

ELIZALDE

STAMP

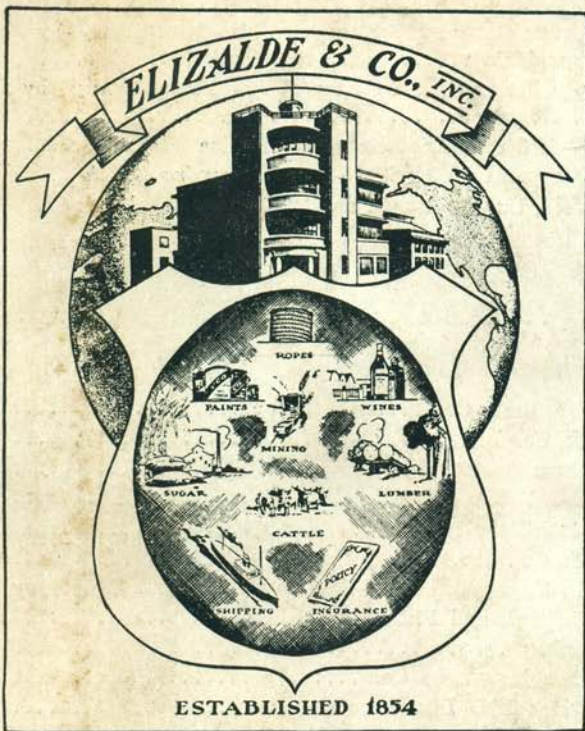
JOURNAL

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APRIL-MAY-JUNE, 1940

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ELIZALDE STAMP CLUB
Elizalde Building,
Manila, Philippines



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ELIZALDE STAMP JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

of the

ELIZALDE STAMP CLUB

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Manila, Philippines

Vol. 1

April-May-June, 1940

No. 3

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 5, 1940

My dear Mr. Caldwell:

I think it is particularly appropriate that American philatelists should celebrate the centenary of the first adhesive postage stamp and the beginning of their favorite hobby.

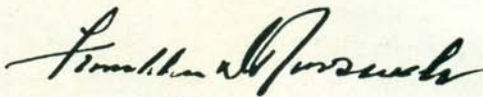
It also seems fitting to me that the centennial celebration should take place in the Capital of the United States where the postal and philatelic activities of our government are centered.

Your plans, as I understand them, appear to be all-inclusive; and I wish for you the fullest measure of success in their development.

Good fortune surely should attend any group of citizens attempting to serve high ideals of culture in a time when, unhappily, they are threatened by forces unfriendly to the ordered and rational progress of civilization.

With sincere greeting to all participants in the centenary program.

Very sincerely yours,



David D. Caldwell, Esq.,
Chairman,
National Postage Stamp Centenary Committee,
Washington, D. C.

THE PENNY BLACK

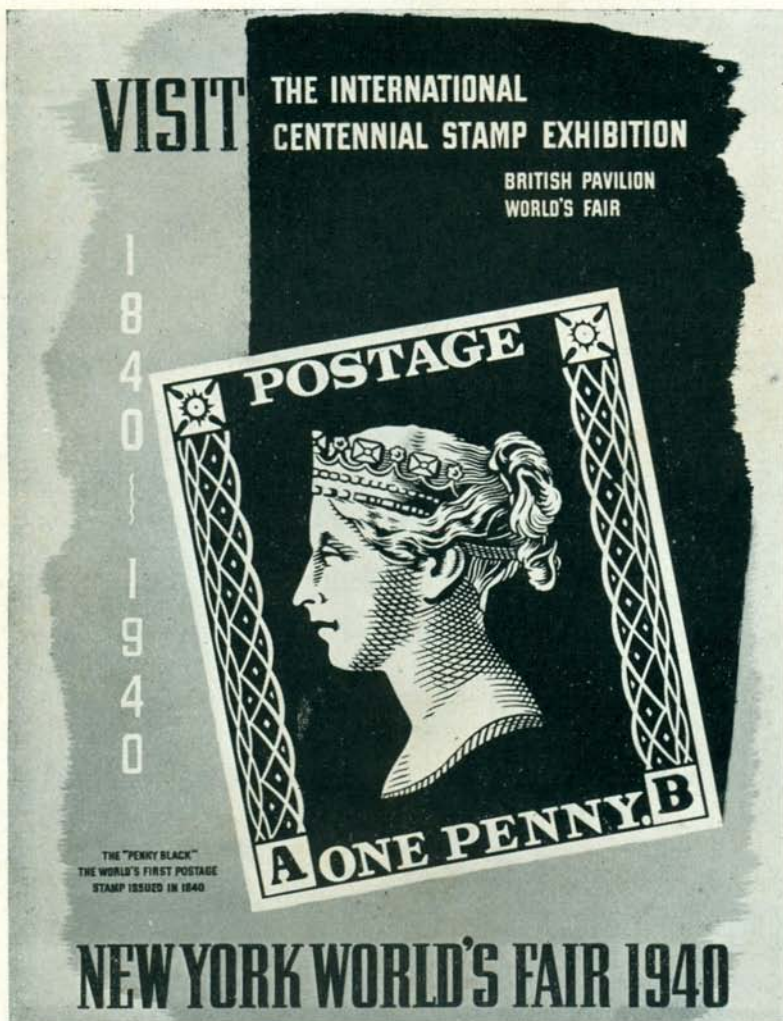
The first postage stamp of the world, the centennial of which is being celebrated by the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition at the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair of 1940, was issued by Great Britain on May 6, 1840. Its introduction not only revolutionized postal history, but also resulted in the establishment of philately... a hobby that is now universally popular.

Mail service was known for many centuries before stamps came into use. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans had some sort of mail service. The familiar slogan of our modern post office, "Neither sleet nor rain nor heat, nor gloom of night shall stay these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," was said by the historian Herodotus of the mail carriers of ancient Persia. Mail service, therefore came down through the ages, but not quite as we know it today. It was available only to the rich who could afford the high rates charged, or government officials who enjoyed the free use of the post.

Through the efforts of Rowland Hill, a young school teacher, England adopted the universally penny post in January, 1840, through which, a letter could be sent from one part of England to any other part for the modest fee of one penny (about 4 centavos in Philippine money).

