacturing the chemical preparation necessary to render the stamps sufficiently adhesive. A similar difficultly was experienced in London when Rowland Hill's Penny Postage System was introduced, and the same defect was observable in the stamps issued at Sydney during the first week of this month. We need not, therefore, wonder at a young artist like our indefatigable friend, Mr. Ham, falling into an error which the experienced Metropolitan Post Office authorities could not at first avoid."

-Australian Stamp Journal.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

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has been read by more than a million people . . . it has been one of the greatest sellers of all times . . . it is still the top book on the majority of lists . . . millions more will read this Saga of the South . . .

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Hundreds, yea, thousands have cherished this data from the files of *The Southern Philatelist*, *The New Southern Philatelist*, *Stamp and Cover Collecting* and will in future preserve this material in the STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW—the only magazine of its kind published in the South.

If you wish to follow the postal service of the Confederacy, and many more entertaining features, for which the world will be combed, just pin a dollar bill to the blank below and mail today.

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In the Wake of Lee and Jackson

By THE EDITOR

To all those who are interested in First-Day Covers the story of one of the most remarkable feats, in connection with the Lee-Jackson stamp, will hold a very strong appeal.

When all efforts put forth on the part of stamp collectors and patriotic bodies to induce the Department in Washington to designate either Richmond or Lexington, in Virginia, as first-day sale cities, proved unsuccessful, several individuals—collectors as well as dealers—determined to have covers with Lee-Jackson stamps postmarked in other important Southern cities—aside from the Nation's Capital—on March 23rd.

The story has been told of how several Richmond enthusiasts motored to Washington on the 22nd—were among the first to secure a supply of the fourcent Army stamps—and back home in time to get the covers in the afternoon's mails of March 23rd.

But there was a far more pretentious adventure—one that resulted in first-day Lee-Jackson covers from points of great historical importance and within a much greater radius than the Washington-Richmond exploit.

I am indebted to my good friend Joseph W. Jones, of Bristol, Virginia, for a set of these covers and their story, and I am going to retell it here, taking the liberty of quoting whole paragraphs from his letters, in which he gives full credit for the idea and its execution to his friend Mr. Thomas H. Chapman of 52 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chapman was a former Commander in the Navy, and was in the Aviation Department, which accounts for his interest in using the air to carry out his objective. Incidentally, Mr. Chapman has a magnificent collection of dirigible and plane first flights, which is thought to be un-













equalled in this country. He is at present with the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Aeronautics, and in close touch with most of the fliers in this country.

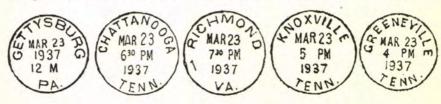
Mr. Chapman's first thought was to cover as many of the historic points as possible by having passengers on the ships deposit letters for mailing at such points as Raleigh, Montgomery, Atlanta, Charleston, Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Murfreesboro, and a few others, and this he did succeed in doing.

Having started his covers on the planes, as well as supplying Mr. Jones with several sheets of the Lee-Jacksons, he started out to get some of the places that could not be reached by air. Driving to Chancellor, where Jackson was mortally wounded, he sped on to Guinea, where "Stonewall" died. Then on to Stratford, the birthplace of Lee, and to Richmond,

the Capital of the Confederacy, posting his letters at all historical places between these points.

Since it was too much driving for one man to accomplish in a day, he had a friend drive to Lexington, so intimately associated with Jackson, and secured a really worth-while cancellation.

The stamps sent Mr. Jones in Bristol, were divided, and covers made up for Knoxville and Chattanooga, and sent by plane to these cities. An especially designed cover, bearing the portrait of Col. John S. Mosby, of Confederate fame, had been prepared, and Mr. Jones posted these in the Bristol, Va. postoffice, in sight of the home where Mosby lived, and of which he afterwards said, "The greatest battle I ever fought was when I kissed my wife and children good-bye, and walked out through the front gate, and off to war." These covers carry a brief sketch of Mosby's life and career.



Mr. Jones next drove to Greeneville, Tenn, where General Morgan was betrayed and shot, and posted covers with a portrait of Morgan, autographed by Mrs. Andrew Johnson Patterson, the widow of President Johnson's grandson. The Appomattox and Gettysburg postmarkings were obtained from a young man in Lynchburg, Va.

In securing these first-day Lee-Jackson covers from historic points in several Southern States, Mr. Chapman drove over 400 miles, his friend about the same distance, and Mr. Jones 125 miles, making nearly a thousand miles of travel—aside from the airships for a few covers. Mr. Jones adds, "No wonder we stamp collectors are called 'nuts'.".

Well, I don't know about that. I* do know, however, that this collection of Lee-Jackson First-Day Historical-Places covers represents not alone a fine treasure in our Confederate collections, but a lasting memento of one of the most remarkable achievements ever planned and brought to success through the intrepid determination of men inspired by their love for the South and for our hobby.

I am enabled, too, to illustrate a number of these postmarkings, and to add three more from the same source -Petersburg, Va., April 30, marking the 73rd anniversary of the Battle of the Crater; Appomattox, April 9, the 72nd anniversary of the surrender;

and a third, postmarked Salisbury, N. C., April 2, autographed by "Thos. P. Johnston, Admiral U. C. V.", concerning whom the following biographical sketch will be of interest.

THOMAS PICKNEY JOHNSTON, son of John Sloan and Sarah Reeves Johnston was born in Salisbury, N. C. September 8th, 1845. As a boy, he served as Naval Ordinance Messenger in the Commissary Department of the Confederacy, before enlistment. Enlisted in the Confederate Navy September 8th, 1863, or on his 18th birthday. Was assigned to the ironclad Albemarle as a part of a crew of 63, under Capt. J. B. Cooke, and assisted in the construction of the Albemarle, aboard which he served as Paymaster's Special during her brief career of about six months. Their first naval engagement was against the U. S. S. Southfield which they sunk on April 19th, 1864. Admiral Johnston was aboard the Albemarle in all her fights, and in which she sank eight vessels, and was also aboard her when she in turn was sunk by Lt. William Cushing, on October 27th, 1864. While normally, he was a Paymaster's Assistant, in reality he was a "powder monkey" in the fights. After the sinking of the Albemarle, he was assigned to service at Fort Fisher, and was a defender in the attack of December 25th, 1864. When Fort Fisher was captured he was sent to reinforce the Confederate Navy in Virginia waters, and was in Richmond when word came of the fall of Petersburg. He was ordered back to North Carolina, and returned to his home in Salisbury just after Lee's surrender. He now carries the rank of Admiral on the staff of the Commanding General of the United Confederate Veterans. He is now recovering from a broken hip, much to the surprise of his friends. I personally prize this cover highly.

Stamp Design Competition

Edward Bruce, chief of the painting and sculpture procurement division of the Treasury Department, in a letter to the National Stamp Conference, recently held in Washington, announced that the Department was preparing to conduct a national competition for postage stamp designs for a series to be issued next year, a plan which it is understood has the approval of President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley. The competition would be open to amateurs and professionals and the selections would be made by a board of judges representing artists, philatelists and the interested government departments.-R. A. BARRY in New York Herald Tribune.

Compare with Current News

The following message received from Mr. Herman Herst, Jr., the well-known philatelic writer now touring Europe, would seem to refute the insidious propaganda of our kept press.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 5, 1937.

Finally got to the country I'd been wanting to visit and have been more than amazed at its progress, its wonderful condition, and, most of all, the happiness and prosperity of its people, especially when compared with France and Belgium. When traveling with one's car, one can't help but notice these things. Best regards.

HERMAN HERST, JR.

Can't See How They Do Without It

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FRANK J. KOVARICK.

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W. L. CROSS

2004 N. Monroe St., ARLINGTON, VA. [pj]

The Hidden Reason

Herr Hitler is the second among the dictators of the present era who have consented to become so small as to find space on an ordinary postage stamp. The first was Stalin. The third—Mussolini, has so far not graced a postage stamp, but no doubt the time will come when Italy will reserve among its great number of issues, one for Il Duce.

The daily press has described, portrayed and criticized Herr Hitler so many times that it seems superfluous for me to follow in its steps. Do you know, however, why that peculiar coiffure, which, beside the "Chaplin" moustache, has the world tickled? It hides a wound which the Führer sustained during the Great War. There still remains a nasty gash on the left side of the forehead and hence that peculiar angle at which his hair is parted. And do you know that Herr Hitler was totally blind for several months? That was an after effect of a gas attack. His eyesight, though fully recovered now, retains a peculiar longsightedness. As one who had an interview with him remarked, "He seems to be looking through you." Be that as it may, the stamp is inadequate to render this characteristic. On the whole, however, the new series which replaced the Hindenburg issue are admirably executed, and the utter simplicity of the design adds a great deal to its attractiveness. - The Australian Stamp Monthly.

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Russian Commemoratives

To commemorate the First Pan-Union Congress of Soviet Architects, which was inaugurated on June 15th, 1937, in Moscow, the Postal Administration of the U.S.S.R. issued a special miniature sheet of four stamps, each of 40 kopecs. The four stamps on the sheet are all of the same design, showing the proposed palace of the Soviets, which will be over 400 meters high and is to be constructed in Moscow. The sheets are imperforate and bear the following inscription in Russian at the top of the sheet: "First Pan-Union Congress of Architects" and at the base: "Moscow 1937". We are informed that the issue will be limited.-Whitfield King & Co.'s Bulletin.

Current French Stamp Forged

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY IN PARIS

The crude labels first issued to advertise the big Paris Exhibition have been counterfeited. Sheets of the 50 centimes "Galanis" type, showing the nude trumpeter calling the Nations to the world's fair, have been found which experts and authorities have declared to be forgeries. The Administration has called for the immediate withdrawal of this and two other denominations in the same type, comprising the 20c., 40c. and 50c.

The stamps were only issued late last year, and the printing of them was quickly stopped as the design met with almost universal ridicule.—The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

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- 1. Exhibitions of Stamps. These are divided into two classes. The one class will consist of frames illustrating the fundamentals of Philately and types of collections. The other class will contain specialized collections of noted collectors.
- 2. Talks. Most of these will be given in connection with the displays, though we may give a few without illustrations for those who want them.
- 3. Exchange Bureau. While we cannot sell stamps we register those who have stamps for sale and those inquiring for stamps.
- Library will consist of books of reference, catalogs, journals, domestic and foreign.
- 5. General Consulting Service will take care of those services not provided for above. A secretary will be in charge during open hours to assist any in any way he can.

HERBERT GREENEWALD, Secretary.

Two New French Commems.

Two new stamps have been issued in connection with the 13th Railway Congress recently held in Paris. The 30c. printed in green shows a picture of an electric train and the 1fr. 50c. blue a steam train being drawn by one of the latest stream-line engines. Another commemorative stamp has been received, 90c. red, showing a portrait of Rene Descartes, the distinguished French philosopher and mathematician. At first this stamp showed the inscription "Discours sur la Méthode", which was afterwards corrected to "Discours de la Méthode".-Whitfield King & Co.'s Bulletin.

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Again congratulating you on your stand in this matter, and wishing you long life, happiness and prosperity, I remain,

L. A. FITZPATRICK.

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MY DEAR MR. DIETZ:

Herewith one dollar for subscription to the new and very pleasing Review. I had concluded to pass up this renewal, but just can't do it. I'm not going to leave you standing "lonesome." You tell us so much that other papers can't or won't. I admire your frankness and your willingness to get after frauds and swindlers.

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I will have to discontinue some other paper. I take so many I don't have time to read them all—but yours is different.

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I have just received the first number of the REVIEW, and it surely is the best number of any philatelic publication I have seen in a year. It is one which will appeal to any collector, for it is filled with information, rather than advertisements, and that is what we all need. Of course no paper or magazine can exist long without these, but they should be proportionate to the reading matter, and not the dominating portion of it.

There is only one "fly in the ointment" with this new set-up of yours, and that is because we are going to have to wait too long for the REVIEW. It was always an awfully long time between issues, and they were just one month with Stamp and Cover Collecting, and this will be three. Oh gosh!

JOSEPH W. JONES.

Contents of Feature Interests

MR. AUGUST DIETZ, Editor.

DEAR SIR:

Just received your first issue of the REVIEW. Think it's best improvement yet! It certainly is O. K. typographically. Its contents are of feature interest and you will be sure of a greater circulation and longer life. Also as a Quarterly, people will save each copy more readily than a monthly.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN BROOKS.

Covers Field Like Ohio Flood

DEAR COL. DIETZ:

Wonderful! Your Quarterly is without doubt the best publication on the market. It covers the field like an Ohio flood!

What a shame you can't put it out monthly like that, and what a disgrace to the stamp business that you carry so little advertising!

I liked your defiance to the schlemiels and your declaration of independence.

May the Quarterly live long and prosper. Sincerely if hastily,

GELDHOF.

Classified Ads Classified advertisements under this heading are 5 cents per word, 500 words for \$20.00. Payable in advance. Copy must be received 3 weeks before date of issue.

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Advertisements for the October issue must be in hands of the Publishers before September 15, 1937.

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By THOMAS D. PERRY, A. P. S. 7135

This manual is based on the author's articles published serially in Stamp and Cover Collecting during 1934, 1935 and 1936, completely consolidated, edited, revised and brought down to date of publication.

The author has been a collector and student of U. S. stamped envelopes for more than twenty-five years. He has collaborated extensively, in this hand book, with Messrs. Bartels, Berolzheimer and Burr, all recognized envelope authorities.

The author clearly demonstrates that the collecting of stamped envelopes and envelope stamps is much simpler and far more alluring than most collectors suppose. Die, watermark, paper and knife varieties are much easier to distinguish than in corresponding adhesive issues.

The use of this manual clarifies many problems not fully described in any present catalogs, reference data or price lists, and thus fills a distinct gap of essential information for intelligent envelope collecting.

This hand book is an indespensible aid to envelope collecting, bringing up to date the earlier publications of Bogert, Durbin & Reichert, Dr. E. V. Horner and J. M. Bartels. These are all out of print but their more important data are incorporated in this manual and fully revised.

While in no sense a catalog of envelopes, this manual is an unsurpassed aid to the interpretation of envelope catalogs. The serial numbers, designations and style of treatment (as to dies, watermarks, knives and papers) follow closely the accepted standards of the J. M. Bartels catalogs and price lists.

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7. Cross check lists of watermarks, knives and sizes.

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AUGUST 12, 1937

CHICAGO CELEBRATES ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY

In commemoration beautifully colored sets of covers will be mailed out August 12. There will be 12 covers to the set; each depicting historical events in Chicago in 1837.

This illustration personal cover No. 9—"When Lake St. Was

COVER NO.

- The Indians surrendering Chicago territory to civilization.
- 2-A prairie in 1837.
- 3-The last Indian War Dance at Chicago.
- 4-Fort Dearborn.
- 5-"Covered Wagon" days.
- 6-Chicago's first schoolhouse.
- 7-Chicago's first courthouse.
- 8-The Sauganash Hotel.
- 9-Lake Street was State Street.
- 10-Travel by stagecoach.
- 11-The Drawbridge at Dearborn Street.
- 12-The pioneer fire-fighters.

The covers are specially designed, copyrighted and printed in colors. Each of the 12 covers is colored differently. Each set is numbered with the name of owner on a permanent file.

Only 50,000 sets are being issued. All collectors will prize especially a low-numbered set. SEND FOR YOUR SET NOW! First mailing date is August 12, 1937. Each cover is to be stamped and mailed individually.

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W. R. ANDERSON, Suite 516-A, 108 N. State St., Chicago, III.
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Name
Address
City and State

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1937 EDITION

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The volume, size 6 x 9 inches, bound in gray cloth, with red stamping, contains 160 pages of fascinating, helpful material to the collector and dealer. It is not only a catalog of listings and prices, but a handbook of the origin, history and all authentic information on the stamps of the Confederacy—plus an exposition of the counterfeits so

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Scanning the General Index, you find: Handstamped "Paids", Postmasters' Provisionals, Lithographed Stamps, Typographed Stamps, Recess-Printed Stamps, Official Envelopes, Semi-Official Envelopes, Prisoners' and Flag-of-Truce Letters, Express Company Cancellations, Railroad and Ship Cancellations, First and Last Day Covers, Soldiers' Letters, "Patriotics", "Turned Covers" and "Wall-Papers", Post Office Markings, Blockade-Run Letters, Postmarks, Colored Cancellations, Woodcut Counterfeits, Fake Postmarks, What Is "Printed on Both Sides" and "Offset", Prints Across Folds in Sheet, Fakes, Freaks and Oddities, Combination Frankings and other data.

It is the only catalog of its kind in the world. At this date more than 70% of the edition has been sold and there will be no immediate

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PRICE \$2.50 POSTPAID.

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Successor to STAMP AND COVER COLLECTING	
A Quarterly of American Philately	S
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The Publishers reserve the right to decline any advertising that, in their opinion, is unsuitable for the publication, or may prove harmful to the subscriber.

Advertisements for the January issue must be in hands of the Publishers December 15, 1937.

STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW, published quarterly—January, April, July and October—by The Dietz Press, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A. Subscription \$1.00 the year; Canada and Foreign, \$1.50. Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1924 at the Post Office at Richmond, Va., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1937 by The Dietz Press.

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48 Men of Vision

A subscriber who is a travelling salesman writes:

"I think STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW is a liberal education in stamps. To me it is comparable, in a philatelic sense, to *The Readers' Digest*. The two magazines are my constant companions and never am I alone while they are in my brief case.

"But there is a strange difference between the two magazines, *The Readers' Digest* is found everywhere, but STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW is seldom seen except in the hands of philatelists. The former, I find, is used in schools and it is probably the most sought after magazine in libraries.

"Why isn't STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW? Surely, this fine quarterly should be in every school and public library in every State. If we are to keep stamp collecting alive we should spread the knowledge liberally.

"With this thought may I suggest that one, or two, collectors in every State send an annual subscription in to you for each public library and school in their respective States. Only forty-eight philanthropic men of vision are needed to do the job."

The above letter speaks for itself.

Any interested gentlemen may write and find from us, if they do not know, the number of schools and libraries in their own States.

A letter or card will be sent to each recipient of the subscription giving the name of the philanthropic donor.

STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW

109 East Cary Street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Quarterly Review

Being a Resumé of Philatelic Events occurring during the past Quarter, with some guarded Comments concerning the Future

THE past quarter has afforded Philately a brief breathing spell—a reprieve, as it were, during the hot Summer months. Army and Navy and British Coronations have been absorbed and passed into history, and the little pig savings banks are slowly filling again in anticipation of the inescapable onslaught when the

stamp season opens this Fall.

Mr. Farley had managed to keep our interest alive during the sizzling season by the outpouring of three ardor-cooling and decidedly questionable blessings. The first of theseperhaps the prize freak of the century and, incidentally, commemorating the most crooked real estate deal in history —is the erroneously inscribed "Northwest Territory" 3-cent stamp, printed in a far-off-somewhere shade-of-thedeparted violet, descended upon us on the ominous "13th" of July. Mr. Paul M. Fink of Jonesboro, Tenn. has submitted documentary evidence, dated 1793, to the effect that the official title of this area was "Territory South of the Ohio." But let that pass. Things may improve when they gain access to some reliable history books. The "design" of this stamp is no design at all. It is about nearest to "the tail-end of nothing" ever produced by the Department.

The next "visitation" took place on August 18th in the form of a one-inch square "baby blue" 5c. stamp, commemorating Virginia Dare. My first reaction to this novelty was a mixture of admiration and pity. Here again we have an example of an attractive and well-engraved design literally "killed" by an insipid tint, when a deep opaline blue would have yielded something really fine. Who wishes the colors on our stamps anyway?

The third uralism to come "out of the bag" was the 10-cent stamp of the Parks series—Great Smoky Mountain—printed as an imperforate single, in dark green, in the center of a sheet, in honor of the S. P. A. Convention in Asheville, N. C., in August. It is surrounded by the usual "James A. Farley, Postmaster-General" legend and, of course, enjoyed a big first-day sale.

Finally, as a redeeming gesture, the heralded "Constitution Stamp" peared on September 17th, with its first-day sale in Philadelphia. This commemorative - appropriate in the choice of its depicted scene, and printed in a "royal" magenta coloris about the most attractive stamp issued in a long time, and full praise is due the engraver of this little masterpiece. I trust Il Duce will not register a protest against the use of the fasces on the left of the border panel! This emblem is a purely Roman property, recently adopted by the Fascistas, and they may get the notion that we are veering toward their political ideology.

And now for a glimpse into the future. Listed on the "agenda" for a close of this year's stampic benefactions are the distinctive issues for our possessions. The designs have finally been decided on, and the dates and cities of first-day sale determined. The stamp for Hawaii will show the statue of King Kamehameha I-value 3 cents, and printed in purple—first-day sale Honolulu, October 18. The Alaska stamp will have for its motif a view of snow-capped Mount McKinley with a rural scene in the foreground-value, 3 cents; color, purple. First-day sale Juneau, November 12. The Puerto Rico stamp will picture the old Governor's Palace, known as "La Fortaleza"—value, 3 cents; color, purple. First-day sale San Juan, November 25. The stamp for the Virgin Islands will show a view of the city of Charlotte Amalie, with the outlying harbor and Sugar Loaf Mountains in the distance -value, 3 cents; color, purple. Firstday sale Charlotte Amalie, formerly St. Thomas, December 15.

* * *

The rest of the stamp-issuing world has been fairly quiet during the past Summer months. Aside from the usual harvest of commemoratives of minor importance, there have been a few stamps that deserve more than passing mention, both on account of their outstanding designs and their historic interest.

Bulgaria has issued a set of five values commemorating the 1000th anniversary of the invention of the Cyrillic alphabet, attributed to Saints Cyril and Methodicus, who are depicted on these stamps. Its characters are based on the Greek forms and it has been adopted by all Slavonic peoples belonging to the Eastern church. Cyrillic is one of these undecipherable alphabets that trouble us

in collecting stamps.

France has added to the number of philatelic tributes to her great men. A 90c. stamp commemorates René Descartes the philosopher; a 30c. Anatole France; another 90c. Auguste Rodin, while a fifth shows us Pierre Loti on a 50+20c, value. This class of commemoratives are commendable from an educational angle. The portrait engraving on these French stamps is exceptionally fine. Incidentally, there are two types of the Descartes stamp —one with the inscription on the open book reading "Discours sur la Methode," the other "Discours de la Methode"-"Discourse on the Method" and "Discourse of the Method." Take your choice, or put it up to Abel Herment!

Great Britain has added the 1½d. brown to the Georgian issue, and we may look for the rest of the values as quickly as the stock of the older

Georges is exhausted.

The British possessions are gradually falling into line with new stamps portraying King George VI. A letter from our correspondent in Melbourne, Mr. Leslie Poole, carries the new 3d. for Australia—a very pleasing design, printed in blue. Grenada's new farthing stamp in brown, with a good portrait of the young king, presents quite a departure from the conventional in design. Another, a 1½d. blue, has appeared in Nauru.

The Soviets seem never to take a holiday in their stamp factory. Several new issues, commemorating some communist or some achievement of their

regime, have appeared during the past three months. Special issues to mark the North-Pole flight; an Architects series, illustrating some of the imposing structures recently erected; and a memorial series with the portrait of the revolutionary F. E. Dzerjinski, and another Pushkin edition on ordinary paper have appeared.