The demands for service were so overwhelmingly great that clerks, who had been accustomed to inscribing the rates charged or to be collected upon delivery by hand, could not keep up with the volume. A need for a new idea to show that postal rates had been prepaid arose and after some consideration, Rowland Hill invented a "label"... a simple design which is pictured on next page... the principle of which has since been copied and adapted by every country on earth and which we now know as postage stamps. As a result of this, millions of men, women and children all over the world, collect stamps as a hobby and as a source of educational information.

POSTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL
STAMP CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION



● THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP is the subject of this poster which post offices, libraries and stamp clubs throughout the United States are displaying in connection with the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition at the World's Fair of 1940 in New York, which opened on May 11. The stamp is the famous "Penny Black", issued by England on May 6, 1840. The exhibition thus commemorates its 100th anniversary.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1940 GOES INTO FULL SWING

One Million Dollars Worth of Stamps on Display

Gems of Philately Grace Show; Prominent Philatelists
of the World Submit Entries

Commonwealth Gov't, Resident Commissioner Elizalde, and Two Elizalde
Employees Submit Special Philippine Exhibits

To stamp collectors all over the world, 1940 is an important date, for it marks the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the first postage stamp which was issued by England in 1840.

For years the Royal Philatelic Society has been planning an International Stamp Exhibition for London, but when, at the last moment, preparations had to be abandoned because of the European war, the New York World's Fair Corporation in cooperation with the British Commission to the World's Fair, undertook the celebration of the centennial.

This exhibition represents portions of collections built by the outstanding philatelists in the United States and several foreign countries, which have been selected on account of their human interest as well as their rarity.

Visitors to the International Stamp Exhibition have expressed their appreciation of the high caliber of this great Centennial celebration. Mr. John A. Kleeman, who has been secretary to the National Association for stamp exhibitions since 1912 and helped put on the International Stamp exhibitions of 1912, 1926 and 1936, said this exhibit at the Fair was the best ever displayed. He said, furthermore, that this was all the more remarkable in that this exhibition, specializing as it does in Anglo-British material, did not have the whole world to draw from, as did the previous International shows mentioned above.

Mr. W. L. L. Peltz, well-known collector of Albany, New York, said the exhibit was splendid in every detail and that the management should make every effort to publicize its wealth of detail. To use his own words, he said, "I never saw so much magnificently interesting material in any one exhibit before."

300 FRAMES ON DISPLAY

The Exhibition in 300 frames displays a complete cross-section of every phase of philately from the autograph of William Mulready to the actual printing of the current 6-cent United States Air Mail postage stamp.

Not the least interesting feature of the Exhibition is the Hall itself. The rooms are large and airy with enough space to allow for wide aisles between each bank of frames. The metal bound frames are neat and modern in appearance. The lighting is done by long troughs of fluorescent lights which are not only beautiful in themselves, but which hang between each row of frames from the ceiling at just the right height to give full and even light to every corner of the frames below.

The Exhibition boasts of a sales counter where souvenirs of the show may be obtained. The accompanying cacheted cover was designed especially for this exhibit and may be obtained for 8 cents each (to cover cost of mailing). A few of these covers, with the first day cancellation, are still obtainable at 15 cents each. Any requests for these should be accompanied by the necessary postage. There is also on sale a set of ten handsome souvenir labels showing views of New York City. The Exhibit has been promised the complete set of the six British Centennial commemorative stamps on cover. When these arrive, they also will be available at the counter.

\$1,000,000 WORTH OF STAMPS

An estimated one million dollars' worth of stamps are on view at the International Stamp Exhibition at the British Pavilion, New York World's Fair, which is celebrating

the centennial of the first adhesive postage stamps ever made. The exhibits, filling more than 300 frames, are fascinating Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public, old and young, in addition to professional and amateur philatelic fans, it was announced today by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation.

In commenting on the collectors' titles, which reveal a feminine trend Mr. Whalen said: "The titles for the stamp collections assembled by women are unique and should prove both instructive and amusing to the uninitiated visitor. The Fair's stamp exhibit demonstrates that philately is yet another field in which women are ably competing with men."

Among exhibits by feminine stamp enthusiasts are collections devoted to pictures of fish, men with whiskers, historical methods of transportation, covers autographed by first flight air-mail pilots, commemorative issues, saints, landscapes, errors, and a cover history of every town and hamlet in the United States bearing Polish names.

The one-cent British Guiana 1856, known as "the most valuable stamp in the world" (\$50,000), which will be on exhibition soon is from the collection of Mrs. A. Hind Scala of Utica, New York.

Regarded as the finest collection of air-mail stamps in the world, a complete record of every air-mail issue in the British Empire, including Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, is shown in the collection of Mrs. Arthur P. Davis of Manhattan.

The specialty of Mrs. Ethel B. Stewart of New York City is early commemorative issues. Her sixty-volume collection, begun only six years ago, includes general issues of the entire world and features the complete Columbian Commemorative Issue 1893, the Trans-Mississippi 1898, the Pan-American 1901, as well as the errors of the three issues.

Collector Florence Lampert's folio of first flight pilot autographed covers demonstrates one of the newer types of philatelic hobbies. Among the two large frames exhibited can be seen historic covers autographed by Orville Wright, inventor of the airplane; Charles A. Lindbergh; Amelia Earhart; Rear Admiral Byrd and Rear Admiral Moffet on the first flight of the U. S. S. Akron; and A. E. LaPorte, Commander of the first trans-Atlantic air-mail clipper flight, New York to Paris, on May 20, 1939.

Anglers in particular will enjoy a unique exhibit. Every stamp in the world on which a fish is pictured, assembled by Mrs. Mary Lewandowski, Philadelphia is shown. International angling proclivities are demonstrated by portraits of Liberian mud skippers, Chinese carp, Newfoundland seals and salmon, Costa Rican sword fish, Icelandic herring, and British whales from the Falkland Islands.

"Transportation" is the title for a collection of covers that have been carried by every conceivable kind of official postal carrier during the past century. In addition to the familiar varieties of official postal transportation, Mrs. Minnie Trott of West New York, New Jersey, shows covers that have "gone through" by street cars, dog sleds, homing pigeons, the camel express, the Pony Express, tin-can canoe mail, barges, balloons, autogyro, first American air-rocket flight, and one cover that went under the North Pole via submarine with Ellsworth-Wilkins in 1931.

"Religion in Stamps" in the subject chosen for the collection of Mrs. Clara Beveridge, Covina, California, a collection which pictures the portraits of many whiskered saints, artistically mounted on parchment and illuminated with monastic decorations by the collector.

A complete biographical record of every United States Post Office located in cities bearing Polish names has been compiled by Mrs. A. B. Piskorski. The cover collection is amplified by explanatory notations and a map of the United States showing the locations of our cities with Polish names.

Another feminine philatelist is an artist, Elaine Rawlinson of Manhattan, whose professional interest in stamp collecting stems from the day her drawing won the five-hundred dollar first prize offered by the Federal Government to contestants in the National Stamp Design Contest of 1937. Miss Rawlinson's design was used for the entire Presidential Issue of 1939 from the one-half cent stamps to the five-dollar stamps.

FREAK STAMPS

A "freak show" of unusual interest and variety held its premier at this international stamp show. Freak stamps, termed "errors" in the vernacular of professional collectors, are caused by as varied an assortment of mistakes in printing as there are human foibles. Directly opposed to the chagrin with which errors are

- CACHET applied to all envelopes obtained at the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition and mailed in the special letter box provided for the purpose.



regarded by the responsible postal authorities, is the thrill experienced by philatelists whose collections are often enriched to the tune of many thousands of dollars upon the addition of a new "discovery."

Many valuable "errors are featured among the 300 large exhibit frames shown by internationally known stamp collectors. "The Boner of the 20th Century"—a block of four bi-colored 24¢ United States air mail stamps, 1918, on which a blue airplane flies upside down within a red frame — is privately insured for \$36,000.

Another of the most valuable errors in the world is the celebrated Mauritius Pence of 1848, which was born when the ink ran to form "o" instead of "c" in the word "Pence." Today, at 96 years of age, the stamp has grown up to a valuable of \$22,000 for owner Hans Lagerloef of New York City.

Other famous errors shown are: Abraham Lincoln standing on his head; the extra flagpole in the Jamaica Jubilee issue of 1939, "found on the forty-ninth subject of the sheet of sixty stamps;" Queen Victoria upside down; plate scratches which have turned into the "Crying King" George VI, and "horizontal ropes" unknown to any seaman; and omitted periods, value numerals, letters and words.

Postal authorities of the Republic of Panama are responsible for two of the most spectacular errors in the

latter category. On one stamp the Republic forgot to inscribe "Panama", and on the Panama Canal issue, the "c" is omitted from the word "Canal".

Collector Dr. I. L. Nascher of Staten Island, shows more than 300 "Freaks and Errors". Included are a number of United States 2¢ stamps 1869 that were cut in half to make 1¢ stamps; and German ten-pfenning stamps cut in half to make five-pfenning stamps, found on the Carolina Islands following a typhoon leveling the post office. Dr. Nascher's total collection is valued at \$15,000.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

A historic collection of autographs which all United States post office have been required by law to recognize as substitutes for postage stamps since 1775, is acquainting many visitors to the Exhibition with the Federal franking privilege, an old law of our land about which the public is frequently uninformed.

The franking privilege in America was granted to the members of the Continental Congress on November 8, 1775, and after the Revolution to "the Presidents of the United States and their Cabinet Officers, U. S. Senators and members of Congress." Thus, all these gentlemen, past and present, need do, is write their names on the outside of a letter sheet of envelope in conjunction with

"FREE," in lieu of paying postage. Although many attempts have been made by Congress to abolish the franking privilege, owing to its many abuses, it is still in operation today.

In addition, this privilege has been granted to the widows of United States Presidents, with one exception, by a special act of Congress in each case, for her natural life. To date, 17 presidential widows have been so privileged. All but two of these free franked covers are shown in the display. The two omitted are those of Martha Washington and Margaret S. Taylor, which Collector Edward Stern of Manhattan reports he has been "unable to locate." Scarcest and most highly valued by Collector Stern is the franking of Mrs. Sarah Polk, although she had the privilege over 41 years, the longest of any presidential widow. Louisa C. Adams and Ida S. McKinley are, respectively, next in order of rarity and value.

Of the twelve remaining wives of Presidents, ten died before their husbands. Eliza M. Johnson survived President Andrew Johnson, but was not granted the franking privilege by Congress. James Buchanan was the only bachelor President.

PHILATELIC TRIBUTES TO FAIR

A commemorative exhibition of stamps, official stationery and meter slogans issued by twelve foreign nations in honor of the New World's Fair is being currently shown at the Exhibition, too. Exhibit authorities report that the unusual beauty and variety of the collection resulted when foreign postal authorities commissioned their finest artists to design a total of 102 multi-colored tributes to the Fair.

These philatelic tributes include: 4 stamps issued by Brazil; 1 stamp issued by the Republic of France and 2 for each of her 24 Colonies; 5 stamps issued by Algeria; 1 stamp issued by Turkey; 5 stamps issued by the Dominican Republic; 4 stamps issued by Iceland; 4 stamps issued by Mexico; 2 stamps issued by Russia; 11 stamps issued by Nicaragua; 7 stamps issued by Uruguay; and 8 stamps issued by Portugal.

Many of these issues are imprinted with pictures of the respective foreign nation's pavilion in the International Area at the Fair. Also shown in the six large frames are national philatelic tributes to the San Francisco Fair; 2 new Turkish issues bearing the portrait of Stamps

Collector Franklin D. Roosevelt and George Washington, respectively; and the 2 U. S. Fair commemorative issues.

INVENTOR OF POSTAGE STAMP

Installed at this philatelic show is a curious philatelic exhibit, which permit the professional collector, amateurs and the public, their first opportunity of viewing the actual documents in substantiation of the claim that James Chalmers was the inventor of the postage stamp. For a century, Roland Hill has been acclaimed as the originator of the first adhesive postage stamp, due to the fact that in the year 1840 Mr. Hill became the director of a public contest sponsored by the British Treasury which offered cash prizes totaling 300 pounds (then \$1,500.00) for the three best suggestions for a stamp or a stamped envelope.

Although 2,600 contestants sent in a medley of suggestions, there was not one that offered, in Mr. Hill's opinion, the right answer to the postage problem of Great Britain. Thereupon, Mr. Hill picked the four suggestions he deemed the best, dismissed the authors of these suggestions with a cash prize of 100 pounds each, and proceeded to design a stamp on his own in which he incorporated a number of elements designed by the winning contestants.