* * *

With the world on edge over the sanguine conflicts in both Spain and China, it is to be noted that the latter country is too much occupied at the present time to devote its attention to new stamps. Contrariwise, both "republican" and "fascista" Spanish postal authorities are busy giving us colorful regular, provisional and tax labels galore. The Dons appear to have gotten used to the killing" with an abundance of time between massacres, and these interludes are profitably spent in printing stamps. The more fatalistic celestials haven't as yet come around to the realization of a profit in war stamps.

* * *

Philately must again record the passing of several outstanding personages, either directly or indirectly connected with our pursuit. Foremost among these, and beloved by every collector in our country, was Michael L. Eidsness, Jr., Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Post-Office Department, from 1921 to 1933, whose sudden and tragic death on Tuesday August 3, cast a pall over Philately throughout the Nation.

Another—Ellis Parker Butler—beloved of all collectors, passed away on September 13th, in his sixty-seventh

year. The whimsical writings of this talented man have been enjoyed nationwide, and his contributions to philatelic magazines breathed the spirit of a true lover of stamps.

Airmail and flight-cover collectors everywhere, and all lovers of clean sport and daring, were shocked when our fears for the fate of Amelia Earhart gradually became a certainty that the intrepid flier and her navigator Frederick Noonan were lost somewhere near New Guinea between July 20th and 22nd. Those who possess covers of her former flights will treasure them all the more.

The death of Howard C. Beck, President of the Baltimore Philatelic Society, which occurred on Tuesday, September 21, after a brief illness, will prove a severe shock to his many friends throughout the country, for he was one of the beloved "Old Guard."

And finally we record the death of Dr. Thomas G. Masarik, first President of Czechoslovakia, which occurred on September 14th. While not a collector, he was a man of great scholarship and fine character, familiar to all of us from his portrait on the stamps of his country.

* * *

July, August and September are the months of stamp conventions, and this year these great gatherings have been marked by a fine spirit of fellowship and harmony.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the American Air Mail Society took place in Springfield, Mass., July 1st to 3rd, with Springfield Chapter No. 10 as host. Convention headquarters were in the Bridgeway Hotel. Mr. Walter J. Conrath was re-elected President. Messrs. William R. Alley, L. B. Gatchell, Louis J. Heath and Charles G. Riess were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Frank A. Constanzo became the Treasurer, and Mr. George W. Angers was re-elected Secretary. Banquet and bourse and auction and other entertainments contributed to the success of this convention.

The Forty-Third Annual Convention and Stamp Exhibition of the Society of Philatelic Americans was held at Asheville, N. C. from August 26th to 28th, with the Asheville Stamp Club, Branch 57, as host. Convention headquarters Battery Park Hotel. No election of officers taking place this year, President Dr. F. M. Copack conducted the meetings with Mr. Frank L. Coes as Secretary. A fine spirit of fellowship marked the business meetings, interspersed with reminiscence, wit and anecdote. New Orleans was unanimously voted the place of the 1938 Convention. The days of the meet were cloudless in that "Land of the Sky," and the local hosts did all in their power to make the stay of their guests a most pleasant one. There was a well-attended auction, bourse and a sumptuous banquet.

The Fifty-Second Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society took place in Detroit, Mich. from August 31st through September 3rd. Routine business was transacted and the members of this great society were made to enjoy every hour of their stay by the local hosts. Carter Glass, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., was elected President. Adolph Steeg, Rollin E. Flower and Fred L. Koepf, all of Buffalo, were elected Vice-Presidents. H. A. Davis, of Denver, and Howard Elliott, of Winchendon, Mass., were re-elected

Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, while Eugene Klein, retiring President, was re-elected to his former office of International Secretary.

The Precancel Stamp Society's Silver Jubilee Convention was held in Minneapolis from August 20th to 30th, with a splendid attendance and enjoyed by all. Henry O. Nouss was elected President, with Jerry Erikson of Alhambra, Calif. Vice-President, and A. F. Gamber of Valley City, N. D., as Secretary. The next convention will be held in St. Louis in 1938. Practically all the important precancel collectors attended and some of the finest collections were shown. A bourse and auction were held.

And finally, the big event to which Philately looks forward is the Third American Philatelic Congress to be held at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago, October 29, 30 and 31, under the auspices of the Chicago Philatelic Society. Ralph A. Kimble is the editor of the papers to be read at this meeting. The authorities invited to speak are, with a single exception, men from the Middle West.

Members of the Confederate Stamp Alliance attending the S. P. A. Convention in Asheville met on that occasion for the purpose of completing their organization by the election of officers. August Dietz was elected President, Dr. M. Y. Dabney, Vice-President, and Charles L. Hofmann, Secretary-Treasurer. A full report of this meeting will be found on the C. S. A. Pages in this issue of the REVIEW.

THE REVIEW becomes your philatelic scrap-book — a permanent record of the year's best things in Philately.

URUGUAY

The 60-Centésimo of 1860 - An Important Issue Not Listed

By J. FÉLIX CASTILLO

Translated for the Review from the original Spanish in Uruguay Filatelico by FILLMORE NORFLEET, Ph. D.

Richmond, Virginia

AN important stamp of Uruguay — circulated during the entire year of 1860, well-known, priced, and found in many collections—is today not listed in any of the standard catalogs!

To be precise, the stamp is confused with another in the catalogs, and consequently classed with the immediately-following issue of 1861-1863, with which it has nothing in common. This error is justifiable, in part, because of an apparent similarity.

The following notes, which are intended merely to be the forerunners of a paper that I hope to publish later on the "Bold Figure" issue, are the result of an intensive study, in which I shall attempt to prove that the 60c. of 1860 and the five values of 1861 are two positively different issues—so different, in fact, that it appears extraordinary to discover that the status of a real "standard" variety—like the one in question—could have remained unnoticed and unrecorded for the long period of seventy-seven years!

I am led to believe, therefore, that the publication of my later treatise will hold a definite interest, inasmuch as it will possess the merit of having never before appeared in the philatelic press



60c. 1860

—a thing somewhat unusual in this day of increasing research. It is therefore with great pleasure that I submit the results of my studies for the careful consideration of authorities and specialists, principally those of the Rio

de la Plata, knowing full well that there is a general interest in trying to perfect the catalogs which promote true Philately, for the general catalogs abound in errors concerning this stamp—its chronological date, color and otherwise.

They state as the date of issue for all the "Bold Figure" numbers (Scott's A4, 13-17) the year 1860—which is not exact. And if the date were to be changed to 1861, it would be even less so. The specialized catalogs record definite dates of issue for the different denominations, considering all of them as constituting a single emission. This, too, is not in accordance with the facts.

The 60c. stamp of the 1860 issue has no connection whatever with that of 1861, in spite of the fact that both show their price-value in bold figures, which distinguishes them from the "Thin-Figure" issue of 1859.

The issue of 1860 consisted of a single value: the 60c., and this stamp

was in circulation only from January to December of that year. It was abruptly withdrawn on the last hour of the 31st of December. In fact, so suddenly did this occur—possibly by official decree—that all remainders were called in and probably destroyed, which accounts for the extreme scarcity of this stamp in unused condition.

It is possible that a few copies exist showing 1861 postmarkings. I am sure that scarcity will confirm the rule.

The issue of 1861 consisted of five values-60c., 80c., 100c., 120c. and 180c. All began to circulate in 1861. The 60c. on January 1, the 80c., 100c. and 180c. a little later, and the 120c. —destined likewise for 1861—had to be placed on sale before its November-1860 distribution-date, either because the 1859 stamps of the same denomination were exhausted; or, because distributed chronologically on the 1st of January (they were delivered to the postal officials in October, 1860), they were easily accessible, and there was no reason for withholding them. The two theories can be reconciled, since the 120c. that appears used from November to December of 1860, is very scarce.

But this matter of the other values —80c. to 180c.—has no bearing on what I am about to explain. I call your careful attention to the absolute division existing in the circulation of the 60c. stamp of the 1860 issue and the 60c. of 1861-63, and, why was the first stamp withdrawn on the 31st of December in order that the second could be immediately substituted on the 1st of January? Observe, also, the marked difference in colors of the two stamps: that of 1860 always appears in a brown that is more or less pronounced, while that of the 1861 issue

began with a violet color. The reasons for this change must have been excellent, and it is regrettable that they have not been revealed to us.

Up to the present time twelve distinct types have been recognized in each of the values of the "Bold-Figure" issue, well defined and known to all specialists and advanced catalogers—so well known, in fact, that this knowledge should indicate that the issue of 1861 has nothing in common with the 60c. of 1860, for this stamp is plated in twenty-four definite varieties!

And it is precisely this difference in the number of varieties that has baffled the specialists when they began to encounter more than the "Twelve Sacred Varieties." I have acquired stamps from other collections which carried pencil notations on the back listing the varieties, which, in nearly every case, were wrong, because within the eleven known varieties they included the unknown ones, believing them to be sub-varieties. I have also noted in the great exhibitions in Montevideo and Buenos Aires-in the famous Lichtenstein collection—many of these known varieties properly identified, while others bore an interrogation mark, indicating that Mr. Lichtenstein had noticed odd varieties without being able to explain the reason for their existence.

Dr. Marcó del Pont published in the Revista Sociedad Philatelico Argentina (No. 160) some anomalies which he never succeeded in identifying; while Mr. Lee and several other collectors have confined themselves to an exhibit of their studies without specifying any kind of varietie in the 60c. of the 1860 issue.

As one may well realize, that is a result of the confusion of the two issues in all of the catalogs, and the curious phase of the matter is that in these catalogs the used stamps of 1860 and those of 1861 are "shedding copious tears" in unison, though they never circulated together.

But, if the difference in the dates of issue is conclusive, and also the difference in the number of varieties, there is to be found another, more conclusive, evidence in the difference in the printing of the two issues.

Being similar designs, the 60c. of the 1860 issue shows a very fine and clear character throughout—an evidence of more careful execution than those of 1861-63. The impression is brighter, the rays of the sun stand out clearly, which makes them appear more separated. Those of 1861-63 are thicker, stiffer, and the sun rays seem closer together.

In comparing the 60c. of 1860 with that of 1861, the former appears to be an engraved stamp—to a certain degree—and, accustomed as we are to seeing so many more of the 1861 stamps, with their "flat" impression, the 1860 stamp seems to be embossed. Such is its unmistakable brightness that it has always been known to philatelists of the Rio de la Plata as "the clear impression," and this clearness was explained as the result of "first prints," or rather before the stone began to wear. This belief will be confirmed, because all of the clear specimens are of 1860, while the "ordinary" copies are from 1861 onward.

I do not wish to ramble, but how shall we dispose of the twenty-four varieties, twelve of which do not exist in the 1861 issue? One can readily see this also is conclusive with everything else, so I shall add another principal thing—the inks.

The stamps of 1860 are all brown. The range of shades for such a short issue is enormous. It is very difficult to describe these variations of color in a catalog but all of them hover around the brown from the lightest to the darkest shades. On the other hand the 60c. stamps of the 1861 issue are lilac, rose, violet, purple, pink, red, carmine, and an infinity of derivatives from all other colors. Later, in 1863, some browns appeared again, but it will be noted, by comparison, that they differ markedly from the clear impressions of 1860.

The paper is alike in the two issues, but the 1860 stamps are generally on smoother paper, while those of 1861 are on rougher, more ordinary paper.

We now arrive at the following conclusions:

- 1.—The issue of 1860 consisted of a single value—the 60c. light and dark brown.
- 2.—The issue of 1861-63 consisted of five values—60c., 80c., 100c., 120c. and 180c.
- 3.—The 60c. of 1860 circulated only during this year, while those of the 1861-63 issue did not circulate in 1860; therefore it is not correct to give this date in the catalogs for the 80c., 100c. and 180c.
- 4.—In the 1860 issue there are 24 varieties; in that of 1861 there are only 12 varieties of each value.
- 5.—Although of the same design, the impressions are very different.
 - 6.—The colors are different.

7.—The very interesting sub-varieties and deep retouches that appear on the 1861-63 issues are not found on the 60c. of 1860. On the other hand, the latter stamp has many peculiar sub-varieties which do not continue on the subsequent issues.

* * *

There are very many issues of other countries where the stamps are identical in design, and where the only discernable difference may be a slight variation in color, thickness of paper, or a surcharge differing but a hair's breadth—up to the point that real experts hesitate to classify them. In this case, however, it is not a question of a "hair's breadth," but of a whole luxurient head of hair, that imperiously demands recognition in the differen-

tiation of the two issues in the catalogs.

On the other hand the 60c. of the first issue is far rarer and more valuable than the 60c. of the second issue.

In closing, I present a scheme of comparison of the 24 varieties of the clear-cut 60c.

The sheet consists of 4 panes of 48 stamps, each one like that of the 1861 issue, but while the latter has 12 varieties distributed according to Figure 2, the 1860 issue is formed of 24 varieties according to Figure 1 which I have plated in accordance with the stamps that I possess and according to others that I have been permitted to study in the collections of friends to whom I am very grateful for this assistance in my research and study.

The individual stamps that have enabled me to form the composition

ы	TC	- 1
T.	10.	- 1

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	н	12
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24

Tro 2

				_	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

60c. of 1860

60c. OF 1861

of the 60c. of Figure 1, and to which I referred, are the following:

Varieties 1 and 2, horizontal

Varieties 1

7 vertical (Podestá collection)

Varieties 8

2

8 vertical column

Varieties 7-8

13 block of three stamps

Varieties 12

18 vertical

Varieties 14

20 vertical

Varieties 19-20 horizontal

Varieties 21-22 horizontal on this chart

Varieties 16

22 vertical Revista Soc. Filatélica Aroentina No. 160

Varieties 17-18 horizontal (R. Pietracaprina collection)

Varieties 24 horizontal (R. Pietracaprina collection)

Varieties 13

19 vertical

Varieties 15-16 horizontal

Varieties 18

24 vertical.

* * *

The plates of the following values of the 1861-63 stamps have been composed of the 12 first varieties of 1860 issue (1 to 12): 60c., 100c. and 180c.

And the plates of the 80 and 120 centésimos have been composed of the other twelve varieties (18 to 24), without a single visual difference discernible between the varieties.

Some varieties, on changing their value, have suffered slight modifications or corrections, but they always bear traces of their origin.

I withhold others very interesting details that I have noticed, for instance, a variation in the position of the two varieties which I have run

across in single stamps that I would like, if possible, to confirm by means of blocks.

For this reason, I withhold the description of the 24 varieties and other details in order to publish them, as I have stated, in a book dedicated to all the issues of the "Bold Figure," which I am now attempting to complete.



In anticipation of the book now in preparation, I am very pleased to accompany the present article with the cut of a stamp group of singular philatelic value because of its rarity and freshness

It is a block-of-three unused 60c. stamps of 1860 which, in addition to its rareness, has the added quality of being the link between the twelve varieties that are well known and the twelve remaining ones which are composed of the varieties

7-8 13

I possess, in addition, a vertical pair with the varieties

12

18

And these form likewise the connection in the same plate of the 24 varieties.

These two examples and the strangely similar quantity that I possess of each of the 24 varieties convince me that the composition of those in Figure 1 is exact and that there is no other for the 60c, of 1860.

In accordance with the judgment which made me decide about these two issues the general catalogs should list them in the following order:

1860 —60c. light brown dark brown

1861-63-60c.

80c.

100c.

120c.

180c.

I would sincerely appreciate any information or report anyone might wish to give me about the sun-stamps with the "bold-face figures."

> J. FÉLIX CASTILLO, Casilla Correo 145, Montevideo, Rep. del Uruguay.

Challenges Artist's Ability

Representative James M. Mead, chairman of the House Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, has challenged Rockwell Kent, celebrated painter, to design some United States stamps more attractive than those recently put into circulation.

The artist has not answered the taunt to date. But the bookplate he recently made for the Library of Congress suggests that, if he chose, he could meet the test.—Mekeel's Weekly.

Miss Rawlinson Wins Prize



Miss Elaine Rawlinson, of New York, won the first prize of \$500 in the national stamp competition for a design for the one-cent stamp in the new Presidential series, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department announced this week. Miss Rawlinson, still in her earty twenties, studied at the National Academy of Design and the Beaux-Arts Institute. Her design pictured Washington after the Houdon bust. Second prize of \$300 was won by Charles H. Bauer, of East Orange, N. J., and third prize of \$200 went to Erwin Hoyt Austin, of Delmar, N. Y. The competition was for the first stamp of the proposed Presidential series, which, if completed, will picture all of the Presidents. John Adams has been selected for the two-cent denomination. A total of 1,122 artists submitted designs.-New York Herald Tribune.

«The Souvenir Issue»

The Souvenir Issues Association's new publication, *The Souvenir Issue*, is designed to disseminate information on this new form of collecting. R. L. Cullum, of 28 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J., is secretary.

Private Proprietary Stamp Notes (Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia)

By HENRY W. HOLCOMBE

THOSE of you who had the pleasure of seeing the recent moving picture titled "The Toast of New York" have gained somewhat

of an insight to the personality of Jim Fisk, so ably portrayed by Edward Arnold. Years before the Civil War there were many wagons "on the road" calling at small communities and farm homes dealing in notions and smallwares. The notorious Fisk, observing that "the peddling business" was both popular and lucrative, announced he would enter the field with an outfit that would "run the small fry off the road." This he did, his father being placed in charge as salesman. But within a year or two the

large and rather ornate cart bore the name "Philander Ring" on the long side panel.

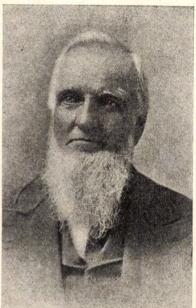
The eldest of eight children, Philander Ring was born in Weld, Franklin County, Maine on January 16, 1824. At the age of eight or ten years, his father who was poor and

perhaps to a certain extent unthrifty, "put him out" in the family of Caleb Holt, a prosperous farmer of Weld, where he was to remain during his

minority. In consideration of his service he was to be comfortably clothed, receive at least six weeks schooling each year, and at the age of twenty-one, a suit of clothes and \$100 in cash.

Mr. Holt was an upright and respected citizen, a deacon of one of the local churches, and fulfilled his part of the contract to the letter and even more. He allowed his ward the opportunity - when work on the farm permitted—to earn a little for himself. When Philander, who who was an ambitious lad, had absorbed

ous lad, had absorbed all that "the little red schoolhouse" could supply, the good man sanctioned his attending a term of school at Phillips Academy, twelve miles distant, on condition that each week-end he should return to the farm to make up as far as possible for his absence during the week. This, of course, was



PHILANDER RING JAN. 16, 1824—Oct. 20, 1910

during the winter when farm work was at lowest ebb. "Shank's mare" was the only conveyance available, and before daylight on Monday mornings the young student, more or less encumbered by a supply of food from the pantry of the kindhearted deacon's wife—for Philander hired a room in Phillips and boarded himself—plodded over the hills, often thru snow and occasional zero weather, that he might acquire a more liberal education.

When Philander's twenty-first birthday arrived the farmer was fully prepared for the event. The new suit of clothes was ready and the money at hand. After appropriate remarks—it must be presumed—the deacon produced his leather wallet and said:

"Now Philander, I want to say that you have always been a good boy and honest and faithful, but you will remember that there was one day that you was sick and didn't do any work. Now I think it is only just and fair if I take it out of what I owe you"—whereupon he counted out \$99.98 for which Philander gave him a receipt.

Mr. Ring's life for the next ten years was one of varied activity and embraced school teaching, country store-keeping, and even extended to horse trading and the management of a boarding house. During this period he was pronounced "in consumption" or, in modern terms, "T. B." Against all advice, however, he engaged himself as cook in a lumber camp, and in the following spring came out of camp in robust health.

He soon married a young woman of his native town, but within a year she died. Her sister had married a young man from Wilton, New Hampshire, and not long after his wife's death he visited the sister in Wilton. Here he met the lady who was to become the mother of his children, and to whom he was married in 1853.

His wife's brother was proprietor of the village store and also the postmaster at West Wilton, but wished to dispose of his holdings there. In Philander Ring, who was always ready for any promising "job", he found a willing customer, securing for him the postmastership, an appointment which Mr. Ring held for about fifty years.

But confinement to a store was irksome to him, and leaving his business
in the hands of a competent assistant
he started "on the road" for a Boston
house dealing in notions and smallwares. This, however, was not satisfactory to him, for he disiked taking
orders from anyone, and soon he was
driving a wholesale smallware and
notion peddlers cart of his own. The
cart he acquired from Jim Fisk a short
time afterward became one of the
small fleet of similar outfits operated
by Mr. Ring.

This method of merchandising brought him in contact with people in various lines of business. In the early 1860's a druggist Reuben P. Hall (see No. 5369 in the United States Stamp Catalogue), probably in Amherst, New Hampshire, showed him a "wonderful hair restorative", the formula for which, the druggist said, had been given to him by a destitute Italian sailor whom he had befriended. Under the name of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer it had been compounded and sold in a small way. Since Ring was "on the road", Hall invited him to assist in introducing it to the trade. This Ring agreed to do and in a short time a considerable demand had been created.

In his dealings with Hall certain statements of that gentleman had aroused Mr. Ring's curiosity, not to say suspicion, concerning the preparation. In Peterborough, New Hampshire resided Dr. Elisha Munroe Tubbs, a chemist of local reputation and a friend of Mr. Ring. To him he brought his misgivings and a sample of the "hair renewer." After an analysis Dr. Tubbs suggested a number of questions to be propounded to Mr. Hall concerning some of his statements regarding the formula and its origin. Hall's replies to these questions resulted in an ending of their business relations.

Dr. Tubbs, in the meantime, had been experimenting and soon brought forth a formula which he declared was effective in the treatment of gray hair, and at the same time more desirable from a medical point of view and as a hair dressing.

To shorten a long story, a partner-ship was formed under the name of "E. M. Tubbs & Co.", comprising Mr. Ring, Dr. Tubbs and one J. W. Fish. In 1864 the manufacture of "Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia" began in Peterborough. After a few months Mr. Fish sold his shares to Person Colby Cheney, a paper manufacturer and a man of means.

The laboratory in Peterborough, located on the site now occupied by the public library, was in charge of Dr. Tubbs; Mr. Ring took control of the selling end of the business, and Mr. Cheney, because of his other extensive interests, was more or less a silent partner but probably supplied

some or all of the necessary capital.

Elisha Munroe Tubbs was a practicing dentist for twenty-one years (1845-1866) in Peterborough, his native town. He is said to have been "fussy" in many things that to his friends and associates seemed unimportant. Perhaps he was somewhat of a martinet to those in his employ but there is no doubt he was strictly upright in all his dealings and actions. To him may be given the honor-if such it can be termed—of naming the new preparation. Just why he chose the classical name "Ambrosia" has been a subject of considerable discussion and conjectore, but it seems probable the name was suggested by a passage in a poem descriptive of Jove who "Shakes his ambrosial locks and gives the nod, the stamp of fate, the sanction of a god."