Thus Mr. Hill's stamp became the British Penny Black, the first adhesive postage stamp ever to be printed and put to official postage use, and subsequently Mr. Hill himself was hailed as the inventor.

Rumors of James Chalmers' claim as the originator of the ideas for the stamp designed by Roland Hill have frequently appeared in philatelic history. Now, one hundred years later, the photostatic copies of original records relating to this claim have been shipped to the Fair's Stamp Centennial Exhibition by Leah Chalmers of London, so that "America may learn the truth."

These documents show that Miss Chalmers' great grandfather, James Chalmers, was born in Arboath on February 2, 1782, and that his interest in postal reform preceded the year 1825 when, after seven years of correspondence, he obtained "acceleration of the mail coach between London and the North by 48 hours." Also, a facsimile of the original copy executed in his printing office, of James Chalmers' first plan, 1837, for

adhesive postage stamp, is shown, as well as evidence that this plan was officially submitted to Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Treasurer's Select Committee on April 5, 1838.

Most conclusive evidence in justification of Miss Chalmers' claim is a photograph shown of original copy, in his own handwriting, of James Chalmers' letter to the Lords of the British Treasury, September 30, 1839, which contains the following description: "I would propose that slips should be printed on paper of a uniform size, with ink varying in color according to the price of the stamp, under the superintendence of a stamp office department—each slip having a device on it about the size or circumference of a shilling piece, specifying the rate of postage; and then to be issued to town and country distributors of stamps, to be by them sold in sheets or quantities of sheets to stationers and others to retail as may be required. The slips, or stamps, could be affixed with wax, wafer, gum or paste in the manner chosen in the specimens herewith sent."

Also given in Mr. Chalmers' presentation to the Right Honorable Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are details on the securing from forgery through use of special water-marked stamp paper; also a detailed estimate of the cost of stamp production and circulation.

MOVIE ACTOR VISITS SHOW

While in town for a brief vacation from the RKO studio in Hollywood where he is making a new motion picture, Jean Hersholt, who is President of the Motion Picture Actors' Relief Fund and Chairman of the Fund's philatelic department, visited the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition with his wife and several California friends.

"I have been collecting stamps since I was a boy," Mr. Hersholt said, "and in that time I have seen many stamp collections and numerous exhibitions in all parts of the world, but never did I find so many interesting philatelic displays as are shown here."

(Continued on next page)

POST CARD
THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



The Elizalde Stamp Journal, .

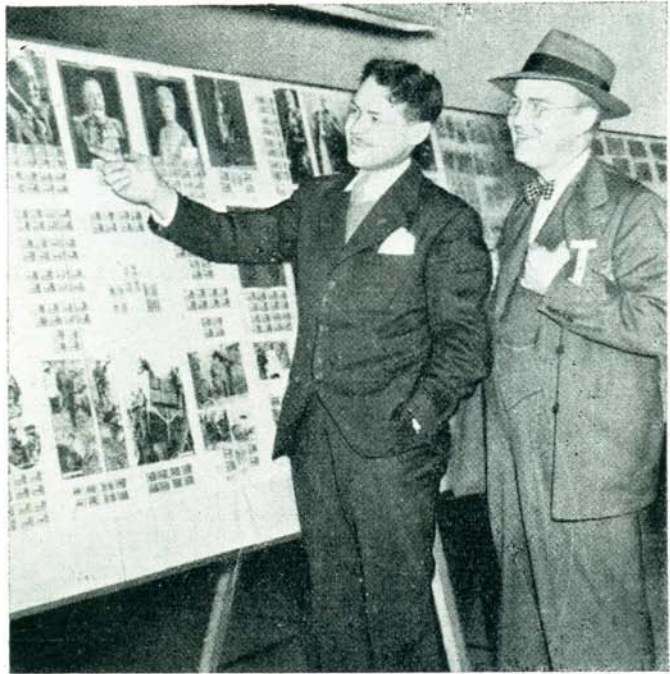
Elizalde Bldg.,

MANILA,

Philippines.....

• POST CARD mailed from London to the ESJ franked with the commemorative stamp issued by England in honor of the centenary of the first adhesive postage stamp.—*Courtesy of G. F. Rapkin, London, England.*

● **ELMER**, the typical American whose face adorns millions of New York World's Fair posters, is here being shown the collection of Coronation stamps at the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition in the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair of 1940. His host is Ernest A. Kehr, stamp editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, author, radio commentator, director of the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition, and a contributor to *The Elizalde Stamp Journal*.



Mr. Hersholt disclosed that his philatelic committee collects stamps from many letters discarded by the Hollywood motion picture studios. Among the four million stamps which the committee has assembled and catalogued since this work was begun a short time ago, a number of valuable specimens have been discovered, Mr. Hersholt said. A plan is being devised whereby these stamps will soon be offered for public sale for the benefit of the Motion Picture Actors' Relief Fund, along the covers autographed by famous motion picture stars.

AUSTRALIAN GOV'T EXHIBIT

Latest philatelic novelty to confront visitors at the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition is a special 3-frame collection of all original sketches prepared by the Australian Government for the projected Century of Victoria Issue. The collection, received today from Melbourne, Australia, was sent through the courtesy of The Honorable H. C. Thornby, Postmaster General for Australia, and a member of the com-

mittee sponsoring the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition. It is being shown in conjunction with the 5-frame collection of all regular Australian air mail and postage due stamps which has been mounted by Walter H. Wycherly, a prominent collector and specialist in the stamps of this British Commonwealth.

Included are nine large preliminary drawings of suggested designs showing the Yarra-Yarra native, backed by a view of Melbourne. Four of these are shown in finished stages of the model, as well as three of the designs which were rejected by the Australian authorities. Also seen is an enlarged detail of the Aboriginal's head and an original photograph of the Melbourne view from which the accepted design was made.

Impressions taken during the various stages of the die's engraving portray the progressions of the finished and accepted design, which a complete set of colored trials of the one-shilling denomination shows the hues that were considered before the black ink was decided upon.

While this exhibit is of special interest to the Australian philatelic specialist, it is the type of reference material which every collector will

want to study, for it vividly demonstrates the painstaking work connected with the issuance of a new stamp, and the care with which every detail is carried out.

TREASURE HUNTS

Hundreds of people — especially children—have been started on individual treasure hunts as a result of viewing a unique display at the Exhibition. Stamp collecting is not merely a hobby. It has its lucrative and lucky angles. It is estimated that there are about ten million people in the United States who more or less seriously ride the philatelic hobby. All these are potential purchasers of the stamps discovered by non-collectors.

The display, designed to furnish non-collectors with clues as to the possible locations of hidden treasures which may be found in any home or business office, is one of the new features added to the million dollar collection of exhibits at the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition at the Fair.

Almost every boy and girl at one time or another has rummaged through old letters in the hope of finding a valuable stamp which could be sold for real cash. It was because thousands of such rare collector's items may still be hidden among old family correspondence, on souvenir postcards, in attics and gar-

rets around the home or office, that the Stamp Exhibition authorities assembled this informative collection of valuable stamps which recently have been found by non-collectors and subsequently sold for large sums of money. Postage stamps grow valuable not because they are old but when they are scarce, it is pointed out.

In addition to a number of varieties from the United States and foreign countries issued within the last ten or twenty years, with a market value of hundreds of dollars each, a special display contains such items as a one-cent United States stamp issued in 1924 and valued today at more than \$1,000; an Egyptian stamp of 1923 used by tourists to mail souvenir postcards to friends and worth today approximately \$200 each. In addition to stamps, the display includes a full description of a large variety of valuable stamps, as well as suggestions as to where they may be found, such as in attics and old trunks, on love letters, picture postcards, albums and safes for business correspondence.

As a special service, visitors desiring information as to where they may sell stamps they find, will be given names and addresses of prospective buyers without charge or obligation by the exhibit authorities. The International Stamp Centennial Exhibition will last through the duration of the New York World's Fair of 1940.

● For exhibits of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, see pages 14 and 15 in this issue.

PENNY STAMP WORTH \$50,000 TO BE DISPLAYED AT THE STAMP CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

By NEA Service

A woman who has never collected anything in her life owns a stamp that makes stamp collectors shiver in awe. It is the British Guiana one penny stamp of 1856, considered the most valuable stamp in the world and valued today at \$50,000.

Considering the fact that in proportion to its weight it is more precious even than radium, Mrs. Ann Hinda Scala, of Utica, N. Y., doesn't take her one penny stamp very seriously.

She was given the stamp by her first husband, Arthur Hind, before his death. Mr. Hind bought the stamp for \$37,000 when the fabulous Ferrari collection was auctioned off by the French government, the proceeds being credited against Germany's bill for reparations. Ferrari had willed his entire collection to Germany, but had, unfortunately for Germany, left it in France when he fled at the outbreak of the war.

Of course Mrs. Scala does take good care of her precious bit of paper, which she describes as "terribly homely." It is kept in a clear cellophane envelope, covered by a black cellophane envelope inside an asbestos box in a vault in her home.

But she has none of the reverence for the stamp that collectors feel for it. But she does respect the collector's love for a rare object. So every stamp collector working at the Ambassador Hotel was invited to come to her suite to see it when she stopped there on her visit to New York City to leave the stamp with World's Fair authorities. It is to be on display at the Fair in connection with the Centennial exhibit.

Mrs. Scala looks on her stamp simply as a sound investment. Asked if she planned to give or will it to a museum she said, "Goodness no."

No one but a stamp collector could appreciate a stamp's being worth \$50,000. But it doesn't seem odd to a philatelist that, because it is one of a kind, a one-penny stamp issued in British Guiana in 1856 should become so valuable that less than a century later it must be chaperoned by a special agent when



That little black spot on the table before Mrs. Ann Scala is worth \$50,000. It's the only known copy of the famed one-penny British Guiana issue of 1856.

it is taken to an exhibition—even if the exhibition is across the ocean.

—Clipping and illustration, courtesy of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.



- **BRITISH GUIANA** 1-penny stamp of 1856, the much publicized stamp in the world. \$50,000 is a lot of money for this postage stamp, but the owner gets more than 50,000 joys and funs in possessing it.

THE PHILIPPINES EXHIBITS AT THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR OF 1940

...by Pablo M. Esperidi6n

Recognizing the significance of the centenary of the first adhesive postage stamp and the far-reaching influence of an educational stamp exposition, for the first time in years, the Philippine Islands have submitted an official entry at a philatelic show—the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition at the New York World's Fair of 1940.

Exhibits submitted by the Government of the Philippines which are now display at the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition, consist of twenty-seven stamps only. Devoid of quantity, indeed they are insignificant. However, the pictorial significance and the information tied-up with each stamp, to the average stamp collector and to the non-stamp collecting public as well, they unravel graphically the changing Philippines—from the three centuries of Spanish rule, down to the forty years of American administration, culminating to the present political status of the Islands—the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

To collectors of stamps of the Philippines the exhibits of the Islands at the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition might be helpful in writing up their Philippine collection, more or less, in an identical way.

Mounted on three album sheets, the twenty-seven Philippine stamps are identified with brief informative knowledge about this rosary of 7,083 islands and islets. The first sheet traces a brief history of the Philippines. Its subject is, "A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINES AS TOLD ON POSTAGE STAMPS." Six stamps are mounted on the sheet. Each stamp is written up as follows:

<i>Stamp</i>	<i>Description</i>
16c — DISCOVERY OF THE PHILIPPINES	by Ferdinand Magellan on March 16, 1521.
30c — BLOOD COMPACT...	the first treaty between the Philippines and Spain signed in 1565.
2c — PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION	in 1896 against the Spanish rule.

(Stamp of the Katipunan or so-called Aguinaldo stamp).

- 1-Peso — BARASOAIN CHURCH... seat of the Malolos Congress where the Malolos Constitution of the short-lived Philippine Republic was signed on January 21, 1899.
- 2-Pesos — BATTLE OF MANILA BAY on May 1, 1898... the dawn of American administration in the Philippines.
- 36c — BIRTH OF A NATION on November 15, 1935... the Commonwealth of the Philippines... a nation of 7,083 islands and islets with a population of 16,000,303.