Mr. Ring immediately began his introduction of the new preparation and with such success that within a year or two "Ambrosia" was almost a household word from Nova Scotia to the Mississippi north of the Mason and Dixon line. The little laboratory in Peterborough was hard pressed to fill its orders and it is likely the souls of the proprietors were filled with visions of great wealth.

Dr. Tubbs' sensibilities, for he was fastidious in some directions, were offended by Mr. Ring's carelessness regarding his personal appearance—of which Mr. Ring was well aware. He

which Mr. Ring was well aware. He was not surprised when, returned from a successful western trip, the doctor asked him if he would sell his interest in the business. Mr. Ring replied, "Give me \$1,000 and I will tell you what I will give you for your share or will take for mine." Dr. Tubbs agreed to the proposition and within

a week Mr. Ring had disposed of his interest for \$15,000.

By 1866 the E. M. Tubbs & Co. had become so large it was moved to Manchester, New Hampshire — 1222 Elm Street. This address was a large paper warehouse belonging to Mr. Cheney. Shipping facilities at Peterborough had been wretched, materials and finished product having to be hauled about fifteen miles to the nearest railroad line. This change, therefore, was in the nature of economy and convenience.

It was about this time that Ira Cross, a native of Peterborough, returned from a trip in which he had driven a pair of horses over the Rockies to the Pacific Coast for the J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Massachusetts. He entered the firm, taking the place of Mr. Ring, and remained as a partner

until June 1872.

As Ambrosia was a proprietary subject to the stamp tax under the Revenue Act of 1862, it is probable the firm at first used stamps of the regular government issues. However, so far as is known, none of these stamps were ever cancelled in such a manner that they can now be identified. Before long the advertising and pecuniary advantages of a private die were recognized—and a die was ordered.

This almost circular design, which measures 32 x 31 mm. and bears a three-quarters portrait of Dr. Elisha Munroe Tubbs to the left upon an oval disk, was approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on March 22, 1867. It was printed and first issued by Butler & Carpenter of Philadelphia on April 24th of the same year. With a value of 4 cents, printed in black, 99 stamps to a sheet

(11 x 9 or 9 x 11), it appeared on thin, old, silk and watermarked papers. The final printing was by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing on October 8, 1881.

Generally, before being used the stamps were cut by a steel die so that the outer edge was serrated in twenty-seven points. The stamps are also known square uncut, perforated all around and perforated vertically—as well as die-cut and perforated, and die-cut in the form of a five-pointed star on watermarked paper, both of which appear to be very scarce.

Early in 1873 a new preparation known as "Tubbs' Universal Pain Eradicator" which retailed at 50 cents a bottle was introduced. This required a 2-cent stamp and a die was ordered from Joseph R. Carpenter of Philadelphia who then held the Govern-

ment printing contract.

This die, identical to that for the 4-cent stamp except for the numeral of value, was approved April 25, 1873 and the first printing occurred the following month. There was but one or possibly two printings in blue ink on silk paper only, in all 19,350 stamps or about 196 sheets of 99 (9 x 11 or 11 x 9) and the final printing was in February 1875. This blue stamp is also known with the circumference serrated in twenty-seven points and square uncut.

The Boston Book states: "Both this and the four-cent stamp were ordered by, and registered in the name of E. M. Tubbs & Co., of Manchester, N. H."

As a rule the die-cut stamps are relatively common and quite often seen. On the other hand the square uncut and perforated stamps are most elusive. This is reflected by their

prices in the 1937 United States Stamp Catalogue, Nos. 5474 to 5478 inclusive. The only multiples reported are a vertical pair and a vertical strip of three of the part perforated variety on silk paper (No. 5478p). There seems to be no trace of the die or plate numbers.

The yellow label (203 x 171 mm.) which covered the entire bottle originally bore the inscription "Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia for Gray Hair"in 1880 and later "Ring's Ambrosia, A Great Hair Restorative!" - with suitable directions for its use. The old fashioned 8-ounce oval bottles which retailed at \$1 were packed for shipping in small wooden cases containing a dozen bottles each, with sawdust as packing material. The tops of the bottles were sealed with wax to which the revenue stamp was affixed while the wax was hot. Undoubtedly this accounts for the poor condition in which some of the stamps exist today.

As to the formula of "Ambrosia" it is sufficient to say that its "hair restorative" virtue derived from acetate of lead and lac sulphur, which formed the base of the many preparations of similar nature that were popular for many years. Among these were Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and others equally well known.

The formula for Tubbs' Universal Pain Eradicator was along the line of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which is to say that it was a compound of capsicum, oil of cedar or hemlock, with more or less of some derivative of only the same continuous.

who was a lady of some talent, con-

Early in the life of Ring's Vegetable
Ambrosia, the wife of Mr. Cheney,

structed a rhyme in the style of "The House That Jack Built." This is re-



produced below with the original illustrations which accompanied it—

This is the Ambrosia that Ring made.



This is the cure that lay In the Ambrosia that Ring made.



This is the man both bald and gray,

But now has raven locks they say,
Because he used the cure that

In the Ambrosia that Ring made.



This is the maiden, handsome and gay,

Who married the man once bald and gray But now has raven locks they

Because he used the cure that lay
In the Ambrosia that Ring made.



This is the parson, who, by the way, Married the maiden handsome and gay

To the man once bald and gray

But now has raven locks they say, Because he used the cure that lay

In the Ambrosia that Ring made.

This is the bell that rings away

To tell all people, sad or gay, If they would not be bald or gray,

To use the cure that still doth lay

In the Ambrosia that Ring made.

Apparently little of the other advertising of the early years has been preserved but the literary style seems to have been of the florid, extravagant sort, altho written in correct English and form befitting Dr. Tubbs' rather refined tastes.

Shortly after the removal of the business to Manchester Mr. Cheney became Governor of the State. Mr. Cross had been elected Mayor of Manchester, and he was also appointed Adjutant General on the Governor's staff. Dr. Tubbs had built himself a fine home and was living in commensurate style. He passed on February 7, 1878 and Mr. Cheney bought out his interest. Soon thereafter the office was moved to 1102-1104 Elm Street.

In the meantime Mr. Ring had, thru unfortunate ventures, dissipated whatever capital he had and was bankrupt in 1873. He returned to his old job of travelling salesman, finding employment most of the time with manufac-

turing concerns.

About 1878 he met Mr. Cheney, who had become a United States Senator, on the train. "Ring," said Cheney, "I want to sell you the Ambrosia business, I have too much to think of to give any time to looking after it myself." Mr. Ring told him his financial circumstances, to which Cheney replied that he was sure the matter could be arranged. It was suggested that he talk the proposition over with Ira Cross, who, like Ring, had little if any capital at the time. The upshot was the formation of a stock company under the name of "Ring's Ambrosia Company", and the business was moved to Nashua, New Hampshire, where Cross was a silent partner in a small manufacturing plant. The

business was producing a net profit of \$10,000 or more yearly, and it was decided to "bleed" it rather than make

any attempt to enlarge it.

The manufacture of Tubbs' Universal Pain Eradicator had ceased some years previously. Besides Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, two other preparations—Dr. Copp's White Mountain Bitters and Edwards' Rheumatic Cure—were owned, and for some years manufactured by the firm. But as no advertising was done to increase their sale which was limited, the demand for them soon languished.

By 1882 Mr. Ring had acquired a controlling interest and the business was again moved, this time to Wilton,

where it has since remained.

After the repeal of the stamp tax on July 1st, 1883, the firm had a new die made. Resembling the private die stamp in size and with similar serrated edges, the full face portrait was possibly that of the Honorable Ira Cross. Printed in black on blue paper on the circumference in colorless letters was "Ring's Ambrosia Company, Wilton, N. H., U. S. A." Years later a second facsimile stamp was printed. This was square uncut and bore the three-quarters portrait of Mr. Ring to the left.

An active business career which commenced about 1845 was ended at his home in Wilton on Thursday, October 20, 1910 when Philander Ring passed to his reward after attaining the grand old age of eighty-six

years and nine months.

The business was continued by his son, Harry P. Ring, who had been associated with his father. The sale of the Ambrosia gradually declined until, a few years after 1910, its manufacture entirely ceased. However, be-

fore the turn of the century the firm became the owners of a preparation known as "Ring's Witch Hazel Ointment—The Greatest Healer on Earth" which in 1937 continues to have a

small but steady sale.

The writer is deeply indebted to Mr. Harry P. Ring, now in his eightieth year and a most delightful gentleman of the "old school", for his kind and generous assistance in the preparation of this story. In his letter Mr. Ring wrote: "I have always felt that my father was by nature a gambler, but he was also deeply religious, which circumscribed his activities in this direction to legitimate business propositions. I cannot refrain from mentioning that he was a charming conversationalist, an intelligent and entertaining public speaker. Only recently a gentleman whose experience qualified him as a critic, remarked to me: 'You father was the finest public speaker I ever heard."

In concluding Mr. Ring remarks: "The revenue stamps no longer exist except in the albums of a few collectors. Even today, we receive inquiries concerning these stamps, and had the popularity of stamp collecting been foreseen by the owners of these preparations, the investment of a few hundreds of dollars in revenue stamps would have been of greater profit than

the sales of the articles."

Dale Carnegie radio commentator and author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People," is a philatelist. "What do you think will happen if a major war breaks out in Europe?" he asks. The answer is: Just about what happened in 1914.—Washington Star.

New Presidentials Next Year

By C. ROBERT KAY,

Announcement that the treasury will award prizes of \$500, \$300 and \$200 for the best designs for a 1-cent stamp in a proposed presidential series is an indication that this long-awaited postage stamp issue probably will appear in 1938.

The competition, open to all American artists, will close September 15. Designs submitted are to contain the portrait of George Washington. The treasury announcement gives several clues to the plan which may be followed in the presidential series.

NEW PORTRAITS DUE

If George Washington, the first President, is to be depicted on that one-cent value, it is likely that the U. S. Presidents will be portrayed chronologically on the successively higher values. Several Presidents never have been honored by postage stamps, so new portraits will enter collectors' albums.

The Treasury announcement says the designs submitted must be exactly six inches wide and seven inches high, and adds that such designs, when reduced to the size of a postage stamp, are approximately three-fourths by seven-eights inch. This would indicate that the presidential series will contain stamps of the same size as those of the regular postage issues now current.

Italy has issued another commemorative set—this time it will mark the 2,000th anniversary of the reign of Caesar Augustus. Gee whiz! ain't those folks antique!

Letter from the Kaiser

The real stamp-collector does not confine himself to the mere gathering and mounting of his material, but if there is a bit of sentiment in his make-up you will find it reflected somewhere among the treasures in his album-a cover with the dating of some event that played a part in his life—a letter from some noted personage, or even an autographed picture will appear here and there while you turn the leaves. You will find this especially true in the South, where men collect Confederates. Many things in essentially their albums are not philatelic.

Just such a collection is owned by Chipman W. Cunningham of Williamsburg, Virginia. Among the treasures of this intelligent young student is an autographed picture and a letter from ex-Kaiser Wilhelm at Doorn. And there is the postmarked envelope that carried it. But here's the story.

Chipman's favorite field is history especially European history - and in this sphere he might be useful in clarifying the bemuddled think-tanks of some of our hamstrung editors. Proud of his strain of German blood through his grandparents, and treasuring an old sword wielded by an ancestor in Württemberg, he determined to write to Kaiser Wilhelm in Doorn. He told the imperial exile about many things—of his studies and his reading of the lives of Bismarck and Moltke and Hindenburg-of the old sword over his desk, and of his interest in the life of the man who was once German Emperor. And then he waited.

Along about the 15th of last April

young Cunningham was thrilled and delighted to receive a letter with the Doorn postmark. Upon opening it he found the Kaiser's photograph in colors, signed "Wilhelm" across the lower left corner. A few days later another package came—more bulky—and it contained two volumes written by the Kaiser. And here is the courteous letter that accompanied the gift.

Doorn House, the 9th of April, 1937.

Mr. Chipman W. Cunningham, Williamsburg, Virginia.

His Majesty the Emperor wishes to thank you for your friendly letter of March 31st, and is sending you the enclosed photograph with his signature. His Majesty has also ordered that two of his books, "Scenes from My Life" and "My Forefathers" should be sent to you. They are being mailed by book-post by this mail.

with highest respect,

G. FLINKENSTEIN,

Court Marshal.

Coronation Re-entry

The most collectible of the Coronation varieties so far is that found by H. F. Johnson on the 14-cent Newfoundland which has a clear re-entry on stamp No. 40 in the sheet. This is the fourth stamp down in the last vertical row and shows the letters of "Newfoundland Dog" all duplicated.

For some reason, which is probably technical, other stamps in the same vertical row also show signs of having been re-entered, although with less effect than the first mentioned—Gibbons' Stamp Monthly.

THE REVIEW — four big issues the year for only One Dollar.

Southern Philatelic Literature

Being a Record of Stamp Magazines Published in the States that Comprised the Confederate States of America

By WALTER J. ROZMIN, A. P. S. 13293

IGHT years after publication in the United States of the first stamp magazine — The Stamp Collector's Record—on December 15. 1864, in Albany, New York, by S. Allen Taylor, the pioneer philatelic publishing spirit penetrated the South and issued at the edge of the land, in New Orleans, Louisiana. In February 1872, William Wilder & Company being in a curious state of mind as to how their publication would be received, named it The Southern Curiosity Cabinet. Its entry into the philatelic field was short and sweet. Numbers 1, 2 and 3 were published in February, March and April, 1872. After this first meteoric rise and descent, a mantle covered the entire philatelic South for another period during which nothing further was published. Perhaps this was due to every ounce of energy being needed for the reconstruction of the homeland which had been going on since the end of the war, and adjustment to new conditions, which left little time and surplus effort to spare on any side interests.

However, seven years later, farther south and west, in Galveston, Texas, The Southern Philatelic Publishing Co. issued The Southern Philatelist. The first number appeared in January 1879. Nine numbers were published, the final one appearing in September

1879. Thus Southern Philately was three times as strong as that of 1872.

The following month, October, 1879, T. S. Crayton, Jr. of Pendleton, South Carolina, published The Collector's Aid. This was devoted to stamps. coins, autographs and other hobby items. Printed on yellow paper and only one number issued.

In July 1880, The Philatelist, "A monthly Newspaper devoted to the Interests of Stamp Collectors," was published by C. F. Adams in Louisville, Kentucky. It was of folio 19inch size. Only one number was issued. This was probably the first philatelic "newspaper" to be published in America.

During the same month, back in Galveston, F. P. Cravens published the second quarterly in America. He named it The Collector's Quarterly. Only two numbers were issued, July and October, 1880. However, the going must have been pretty hard, for in January 1881, in partnership, Cravens and Aguilo issued The Quarterly Review. This also lasted for two numbers January and April, 1881.

Back in August 1880, a peculiar philatelic publishing "quirk" occurred and was to last for five years, when H. Starr Kealhofer published Volume I, Number 1 of The Memphis Philatelist. The size of this paper was 23/4 x 21/8 inches. Volume II, Number 2 was issued in January 1882, the size of this issue being 4 x 2½ inches. Volume III, Number 3 was issued in June 1883, measuring 5½ x 3 inches. In December 1885, Volume III, Number 4, the last of the series, was published by E. W. Francisco, in a colored paper cover. And this number measured 5 x 6¾ inches.

Reflecting upon the oft-repeated phrase that stamp collectors are "very peculiar," I wonder if we can attribute some of this build-up to our early enterprising philatelic publishers?

After these first attempts at making a start, gradually more publications were launched in different parts of the South. Gaining a good foothold, many were to carry on for quite a number of years, as you will note by the record.

We now come to the period just before the turn of the century, when serious philatelic literature was being published. One of the strong publications of this time was The Virginia Philatelist. The first number of this monthly appeared September 1897. Published by the Virginia Philatelic Publishing Co., Franklin L. Kerns, President, Franklin Stearns, Jr., Business Manager; August Dietz, Editor. It continued uninteruptedly under this management for three years, until August, 1900, when it was taken over by Royal Bennett Bradley of Abilene, Texas, who had settled in Richmond, and published (and edited) by him until 1905 when this publication was combined with The Philatelic Advertiser of Ithaca, New York. Mr. Bradley had also published a weekly in Texas, The Lone Star State Philatelist. This ran for 76 numbers from September 3, 1894 to February 10, 1896. He then changed it to a monthly.

These two publications-The Lone Star State Philatelist and The Virginia Philatelist had, from the start, championed the stamps of the Confederacy— Mr. Bradly printing, at several times, papers by the leading students in that field, as well as his own correspondence with Postmaster-General Reagan, who was then living in Marshall, Texas, and Mr. Dietz followed with his "Reminiscences of a Confederate Stamp Printer"—stories related to him by Frank Baptist, under whom he served an apprenticeship, and who was in charge of the stamp printing at Archer & Daly's in 1863, and who directed the removal of the printing plant to Keatinge & Ball in Columbia.

Later, attempts by various publishers to gain the approval and loyalty of interested readers and advertisers, were

to prove of short duration.

À score of years are now to pass before the South really comes into its heritage! This time, one who has felt the pulse of the collector, beginner and advanced, knows what is needed and fills the void.

In November 1924, The Southern Philatelist, a monthly publication was launched under the ægis of August Dietz, Editor and Publisher. Month after month for nearly six years the monumental work of The Southern Philatelist goes on. As a passing milestone, in September, 1930, the name of this publication is changed to The New Southern Philatelist. From then on thru the depression, withstanding the tightening of stringent philatelic purses, always carrying on, we come to November, 1933, when the size of the magazine was increased, and it was also given a new name-Stamp and Cover Collecting, under which masthead August Dietz's magazine was to sail for another three years.

All during the past twelve years, many valuable and studious manuscripts had been published between the covers of these magazines. At the outset, our editor planned that the publication was to be a record of the philatelics of the South—in other words, to record all new and important data pertaining to the Postmasters' Provisionals and regular issues of the Confederacy. The enormous task that this turned out to be is reflected in the pages of the twelve years of recording

in the above publications.

In addition, as a fitting climax to the hopes, desires and hard work of Mr. Dietz, that day arrived when "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America" was off the press and ready for students and collectors of the stamps of the Confederacy. Following this book came the "Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Hand-Book." The harder the task, when finished, he keeps coming back for more! In the July 1937 issue of the REVIEW is the announcement of a forthcoming philatelic work by Mr. Claude E. Fuller on the coinage and postage issues of the Confederacy, and Mr. Thomas D. Perry's work on United States Envelopes.

Today, thirteen years after the start on a voyage that has finally reached a point where Confederate philatelic history is well recorded, Mr. Dietz is on a new trail with Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review as his vehiclle.

In January 1937, Mr. Dietz issued the first number of the present quarterly magazine. The present-day collector, having only a limited time to read as he runs, seeks only that which interests him. He also collects gorgeous stamps that are really beautiful and alive with human interests. As I look thru the volumes (in my library) of the different important philatelic publications of thirty to forty years ago rarely do I find the "human" touch or "feeling" in philatelic reviews and news reporting and the story behind the stamps was practically non-existant. Today, one looks for personality and warmth in philatelic writings. Also, now a collector does learn the history and geography connected with his stamps. Today, the writings of our editors shine with their personality. Today we have the REVIEW's eightyfour pages of excerpts from the philatelic press, present-day trends, original articles, comments and discussionsevery item being of lasting interest. The REVIEW can be a very human meeting place for the best in philately!

The magazines mentioned in the following listing are only those that were issued in the States that actually constituted the Confederacy and those that had a historical circumstance in their connection with the Confederacy.

Over eighty publications are listed at this time. Many of these are in my library, yet I am indebted to the help given me by my copy of the Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford. Undoubtedly there are other periodicals not covered by this record. I would be interested in seeing copies and receiving information as to when and where published, name of editor, and any other information of interest to the readers. My address 4005 South Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill. I would like information on publishers whose magazines are listed with no name after them.

PUBLICATIONS

Alabama passed Ordinance of Secession January 11, 1861; joined Confederacy February 4, 1861.

Periodical	City Fi	st Issued	Final or	Latest	Publisher
The Alabama Philatelist.	. Mobile, N	ov. 1888	3-Oct. 18	89 Re	obert A. Sheldon
The Dixie Philatelist					
The Dixie Philatelist	. (See Maco	n, Miss.)		
The Philatelic Advertiser.	. Tuskaloosa	, March	1895	Ec	ddins & Davis
The Philatelic Advertiser.	. Tuskaloosa	,	Apr	il 1895. A	. M. Eddins & Co.
Stamp World	.Epes, Aug.	1909-Se	pt. 1909	Jo	ohn Tippen

ARKANSAS seceded May 6, 1861; admitted to Confederacy, May 18, 1861.

The Philatelic Review ... Hot Springs, Feb. 1891 Philatelic Review Pub Co.

Ozark Monthly Fayetteville, June 1909-June 1911 .. P. Hilt

Hilt's Advertiser Fayetteville, April 1909 P. Hilt

FLORIDA passed Ordinance of Secession January 7, 1861; joined Confederacy February 4, 1861.

The Florida Philatelist...Thonotosassa, July 1892-Jan. 1893..D. Hazen Stamp & Pub. Co. The Peninsula Philatelist..Ft. Meade, Oct. 1895...........F. F. Crawford

GEORGIA passed Ordinance of Secession January 18, 1861; joined Confederacy February 4, 1861.

KENTUCKY: From September, 1861 to the latter part of February, 1862 Confederate forces occupied that part of the State south and west of the Green River. Early in 1861 Kentucky voted to remain neutral, but formally declared allegiance to the Union in September, 1861, after invasion of Confederate troops. On December 9, 1861 the Confederate Congress voted to accept Kentucky into the Confederacy. Throughout the war the State was represented in the Confederate Congress by men elected principally by Confederate Soldiers from that State.