The second sheet introduces "THE CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES AS DEPICTED ON POSTAGE STAMPS." Seventeen stamps are mounted on the sheet with the following explanatory notes:

<i>Stamp</i>	<i>Description</i>
10-Peso — COAT OF ARMS...	an emblem of the blending of Western culture in the Philippines.
12c — EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS...	12,603,365 Catholics in the Philippines represent the Catholic religion in these Islands.
20c — RICE PLANTING...	chief agriculture of the Philippines.
8c — PEARL FISHING...	one of the industries in the non-Christian region in southern Philippines.
20c — JUAN DE LA CRUZ...	the equation of Uncle Sam or John Bull.
6c — LA FILIPINA...	typical Filipino woman in native costume.
6c — DR. JOSE RIZAL...	national hero of the Philippines... his pen was mightier than the sword.

- 10c — FORT SANTIAGO . . . where Dr. Jose Rizal was imprisoned and wrote his immortal poem, "Mi Ultimo Adios" (My Last Farewell) prior to his execution before a Spanish firing squad.
- 32c — BAGUIO ZIG-ZAG . . . a masterpiece of road-making . . . constructed 5,000 feet above sea level.
- 2c — MALACANAN PALACE . . . seat of Spanish royal authority made by Governor-General Taft as home of American democracy . . . now official residence of President Manuel L. Quezon of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.
- 6c — PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON . . . first president of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the greatest living Filipino.
- 4c — MANILA POST OFFICE BUILDING . . . one of the modern structures of the Philippines where the mail must go on . . . rain or shine.
- 8c — PHILIPPINE AIRMAIL EXHIBITION . . . first airmail exhibition of the Philippines.
- 16c — BASKETBALL . . . a favorite sport in the Philippines.
- 12c — PIER 7 . . . largest pier in the world . . . the life line of commerce in the Pacific.
- 2c — FIRST FOREIGN TRADE WEEK . . . an

observance held to interpret and manifest the importance of the Philippine-American trade.

- 12c — TRIUMPHAL ARCH . . . a symbol of one of the triumphs of the Philippines in her struggle for political independence.

The third sheet presents the "NATURAL WONDERS OF THE PHILIPPINES AS PORTRAYED ON POSTAGE STAMPS," with four stamps mounted on it. Below each stamp the following brief descriptions are given:

<i>Stamp</i>	<i>Description</i>
2c — MAYON VOLCANO . . .	largest volcano in the Philippines and the most perfect cone in the world.
26c — RICE TERRACES . . .	one of the wonders of the world and date since time immemorial.
12c — SALT SPRINGS . . .	located in Pingkian, Santa Cruz, Province of Nueva Vizcaya in northern Luzon . . . produce salt in commercial quantities.
4-Pesos — MONTALBAN GORGE . . .	a magnificent work of Mother Nature on this side of the globe. Montalban is Manila's source of water supply.

As the above exhibits indicate, to the average stamp collector and to the non-stamp collecting public as well, they introduce—a brief history of the Philippines, some natural wonders of these Islands, and the progress of her 16,000,000 people in the sphere of civilization.

There's romance
enough at home,
without going
half a mile for
it; only people
never think of it.
—DICKENS.

FLASH!

ELIZALDE PENSIONADO COPES FIRST PRIZE IN DESIGN CON- TEST IN NEW YORK

Enrique L. Ruiz, a pensionado of Elizalde and Co., who is taking an advanced course in architecture at Yale University, was awarded first prize recently in a contest for the best design for a specified P10,000,000 "Pepsi-Cola Bottling Plant of New York."

Ruiz, who is specializing in industrial and city planning, competed with many professional architects and students who took part in the contest.

A graduate of Yale, Ruiz returned to his alma mater in 1937; at that time he was in charge of the contract painting department of Elizalde and Co. and professor in decorative architecture at the Mapua Institute of Technology.



PROGRAM INTERNATIONAL STAMP
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION,
BRITISH PAVILION, WORLD'S FAIR

1840 - 1940



NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1940

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ERNEST A. KEHR, Director

HELEN WEITZMANN, Assistant Director



SPECIAL EXHIBITORS

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Complete set of United States stamps and die proofs issued between 1847 and 1940.

Display of stamps from the Philatelic Museum in Washington.

Printing press on which the manufacture of United States postage stamps will be in continuous demonstration.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT

By special arrangement with British Postal Officials, the Exhibition has procured 100,000 covers franked with the new centennial commemorative stamps.

Because of the perils to navigation at present the collection of His Majesty, King George VI, could not be brought to the N. Y. World's Fair 1940, but photostats are being made of the pages from the Royal albums containing essays and proofs of the world's first postage stamp, as well as all documents pertaining to it. These will be displayed through the generous courtesy of His Majesty.

AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY

Siderographer to demonstrate the method of transferring a stamp design from the original die to the steel printing plate.

A collection of frames containing die proofs of stamps of the United States and various foreign countries.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE

Special electrical map display showing the airmail routes of the world.



ENTRIES

INCLUDING NAMES OF EXHIBITORS THROUGH WHOSE COURTESY
THEY ARE BEING DISPLAYED

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PHILATELIC TREASURES

Special Exhibit UNITED STATES: a two-cent stamp of 1890 and an oil painting of the same design made by J. D. Chalfant so accurately that it was impossible to tell the difference between the original stamp and the painting. Loaned through the courtesy of Ernest G. Jarvis and valued at \$10,000.

The Mauritius error of 1848. A superb copy of a stamp inscribed "PENOE". This is the only known copy of an original envelope. Exhibited by Col. Hans Lagerloef of New York City.

The United States airmail error. A block of four stamps issued in 1918 in which, through a printer's error, the central picture is upside down in relation to the frame design. Exhibited by Mrs. Ethel B. Stewart of New York City.

GREAT BRITAIN:—A collection of Mulready envelopes and wrappers, caricatures and varieties.

DR. H. E. RADASCH PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Frames 1-3

GREAT BRITAIN:—A collection of Mulready envelopes and Penny Blacks including a letter addressed to Cardinal Newman.

EDWIN E. ELKINS BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Frames 4-5

AUTOGRAPHS:—Signatures of Rowland Hill and William Mulready.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frame 6

GREAT BRITAIN:—A specialized collection of the "Penny Black," the world's first adhesive postage stamp.

WILLIAM BERNARD, JR., and AN DREW HEINEMAN NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 7-8

BRITISH EMPIRE:—A collection of British Colonial stamps, portraying King George V.

MRS. EDWARD G. HAGEDORN NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 9-12, 55

GUAM:—A general collection including rarities.