Kentucky—continued
Periodical City First Issued Final or Latest Publisher
The Mercury Mailer. Louisville, (? 1896)-Jan. 1897. F. G. Watkins, Jr. The Kentucky Philatelist. Hodgenville, Oct. 1896. Watkins and Burba The Stamp. Louisville, May 1897. J. Hoehle The Stamp Tribune. Lexington, Sept. 1901-Oct. 1901. The T. C. Leaming Co. Precancel Monthly. Paris, Feb. 1911-Aug. 1912. (?) Precancel Trade Bulletin. Paris, Feb. 1913- (?)
LOUISIANA passed Ordinance of Secession January 26, 1861; joined Confederacy February 4, 1861.
The Southern Curiosity
Cabinet
Collector New Orleans, Sept. 1897 The Southern Stamp Collector's Pub. Co.
Collector New Orleans, Dec. 1897-Feb. 1898. The National Stamp Collector's Pub. Co.
The Southern Philatelist Shreveport, Aug. 1909-Nov. 1912. Leon Carter Grosiean
The Dixie PhilatelistShreveport, Dec. 1909-Sept. 1910. Loyd Comegys
Philatelic LedgerNew Orleans, Mar. 1910-Apr. 1910. (?)
Mississippi passed Ordinance of Secession January 9, 1861; joined Confederacy February 4, 1861.
The Southern Collector Hickory, March 1887-June 1887 T. R. Raines
Dixie Philatelist
Macon, Sept. 1895-Aug. 1896Russell & Chappell
NORTH CAROLINA seceded May 21, 1861; admitted to Confederacy same day.
The North State Philatelist. McAdenville, Sept. 1896-Jan. 1897. Knox. W. Henry
The Philatelic South Mapleville, March 1904P. W. Fuller
SOUTH CAROLINA passed Ordinance of Secession December 20, 1861. Original member of the Confederacy
The Collector's AidPendleton, Oct. 1879T. S. Crayton, Jr.
The Charleston Philatelist. Charleston, Oct. 1887-Jan. 1889 G. J. Luhn, Ir
The Southern Philatelist. Charleston, Oct. 1889-Sept. 1896. Luhn and Hadre, Southern Pub. Co., Southern Stamp and Pub. Co., G. J. Luhn
Philatelic Advertiser Gaffney, Nov. 1909-Jan. 1910 (?)
The Palmetto Philatelist. Gaffney, Sept. 1910-April 1911R. F. Alexander
Carolina Philatelist Abbeville, Vol. I, No. 1. (No Date) W. H. Kinard

The Hobby Fiend Camp Jackson, Nov. 1920 R. P. Orndoff

TENNESSEE passed a Declaration of Independence (from the United States) June 8, 1861 admitted to the Confederacy August 15, (?), 1861.
Periodical City First Issued Final or Latest Publisher
The Memphis Philatelist Memphis, Aug. 1880-Dec. 1885H. Starr Kealhofer, E. W. Francisco
The Nashville Coin News. Nashville, Jan. 1884P. F. Shields
The Southern Collector Nashville, Oct. 1884-March 1885J. S. McHenry, McHenry and Gale
The Cumberland Collector. Nashville, May 1886-April 1887The Cumberland Collector Publishing Co., Chea ham, Gray and Martin
The Tennessee Philatelist. Persia, Feb. 1890
Continued as
The Tennessee Philatelist. Laurel Gap
The Stamp ItemMemphis, April 1890-July 1890Paul W. Prutzman
The Stamp Chronicle Nashville, May 1891 Clements Brothers
Recreation EchoKnoxville-Harriman, Sept. 1893- Dec. 1894Charles P. Galyon
The Home Worker and PhilatelistKnoxville, Nov. 1895-Dec. 1895Moore and Galyon, Cha
Continued as The Home WorkerKnoxville, Jan. 1896-March 1898Charles P. Galyon, Fento
and Boyd, Ray Fenton The Tennessee Philatelist Knoxville, March 1898 Carpenter, McNutt & Co
Continued as The Tennessee Philatelist and Home WorkerKnoxville, April 1898-May 1898Carpenter, McNutt & Co
The Stamp Tribune Harriman, Jan. 1899-July 1899 S. P. Lev
Smith's PartnerMemphis, June 1914-Aug. 1914(?)
TEXAS voted on Secession February 23, 1861, to take effect March 2, 1861; joined the Confederacy March 6, 1861.
The Southern Philatelist. Galveston, Jan. 1879-Sept. 1879Southern Philatelic Pub. C. The Collector's Quarterly. Galveston, July 1880-Oct. 1880F. P. Cravens
The Quarterly ReviewGalveston, Jan. 1881-April 1881Cravens and Aguilo
Texas Philatelist
The Texas StampFort Worth, Oct. 1886-June 1887T. P. Martin, Jr. & Co. T. P. Martin, Jr.
The Texas PhilatelistParis, Nov. 1886-March 1887Texas Philatelist Pub Co Reuss and Neville
The Texas Philatelic JournalParis, Aug. 1887-Nov. 1887Edgar T. Neville
The Texas Philatelic
JournalParis, March 1889Edgar T. Neville
The Coin and StampSan Antonio, Jan. 1892-Feb. 1892Dr. J. B. Breeding
Philatelic PuckSan Antonio, May 1893Alamo Publishing Co. The Southern Weekly
Philatelist

TEXAS—continued

Periodical City First Issued Final or Latest Publisher
The Philatelic SunAbilene, Aug. 1894Lowry and Bradley
Lone Star State Philatelist. Abilene, Waco, Hillsboro, Sept. Royal B. Bradley 1894-Sept. 1899
The Texan PhilatelistAbilene, Dec. 1894-Feb. 1899Walter C. Lowry
Official BulletinSan Antonio, Oct. 1896-April 1897 The Texas Philatelic Assn
The Juniors Collector Dayton, El Paso, Apr. 1899-Jan. 1901 Treymond Babcock, Juniors Collector Pub. Co. (F W. Hartley)
Philatelic Telegram Temple, July 1910-Nov. 1910 Ross Rodgers
Texas StampedeDallas, April 1918-June 1918(?)

VIRGINIA passed Ordinance of Secession April 17, 1861; joined Confederacy May 7, 1861.
The Collectors JournalLvnchburg, Jan. 1886-May 1886The Journal Pub. Co.
The Virginia Philatelist. Staunton, Jan. 1891
The College Process Pr
The Collector's PressRichmond, June 1892-Sept. 1892J. C. Weckert
The Collector's Press (Malden, Mass.), Dec. '92-Jan. '93 James H. Sexton, Jr.
The Stamp WorldLynchburg, Sept. 1893-Oct. 1893Gordon H. Hopkins
The Stamp World Lynchburg, Nov. 1893-Jan. 1894 Stamp World Pub. Co.
The Companion and Philatelia News Purity and Lorentz April 1004 C. L. Divide Decided to the Philatelia Purity and Lorentz Decided to the Philatelia Purity and Purity
Philatelic NewsPurity and Lorraine, April 1894- Coleman, Deitrick and G. July 1894 T. Kesler
The Virginia Philatelist Richmond, Sept. 1897-Jan. 1905 Virginia Stamp and Pub. Co.
The Aspen View Philatelist
Philatelic Midget Aspen, View, June 1903 Robert H. Poarch
Albemarle Stamp Collector. Keswick, Sept. 1914-July 1918(?)
The Southern Philatelist. Richmond, Nov. 1924-Aug. 1930 The Dietz Press
Continued as

Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review....Richmond, Jan. 1937 (in progress) The Dietz Press

PhilatelistRichmond, Sept. 1930-Oct. 1933....The Dietz Press

CollectingRichmond, Nov. 1933-Dec. 1936...The Dietz Press

Continued as
The New Southern

Continued as Stamp and Cover

Continued as

WEST VIRGINIA. That part of Virginia, now West Virginia, seceded June 17, 1861.

The Boy Philatelist Huntington, Dec. 1901-Aug. 1902 Herman D. Jenkins

American Philatelic Congress

By A. E. GELDHOF, Stamp Review Editor, Chicago

One of the most attractive philatelic programs ever offered to the stamp-collecting public has been completed for the third American Philatelic Congress, to be held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, October 29, 30 and 31.

Ralph A. Kimble, editor of papers for the meeting, which is to be held under the auspices of the Chicago Philatelic Society, announced the speakers as follows:

Richard McP. Cabeen, Chicago: "Philatelic Frosting."

Albert W. Draves, Milwaukee: "Stamp Frequencies with Comparative Functions."

Robert B. Gear, Chicago: "Chicago Street Railway Postoffices."

Manuel Hahn, Winnetka: "The French Postage Due Markings on Letters from the United States, 1848 to 1857, and their Background."

DISCUSSES PRECANCELS

Dr. H. Preston Hoskins, Chicago: "Some Factors Contributing to the Scarcity of Certain Precanceled Stamps."

Henry A. Meyer, Evansville, Ind.: "The German Empire and Its Postal System."

W. S. Redhed and Prof. L. L. Steimley, Urbana, Ill.: "Plating the Centerline Blocks of No. 612."

Edson K. Rice, Ingleside, Ill.: "Post Tree to Airmail in the Union of South Africa." Stephen G. Rich, Verona, N. J.: "What Philately Does Not Teach."

Prof. L. L. Steimley, Urbana, Ill.: "Results of Plate Variety Studies on the Six-cent Columbian."

A. C. Townsend, Chicago: "The World War Mail."

George T. Turner, River Forest: "Some Notes on Revenue Plating."

MIDWEST IN SPOTLIGHT

Each of these speakers will read his paper in person at one of the three sessions of the Congress.

It will be noted that with one exception all of the speakers are from the Middle West. This arrangement is intended to demonstrate that the Middle West possesses philatelists equal, so far as research work and knowledge of stamps is concerned, to any in the world.

The program outlined here contains something for every stamp collector, whether he be a beginner or an advanced specialist; whether he collects United States stamps, foreign, precancels or revenues.

In connection with the congress the Chicago Philatelic Society will hold its annual open house, exhibition and bourse. The combined functions undoubtedly will bring out the largest attendance ever witnessed at a philatelic gathering in the city.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

The Conquest of Peru

By C. MAURICE KEATING

PERU'S most fascinating stamps are probably the set issued in 1934 to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the conquest of the country and the set of 1935 commemorating the same anniversary of the founding of Lima, the capital. Francisco Pizarro is the central figure in both, forming a brave and imposing figure on horseback on two denominations of each set.

But bravery and fortitude were Pizarro's only redeeming qualities, if American tradition is to be taken as fact. Like all of the conquistadores, he was obsessed with the thirst for gold, and a cruel and treacherous man. The illegitimate son of a soldier, little is known of his early life. At the age of thirty-nine he came to the New World to make his fortune and served in several expeditions, including Balboa's journey to the Pacific. On hearing in 1522 of the success of Hernan Cortés in Mexico, he was fired with the ambition to conquer the new lands along the ocean to the south, of which news was filtering in.

In many ways Pizarro's conquest of the Incas parallels that of the Aztecs. Forming a partnership with two others, Diego de Almagro, an adventurer, and Hernando de Luque, a priest, he led two unsuccessful expeditions to the west coast of South America under the sponsorship of the Governor of Panama. When the latter withdrew his aid; Pizarro returned to Spain to put his plans before the emperor, Charles V, whose reception of him was most heartening.

Pizarro returned to Panama with a knighthood and the governorship in perpetuity of all the new lands he might discover and subjugate, particularly the territory for three hundred leagues south of the Santiago River, the boundary between modern Colombia and Ecuador. Leaving his two jealous assistants behind to recruit reenforcements, he sailed southward in January, 1531, with his three brothers in three ships holding about two hundred men. Landing in Ecuador, he sent the ships back and continued down the coast afoot. He was having a hard time with hostile natives when relief came in the form of another hundred men and a few horses under the command of Hernando de Soto. later the discoverer of the Mississippi.

As in Mexico, the Indians of these lands had reached a high state of civilization, with great cities and a splendid irrigation system. Their rule is said to have extended over nearly half the continent. Like the Aztecs. they worshipped the sun and, though not practicing human sacrifice, had an elaborate system of religious ritual. Also, they had their pomp of government. The one sol stamp (sol is Spanish for sun) of the 1934 set shows the Inca, probably Atahualpa, in all his glory. Battle axe in hand, he is seated on his throne, monarch of all he surveys. But the Inca "empire," as likewise the Aztec confederacy, was not a monarchy in the true sense.

The Incas, too, had their social and political problems. At the time a civil war was raging between two Inca chiefs, Atahualpa and Huascar, his brother or possibly half-brother. Atahualpa was the leader of a permanent Inca war party in Ecuador. His mother was an Indian of Quito, so he was not a true Inca, their descent being in the female line. This intermarriage had gone on so long a new tribe had been formed, which was now at war with the true Incas.

Disregarding Atahualpa's claims, the latter had elected Huascar chief. The 50-centavo stamp of 1934 shows the "coronation" of Huascar. Coalescing the northern tribes by force, Atahualpa marched against Cuzco, the Inca capital, and overthrew it.

Hearing news of the strife, Pizarro decided to take advantage of it and marched inland. Though receiving no opposition, it took him six months to reach Caxamalca, near which Atahualpa and his men were encamped.

History here diverges.

According to our accepted version, Prescott's, Pizarro invited the Indian prince to visit him at his quarters, which the Spaniard had set up in the deserted city. The Indian and his bodyguard came unarmed into the city square and found no one to meet them except Valverde, the Dominican friar, later Bishop of Cuzco. The latter explained the white man's purpose in coming to the country and attempted to explain the new religion which they were introducing. When presented with a Bible, Atahualpa threw it to the ground, insulted. Scandalized, the Dominican rushed back to Pizarro and advised him to strike, at the same time absolving him. Pizarro gave the prearranged signal, the firing of the cannon on the roof, and the Spaniards rushed from their hiding places upon the poor Indians, who fled in terror from the noise and smoke of the artillery and muskets and their first sight of men on horseback. The unarmed natives were massacred by the Europeans and the great Inca was captured. Pizarro was wounded slightly in preventing the murder of Atahualpa also by one of his own men. Deprived of their leader, the Inca troops retired into the interior.

Possibly at his own suggestion, rather than at the command of Pizarro, who had informed him that the white men were searching for gold, Atahualpa later ordered the treasures of Cuzco to be brought for his release, until in a few months there was enough gold to fill the room in which he was held captive. Meanwhile, Almagro arrived with more men, Luque being now dead, and the booty was divided. Possibly remembering the Bible lesson of the workers in the vineyard, Pizarro gave an equal share according to rank, even to those who came in at the end. The share of each common soldier amounted to about \$52,000 (and in those days!) Nevertheless, Atahualpa was not freed, as he had been promised, but was accused of plotting to murder the Spaniards and was put to death.

Such is the tale as we were taught. But according to some authorities, when Pizarro reached Caxamalca he became suspicious that the Indians intended to trap him in the deserted city. His suspicious were confirmed later when the Indians began to pour into the town, their weapons concealed under their cloaks. Valverde, his ambassador, recognizing Atahualpa's hostility, returned to advise him to strike. The massacre was probably exaggerated.

During his captivity, Atahualpa did conspire with the emissaries of his forces in Cuzco to overthrow and massacre the Spaniards. At the same time he ordered the murder of his brother, Huascar, though according to some accounts, he had murdered Huascar before his own capture by Pizarro. At any rate, it was no poor, guiltless Indian whom the Spaniards put to death, whether they did so treacherously or not.

Which ever of these accounts of the conquest of Peru is the most accurate you may decide for yourself. But one must remember that the one accepted by Prescott was written into English history at a time when that nation and Spain were at war. Since the Peruvians have chosen to commemorate the conquest and honor the conqueror, it is probable that they

accept the other version.

These stamps and the story they tell illustrate a striking difference between the present political administration of Peru and that of our other neighbor whose conquest was so similar—Mexico. There never has been a stamp honoring Cortés, though he probably was the greater of the two conquistadores, and there never will be so long as the political philosophy of the Mexican authorities remains as it has been since the civil war of 1911.

Though the percentage of pureblooded Indians is larger in Peru about 50%—than in Mexico, the percentage of mestizos or mixedbloods, is smaller and therefore the sympathy of the ruling class, mostly white or mestizo, toward the Indian is not so strong as in the latter country. In Peru the Spanish heritage is stronger than the Indian, and the mother country and the religion she introduced are more highly regarded.

Thus the set of the following year, the Lima quadricentenary, pictures on the four-centavo the metropolitan cathedral, second in size in the New World only to that of Mexico City and by far the finer of the two. Mexico, on the other hand, has not portrayed her cathedral philatelically since the issue of 1899.

The other stamps of this second set picture two of the ancient fashions of the ladies of Lima and a meeting between Pizarro and three of his associates to settle one of the many differences that so marred the conquest and led to twenty years of civil war. Almagro, returning from his conquest of Chile in 1537, declared war on his former partner over a boundary dispute and was defeated and beheaded by the latter. In his turn, four years later Pizarro was assassinated in his palace at Lima by Almagro's son, and an appropriate foundation was laid for the country's turbulent history.

Nouss Heads Precancellers

Henry O. Nouss, of St. Louis, was elected president of the Precancel Stamp Society at the silver jubilee convention in Minneapolis last week. Other officers elected were Jerry Erikson, of Alhambra, Calif., vive-president, and A. F. Gamber of Valley City, N. D., secretary. The grand award for the stamp exhibition was won by R. C. McDaniel, of Philadelphia, second prize being taken by Mrs. Robert T. Woodruff, of New York. The society voted for St. Louis as the convention city for 1938.

Nicaragua «Riles» Honduras

Nicaragua Prints Stamp With Map of Area in Honduras and Labels It "Disputed"



The recent map stamp of Nicaragua which almost caused a war. The offending portion is indicated by the arrow.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 3.— Patriotic buttons that said "Defend Your Homeland" sold rapidly in Honduras today, and there were popular expressions of indignation over a "postage stamp incident" with Nicaragua. Liberals, who have been cool toward President Tiburcio Carias, sent him a message offering their support.

Honduran fever went up on the receipt of letters from Nicaragua. Honduras's southern neighbor, with stamps that bore a map of a large section of Honduran territory. The stamps designated this border area as

"disputed."

Hondurans said the stamps constituted an affront to their country's sovereignty. They insisted the question of territory was settled in 1906 by a royal Spanish award which both countries accepted. Moreover, officials said Nicaragua had not heeded their protests.

University students here issued a lengthy manifesto in which they declared that "the decisive moment in our history has come in which we can break faith with future generations or, as Hondurans of today, we can fight against dismembering the fatherland."

"Deeds, not words," must be the Honduran motto, said the students.

They added: "to die for the fatherland is to open the doors of immortality, and to maintain the strength of the right arm is to elevate and raise civilization."

The student manifesto urged Hondurans to "act like men in defense of the homeland."-New York Herald Tribune.

Carter Glass Jr. Heads A.P.S.

Carter Glass, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., son of Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, and editor of The Lynchburg Advance, was elected president of the American Philatelic Society at the fifty-second annual convention of the society in Detroit this week. Adolph Steeg, Rollin E. Flower and Fred L. Koepf, all of Buffalo, were elected vice-presidents. Dr. H. A. Davis, of Denver, and Howard Elliott, of Winchendon, Mass., were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively, offices which they have held for many years. Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia, junior past president, was elected to his former office of international secretary.

In the convention exhibition Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, of Chicago, won the grand award for stamps of Brazil. Local collectors who won awards were Stephen G. Rich, United States department stamps, first; Mrs. Stephen G. Rich, precancels, first; Albert Schwartz, stampless covers, first; Theodore E. Steinway, British Empire, second; Carl E. Pelander, Finland, third, Two hundred delegates attended the convention.

The Signing of the Constitution

Commemorative Carries Copy of Junius Brutus Stearn's Canvas Depicting Independence Hall Scene After Convention in Philadelphia

By R. A. BARRY

S a philatelic contribution to the Constitution sesquicentennial which has been celebrated throughout the nation this week, the Post Office Department yesterday in Philadelphia issued a commemorative stamp picturing the signing of that great document on September 17, 1787. President Roosevelt suggested the stamp design, which is a copy of Junius Brutus Stearn's large canvas depicting the scene in Independence Hall in Philadelphia on that last day of the Constitutional Convention when, with its work completed, the delegates were either singly or by State delegations approaching the chairman's desk and affixing their signatuses, some with misgivings but all of them with the hope that brighter day for the country was about to break.

The convention, called by Congress to revise the unworkable Articles of Confederation, had labored for four months through a hot Philadelphia summer. Originally fifty-five delegates from twelve States had reported but some had got tired and others disgusted so that on the day of the signing but thirty-eight were there. The thirty-ninth name—Dickinson of Delaware—was signed by proxy. Rhode Island who had played a lone hand from her separate declaration of independence from England on May 4, 1776, had ignored the whole proceedings.

MET BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

The daily sessions were behind closed doors as the members wished to present the work as a whole to the public, and so carefully did the delegates observe their pledges of secrecy that scarcely an inkling of what the Constitution would be like had reached the outside. No detailed minutes were kept other than a formal record of meetings and it was only from notes made by the delegates which came to light years later, generally after a delegate had died, that much has been learned of the daily proceedings. Of these private sources, the Madison notes, not made public until 1840, are the most important, as they tell much that transpired. These have recently been augmented by the finding of a similar elaborate set of records kept by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, which are said to differ in only unimportant details.

The convention had been called ostensibly to revise the Articles of Confederation, but as was generally expected, little attempt at amendment was made. The convention at once proceeded to frame a new instrument. Randolph, of the Virginia delegation, presented the first plan. It had been written by Madison after consultation with the other members and it provided a complete change in the form of government—the formation of a

Federal union with three co-ordinate branches, executive, legislative and judicial; and, most radical of all, it provided that the individual and not the State should be directly responsible to the government.

SECOND PLAN OFFERED

So momentous were the changes proposed by this "Virginia Plan" that some of the delegates who believed the Articles of Confederation could be revised, immediately offered a second plan based on their amendment by providing an executive department and enlarging the powers of Congress. It was offered by William Paterson, of New Jersey, and came to be known as the "New Jersey Plan," or "Small State Plan," since it provided equal powers for the States in Congress. Several other plans were submitted, that of Hamilton, of New York, being almost monarchial. Each of the plans, however, except that of Virginia, was voted down and it was the latter that with modifications, became the Constitution.

Needless to say that before the Constitution reached its final form the debates had been long and bitter and on several occasions the convention was on the point of breaking up. The small States were afraid of the large ones and the interests of New England, for instance, were far away from those of the South, but the spirit of compromise suggested by Washington, ably seconded by Franklin, the seer of the convention, prevailed and gradually all of the differences were ironed out.

BASED ON THREE COMPROMISES

The Constitution was based on three great compromises. The first was between the large and the small States

over representation in Congress, which was settled, curiously, by a vote of 5 to 4, by giving the people equal representation in the House and the States equality in the Senate. The second was between the slave and the free States, whether slaves were property or people to be counted for proportioning representation. And the third was between the commercial and agricultural States over the question of the regulation of commerce which also touched the slave question.

These vexing problems out of the way, the convention proceeded to formulate the other details—the election of the President, the creation of the Supreme Court, the defining of other rights of the States and the Federal government, a provision for its own amendment, the "Supreme Law of the Land" clause and finally the provision for its ratification. None of the delegates was thoroughly satisfied with the final document, but all were agreed that it was the best obtainable at the time. Franklin saw in it the rising sun of a new day. Washington pessimistically gave it a life of twenty years. A number of delegates, Hamilton, who had contributed little to the document, among them, delayed their signing until after a majority had signified that the draft was to be sent forth by the "unanimous consent of the States present."

DOCUMENT SENT TO CONGRESS

And so the document was finished and sent to Congress which without a word either of approval or disapproval transmitted it on to the States. Its rough passage through the convention was nothing, however, to what it was to meet in the State conventions. The

secrecy surrounding its formulation had made the entire country expectant and speculation had been rife as to what form of government would be proposed. The initial perusal gave rise to our first political parties. The anti-Federalists attacked it violently while the Federalists were to an equal degree enthusiastic in their praise. Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee in Virginia, George Clinton in New York and, to a milder degree, Samuel Adams and John Hancock in Massachusetts led the opposition, while Hamilton and Madison were the most loyal supporters.

Delaware was the first to ratify on December 7, 1787 by a unanimous vote and Pennsylvania came second on December 12, but the anti-Federalists claimed fraud. New Jersey was next on December 18, then Georgia on January 2 and Connecticut a week later. But then there was a halt. Hancock and Adams finally capitulated and Massachusetts ratified on February 6, but by the narrowest of margins. Maryland, after a spirited debate, followed on April 28 and South Carolina on May 23. New Hampsire on June 21 gave the ninth ratification which put the Constitution into effect. Virginia and New York followed a month apart on June 26 and July 26, and finally, North Carolina on November 21, 1789, and Rhode Island on May 29, 1790, made the nation of the original States complete, a nation which has since grown under that same Constitution to an empire of fortyeight States extending to the Pacific and beyond with a population thirty times what it was when Madison wrote that well known phrase "We the People."-New York Herald-Tribune.

Market Drop Affects Stamps

The recent decline of prices on the New York Stock Exchange has had an adverse effect on the stamptrade, according to C. Robert Kay, of The Associated Press. Collectors with a flair for stock speculation have suffered actual or paper losses, and margin calls have caused a sudden dumping of accumulations of recent air mail and commemorative stamps which had been held as collateral by stamp brokers. Auction dealers have been offered quantities of this material, but the prices in recent sales have been disappointing. The condition also is being reflected in the Nassau Street, retail trade, where some issues in sheets are being offered at a few cents over face value where, a month ago, the premium was 50 cents to \$1.50. None of the better-grade stamps issued before 1932 is included in the material offered.

Unique Turned Cover

Confederate "turned covers" (envelopes used twice) are not very scarce? Nearly every kind of a batch of correspondence dating to the latter years of the war will disclose one of more of these reminders of a scarcity of envelopes and paper in the South. All manner of combinations, too, are met with, ranging from De La Rue 5c. on the inside and '63 10c. on the outside to Hoyer & Ludwig rose and blue tens. But the most unique piece I have ever seen has just been submitted by Mr. Charles A. Philhower of Westfield, N. J. It is a turned cover with a bisected Twenty on the inside and an ordinary 10c. 1863 on the outside.

Soldier's Letter "Due 2"



Mr. Basil Kievit, Vice-President of the Fort Orange Stamp Club, Albany, N. Y., and an interested collector of Confederates, submits a unique cover for our attention. It is just an ordinary Soldier's Letter, like those found in nearly every collection, with their "Due 5" or "Due 10"-sent from camp or field without a stamp, for the amount of postage was collected from the recipient of the letter. But it is different from all Soldier's letters that I have seen, for it carries a 2-cent due-rate handstamp! Two cents, as we know, was the drop-letter rate, and it would be quite unusual to find a soldier in Richmond writing to some one in the same city and sending the letter by mail. Nevertheless this came very near being the case.

The letter is from "Private Garland, Co. A, 19th Regt. Ga. Volunteers," and addressed to "Capt'n Hooper, commanding 19th Ga. Reg't, Drury's Bluff, near Richmond, Virginia." And that explains the "Due 2." Drawing upon our imaginations a bit, we may readily reconstruct the picture. Drewrys Bluff, although about ten miles down the James River, was within the military district of Richmond, the Confederate Capital. Private Garland's Company was of the Georgia forces

holding that post against the Federal gunboats attempting to reach Richmond. The boy may have been on furlough or hospitalized in Richmond when he sent this letter to his Captain; at any rate, the result was a dropletter "Due 2" on a cover that would have received a "Due 5" at any post-office ten miles north, south or west of Richmond.

Trans-Atlantic Airmail Addition

With Air France entering the trans-Atlantic survey field in the near future there will be four countries represented in the pioneer flights preparatory to European airmails. The Pan American Airways, representing the United States, and Imperial Airways, representing Great Britain, have both completed several round-trip survey flights over both the northern course via Newfoundland and Ireland and the southern course via Bermuda and the Azores, and the German Lufthansa has made several return flights using catapult ships at the Azores and at Port Washington. Meantime the French have stationed a "weathership," the Carimare, in mid-ocean between the Azores and Bermuda preparatory to survey flights soon to be undertaken by Air France's huge plane, the Lieutenant-de-Vaisseau-Paris.

No definite plans regarding the carrying of mail have been announced by the Postoffice Department, an official of Pan American Airways said yesterday, and it is not expected that any announcement will be made in advance of the taking of bids for the service, which bids have not up to the present been requested.—New York

Herald-Tribune.

Airmail and —— Cachet News

CONDUCTED BY AUGUST DIETZ, JR., AND COOPERATORS.

All news pertaining to this department should be addressed to August Dietz, Jr.,

109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

ERE we are again and another quarter of a year has passed and surely it has been an eventful one. To adequately describe the events which have taken place place during these three months would require the space of this entire magazine; nevertheless the future lies just ahead with many more important occasions. And airmail and cover collecting may be likened to the proverbial "water over the dam"-what has taken place has gone, and we must continually look towards the East-not to Japan, but to the East of the rising sun in the story books. Incidentally, speaking of the Orient, there should be some unusual air covers from the vicinity of China and Japan. Crash covers galore, but few, if any, with philatelic covers aboard.

One of the highlights of the past quarter was the North Carolina Air Mail Week. This special event—or series of remarkable events—was approved by the Department and the cacheted air covers are most interesting, although I misplaced the notice and was too late to get any. It is possible that other States may fare in a like superb manner and if they do a complete collection of "States Covers" will be an array worth while.

The new Territorials will soon be issued. The 3c. Alaska at Juneau, Alaska, on November 12; the 3c.

Puerto Rico at San Juan, P. R., on November 25; and the 3c. Virgin Islands at Charlotte Amalie, V. I., on December 15. There will be many unusual first day airmails from these points carrying the new stamps.

The American Ai: Mail Society has recently issued an attractive booklet entitled Mail Through the Air and it is well worth reading. Write the secretary for a copy: Mr. George W. Angers, 293 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass. Also ask for an application to the A. A. M. S.

What has become of our old friend, D. W. Graveman? I have not had the pleasure of hearing from him for six months.

Our artist-physician-collector, Dr. S. E. Hutnick, has been heard from in the form of many very attractively designed Hutnick covers. The Doctor will live long in cover-collecting history.

Walter Czubay, 3117 36th St., Astoria, L. I., will sponsor the following cachets for Last Day in Commission for Naval Vessels: Chandler, Southard, Hovey, Broome, Dallas, Pruitt, Ramsey, Breese, Gamble, Montgomery, Sicard, Sturtevant, Overton, Bainbridge, Fairfax, MacLiesh, Long, Zane, Wasmuth, Waters, Truxton, Trever, Borie, McCormick, Perry, Simpson and several others. Following for First Day in Commission:

three aircraft carriers, one heavy cruiser, nine light cruisers, twelve submarines, thirty destroyers and keellaying launchings. Furthermore, he will handle mailings from the Asiatic fleet on holidays from all ships. Send covers ready-to-go plus 1c. each forwarding charges.

Weston Satterly, 1831 50th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor a foreign cachet in colors commemorating the Last Crusade from Jerusalem and Palestine. Send 12c. per cover.

V. C. Timmermann, Box 34, Station Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor a foreign cachet commemorating the establishment of the Irish Free State. Send 12c. per cover.

The Zeppelin stamps issued by the United States seem to be again on the upgrade and it is predicted that they will hit a new and unheard of mark before the end of Winter. Few are offered on the market.

It is rumored that the 10c. S. P. A. Smokey Mountain souvenir sheet will be another gate-crasher. Already it is destined for loftier heights.

It may interest some of the readers of this colum to know that many outstanding collectors are keeping up with their modern cover collections. Recently I heard one collector comment to another that airmail covers had seen their day. The other collector, who incidentally, has a very fine general and several exceedingly beautiful specialized collections of postage stamps, remarked that he thought differently on the question. As the discussion waxed hotter it was evident that the well-known general collector was accumulating a very sizable collection of covers on the side, but no one, up to

this time, realized that he was in the least interested. But this is not the only instance. Hundreds of advanced general collectors take quite a fancy to modern covers and though they may not be their "first loves" they are more than casually interested in them. The moral may be: Don't sell your covers short.

Good news from England! On November 5th the Anniversary of Guido Fawkes' attempt to blow up the Houses or Parliament will be celebrated with festivities and there will be a rocket flight of covers. Send 5c. for each cover to M. Rigby, "Linley," Lancaster Gardens West, Clacton-on-Sea, England.

I am indebted to many friends for many covers sent me during the past quarter and all have my sincere thanks.

Until Christmas-time I send you my best wishes.

France's Constitution Stamp



France, always fond of liberty and American institutions, has also issued a new stamp in honor of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution, and, be it treason or not, we must say it is more attractive than our own overcrowded stamp. It depicts "Miss Liberty" shaking hands with "La Belle France."—GELDHOF.

Stamp Illustrations Bill

Up to last week, philatelic observers in Washington were of the opinion that the Hayden-Duffy stamp illustrations bill, S2550, introduced in the Senate last June, would not come up for action at this session of Congress, but the scene changed suddenly when, it is said, at the behest of President Roosevelt the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported the bill back to the Senate with amendments.

In reporting the bill, the Senate committee report stated:

"The bill is designed to permit the legitimate illustration of United States and foreign postage stamps without seriously relaxing the laws against counterfeiting, and it is the opinion of your committee that this remediallegislation is almost urgently needed and will prove of great benefit to the philatelists and philatelic journals throughout the country. The amendment which the committee recommend makes no material change in the context of the bill except to add newspapers to the list of publications authorized to publish illustrations of stamps.

"The measure has been drafted after extensive conferences with representatives of the Treasury and Post Office Departments and is in accord with the budgetary program of the President."

The bill passed the Senate last issuing by the Postmaster-General of an illustrated historical booklet on United States stamps such as that recently issued; the illustration of foreign postage stamps in black and white without defacement and the illustra-

tion of either cancelled or uncancelled United States stamps without limit as to size, but subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President.

The bill passed the Senate last Saturday and Representative James M. Mead, chairman of the House Post-office and Post Roads Committee, expected to report it out for action by the House today. — BARRY in New York Herald-Tribune.

Hitler Sheet Fourth Edition

The German Post Office Department has omitted the usual two new commemorative stamps which have been a fixture of the Nazi Nuremburg Conference for several years and instead has reissued the miniature sheet picturing Adolph Hitler, but with a new inscription "Reichsparteitag-Nürnberg, 1937." This will make the fourth variety of this miniature sheet.

Stamp Overpriced

A stamp that is overpriced in used condition is the 1923 black Harding memorial stamp perforated 10. Wholesale prices have dropped in recent months to around 4 cents each, but most retail lists price the stamp at 8 cents. Well-centered copies are scarce and deserve much higher listing.—C. ROBERT KAY.

Anxious inquirer: — No, the socalled rubber stamps of Congress are not yet included in the famous stamp collections of the world.—The Asheville (N. C.) Times.

Recent Interesting New Stamps

France Honors Her Great Men





Above are the two Descartes commemoratives with their differing forms of inscription. Why didn't the designer turn to the title page of the philosopher's works and find the correct language?

A Great Collector's Son



We are all interested in the new stamps of Egypt with the portrait of King Farouk, because his illustrious sire, King Fuad, was an enthusiastic stamp collector, especially interested in Confederates. The set is quite attractive, too.

Are you subscribing to the REVIEW?

Invented the Cyrillic Alphabet





Here are the two stamps that commemorate Saints Cyrillius and Methodicus, who invented the alphabet used by the Slavic peoples of the Eastern Church.

Louis Marie Julien Viaud



The real name of the famous author Pierre Loti was Louis Marie Julien Viaud.

Grenada's King George Stamp



A very attractive little stamp with the new king's portrait comes from Grenada. The design is unique.

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By CLAUDE E. FULLER

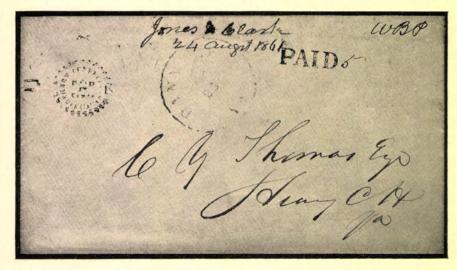
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CONFEDERATE COLLECTORS' BOOK

By CLAUDE E. FULLER Price \$7.50

The two above books have not yet been published. However, if ordered as Christmas Gifts, cards will be mailed to reach the recipient on or before December 24.

READERS ARE INVITED TO USE THE ATTACHED CARDS WHEN PLACING ORDERS FOR THESE GIFTS. ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE CARD REQUESTING THE LATEST COPY OF THE BOOK CATALOG OF THIS PRESS. MAIL TODAY.

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109 East Cary Street,

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STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW

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THE LOST COVER—PORT LAVACA, TEX.—WHO POSSESSES IT NOW?

What They Say About the Confederate Catalog

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

The Catalog and Hand-Book has arrived, and a wonderful book it is. Your months and years of labor have borne good fruit, and the stamp collectors may now sit down to a real feast.

From what you showed me on my last visit to Richmond, I knew that the work would be greatly enlarged, but I was totally unprepared for what it actually is. You are due a rousing vote of thanks, and I am sure that those who will benefit from it will not fail to give it to you.

In making available so much of the information which is contained in your "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America," in this lower-priced volume, you have shown how very unselfish you are, for I am sure that you will never be repaid in money for the time and work you have done. It has been a labor of love.

I am looking forward to seeing the first issue of the new Quarterly, but it is going to be hard to have to wait so long between times. A month always seemed like two when waiting for Stamp and Cover Collecting, but it never failed to have worthwhile information.

May your good health continue with you, and Peace and Plenty abide in your home, is my sincere wish.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH W. JONES.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

A day or so ago I received my copy of the new Confederates States Catalog, and I cannot wait to give you my congratulations on this most excellent work. The work that was necessary to make it possible is very evident, and together with the historical data included it makes me allmost sequester the family grocery money to purchase Confederates. And I feel greatly flattered at having had my name included among those having a tiny part in it.

With best of wishes, I am,

Truly,

PAUL M. FINK.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

Hearty congratulations on the new Specialized Confederate Catalog, an immence advance on the last one and putting these most historical stamps on the high plane they deserve.

I only got the volume this afternoon but put aside all other matters to study it. There is so much new that it will take days to take in all the new matter. I am glad to see the sections on Blockade Letters of which we have so much to learn. The grouping together of illustrations of Fake Cancellations will be very useful.

I am glad to see the extensive revision in the Handstamped "Paids" and the Index of the same. It is most useful, and especially the addition of legitimate "Paids" into the ranks of Postmasters' Provisionals—a fine piece of work, on which I was glad to help my friend Steve Brown.

All in all it is a grand piece of work, reflecting the greatest credit on August Dietz and his associates.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

The book certainly is a catalog and a hand-book, it is in fact the last word and was well worth waiting for. Reading throug this catalog, the man who has never collected or seriously considered Confederate stamps will find it difficult to resist their alluring charms.

GEORGE B. SLOANE.

DEAR AUGUST DIETZ:

I have a "million things to do" so I stop beginning these essentials to living to drop you this note of applause on the splendid catalog. It is that unusual thing—a Perfect Catalog. HARRY M. KONWISER.

DEAR MR. DIETZ:

I want to congratulate you on the 1937 Edition of the Confederate Catalog.

You have done a marvelous piece of work and all Confederate collectors are indebted to you.

A. H. SCHUMACHER.

What the Colonel Thinks

Close of Volume One

With this number STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW closes its first volume.

Succeeding our earlier monthly publications, the REVIEW set for itself the purpose of presenting, in concrete form, a resumé of the happenings in the world of Philately, selecting from our contemporaries that which seemed to us of importance and value in our pursuit. In addition there have been printed a number of original papers of sterling worth from the pens of well-known students and authorities in the field. Apparently this course has met with the approbation of our increasing number of readers, wherefore we count the effort well spent.

One of the pet hobbies of the Editors has been the gunning for counterfeiters, crooks and racketeers. We recognize no closed season for this breed of vampires, and intend to keep on solo until the rest of the boys develop sufficient intestinal stamina to join in the round-up.

The policy of the REVIEW is a very simple one: To foster the spread of Philately along sound lines; to be a help to the collector, an inspiration to the student, and a friend to the reputable dealer. We have "toed the line."

The 10c. Smoky Mountain souvenir sheet, issued for the S. P. A. Convention in Asheville, N. C., was withdrawn from sale October 11th.

Being reflections of the Editor's reaction to current events as they relate to Philately and the welfare of her followers.



Christmas

Inasmuch as this is the last issue of the REVIEW before Christmas we must be first to offer a few holiday suggestions in addition to the customary "Shop Early and Avoid the Rush." There is, first of all, the annual appeal of the National Tuberculosis Association. Buy the Christmas Seals and add your bit toward combating this terrible plague. Then, there are the Shut-ins. What a world of sunshine your gift of a few duplicates will shed on Christmas morning. Try it out, and watch wrinkles turn to dimples. There may be some kids around your block, just startin' to collect. Loosen up to the tune of a junior album or a packet of stamps and have more fun . than a barrel o' monkeys.

And if there's still of the givingimpulse left in your heart and a few unallotted dollars in your Christmas budget, there are friends to be gladdened with a copy of the new Confederate Catalog, or "The Postal Service," or one of the numerous fine volumes from The Dietz Press—catalog of which is sent for the asking.

And with that the staff of the REVIEW wishes you health and happiness and a very merry Christmas!

Clean Out the Racketeers!

If ever the need for a purge in Stampdom seemed imperative, that time is now. Instead of a betterment of conditions, things are growing worse. When one of the leading authorities in New York frankly states that the stamp market is so swamped with racketeers, frauds, sharks and swindlers that it will take some time before collecting again becomes what it was years ago, it is high time to "sit up and take notice."

Level-headed thinking men, who, with all their enthusiasm for collecting, do not lose sight of the eventual sale-value of the stamps they buy today, are beginning to question the wisdom of their investments in the light of the experiences of others who have entrusted the sale of their stamps to some of such pirates. And these victims, who have been made to "walk the plank," are spreading the news to other collectors in club meetings and through warning letters to their friends. Their attested stories are not of the Esquire-article type. They cannot be "laughed off."

Several letters have recently come to the Editor from men who have been victimized, and their stories are positively appalling. The brazen methods of such modern buccaneers would make Captain Kidd look like a piker and the Northwest Territory real estate deal an honest transaction by comparison.

These gentlemen are not novices in stamp-collecting, who were induced by high-power sales talk to "invest in stamps for profit," and then, when they decided to sell, found that their holdings brought but a small fraction of what they had paid for them. One

is a collector of fifty years' activity—a professional man and a stickler for condition—whose collection contained the classics, and high values in unused state—and when he placed this material with an auctioneer it cataloged more than \$52,000! What he got for it—or is still trying to get, after years of insisting on a settlement—and the methods employed in the sales—is another story that may appear later.

And these "methods" are so amazing that their disclosure at this time would shake the confidence of American collectors and seriously effect the trade and our pursuit in general.

There remains but one course toward protecting the reputations of dealers of integrity—and there are many fine men in the trade. The racketeers must be cleaned out. Dealers and auctioneers must help, for they are, in an equal degree, the sufferers under these conditions.

Make this editorial the subject of discussion in your clubs. Call for statements of similar experiences and broadcast them among collectors.

Determine now to make a catalogpriced inventory of your stampsmake it in duplicate—and when you take your collection to an auctioneer with whom you are unacquainted and who deals in enticing promises, get them in writing, attested by a notary. Inquire into the bank standing of your party, and if he is prepared to give you a performance bond to the tune of 25% of the listed value of your collection, close the transaction. Ir you cannot make connections on these terms—and they are reasonable—pick up your hat and your collection, call a taxi and take the next train home. It's safer there.

Two Outstanding Books

The importance of the subject prompts us to again call attention to the forthcoming volumes announced in the July Review—Claude E. Fuller's remarkable work "The Confederate Collectors' Book" and Thomas D. Perry's "United States Stamped Envelopes."

There are many fine volumes on subjects philatelic-ranging from the juvenile and the fireside story to the erudite treatment of some single stamps or the issues of a country—but nothing has ever appeared that could measure in scope with the subject matter in the Fuller book on Confederate collectanea. It is literally allembracing, for on whatever subject the historian, the student, or the collector may seek enlightenment, he will find it here. The manuscript represents the work of a matured student and many years of intensive research. There is the story of the currency, coins, bonds, certificates, stamps, medals, seals, flags, official acts of Congress and the official correspondence of the Confederacyand everything illustrated in black and in colors! The book will prove the great reference work on these subjects.

Those of our readers who have enjoyed Mr. Perry's papers on the Stamped Envelopes of the United States, running as a serial in *Stamp and Cover Collecting*, will welcome the revised manuscript in book-form.

Both volumes will appear as soon as a sufficient number of advance subscriptions are received to justify the undertaking. Turn to the Supplement in this number, fill in the form and enter your order for these two outstanding books at the reduced prepublication Patrons' prices.

An «American» Design

Recently the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department advertised for designs for the One Cent stamp, first of the long-heralded Presidential set. Prizes ranged from \$500, \$300 and \$200 for the first, second and third awards. Designs were submitted by 1,122 artists. Miss Elaine Rawlinson of New York came out first in the race. The design and the story will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. While but four of the compositions have been shown in the press, the decision of the judges should meet with general approval. Miss Rawlinson's design is dignified and striking in its simplicity, embodying all the points necessary to the making of an artistic as well as "practical" postage stamp. Its outstanding feature is the absence of lines, panels, borders and ornamentation.

Wanted: 2c. Blue Memphis

The Editor is looking for a postally used 2c. blue Memphis on cover. The piece must be in good condition, both as to stamp and envelope. This want is broadcast in order to assist a collector-friend deeply interested in Confederates. Good price will be paid for a fine copy. Communicate with the Editor.

Hawaii 3c. Attractive Stamp

The 3c. Hawaii satmp was placed on sale in the United States on October 19th. Both design and color are pleasing. The Department is to be congratulated.

Comic Suggestion

It appears that Congressman Sol Bloom, New York, who has something to do with the issuance of the Constitution stamp, sought to introduce a bill proposing that a copy of his book "Story of the Constitution" be given each newly-naturalized citizen with his first papers. Bloom was charged on the floor that the ultimate object of the measure was an "advertising stunt" for Bloom, who was called a "publicity seeker" and other not very flattering epithets. The bill got lost somewhere in the shuffle.

The suggestion is otherwise amusing. Devil-a-bit does the immigrant care to read—if he can read the American language at all—a document that our own natives are coming to know merely as a legend. From the appearance of things, Bloom might have included Karl Marx's writings, the Talmud, the Koran and the Vedas. Might as well get the new citizen prepared for the things he'll encounter as he grows more familiar with the land of his adoption.

Sources of Supply for Dealers

Again the Gossip Printery, Holton, Kansas, is on the market with the 1937-Edition of "Sources of Supply for Stamp Dealers," a Directory of Wholesalers—International. It is one of those indispensable reference works for the progressive dealer, guiding him—as the title implies—to the sources of profitable business. The price is only One Dollar, postpaid, from the publishers, and we recommend it to all dealers.

Death of Michael Eidsness

Few men, I dare say, have won a deeper place in the heart of American Philately than Michael L. Eidsness, Jr., whose untimely death occurred in August. A magnetic personality coupled with a generous nature ingratiated him with young and old. He was a prince among men. Philately in particular was indebted to him for many things, and this gratitude and affection found expression in a largely attended memorial meeting of the clan in Washington. Our deepest sympathy is extended to the family of our old friend.