COL. HANS LAGERLOEF NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frame 13

UNITED STATES:—24c. airmail issue of 1918.

MRS. ETHEL B. STEWART
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frame 14-15

BRITISH EMPIRE:—All stamps tracing the lineage of Queen Victoria.

MRS. ARTHUR D. PIERCE
HADDONFIELD, N. J.
Frame 16

IRAQ:—A complete collection of stamps with cancellations, errors and airmail covers.

C. R. BEGGLE
RIVERTON, N. J.
Frames 17-18

BRITISH EMPIRE:—A collection of postal stationery.

C. WARNER BATES
ALBANY, N. Y.
Frames 19-24, 161-162

JAMAICA:—A specialized collection including stampless covers, adhesives which trace 188 years of the Island's postal history.

C. BRINKLEY TURNER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Frames 25-29

BRITISH WEST INDIES:—A collection of covers franked with bisected stamps.

FRED E. CAGNA
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frame 30

LUNDY ISLAND LOCALS:—The collection of drawings, essays, and stamps used as the basis of the standard reference book on this subject.

JOHN D. STANARD
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Frames 31-35

MALTA:—A collection of Twentieth Century issues, including some errors.

EDWIN E. ELKINS
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Frames 36

RHODESIA:—A complete collection in unused singles and blocks.

BERNARD HEINEMAN
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 31-41

BECHUANALAND:—A complete specialized collection.

STEPHEN G. RICH
VERONA, N. J.
Frame 42

AIRMAILS:—A collection of stamps issued by Great Britain and her colonies.

MRS. LOUISE S. DAVIS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 43-45

NEWFOUNDLAND:—A representative collection, including errors and rarities.

S. MORTON COOPER
PAOLI, PA.
Frame 46-47

AUTOGRAPHED AIRMAIL COVERS carried on the 1933 Rome-Chicago good-will flight and signed by Vito Balbo, his entire crew, King Victor Emmanuel, and Mussolini.

J. J. KLEMANN, JR.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frame 43

BRITISH WEST INDIES:—Originally designed, decorative title pages for a collection.

RUSSEL C. ALEXANDER NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 49-50

BRITISH COLONIES:—A comprehensive collection of first-day covers.

GIMBELS STAMP DEPARTMENT NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 51-52, 54

DICK MERRILL SOUVENIRS:—A collection of covers carried on Merrill's Good-Will Round Trip Flight between New York and London.

GIMBELS STAMP DEPARTMENT NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frame 53

BRITISH COLONIES:—Falkland Islands, Leeward Islands, St. Helena and St. Kitts-Nevis: A general collection of various issues.

FREDERICK ALSBURY-PIRIE ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Frames 56-58

EGYPT:—A selection of this country's most interesting stamps.

ERNEST A. KEHR RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.
Frames 59-60

HELGOLAND:—Mint blocks and single stamps, some on covers to show the difference between originals and reprints.

EUGENE KLEIN PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Frames 61-62

AUTOGRAPHS:—A collection of envelopes mailed by signers of the Declaration of Independence, Presidents and President's widows to demonstrate the Free-Frinking privilege.

EDWARD STERN NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 63-69

TRANS-OCEANIC:—Airmail covers including all the outstanding rarities carried on pioneer and recent flight across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

WILLIAMS H. KRINSKY BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Frames 70-79

POSTAL HISTORY DOCUMENTS:—A remarkable collection of documents pertaining to postal history since 1600, including postal bulletins, Hill's famous pamphlet, engraved pictures, etc.

DR. THADDEUS HYATT NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 80-84

UNITED STATES:—A collection of covers carried on the first government airmail flight at Garden City, N. Y. in 1911, supplemented by photographs taken at the time.

DR. THADDEUS HYATT NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 85-86

BORNEO AND LABUAN:—A collection of these colorful stamps on original letters.

RALPH F. HOLDZKOM ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Frame 87

UNITED STATES:—Envelopes and covers carried on pioneer airmail flights.

J. J. KLEMANN, JR. NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 88-90

BRITISH COLONIALS:—Specialized collections of Barbados, Fiji, Mauritius, Natal, Seychelles, Tobago, and Turks Islands.

COL. HANS LAGERLOEF NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 91-104

AUSTRALIA:—A complete collection of Commonwealth issues formed by Walter E. Wycherley.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
Frames 105-108

UNITED STATES:—Stamples Covers of Maryland.

MICHAEL MILLER BALTIMORE, MD.
Frames 109-111

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:—A complete collection of stamps, pictures and documents (including autographs of King George V and Queen Mary) issued in conjunction with the Jubilee of 1935.

ERNEST G. JARVIS KENMORE, N. Y.
Frames 112-119

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:—A complete collection of stamps, pictures and documents issued in conjunction with the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

ERNEST G. JARVIS KENMORE, N. Y.
Frames 120-132

UNITED STATES:—Stampless covers from 1795, including many rarities.

ALBERT SCHWARZ, II ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Frames 133-134

ORANGE FREE STATE:—A complete collection mounted with a view to displaying human interest.

ARTHUR J. CUBBAGE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Frames 135-136

UNITED STATES:—Portions of the Edward S. Knapp collection of Confederate States stamps.

SCOTT STAMP COMPANY NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frame 137

UNITED STATES:—Postage stamps encased in metal containers and used as money during the Civil War.

FELIX R. HUPPE EAST ELMHURST, N. Y.
Frame 138

UNITED STATES:—Letters carried by the Pony Express service between

GEORGE B. SLOANE NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 139-140

UNITED STATES:—A collection of documents and stamps pertaining to the death of President Warren G. Harding.

HOWARD A. LEDERER NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 141-144

UNITED STATES:—A comprehensive collection of Columbian, Trans-Mississippi and Pan American commemorative stamps, including essays, normal stamps, blocks, covers, and errors.

MRS. ETHEL B. STEWART NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 145-154

UNITED STATES:—Issues of 1870-1876 with fancy postal cancellations.

PETER V. O. BARKELEW MOORESTOWN, N. J.
Frames 155-156

BRITISH EMPIRE:—A complete collection of various issues prepared during the World War.

ROBERT P. LEVIS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 157-159

GREAT BRITAIN:—A collection of Penny Reds of 1864 and covers showing length of time it took to deliver letters between 1863-1865.