Howard Beck Passes Away

Another, who cannot well be spared, has passed from our ranks. Howard C. Beck, President of the Baltimore Philatelic Society, passed away in September, after a brief illness. Those of us who knew the man—and there are many—will ever remember his kindly and generous nature, his restless energy and his loyal friendship, as we share in the grief of his family.

Ellis Parker Butler No More

A man who loved stamps and who shed the brightness of his nature into countless homes in America — Ellis Parker Butler—passed to his reward in September. The Editor recalls with a deep sadness the friendly correspondence of an earlier year when this gifted man generously gave of his time and talent that the readers of our publication might enjoy one of his whimsical stamp stories. We join the members of his family in their grief.

Postmaster Farley to Resign?

The daily press recently carried the report that it was understood in well-informed circles that Postmaster-General Farley had placed his resignation in hands of the President. The date on which this was to take effect had not been determined, pending its acceptance by Mr. Roosevelt. It was further stated that Mr. Farley would become the President of the Pierce-Arrow Company.

While there is no question concerning Mr. Farley's executive ability, and the new position carries with it an attractive emolument, we are led to wonder if there are to be handed out a few imperforate machines in celebration of this ascendancy. If so, we would like to get in line.

Against Unnecessary Stamps

A letter from my old friend John Gruno in Groningen, who attended the 28th "Philatelists' Day" of the old Dutch collectorss' society, "De Globe," held in Arnhem, September 3-5, states that resolutions were passed requesting the government to restrict the issuing of commemoratives, and to reduce the surtax on charity stamps, in view of the fact that none but collectors buy them. On the other hand, the authorities were petitioned to issue a special stamp when the Princess Royal presents the country with an heir or heiress to the throne. The convention did not presume to determine sex or set a date for the event.

Are you subscribing to the REVIEW?

Richmond Club's Year-Book

The Richmond (Va.) Stamp Club has published its first Year-Book, compiled by its publicity committee. It is quite a pretentious booklet of thirtytwo pages and cover, telling the story of the organization since its founding in 1929. As a memorial to the late Michael L. Eidsness, his talk, delivered before the club in January of 1936, is reprinted, with a memorial tablet at the close. The Constitution and By-Laws are published, as well as the 1937-Roll of Membership of eightytwo names. The 1937-Officers are: Jas. D. Hawkins, President; Edwin R. Carter, Ir., 1st Vice-President; L. W. Gibbon, 2nd Vice-President; Edgar M. Stanley, Secretary-Treasurer; R. Jack Greene, Sales Manager, and Robt. T. Burgess, Auctioneer. The Club is in a flourishing condition, and holds its weekly meetings at 8:15 each Thursday night in the Club Room of Murphy's Hotel, Eighth and Broad Streets, where visitors are cordially welcomed.

Scott's 1938-Catalog Out

The 1938-Edition of Scott's Standard Catalog is in hands of collectors. This is the great annual event in America's stamp circles, surpassing in importance even the big conventions and exhibitions. Literally tens of thousands eagerly look forward to its appearance, curious to learn how their pet country has fared in the pricings. The usual mixed chorus of criticism and praise will be on the air for a while and then everybody will order a copy—which is as it should be. The price is \$3.00.

Stamp Shop in Williamsburg

Collectors visiting restored Williamsburg in Virginia-and the old colonial Capital has become the Mecca of Americans - will henceforth not alone be transported back to the time of the earliest English settlers and the quaint atmosphere of that period, but they will have an opportunity to add to their souvenirs mementoes of the Confederacy, in which Williamsburg played its part. Mr. Kenneth R. Cunningham of that city has opened the Colonial-Confederate Stamp and Coin Co. on Duke of Gloucester Street, where advanced collectors may inspect a large and well-assorted stock of Confederate stamps and covers. Mr. Cunningham is well known to the Editor and material bought of him is authentic in every respect.

Death of Baron Reuterskiold

In the death of Baron Alexander de Reuterskiold, which occurred on March 7th, at Courville, Lausanne, Switzerland, International Philately mourns the passing of another outstanding figure.

De Reuterskiold was born in Sweden, in 1860, but resided in Switzerland the greater part of his life. He was a recognized authority on classic stamps and served as judge in most of the international exhibitions. He took great interest in plating, and was the author of several philatelic works.

The Hawaii stamp, to be released at Honolulu on October 18, was designed by Alvin R. Meissner.

New Books Received

The first number of Lindquist's new monthly, *Avocations*, devoted to hobbies and all branches of collectanea, has come to hand. It is a dignified, excellently printed magazine, replete with stories of interest from the pens of well-known authorities. It is to be had of the publishers, Harry L. Lindquist, 2 West 46th Street, New York, at \$2 the year, or 25c. per copy.

* * *

We have received from Frederick A. Stokes Co., publishers, 443 Fourth Ave., New York, a copy of "The Stamp Collectors' Round Table," an anthology of essays on philatelic topics. The volume is edited by Foster W. Loso, and the contributors are well-known American collectors and authorities. It is a complete guide to philately. Octavo in format, 350 pages, and well-illustrated with approximately seventy pages of halftones and line cuts. Price \$2.75.

* * *

"Lost Covers," a delightful story of an intriguing adventure in a stamp hunt, the scene of which is laid in Richmond of today, by Miss Edna Turpin, has just appeared from the press of The Junior Literary Guild, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. Miss Turpin, the author of a number of excellent stories for youngsters, has, in this work, invaded the field of stamp-collecting, caught the spirit, and produced the best gift book you could select for your son or daughter on Christmas. Price \$2.00 at all bookstores.

Are you subscribing to the REVIEW?

1915 - 1937

That which follows will probably be "a voice crying in the wilderness." But paste this where you will be able to read it in 1938.

I am not a pacifist. I consider "too proud to fight" the most cowardly slogan in the American language. I am degraded when I refuse to resent an insult, or pay back blow for blow. I am not of the "turn-the-other-check" breed. But I positively am "too proud" to be "hired out" to draw other folks' chestnuts out of the fire. I prefer to roast my own chestnuts, and if I get burnt, that's my tough luck—but the scars will be honorable scars.

As an American citizen I am absolutely neutral and impartial to the scraps in China and Spain. I have no investments in either place. And as to the "atrocities"—well, we kill more civilians in our reckless driving per diem than those combatants thousands of miles away. Why should I get "het up" over "invasions," when we pulled the same stunt in Venezuela and Mexico? Nothin' doin'.

What does concern me—and you—is, that the flower of our youth shall not again to be "hired out"— as Mr. Coolidge used to express it—to sacrifice itself for the munition makers, the international bankers and the war mongers. If any single nation, or a gang-up, tackles this country, not a mother's son of us will feel too old or unfit or "too proud" for service. There'll be no need of conscription. That's my faith in our people.

But we must wake up and be guarded against this suble propaganda that is again hypnotizing the unthinking masses. The same old emotional stuff is being ladeled out thick by the same old foreign witches-brew-stewers. Again we are being prodded to take the lead. Again we will be deserted by the defaulters and have the bag to hold in the end. Mark that.

Let the sons of the former profiteers and slackers and the loudmouthers do the fighting this time. Let the interested fellows square up to it.

And, oh Lord! rid us of the meddlers' itch and teach us to be sensible and just and not "too proud"—a friend to all Nations—the cat's-paw of none. Selah.

Stampless Catalog Out Oct. 1

Stephen G. Rich, publisher of the "Stampless Cover Catalogue," has announced that the 1938 edition will be issued October 25. The new edition has been largely re-written by the editor, H. M. Konwiser, and contains some fifty pages of new material.

New Stamp Card Game

Bridge fiends may look to their fences, for a new and entertaining card game nempt "Stamps," created by Wilfred Myers, and sold by Whitman Publishing Co., Racine, Wisconsin, appears with its challenge to collectors and non-collectors alike. It sells for 10 cents. It's all right—but give me good old straight poker for "that ennuied feeling"—or any other old feelin'.

Austria's 1938 Charity ("Winterhilfe") set consists of four values with the customary surtax. The designs depict activities of the nurse.

Sale of Emerson Collections

The magnificent collection of the late Judge Robert S. Emerson is to be sold in a series of auctions during the coming months. The first of these will take place at the Collectors Club, New York, on October 19th, when Daniel F. Kelleher of Boston will dispose of the United States issues from 1847 to 1888 on original covers. This will be followed by a sale of United States 20th Century unused and used, and used blocks of U. S. from 1890 to date, conducted by Percy G. Doane of New York City.

The third sale will again be held by Mr. Kelleher, a month or two later, and consist of Judge Emerson's British North American stamps, and this, in turn, will be followed by a sale of the foreign stamps, on and off cover, conducted by Mr. Doane. Further sales

will follow at intervals.

Judge Emerson's will provided that certain sections of his collection be sold intact, if possible, among these his Confederates, including the Postmasters, Handstamps and General Issues.

It is gratifying to record that this magnificent collection has been acquired by Mr. Harold C. Brooks of Marshall Mich., assuring its remaining in this country. Added to his own Wipa-Gold-Medal collection, Mr. Brooks may now claim to possess the greatest and most complete array of Confederates extant.

Breaking Unwritten Law

President Roosevelt's portrait may be used in the design for the Constitution stamps of Guatemala.

Clark Downs Souvenir Sheets

Hugh M. Clark, editor of the Standard Postage Stamp catalog, is indignant over the rash of "souvenir sheets" into which the world seems to be breaking out, and in the current issue of Scott's Monthly Journal he serves notice that such items issued to exploit collectors will not obtain catalog recognition. In the strongest language Mr. Clark has ever used in print, he says:

"I refer to the efforts of certain governments and individuals to try to give their illegitimate philatelic offsprings the semblance of respectability. These lecherous individuals who seek to prostitute our hobby stop at nothing to mislead and deceive the cataloguers into listing their abominations."

Carter Glass, Jr. Honored

The American Philatelic Society is to be congratulated upon its selection of Carter Glass, Jr. to serve as its President for the ensuing term. His fellow-Virginians, in particular, are proud of this distinction. His administration will be in keeping with the Glass family tradition — fearless and fair. Sincere felicitations from the Editors of the REVIEW.

International Philatelic Week

"Philatelic Week" — November 15 to 21—will be widely celebrated this year. Clubs throughout the country have arranged attractive programs calculated to "sell the greatest hobby to America." Let's join in the festivities.

The Railroad Stamps of Madagascar

By C. C. LANCE, Birmingham, Ala.



Sometime ago, a young lady called at the place of business of one of the large stamp dealers in New York and inquired whether they had noticed the railroad train on the postage stamp of Madagascar. She pointed

out the small train emerging from the tunnel on Scott's type A9 of that country but failed to reveal her identity. Because of the small size of this train and tunnel, it had been previously overlooked by the specialists who collect Railroad stamps. There are sixty different stamps having this design which were issued from 1908 and continuing until 1931. As the first railroads were completed in 1909 the early stamps may have been intended to call attention to the building or were a preliminary commemorative of the inauguration of railroad service. This is not definitely known, but two very contrasting forms of transportation are shown on this stamp-the sedan chair (Filanjana) which is no longer used in the cities but which has been relegated to the more remote districts, and the more modern railroad train replacing primitive transportation. Incidentally, in the event it is still difficult to locate the train and tunnel on the stamp, it may be located by looking carefully just to the right

of the pith helmet the sedan chair

passenger is wearing.

Information regarding the railroads of Madagascar has been very difficult to obtain but appears interesting to rail fans because of the remote location. The design of the stamp under discussion is not an accurate representation of the actual scene, the tunnel pictured as just over the hill from the buildings of the large city, really being a distance of fifteen miles from this city and much too far for the eye of the beholder to see both the tunnel and the city at one and the same time. From the buildings a casual impression might be gathered that a large and modern city was near. The city in question is really Tananarive with a population of over 100,000 people and the capital city of the Island of Madagascar. The railroad which traverses this tunnel is the most important line and carries traffic between the Capital and Tamatave, the port city, a distance of approximately 220 miles. The tunnel is just east of Tananarive and shortly before arriving in the environs of this city, tunnels under a high ridge of hills which would otherwise require steep grades to climb.

The railroads of the country are government-owned and operated and about 450 miles of line are in operation but because of the terminals not being shown in all cases on our map, it is difficult to plot their routes. Rail-

road postal cars are operated on some of these lines, the one between Tananarive and Tamatave being the best



known of the cancellations is here shown. The letter was carried on train No. 3 between Tamatave and Tananarive on May 11, 1937.

The steam trains are scheduled to make the run between the two leading cities mentioned above, in about thirteen hours but with the advent of modern high speed transportation, the time has been reduced through the use of Michelin rail cars. These are of French build and fitted with rubber tires, arranged for operation on rails and give a smooth gliding ride, much more comfortable than the regular passenger equipment. Because of this and the shorter schedule, a 25% excess fare is charged for the use of these Michelin cars and even with this higher fare, heavy travel is being diverted to these cars. Excess fares for super-service are not confined to one continent or country but appear to reach into the far places and attract many queer passengers.

In 1916, the Baldwin Locomotive Works built some locomotives for these railroads and these are no doubt still in operation but the regular equipment is French in design and build.

THE REVIEW - four big issues the year for only One Dollar.

Special Issues Hit High Mark

By C. ROBERT KAY Associated Press Stamp Editor

A record for the number of commemorative and airmail stamps issued during a single calendar year may be set by the Unted States Postoffice Department in 1937.

Already this year the number of issues released and authorized have equaled the amount during all of 1936, and the calendar year is only half over.

Here are the commemoratives and airmails issued during 1936—Texas, Rhode Island, Tipex sheet (counted as four stamps), Arkansas, Oregon, Anthony, one-cent Army, 1-cent Navy, 25-cent bi-color special delivery airmail. Total thirteen.

Already in 1937 the department has issued the 2, 3, 4 and 5-cent Army stamps, and the 2, 3, 4 and 5-cent Navy stamps, totaling eight commemoratives. Two new airmail stamps, the 20 and 50-cent Clippers, have been issued. Four other issues bring the total to fourteen for 1937. These are the Northwest Territory stamp the Virginia Dare commemorative, a miniature sheet containing the 10-cent National Parks stamp and the Constitution 3-cent magenta.

The banner year for issuance of commemorative stamps was when the twenty Farley special printings and the Connecticut, San Diego, Boulder Dam and Michigan issues

made a total of twenty-four.

THE REVIEW becomes your philatelic scrap-book — a permanent record of the year's best things in Philately.

Gleanings Across the Pond

By W. H. Wosencroft 139 Gwydir St., Cambridge, England

PENING up I want to put in a word of explanation, and to all those whom it may concern, a brief and sincere apology. When the definite 11/2d. value for Great Britain was issued I happened to be basking in the sunshine at a holiday resort, and consequently was caught napping where First-Day Covers were concerned. Stirred from vacation lethargy, I summoned sufficient energy to send off covers to those whose names and addresses I could remember, but I fear that some have been missed, and may be feeling a sense of disappointment, and possibly resentment in my failure to provide what I promised to do. However, I took the precaution to provide a certain number of additional covers, and if any who may have failed to receive their covers will write to me, I will be glad, not only to fill the gap, but retrieve my sullied reputation. For the benefit of any who may have been denied First-Day covers of the Coronation stamps and also the 1/2d., 1d. and 21/2d. definite issue, I still have a few surplus. As this is so small, I must deal with applications strictly in rotation.

And so, with conscience cleared, I can proceed to more weightier matters! Everyone will be wanting to know what is the low down on the Coronation issues. Just now the best advice I can give is to get your Dominions sets both mint and used at the earliest possible moment, and at the lowest

ruling price. Some of them are already obsolete, South Africa being withdrawn on August 11th, while South-West Africa said "Goodbye" twelve days earlier, last day covers being dated, July 31st. There have been advances in price, naturally, where these are concerned and we can expect them to go higher as the Winter, which is the true stamp collecting season, advances.

As I write there are rumors of some of the Crown Colonies exhausting supplies, and here again, despite the fact of a seeming stagnation due to ample supplies, we can anticipate that before long there will be a shortage of certain sets. I have personally a sneaking regard for the possibilities of the West Indian sets coupled with Aden.

First Day covers are still in demand, and one cannot say to what heights complete sets of these will soar. Just now the lowest appears to be about £8-8-0, but when the various supplies are exhausted, and the demand continues, no-one can accurately forecast what the figure will be, in, say, twelve months time. Gilbert and Ellice First-Days are very scarce, and the same applies in lesser degrees to British Solomons, Ascension, Nyassaland and Swaziland. My tip—get them while you can!

Already we have, following our Coronation stamps, a good start for a collection of the stamps of the reign of King George VI. Canada sets the ball rolling on a set with a design

which some folk like, others don't, and there is with us that fraternity who find fault, whatever their true opinion. The portrait of the King in civilian dress is of course a change from the uniforms in which, according to stamp designers, the monarch is ever arrayed. Why, doesn't this stamp speak of the democratic outlook of our Sovereign? It is a good likeness, and anyone who saw the king among the lads in the annual camp, which he founded when Duke of York, will agree that he is entitled to the title which the Canadian design suggests, "A Man of the People." Anyhow, it is certainly better than the Australian effort, where His Majesty is portrayed on the 2d. value, with Queen Elizabeth on the 1d. Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of these stamps I have heard that they are to be withdrawn, but at the moment there is no definite confirmation. But, despite this, full marks must be awarded the Commonwealth for the 3d., 6d. and 1/- stamps which provide, not only a worthy portrait of the king, but two charming vignettes of that familiar feathered comedian, the Laughing Jackass, or Settlers' Clock, and the beautiful Lyre bird.

Lastly, the cheapest and the best product of Grenada, and price, ¼d. The King's portrait is very fine indeed, and the design one which is not only modern in conception, but simple and effective. The shading is worth noticing, as it deepens at the left side, where it is relieved by a single line of color. At first glance this appears to give the stamp an "off center" look, but with increased acquaintance, this gives place to a sense of complete satisfaction. With this little batch, to which must be added the familiar

British issue, first steps can be made towards the formation of what promises to be a most interesting period from the philatelic viewpoint. From several territories the new designs will vary considerably, and I see no risk of the album presenting a humdrum appearance, as was the case with the earlier types of King George V. Make no mistake, British colonials of the new reign are going to be worthy, and the collector who steps in at the beginning is not going to regret it.

A few News Flashes. Sir Edward Denny Bacon, Curator of the Royal stamp collection has produced a valuable book dealing with the Essays, Proofs, and Color Trials of the Line-Engraved Issues of Great Britain.

"Poached Eggs" are now selling in this country at about 6d. each, while in one case I have seen them offered free of charge to customers who spend 10/- with the advertiser. In future I suggest they be known as "hard boiled."

The new catalogues show marked increases in many of the commemorative issues of British Colonials.

If I can be of assistance to any American collectors where British issues are concerned, I will be glad to have a letter telling me what you would like me to do.

And to finish on a bright note, here is a gem gleaned from *The Philatelic Trader*. "The following letter was received at the Holborn Restaurant on the occasion of the International Stamp Dealers' Bourse:

"Reading in Reynold's News about stamps being collected and sold, I am an elderly widow, and wondered if I had any value?"

Meeting Old Friends in Asheville

By THE EDITOR

The routine of your Editor's life is a well-regulated one. Every forty years he goes to Europe and every fourth year to a stamp convention—not to mention the semi-occasional shorter visits to befriended clubs where he holds forth on his pet hobby, Confederates. The rest of the time he makes a pretence at working.

Forty years ago, as Vice-President of the Southern Philatelic Association (now the Society of Philatelic Americans), he had the honor of welcoming the annual convention of that body in Richmond, Virginia. Wherefore, and because thereof, he felt it a sort of sacred obligation to transport himself, under the ægis of Charlie Hofmann, to the conclave in Asheville, N. C., in August, and again say a word of welcome to those who had come to the South. And he enjoyed every hour of his brief stay, despite the fact that he was drafted to function as one of the judges of the stamp exhibit—a post for which he is about as well qualified as a Kluxer in a lynching trial. However, there was one point in his favor: he never "jined" anything in his life that hamstrung his convictions or forced him to keep silent whenever he felt like throwing open the exhaust. He does admit that his inclinations were to award every medal, badge, ribbon, diploma, as well as "special mention," to Confederate exhibits, because he does not really see how one can collect anything else and feel right about it. However, Harry Konwiser, who acted as associate justice, prevailed upon him to consider other exhibits. Finally, but reluctantly, he admitted that the United States may have issued stamps at some time or other that were worth cataloging, provided they had sanitary gum, were accidentally centered, or did not show their middles upside-down. Otherwise they had no real background, except grills, which were put there to keep folks from going crooked.

But the real happiness was found in meeting old friends of paleolithic days. There was Cliff-dweller Kissinger, comrade of a former incarnation, whom the years have failed to change in either shape or mental substance. And there was my old friend Major Frank L. Coes—not alone of that rank in the military establishment of his State, but a major line-officer in Philately's Crime-an wars; also, and most emphatically, the Major-Domo of Stampdom—for, as goes Coes, so Philately goes.

There were many others, too, of whom I shall retain most pleasant and lasting memories. Where will you find more interesting stampic yarn spinners than Dean Willard O. Wylie with Emeritus E. W. Batchelder; or better Scouts than Ezra Cole, who permitted some of us to inspect the Judge Emerson collection of Confederate Provisionals, and Vincent Domanski, whose camera was incessantly snapping and

his face beaming in good fellowship. Then, there was Dr. Chas. H. Evans of East Orange, N. J., campaigning for the Souvenir Issues Association, which all of us should join; Col. Jos. H. Pratt of Washington, in the full

H. Pratt of Washington, in the full dignity of Judge of the Show. And things really cannot go on without the Hon. Tom Pratt, Harry Mason, and Samuel E. Beck, who was chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

the Exhibition Committee.

The philatelic press, too, was ably represented by Harry Lindquist of Stamps, Geldhof of Chicago and Van Dahl of Albany, Oregon, and Fred Rice of Washington, with their ladies, and not to be overlooked—that staunch old friend and seasoned stamp columist Billy Stuart, whom everyone seems to love.

Other old friends, too, with whom the Editor spent pleasant hours, will be remembered. Vahan Mozian, in whose daughter's car the Editor enjoyed the trip to "Biltmore," to admire the contented cows and milk-fed dairymen; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Campbell of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pertsch of Baltimore, who took the first award in Confederates-and fully merited it. His display was beautifully grouped and artistically treated and presented in text the full story of these historic stamps. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Iones of Bristol, Va., Dr. George C. Taylor of Chapel Hill, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams of Roanoke, Va., Miss Meta E. Beall of Greensboro, N. C., Raymond Weill from New Orleans, and my dear old friend Dr. Wheeler of Birmingham-all enthusiastic collectors of Confederates-added to the brightness of those days in the "Land of the Sky." And I had the good fortune of meeting Walter S. Fishel of

Boonsboro, Md., who, some time ago, made that remarkable find of old U. S. that nearly equals the Nelson find of Confederate Postmasters many years ago. Mrs. Jorgensen of Memphis, too, had come to the show in Asheville. Max Ohlman, beaming with happiness, greeted his friends and "had himself one big time."

My good friend and competitor, Mr. J. D. Preston of the Kingsport Press, Bristol, Va.-Tenn., was present and displayed his idea of an educational album for collectors. The leaves are beautifully illustrated with historic maps in colors and spaces provided for

the stamps.

G. O. Shepherd was Master of Ceremonies, and Ruffner Campbell, General Chairman—the right men!

And if I have omitted anyone, it is because we are most apt to forget our very closest friends in making notes. I forgot to invite my "best man" to my wedding!



Frank Coes and the Editor plotting to kidnap Trotzky—or some other similar sinister scheme.

Naval Cancellations

"To Promote Further Interest in the Collecting of Postmarks as Applied by United States
Navy Mail Clerks."

Address all communications to ROBERT C. THOMPSON, STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW, Glen Allen, Virginia.

R. HOWARD L. STEVENS, 301 Maple Avenue, Clearfield, Pennsylvania, is sponsoring a cachet for the Asiatic fleet. Send 10 covers, unsealed and unstuffed, together with 1c. per cover forwarding fee, at once.

Dr. S. E. Hutnick, 5933 Lansdowne Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is handling covers for the keel-laying of the *U. S. S. Seadragon, Sealion, Searaven and Seawolf*. The usual courtesies to Dr. Hutnick.

Mr. Frederick Horton, P. O. Box 390, Port Chester, N. Y., is still preparing his birthday cachets for Naval vessels. The next series includes the U. S. S. Arizona, Babbitt, Broome, Childs, Dallas, Jacob Jones, Manley, Peary, Pope, Schenck and Williamson.

Mr. Weston Satterly, 1831 50th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor a cachet in two colors commemorating the establishment of the United States Military Academy. Covers will consist of a series of three, one to be mailed from the birthplace of the United States Navy; the second from a U. S. Naval vessel; and the third cover from the Academy. Send 5c. per cover to pay for everything, or a stamped, addressed envelope and 1c. forwarding fee. Commems on wrappers appreciated.

Mr. William F. Schlechter, 533 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, is sponsoring a series of 25 cachets to commemorate the decommissioning of the next 25 Naval vessels in line. The vessels are: U. S. S. Breese, Gamble, Montgomery, Ramsay, Bainbridge, Borie, Broome. Chandler, Dallas, Dahlgren, Goff, Hovey, McCormick, MacLeish, Overton, Perry, Pruitt, Sicard, Southard. Sturtevant, Simpson, Truxton, Trever, Wasmuth, and Zane. Send your covers and 1c. per cover forwarding fee now. Commems on wrappers appreciated by William.

Mr. Alex Hesse, Jr., 449 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is handling covers for Navy Day cachet to be sponsored by the Argonaut crew of the ANCS. Covers are to be cancelled on board the following six submarines: U. S. S. Perch, Permit, Pickerel, Plunger, Pollack, and Pompano. Be sure to include forwarding postage with your covers.

Mr. Walter A. Czubay, 3117 Thirty-sixth Street, Astoria, N. Y., will also sponsor a series of decommissioning cachets for the same vessels mentioned in William Schlechter's list, but in addition, he will include the submarines S-18, S-21, S-22, S-23, S-24, S-30, S-31, S-32, S-33, S-34, and S-35.

Also for the last day of the Litchfield, Preble, Tracy, Fairfax, Hatfield and a few others. Send Walter a batch of covers and look for some nifty cachets! Be sure to include the forwarding fee.

NOTICE

The address of the Naval Cachet and Cancel Club of Portsmouth, Virginia, sponsors of many fine cachets, has been changed to P. O. Box 32, Portsmouth, Virginia, according to word from Mr. Tazewell G. Nicholson, President.

Mr. Nicholson writes that the Naval Cachet and Cancel Club will hold covers for the following events:

- 1. First Day in Commission, U. S. S. Enterprise.
- 2. First Day Postal Service, U. S. S. Enterprise.
- 3. Shakedown Cruise, U. S. S. Helm (8 covers).
- 4. Shakedown Cruise, U. S. S. Blue (8 covers).
- 5. Keel-laying, U. S. S. Washington and North Carolina.
- 6. Shakedown Cruise, U. S. S. Enterprise.
- 7. Special double cancellations on the following days: Columbus Day, Navy Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Years Day. Send all covers to Tazewell Nicholson, P. O. Box 32, Portsmouth, Virginia. There will be a charge of 1c. per cover forwarding fee. Cachets will be printed, so be sure to leave your envelopes unstuffed.

Mr. J. Josephine, Jr., is the Mail Clerk on board the U. S. S. Augusta, flagship of the Asiatic fleet now in China waters. A chance for some unusual cancellations in the war-torn country.

Collectors desiring a cover from the *U. S. S. Lexington* during her search for Amelia Earhart should get in touch with Mail Clerk O. T. Phillips. Address him care of the Postmaster, San Pedro, Caif.

That's all friends, until the next issue of STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW! My thanks to all those who sent in news items and covers of interest.

Tension Over Stamp Abates

Latest dispatches from Honduras and Nicaragua disclose that the tension in both countries over the boundary dispute precipitated by a Nicaraguan stamp issue had greatly abated and that if the firebrand type of patriot could be restrained it was believed a peaceful solution through arbitration would be possible. The Nicaraguan stamps comprise a series of seven air-mail stamps issued about a month ago showing a map of Nicaragua which included a generous slice of Honduras marked "Territory in Litigation." To the Hondurans' way of thinking the territory shown was theirs and there was nothing to about. Happily, near-war over a postage stamp seems to have been averted.



Dear C. S. A.'s:

Well-at last we're organized elected officers, tentatively set the dues, and look forward to big things in the new year. I may now sit back and take things calmly for awhile and let Charlie Hofmann tell you all about it quarterly. I kicked like a bronco against being elected President-but it was of no avail. They got the halter on me, and there you are. I am a poor politician and cannot promise the coming of more abundant things during my incumbancy; but I am going to keep on keeping on in my efforts to promote the collecting and study of Confederates and good fellowship among those who form our Confederate Stamp Alliance. I thank you, too, for the honor conferred upon me.

The full report of the first meeting appears on the following pages. I hope you will take the time to read it and, if you are really interested in the Alliance, send the Secretary-Treasurer your dues—two dollars—for the ensuing year. Charlie Hofmann will tell you the rest.

Ladies and gentlemen, I present the only Charlie Hofmann.

Fraternally:

AUGUST DIETZ, President.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE:

It has been suggested by several members of the CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE that a meeting of its members be called for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

meeting of its members be called for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The Society of Philatelic Americans (S. P. A.) hold their annual convention on August 26-27-28 at Asheville, N. C. Where and when could a better place and time be found than during this convention!

The Asheville Stamp Club and the Chamber of Compares have arranged a program of Compares have arranged a program of

The Asheville Stamp Club and the Chamber of Commerce have arranged a program of events that will make the trip more than worthwhile.

Convention business will probably be completed by Saturday morning, after which we can get together and hold the first meeting of the C. S. A.

Please address a postcard to the undersigned if you will attend.

Cordially,

CHARLES L. HOFMANN, Sec'y pro tem. Richmond, Va., 22, 1937. 109 E. Cary St.

Aug. 28th. 1937.

Asheville, N. C.

In response to the above card for call of meeting, at the close of the 43rd Annual Convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans, several collectors of the stamps of the Confederate States of America met together for the purpose indicated in the call,

There were present the folloing:

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mathewson, Jackson, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams, Jr., Roanoke, Va.

Miss Meta E. Beall, Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Cecil Horner, Morristown, Tenn.

Dr. George C. Taylor, Chapel Hill, N. C. Mr. Raymond H. Weill, New Orleans, La.

Messrs, August Dietz, Edward R. Markhoff, Stuart O. Harrison and Charles L. Hofmann of Richmond, Virginia.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary pro tem., who announced the purpose of the meeting, stating also that cards had been sent out to all persons who had, up to August 1st of this year, become affiliated with the Confederate Stamp Alliance, and then requesting Mr. Dietz to take the chair and to fully outline and explain the purpose of this call.

Mr. Dietz responded, telling of the origin of the Confederate Stamp Alliance, outlining its aims and purposes, and, that after having had several requests for a meeting to properly organize, he had requested the Secretary pro tem. to send out the call for meeting, and that his idea now was to effect a permanent organization of such collectors who had already sent in their applications for membership in such an Alliance and to proceed with the election of officers and appointment of such Committees as may be necessary for the governing of the Alliance.

The Secretary pro tem. read a letter from Mr. Harold L. Mills of Worcester, Massachusetts in which were offered nominations for certain officers as follows:

President: Dr. M. Y. Dabney, Birmingham, Ala. General Vice-President: August Dietz, Richmond, Virginia.

Southern District Vice-Presiden: No Nomination. Northern District Vice-President: Basil Kievit, Albany, N. Y.

Trans-Mississippi Vice-President: No Nomination. Secretary: Charles L. Hofmann, Richmond, Va. Treasurer: No Nomination.

At this point the election of officers for one year was entered into with the following results:

In addition to Mr. Mill's nomination of Dr. Dabney, Mr. Dietz also placed Dr. Dabney's name in nomination and spoke of the good work done by Dr. Dabney and of his having advanced the idea of an Alliance of Confederate Stamp Collectors, and even had suggested the name and that he hoped that Dr. Dabney would be elected the First President.

Dr. George C. Taylor nominated Mr. Dietz for President. This was seconded by Miss Meta Beall and others, finally and

very reluctantly Mr. Dietz accepted the nomination and upon a vote being taken Mr. Dietz was elected President.

For General Vice-President the name of Dr. M. Y. Dabney of Birmingham, Ala. was offered and seconded and upon a vote being taken Dr. Dabney was unanimously elected as General Vice-President.

For Southern District Vice-President, Miss Meta E. Beall of Greensboro, N. C., was nominated and seconded and a vote showed her unanimous election.

For Northern District Vice-President the names of Oscar H. Brehmer of Philadelphia, Basil Kievit of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. Cornelius W. Wickersham of New York City were offered. All these nominations were seconded and upon a vote being taken Mr. Wickersham was elected to this office.

For Trans-Mississippi District Vice-President Mrs. John W. Williams, Jr., Roanoke, Virginia was nominated and unanimously elected.

For the office of Secretary-Treasurer Charles L. Hofmann of Richmond, Virginia was nominated, nomination seconded and he was elected to fill the joint office,

The President appointed as a Committee to prepare a set of By-Laws the following: Dr. George C. Taylor, Chapel Hill, N. C., Edward R. Markhoff and Stuart Harrison, Richmond, Va., with instructions to this committee to, as soon as possible, prepare a code of By-Laws to govern the Confederate Stamp Alliance.

The body assembled also voted as its official organ, STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW.

Mr. Dietz stated that he stood ready and anxious to give all the publicity possible in his quarterly and would at all times welcome communications from our members and do all in his power to further the interest of the Confederate Stamp Alliance; and further, that if it was agreeable to those assembled he would set the price of a year's subscription to the official organ at fifty cents per year to all members of the Alliance, this amount to be included in the annual dues.

The question of necessary expenses for carrying on was brought up and discussed

at length and finally voted upon with the result that the dues be set at two dollars per year per member, for the present, for the purpose of Secretarial expenses, postage, publicity, etc. and until other or definite dues may be decided upon.

There being no further business, on motion, duly seconded, the first session was adjourned to meet at a time and place to be later decided.

> (Signed) CHARLES L. HOFMANN, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT C. S. A.

Since the last report, in the July issue of the REVIEW, the following new members have been taken in:

- 90. Dr. Frank M. Coppock, Jr., President of the Society of Philatelic Americans, 610 Union Central Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 91. Kenneth R. Cunningham, Duke of Gloucester St., Williamsburg, Va.
- 92. Dr. George C. Taylor, Chapel Hill, N. C.
- 93. Mr. John W. Williams, Jr., 1269 Clarke Ave., Roanoke, Va.
- 94. Mrs. John W. Williams, Jr., 1269 Clarke Ave., Roanoke, Va. 95. Thomas H. Hubert, Jr., P. O. Box 924,
- Knoxville, Tenn. 96. Edward R. Markhoff, 3128 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
- 97. Stuart O. Harrison, 3021 Griffin Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 98. James W. A. Eschbach, 6461 Ross St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 99. Ross B. Lowe, 932 Franklin St., Watertown, N. Y.
- 100. Cecil Horne, Morristown, Tenn.

The numbers preceding the list of names indicate the order in which their applications have been received, and, as shown, the membership now numbers one hundred.

CHARLES L. HOFMANN,

Sec'y-Treas.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 25th, 1397.

Mr. KIEVIT PROPOUNDS A QUESTION

The following letter from Mr. Basil Kievit, 333 Livingston Ave., Albany, N. Y., is brought to the attention of collectors of Confederates.

I have recently acquired a cover postmarked "Richmond, Va., Jul. 16, 1862" and also "Due 2." This is, of course, a soldier's letter, as shown by the address and the sender's signature.

The question which I would like to submit to the members of the Confederate Stamp Alliance is, just how common are the Due markings? We know the scarcity of the two-cent rate among "Paids" and adhesives, and it would appear to me that among the Dues it must be extremely rare. I notice that on page 148 of the Dietz Catalog the 2-cent Due rate is not mentioned.

If this question is of enough general interest for publication, we may learn some interesting facts not to be had from books.

Sincerely yours,

BASIL KIEVIT.

333 Livingston Ave., Albany, N. Y.



STAMP ALLIANCE

APPLICATION

Name (printed)
Address (residence)
n · n · ·

Business or Profession ... Please give commercial references:___

I am enclosing \$2.00 as my annual dues.

OUESTIONAIRE

Good News for Christmas

By KATHRYN SHATTUCK

HOME comings are happy times for everyone but gayest of all are those that re-unite the family at the Christmas season. With the approaching festivities of Christmas at hand mothers and fathers are planning surprises that will gladden the hearts of

their boys and girls. All about the home is the delightfully mysterious air

of Christmas.

Soon thousands of our nation's youth will be leaving schools and colleges to enjoy Christmas at home. They will bring with them a knowledge of new things and thousands of them will be able to tell their parents that they are feeling fit and are in the best of health. Thousands can say proudly that they passed a perfect examination and that the doctor congratulated them when they were given the tuberculin test and showed no signs of having tuberculosis.



Buy and Use Them

No news should thrill the hearts of fathers and mothers like this news because tuberculosis claims more victims between the ages of 15 and 25 years than any other disease. That is why we need tuberculin tests periodically for all our young men and women and especially

for young women in this age group because the death rate for them is one and one-half times that of young men of the same age. Scientists have not yet discovered the exact reason for this tragic situation, but we have it to face.

Our newer knowledge of tuberculosis which includes tuberculin tests and X-rays is now making it possible to discover cases early so that young men and women can live long and useful lives. By your purchase of Christmas Seals you are helping to build better health for our nation's youth. By your purchase of Christmas Seals you are helping to preserve American family life.

W. O. Wylie Honored

Willard O. Wylie, veteran of thirty years editorship of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, was elected last week to an honorary membership in the Washington Philatelic Society. At the Tipex exhibition in New York last year, John N. Luff was acclaimed dean of American philatelic writers, and it would appear to be in order to nominate Mr. Wylie dean of American philatelic editors.

Miniature Sheet Society

At the organization meeting of the Souvenir Issues Association held last week at the Collectors Club, Dr. C. H. Evans was elected chairman of the organization committee and F. R. Bruns, chairman of the constitution and by-laws committee. The second meeting of the association was held at the Collectors Club on July 23. Collectors interested in miniature sheets are always invited.

Berlin Postal Museum to New Home

Celebration of City's 700th Anniversary Reveals Plans to Rehouse Communication Collection Begun by Reichspostmuseum in 1871

By R. A. BARRY

BERLIN last Friday began a celebration in honor of its 700th anniversary with the city, particularly Unter-den-Linden from the City Hall to the Brandenburg Gate, bedecked with flags and bunting.

Historical pageants, musical programs and games will occupy a week of festivities which, in addition to featuring the anniversary, will mark the beginning of a greater and more monumental Berlin. Not to be outdone by the great city builders of history, Chancellor Adolph Hitler plans to transform the German capital. A new chancellery is now under construction and new boulevards will be laid out through old factory and slum districts. A new Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs Building is planned opposite the Air Ministry Building on Wilhelmstrasse and in time the other government offices along this avenue will be rebuilt.

A new building for the Posts and Telegraphs Department presages new quarters for one of the most remarkable of institutions, the Berlin Postal Museum or "Reichspostmuseum" as it is called. Started in 1871 by Dr. Heinrich Stephan, the first Postmaster-General of the German Empire, as a collection of postal and telegraph material for the teaching of under-officials, it has several times outgrown its quarters until at present it is said

to be the most extensive collection of postal and telegraph material in the world.

The posts of Germany are very old and until the formation of the North German Confederation in 1867 were as confused as a map of the country. Each separate kingdom or principality had its own system or had farmed out its postal rights as a fief to the Thurn and Taxis family or postmen. Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Baden, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Schleswig, not to mention the Hanse cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lübeck and a number of others, were as distinct postally as England or France and the German Reich are today. To send a letter from Bremen to Munich in 1850 required its carriage through the separate jurisdictions of Hanover. Brunswick, Prussia, Saxony and finally Bavaria.

In an effort to bring about some sort of simplification, a pan-German postal congress was called in Dresden in 1848 but failed on account of political complications to accomplish anything. Prussia, however, a few years later took the lead by making postal agreements with the other States one at a time, but as late as 1860 there were still some seventeen different postal administrations in Germany. In the Hanse cities the situation was most confusing. In Ham-

burg, for instance, in addition to its own there were offices belonging to Prussia, Hanover, Thurn and Taxis, Mecklenburg, Sweden and Denmark.

Gradually the smaller systems came under Prussian control, as everything else in Germany was at the time, and by 1868 all except Bavaria and Würtemberg were under the jurisdiction of Dr. Stephan, the Postmaster-General at Berlin. Bavaria and Würtemberg maintained separate systems until the formation of the German Republic after the World War.

Encouraged by his success in coordinating the German posts, Dr. Stephan revived an idea which Postmaster-General Blair of the United States had first broached in 1863 that some sort of arrangement be made whereby the existing complicated system of international postal conventions be simplified. At Blair's call delegates of sixteen countries met in Paris that year, but the conference came to naught. Dr. Stephan suggested another conference in 1870, which was halted by the Franco-Prussian War. but after the close of the war resumed his efforts and finally in September, 1874, with Switzerland as host, an international conference met in Berne. This time the meeting was successful and on October 9, representatives of twenty-one of the larger nations agreeing, the Universal Postal Union was born. The union began to function July 1, 1875, and by the end of the nineteenth century its membership included practically the entire world.

Dr. Stephan's Reichpostmuseum, where, by his orders, postal materials from the various former jurisdictions were gathered, now contains not only one of the largest stamp collections in

the world but also models of all mail carrying apparatus from the letter staffs of the ancients to the modern railway mail cars and pneumatic tubes, all kinds of postal apparatus, maps, documents, engravings; in fact, almost everything in any way connected with the sending of messages among all peoples at all periods. The development of the stage coach is shown by models of the coaches of all nations, as are the mail carrying systems of all parts of the world from the reindeer and dog-team of the Far North to the camel post of the Sahara.

The museum has a small annual grant from the State with which to buy material, but by far the larger part of the collection has been built up from private donations and the stamps, proofs and essays received from the printing office and those received from the Universal Postal Union at Berne. Surplus stamps can be exchanged by the museum for specimens it lacks. Some years ago considerable money was realized from the sale of remainders of the old German colonies and at one time there was quite a scandal in philatelic circles over a number of rarities which appeared in the German market and which were eventually traced back to some reprinting that had been done for the museum. The old plates now, however, are kept locked in the vaults and it is said that no such irregularities can happen again.

The great Ferrary collection, which was undoubtedly the largest ever assembled in the world, was destined by his will for the museum, but as he was an Austrian subject and most of the collection was in his home in Paris at the outbreak of the World War it was

seized by the French and sold as alien enemy property. As Ferrary had possessed a number of unique rarities such as the famous 1-cent British Guiana and the Boscawen and Lockport postmasters of this country, the museum thus missed by the merest chance the position of unassailable preeminence in the stamp collecting field.—New York Herald-Tribune.

New Zealand's Health Stamp



I forward herewith a photograph from the die proof of the accepted design for the 1937 Health stamp. The stamps will be issued on the 1st October next and will be withdrawn from sale not later than February 28, 1938. The design was prepared by Messrs. G. Bull and J. Berry, both of Wellington, and the stamps are being produced by the Note Printing Branch, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Melbourne. The cost of the stamps will be 2d.:—1d. for postage and 1d. for Children's Health Camps. The Department will not handle first-day covers.—Mekeel's Weekly.

Show this number of THE REVIEW to your collector-friend.

Jackson (Miss.?) Local?



Mr. George B. Sloane, the well-known auctioneer of New York, has submitted for examination an uncommonly well-done and attractive stamp, purport-

ing to be a newly-discovered Confederate Postmaster's Provisional from Jackson (Miss.?). It is here shown.

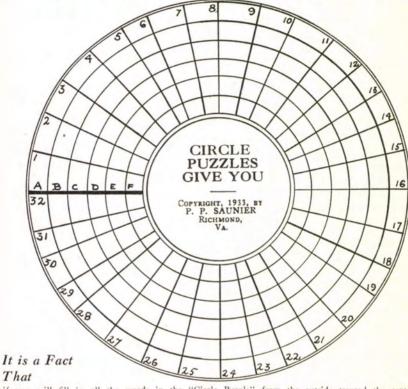
The background, printed in brown, is made up of a Nonpareil (6-point) border of a design that I have not been able to identify in American typefounders' specimen books of earlier years. It is probably a foreign product. The inscription "Jackson-10-Post Paid," surrounded by a single line printers' rule, is printed in blue. It is an attractively done job, even down to the laid paper and the brown gum and all the other frills calculated to make of it a good "Rebel." But that genius made one grave mistake in his well-set plans. He selected a "face"—or style—of type for the inscription unknown to printers in the sixties of last century. This "face" did not come into use until some time during the eighties. Another disquieting fact is the rate of ten cents. Unless a five-cent could be found—or a reasonable number of them-used on cover, the "Jackson" will be kept knocking at the catalog door for an indefinite time.

A total of 75,000,000 Constitution stamps nave been ordered by the Post Office Department from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

OUR PUZZLE

Try your luck! Here's a delightfully fascinating game. You may need the assistance of fellow-collectors in correctly working the puzzle. But find the right answer—it's fun!

To the first five readers who send in the correct answer we will give a fine cacheted cover priced at \$1.00. Send to Contest Editor, STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW Richmond, Va.



if you will fill in all the words in the "Circle Puzzle" from the outside toward the center (all four-letter words) and then read the outside circle of letters (A) from 1 to 32 plus the circle of letters (D) from 1 to 32. YOU WILL LEARN AN INTERESTING FACT.

- 1. Hasten; hurry.
- Double reed instrument.
- 3. Round fur piece for warming the hands.
- 4. The low voiced female singers of a chorus.
- 5. Not far from.
- 6. Weeps convulsively.
- 7. Abminister a beating.
- 8. Pertaining to the urine.
- 9. A small island.
 10. Not fat (as of meat).
 11. Gait of a horse.

- 12. Second person singular pro- 22. Asiatic Caucasian indigenous noun.
- 13. Sixty minutes.
- 14. Two syllable poetic spelling of "every."
- 15. Small short-billed migrating
- rail.
- 16. Looked at.
- 17. Increase in stature or size.
- 18. Prefix meaning "all."
- 19. Opening for discharge.20. Irritation of the skin.21. Low female voice.

- to Japan. 23. Left off; stopped.
- 24. **** and radius. (a bone).
- 25. Ireland. 26. Pointed, flat bottomed skiff.
- 27. One (latin neuter). Famous Italian lake of Lom-
- bardy.
- 29. Drop of liquid from the eye. 30. Past participle of "irk"
- (phonetic). **** Scotia, Canadian.
- 32. Journey with stops "en route."

Answer to July puzzle: "The most expensive stamp was issued by England to tax the American colonists,"

«Non-Intervention P. O.»

Mr. G. M. Mosler, P. O. Box 998, Palm Beach, Fla., submits the following inquiry:

I am taking the liberty of writing you regarding a Confederate cover that I have acquired, cancelled "Lake City, Fla." and addressed to "Miss Rebecca C. Jackson, Non Intervention P. O., Lunenburg, County, Virginia."

I would greatly appreciate your telling me, if you can, the meaning of "Non Intervention P. O."

It has been suggested that the address may have been some post-office where mail was forwarded, or it may be that the name was that of a regular post-office.

Sale of Waterbury Collection

The notable Old Time Waterbury collection cataloguing over \$500,000 has been recently purchased by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of London, England. It is a very fine accumulation of sixty to seventy years' formation, and fills over one hundred large volumes. Besides single stamps of all issues, there are also pairs, blocks and covers in many instances. The British Empire, containing many covers and modern issues, exceptional French Colonies, a wonderful lot of "millesimes", and general issues, first provisionals, errors, Postage Dues, and varieties of over-Guadeloupe. Numerous in other foreign sections contain remarkable lots of Reunion, Martinique, Madagascar, Zanzibar, etc.-Mekeel's Weekly.

THE REVIEW becomes your philatelic scrap-book — a permanent record of the year's best things in Philately.

Commemorates Scandal

The Northwest Territory stamp actually commemorates a scandal, according to Elmer C. Pratt, philatelic editor of the *Camden Courier-Post*. It recalls "the first high-pressure lobby" to which the National Government ever was subjected.

ment ever was subjected.

Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Mr. Pratt says, "obtained the passage of the Northwest ordinance of 1787" by "smooth and efficient" coercion. Under the terms of the instrument, the Ohio company "obtained nearly 5,000,000 acres of land for about \$450,000 in species," which the promoters "had bought at 10 cents on the dollar." Less than 1 cent an acre, therefore, was the price paid for some of the most valuable real estate in the world.

Dr. Cutler, by the way, was a store-keeper, a teacher, a soldier, a physician, an explorer and a scientist as well as a popular clergyman and a "mighty slick politician." Yale University recognized his genius when it gave him an LL. D. degree in 1780.

Lines to a Confederate Stamp

By J. W. A. ESCHBACH

Born in the midst of war's bitter struggle, Symbol of a cause, lost and yet won, Some message of hope or heart wringing sorrow,

Was carried so surely, 'ere your work was done.

Your brief mission ended, war's terrors cease,

To a united people a story is told, How down thru the years, mid aftermath's woe,

The South kept faith with her heroes of old.

DEALER INVESTOR ACCUMULATOR

Our U. S. wholesale price list #10 is now ready. Quotation on over 1,000 different U. S. postage and revenue stamps, used blocks, packets, mixtures, almost 200 different obsolete mint items, etc.

The third edition of our foreign wholesale list is also ready pricing

Coronations, Jubilees, single stamps and sets, etc.

Both lists mailed to you on receipt of 10c. (deductible from first order over \$1.00).

HELD BROTHERS

1941 73rd St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

DADCAIN	C		
BARGAIN	3		
*U. S. No. 327, 10c. Louisiana P	Cat.	\$ 8.50	\$5.00
*U. S. No. 330, 5c. Jamestown	,,	4.50	2.25
U. S. No. 420, 30c. orange-red	,,	.75	.35
U. S. No. 496, 5c. coil	**	.15	.05
*Mexico No. 347a, 1c. yellow-green		.50	.12
*Mexico No. 348a, 2c. violet	,,	3.00	.75
*Mexico No. 349a, 5c. brown	,,	1.00	.20
*Mexico No. 350a, 10c. claret	2.5	1.25	.25
*Mexico No. 351a, 20c. gr. green	**	2.50	.50
*Mexico No. 352a, 50c. ultramarine	3.5	4.00	.80
*Mexico No. 353a, 1p. orange	> 2	15.00	2.50
*Mexico No. 411, 10c. "Plata"	2.7	.03	.01
*Mexico No. 413a, 50c. "Plata"	22	.10	.02
Mexico No. 718, 5 Peso orange and violet	**	2.00	.60
Send a card for our Bulletin which lists other bar Approvals to serious collectors, what countries a			ted in
B. A. TURNER	4		
	n A	ntonio,	Texas

Who Can Explain It?



Mr. A. H. Schumacher has submitted a turned Confederate cover that will keep our experts puzzled for some time.

The object is the face of an envelope which has been twice used—just a plain Confederate "turned cover"—both sides franked with a Type I of 1863, Archer & Daly printing. It was first used from Austin, Tex. to Brenham, Tex., addressed to "Brig. Gen. I. B. Robertson, Brenham, Texas." Turned, it was addressed (probably by Gen. Robertson) to "Captain Love, Wheelock, Brazos Co., Texas," and bears the Brenham postmark.



The remarkable feature about this cover is that *both* postmarks show very plainly the year date 1862!

It is well known that this stamp was not printed and issued until 1863. Ample documentary evidence exists to that effect. It might be readily explained by "wrong dating" in the canceller—not an unusual occurrence in postoffices—but how can we reconcile "1862" on both the Austin and the Brenham postmarks, and both "errors" on the same turned cover?

An attempt is made to illustrate this curiosity, but it is technically difficult to successfully do this in a tracing. However the above cuts will convey a fairly good idea of both postmarks. The Brenham shows very clearly, with the "2" of "1862" actually tying the margin-piece which shows part of Archer & Daly's imprint. The Austin postmark is quite indistinct, but the "2" of the year date is indisputable. The Brenham is dated "8 Nov. 1862," the Austin "Nov. 2, 1862."

While there is no other explanation than "wrong-year logotype inserted in the cancellers," still it does seem strange that this error should be made at both places within a few days of each other.

It is also well known to the student of the older type, large-circle Confederate postmarks that very few "1863" cancellations show a clear type "3"one of the same "face" as "186." In a number of instances the postmaster "whittled" a "3" and fitted it to the "186," the difference in character being quite noticeable. One can add to this the probable feeling of the postmaster "What does the year matter?" or, "I have no '1863' logo-let the '1862' date go." It is for this reason, too-the lack of "1863" logos in many offices—that we encounter so many 1863 covers with no year-date in the postmark.

But what is your explanation?

ADDENDA

A SPECIALIZED CATALOG

POSTAGE STAMPS

OF THE

Confederate States of America

Printed and Published by

The Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Va.

COPYRIGHT, 1928
THE DIETZ PRINTING CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

CONTRIBUTORS THIS MONTH:

The material listed in this month's instalment of our Catalog was submitted by Mrs. Horatio Hughes, Mr. É. T. Wallis, Mr. J. B. Campbell, Mr. A. Schumacher, Dr. Geo. C. Taylor, Mr. Joseph W. Jones and Mr. J. W. Lenz.

Postmasters' Provisionals

Macon, Ga. (Envelope)



Position: Upper right corner
Type V-a 5c. black, (on Patriotic) white. 75.00

Handstamped "Paids" ALABAMA

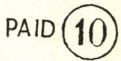
Mobile, Ala.



2c. (drop letter) handstamp, black..... 15.00

MISSISSIPPI

Enterprise, Miss.



10c. handstamps, black...... 5.00

Holly Springs, Miss.

PAID /

10c. handstamp, value in manusrript, black 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Glenn Springs, S. C.



5c. handstamps, red...... 7.50

TEXAS

Navasota, Tex.



10c. handstamp, value in manuscript, black 1.50

Enterprise, Miss.



10c. on 5c., woodcut and handstamp, black 35.00

Submit all newly-discovered Confederate material to the Editor for listing. Enclose return postage. Address, Aug. Dietz, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

Semi-Official Envelopes

Treasury Department

(Second Auditor's Office)

Trusury Department, C.S.A. second auditor's office

(Official Business.)

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

War Department

(Bureau of Conscription)

Bureau of Conscription.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

(Quarter-Master General's Office)

Confederate States of America,

Quarter Master General's Office.

(Official Business.)

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

(Quarter-Master General's Office)

Confederate States of America,

(Official Business.)

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

Military Department of South Carolina
(Quartermaster's Office)

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. Army, Military Department of South Carolina.

Official Business.

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

Trans-Mississippi Department

(Treasury Agency)

Confederate States of America.

TREASURY AGENCY, TRANS-MISS. DEPT.,

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

(Medical Bureau)

MEDICAL BUREAU, TRANS-MISS DEPT.,

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

(Headquarters Engineer Department)

Head Quarters, Engineer Department.

Department of Trans-Mississippi

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

Military Department of South Carolina and Georgia

(Office Chief Quartermaster)

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Military Department of So. Ca and Ga.

Unused, \$10.00

Used, \$20.00

ERRATA

(In July, 1937 Issue)

Under Jasper, Tex. read: "5c. Printer's Types, black, \$10.00.

Under Taylorsville, Va. read: "5c. handstamp, black, \$5.00.

Submit unlisted "Paids" for recording in the next Catalog. Register material, including return registration, to August Dietz, 109 E. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

THE REVIEW—One Dollar the year.

Cuba Issues Special Series

Of interest to philatelists, is the announcement made in Washington. D. C., recently by the Pan American Union, that the Cuban government will issue a series of postage stamps for the "Association of American Writers and Artists." The stamps will be on sale for three days only, October 13th, 14th, and 15th. After that date the remaining stamps will not be available for official postal service. The funds collected from the sale of the stamps will be turned over to the above mentioned association, which will employ them in the furtherance of its international cultural endeavors. For this reason the new issue is of international importance to all the countries of the American continent. A resolution adopted at the InterAmerican conference for the maintenance of peace held at Buenos Aires last year indorsed the work of this association and recommend that a conference of American writers and artists be held in Havanna.—Western Stamp Collector.

President Roosevelt Will Exhibit

President Roosevelt will show a collection of covers at the national stamp exhibition, New York Museum of Science and Industry, R. C. A. Building, Radio City, October 2 to 10. He has selected for display a personalized series of envelopes addressed to him by cabinet members and other officials.

Subscribe to THE REVIEW — One Dollar the year.

Confederate States

I have for sale the collection of Confederate States stamps formed by the late Judge Robert S. Emerson.

This collection, consisting of Postmasters and General Issues, is one of the finest ever put together.

Interested collectors should communicate with me at their earliest opportunity.

EZRA D. COLE

Nyack



New York

STOP PRESS NEWS

Cliff McCollam, Box 562, Daingerfield, Texas, will sponsor a fine cachet on January 28, 1938, for a very important Texan event. Send covers stamped and unsealed immediately.

Hudson Valley Exhibition

The stamp collectors of the Hudson Valley will hold their Third Hudson Valley Stamp Exhibition at the Hotel Campbell in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on November 19th and 20th, in observance of International Philatelic Week, November 15th-21st. The exhibition is being sponsored by the Dutchess Philatelic Society one of the clubs of the Hudson Valley Regional Division of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs.

Kentucky Poster Stamps

Poster stamp collectors—and their number is increasing—will enjoy the pane of twenty-five depicting, in two-color printing, scenes from "Kentucky the Beautiful," published by the Standard Printing Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky., at 25c. per set. This concern likewise publishes the International Poster Stamp Album at \$2.00.

Ireland's Distinctive High Values

At last we have a set of distinctive high values from Ireland in place of the overprinted British stamps. Appropriately Saint Patrick is depicted on the 2/6, 5/- and 10/-, in green, red-brown and blue, respectively.

PHILATELIC BOOKS

The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America

BY AUGUST DIETZ

Popular	Style	bin	di	ng			\$10.00
Library							15.00
De Lux	e Sty	le					50.00

ALL BOOKS SHIPPED POSTPAID.

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Early United States Stamps, unused, used on or off cover.

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Gone With The Wind

has been read by more than a million people . . . it has been one of the greatest sellers of all times . . . it is still the top book on the majority of lists . . . millions more will read this Saga of the South . . .

Every month, since the founding of *The Southern Philatelist* twelve years ago, the editors of this magazine have presented the philatelic public with either a story or an article, or notes which, combined for more than a decade, have pieced together the *Iliad* of Southern postal history.

Hundreds, yea, thousands have cherished this data from the files of The Southern Philatelist, The New Southern Philatelist, Stamp and Cover Collecting and will in future preserve this material in the STAMP AND COVER COLLECTORS' REVIEW—the only magazine of its kind published in the South.

If you wish to follow the postal service of the Confederacy, and many more entertaining features, for which the world will be combed, just pin a dollar bill to the blank below and mail today.

STAMP AND COVE 109 East Car Richmond	
Attached is Or and address below	ne Dollar, kindly send your quarterly to the name for One Year.
	Name
titles you to a	Address
life subscription.	

Amelia Earhart Covers

When Amelia Earhart started on her round-the-world flight from Miami on June 1, she carried 6,970 covers of which 6,272 had been subscribed for by collectors and 698 were for Gimbels Stamp Department, which had acted as her agent in securing the subscriptions. Orders for covers were received from Southwest Africa, England, France and Switzerland, Alaska, and in America, from a number of universities, according to J. S. Minkus, of Gimbels. A maximum of five covers was allowed an applicant, with only the guarantee that the covers would be placed on board the Earhart plane. Delivery was not guaranteed. All money received from subscriptions has been turned over to Miss Earhart's agents.

"The only reaction we have received thus far from subscribers," Mr. Minkus said vesterday, "was for Miss Earhart's safety. No one was worried about the covers."-New York Herald-Tribune.

Seeing what Mr. Farley has done for the Philatelists and for Asheville in this commemorative Smoky Mountains stamp, and for North Carolina in the matter of the Virginia Dare stamp, we move to have General Jim's original historical slip about Roanoke Island and the State lines forgotten and expunged.—The Asheville (N. C.) Times.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., RE QUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Stamp and Cover Review, published monthly at Richmond, Va., for October 1, 1937 STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Henrico, ss.:

Before me, Grace M. Strotmeyer, 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 Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review, 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

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 Street. 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 as they appear on 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.

AUGUST DIETZ, JR., Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1937.

(Seal) Grace M. Strotmeyer, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 21, 1938

Big Stamp and Coin Magazine Only \$1.00 for Three Years

Chock full of the latest stamp and coin news, departments on precancels, cover collecting, philatelic marine news, U. S. notes on plate varieties, London News Letter and fascinating stories on stamps and stamp issuing countries. Large gorgeously printed pages and profusely illustrated. Think of it, three full years for one dollar . . . 36 big numbers . . . less than 3c. per copy.

The American Stamp Journal Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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For the past 10 years I have specialized in the stamps of these three countries and have accumulated one of the largest and choicest stocks in the hands of any professional. Inquiries and want lists will receive prompt and careful personal attention. Quality material at moderate rates. Large 80-page price list sent free on request.

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ASSOCIATION

38 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

11,500 Extra «Pexips»

Paris, Aug. 7.—Instead of 125,000, the announced printing of the "Pexip" souvenir blocks, the actual release amounted to 136,500 copies. The lastminute increase in the issue was due to the desire of the organizers not to disappoint visitors to the exposition, and also to the determination of the postoffice minister, M. Robert Jardillier, to combat a speculative movement that threatened to skyrocket the price of the blocks.

As the postoffice department had a reserve of 11,500 blocks, which were being held for emergencies, such as the possible destruction by fire or otherwise of a part of the normal supply, it was decided to place these on sale during the last three days of the exhibition. Thus it was possible to satisfy all applicants.

Delaware and «Old Ironsides»

"Dame Rumor hath it" that the Department is considering a commemorative for Delaware, and likewise a 5c. Constitution showing "Old Ironsides." Further, it is said that the American Indian series is again receiving consideration. All told, there seem to be quite a number of prizes "in the bag" to which we may look forward in the coming year.

Who Can Asaist Capt. Townsend?

Capt. A. C. Townsend, 6229 Eddy Street, Chicago, is compiling a list of post offices using flag cancellations. He will appreciate the co-operation of collectors interested.

COMING

ABOUT AUGUST 15TH

THE 17TH EDITION

Mitchel-Hoover Bureau Print Catalog 75 Cents

Same style and size as the last two editions.

Numerous detail improvements; more price changes than usual and not all upwards.

All Advertising in this Edition is by invitation.

The book will not be supplied to those offering it at a cut price or with excessive premiums.

STEPHEN G. RICH

VERONA,

NEW JERSEY

A I R M A I L S OF THE WORLD ARE OUR SPECIALTIES

Price Lists Want Lists

THE STAMP STUDIO

68 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

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38 Park Row, New York City.

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An illustrated Album of U. S. Commemoratives. Contains 150 pages, size 11" by 14", 100% rag paper. Every page has a beautifully illustrated, historical background-can be furnished hand colored. Interleaved with lightweight bond paper containing complete information in regard to the issue. The binder is the best loose leaf binder on the market. Write for descriptive folder and prices. Nothing like it.

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South American Collectors

BOLIVIA. 50 diff. stamps\$1.00
100 diff. stamps 3.00
PARAGUAY. 110 diff. stamps 2.00
200 diff. stamps 5.00
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150 diff. stamps 2.00
200 diff. stamps 4.00
RECLAME OFFER: 50 different Paraguay
plus 50 diff. Uruguay for One Dollar Bill only.

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Great or small, every order received by me is dealt with promptly and given the same courtesy and attention. No wild claims are made, but where modern British and British Colonials are concerned I can supply most at reasonable prices. If you are seeking a New Issue Service, may I send details of that wich allows face value to be restricted to as low as six cents. Now is the time to commence your collection of the reign of King George VI. May I assist?

W. H. WOSENCROFT

139 Gwydir Street.

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND. [x]

THE BUREAU SPECIALIST

A monthly publication of the Bureau Issues Association. Devoted exclusively to United States stamps. Serious collectors please write for sample copy.

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MIXTURES

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Ask for new free WHOLESALE CATALOGUE. Contains hundreds of bargain offers. Canada, off paper—19,000 stamps per pound. Over 50 varieties. 1 lb., net \$2.25. No. 24 General Foreign Corresp. Real good. 1 lb., net \$2.50. POSTAGE EXTRA.

F. W. KUMMER, INC. MONTVALE. NEW JERSEY. [tf]

U.S. Price List

Free On Request M. G. HANNA 335 Fifth Ave., Dept. R. PITTSBURGH, PENNA. [S12]

Old Timers Organize Phalanx

With over three hundred old-timers postage stamp collectors now on the "Honor Roll" of the Pioneer Philatelic Phalanx, the quota set for 1937 has been exceeded, but those over fifty years of age, who collected before 1900, will be admitted up to Nov. 25, according to advices from the Honorary Secretary, L. C. Hooper, Sr., 685 Witmer St., Los Angeles, Calif.

By resolution of the sponsors, there will be no sales or exhange departments. The organization is entirely a non-profit, non-business, honorary, international, fraternal, good-will socie-

ty, without fees or dues.

A conclave will be held in 1938 to decide upon the proposed 1940 Centennial.

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Vazquez 1252. Montevideo, Uruguay,
South America.

J. W. SCOTT

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We are now booking sales for season of 1936-1937.

Cash available to any amount to advance on collections to place in our auctions, where top prices are realized.

WALTER S. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale in Richmond

December 2, 1937

-AT THE-

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U. S. to Get Hermit's Collection

Otis Beal Kent, styled by his colleagues as the hermit collector, made his speaking debut at the National Stamp Conference and confirmed James Waldo Fawcett's introductory remarks that he has pledged his stamp collection to the Smithsonian Institution. Kent, called the micro-metric collector, insists on only perfect copies for his collection, which he has spent years and many thousands of dollars in forming.

Fourth Duck Hunters' Stamp

The fourth annual duck hunter's license stamp went on sale July 1. Five broadbills are shown in the design and the composition was the work of J. D. Knapp of New York. The plate number is 136267 and the value, as usual, is \$1.

Designers of the Virginia Dare

The central design of the Virginia Dare stamp was rendered by William A. Roach, and the lettering and modeling by William K. Schrage. Carl T. Arlt engraved the pictures, while the lettering was done by Edward M. Weeks.

Trans-Miss. Convention and Show

The Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society will hold its fourth annual convention and stamp exhibition in Omaha, Neb., on November 12, 13 and 14. The events will take place in the Hotel Fontenelle. A large and representative attendance is expected.

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Advertisements for the October issue must be in hands of the Publishers before September 15, 1937.

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Hand Book of U. S. Stamped Envelopes

By THOMAS D. PERRY, A. P. S. 7135

This manual is based on the author's articles published serially in Stamp and Cover Collecting during 1934, 1935 and 1936, completely consolidated, edited, revised and brought down to date of publication.

The author has been a collector and student of U. S. stamped envelopes for more than twenty-five years. He has collaborated extensively, in this hand book, with Messrs. Bartels, Berolzheimer and Burr, all recognized envelope authorities.

The author clearly demonstrates that the collecting of stamped envelopes and envelope stamps is much simpler and far more alluring than most collectors suppose. Die, watermark, paper and knife varieties are much easier to distinguish than in corresponding adhesive issues.

The use of this manual clarifies many problems not fully described in any present catalogs, reference data or price lists, and thus fills a distinct gap of

essential information for intelligent envelope collecting.

This hand book is an indespensible aid to envelope collecting, bringing up to date the earlier publications of Bogert, Durbin & Reichert, Dr. E. V. Horner and J. M. Bartels. These are all out of print but their more important data are incorporated in this manual and fully revised.

While in no sense a catalog of envelopes, this manual is an unsurpassed aid to the interpretation of envelope catalogs. The serial numbers, designations and style of treatment (as to dies, watermarks, knives and papers) follow closely the accepted standards of the J. M. Bartels catalogs and price lists.

All illustrations in this hand book are from original drawings, carefully checked for accuracy, and reduced in size without sacrifice of clarity. Every

essential detail is illustrated.

Dealer stocks of envelopes are quite limited. Those who take advantage of this manual to classify and complete their envelope collections promptly, will find themselves the possessors of many items that are rapidly becoming really scarce.

This hand book and manual contains:

- Many methods of collecting and displaying cut-squares and/or entires, either by major varieties or specialized.
- Completely illustrated set of watermarks, 1853-1937, numbered according to Bartels.
- All envelope knives, K-1 to K-105, completely illustrated, fully dimensioned, numbered and dated according to Bartels.
- 4. A serial list of stamped envelope dies, (1 to 165), numbered according to Bartels, with references to all die distinctions by Scott and Bartels.
- A chapter describing stamped wrappers, with outline of method of displaying flat (unfolded), and a consolidated check list, keyed to Scott and Bartels.
- 6. A full description of air mail envelopes with illustrations of border varieties.

7. Cross check lists of watermarks, knives and sizes.

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