OTTO G. REIGHELT
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Frame 160

NEWFOUNDLAND:—A general collection with illustrations explaining the re-engraved issues of 1929-31.

DONALD M. DOUGHTY
WILLISTON PARK, N. Y.
Frame 163

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:—A specialized collection of the first stamps from this Free Kingdom.

STEPHEN G. RICH
VERONA, N. J.
Frame 164

CANADA:—Twentieth Century issues of the Dominion.

F. LEONARD SASHER
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Frames 165-166

ERRORS AND FREAKS:—Stamps of the entire world, showing printing errors.

DR. I. L. NASCHER
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
Frames 167-168

UNITED STATES:—Stamps of the U.S.A. with Masonic cancellations.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 169-171

UNITED STATES:—A collection of patriotic envelopes used during the Civil War period.

HUGH M. CLARK
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 172-174

UNITED STATES:—Original sketches and drawings from which the current presidential stamps were designed.

ELAINE RAWLINSON
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frame 175

UNITED STATES:—Match and Medicine stamps which formed the basis of the standard reference work on this subject.

HENRY W. HOLCOMBE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 176-180

UNITED STATES:—Stamps autographed by President, Governors, and other personalities connected with the issues.

MARTIN NEURER
WEST NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 181-183

OPERA STAMPS:—German Wagnerian issue autographed by Metropolitan Opera Company Stars who interpret Wagnerian roles.

ERNEST A. KEHR
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.
Frame 184

UNITED STATES:—A complete collection of Georgia pick-up airmail flight.

KENNETH KALMBACH
ATLANTA, GA.
Frames 185-186

- UNITED STATES:**—A collection of meter cancellations.
CHARLES J. HECK NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Frames 187-188
-
- UNITED STATES:**—A die proof of the Linbergh Airmail Stamp.
LOUIS W. CHARLAT NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Frame 189
-
- UNITED STATES:**—The famous American Series.
GIMBEL'S STAMP DEPARTMENT NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Frames 190-191
-
- GREAT BRITAIN:**—Documents pertaining to Chalmers-Hill controversy on invention of postage stamps.
LEAH CHALMERS LONDON, ENGLAND
 Frame 192
-
- CYRUS:**—A collection of stamps reflecting the developments of the copper industry as pictured on stamps.
COPPER AND BRASS INDUSTRY NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Frame 193
-
- CONSTITUTION TRIBUTE:**—Stamps and documents pertaining to the sesquicentennial of the United States Constitution.
WALTER E. KOONS NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Frames 194-198
-
- UNITED STATES:**—Covers imprinted with special commemorative cachets.
JOHN J. HAAG BROOKLYN, N. Y.
 Frames 199-202
-
- UNITED STATES:**—Airmail Covers signed by such pilots and commanders as Amelia Earhart, Douglas Corrigan, Dr. Hugo Eckener and others.
FLORENCE LAMPORT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 Frames 203-204
-
- SOUTH WEST AFRICA:**—A complete collection in pairs and blocks, including proofs, airmails, and minor varieties.
DR. IRVING B. BLUMENFELD BRONX, N. Y.
 Frames 205-207
-
- UNITED STATES:**—Freak printings of stamps and envelopes showing paper folds, double impressions, etc.
EDWIN E. ELKINS BROOKLYN, N. Y.
 Frames 208-209
-
- UNITED STATES:**—A collection of covers mailed aboard submarines.
GEORGE V. SADWORTH WOODHAVEN, N. Y.
 Frame 210
-
- UNITED STATES:**—A collection of stamps and special cancellations issued for the New York's Fair in 1939.
WILLIAM NISSEL RIDGEWOOD, N. Y.
 Frames 211-213
-
- A COLLECTION** of stamps and original photographs issued by foreign countries to commemorate the World's Fair.
FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR. NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Frames 214-216

COVERS demonstrating the various methods of transporting mail.
 MRS. MINNIE TROTT WEST NEW YORK, N. J.
 Frames 217-218

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A general collection of pictorial issues and airmail covers.
 PABLO M. ESPERIDION MANILA, P. I.
 Frame 219

"A. PHILATELIC SYMPHONY": A collection of stamps upon which are depicted composers, musical instruments, etc.
 CARROL J. FROST NORTH BERGEN, N. J.
 Frames 220-222

UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—Airmail stamps and covers showing the development of Airmail Service.
 L. B. GATCHELL BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
 Frames 223-226

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:—Various letters and cards carried on pioneer airmail flights.
 NORMAN SERPHOS LARCHMONT, N. Y.
 Frames 227-228

WAR:—As pictured on stamps, showing its causes, effects, weapons, horrors, and futility.
 WILLIAM TONG ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
 Frame 229

KEHR'S KWAIN'T KOLLECTION:—An assortment of stamps and covers each of which tells a human interest story.
 ERNEST A. KEHR RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.
 Frames 230-232

MISCELLANY:—A collection of stamps and covers that abound with human interest.
 GEORGE B. SLOANE NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Frames 233-234

A COLLECTION of stamps from various countries on which fish are depicted.
 MRS. MARY F. LEWANDOWSKI PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 Frames 235-236

RELIGIOUS STAMPS:—A complete collection of stamps portraying Christ, the Madonna, Saints, etc.
 RT. REV. F. CECH LA CROSSE, WIS.
 Frames 237-238

RELIGIOUS STAMPS:—Illuminated parchment pages from "A Book of Saints."
 MRS. CLARA BEVERIDGE CORINA, CALIF.
 Frame 239

UNITED STATES:—A collection of stamps upon which Abraham Lincoln is portrayed.
 CHARLES EARP RIVERTON, N. J.
 Frame 240

HAWAII:—A specialized collection of early issues.
 WILLIAM S. F. PIERCE ATCO, N. J.
 Frame 241

UNITED STATES:—Drawings, essays and trial printings of early Bureau of Engraving and Printing issues.

THOMAS MORRIS NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 242-243

UNITED STATES:—Essays and proofs of various issues.

CLARENCE BRAZER FLUSHING, N. Y.
Frames 244-246

UNITED STATES:—A collection of postal cards issued between 1873 and 1910.

VINCENT DOMANSKI, JR. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Frames 247-248

UNITED STATES:—Collection of trans-oceanic flight covers 1935-1939.

SOL GLASS BALTIMORE, MD.
Frames 249-252

UNITED STATES:—Postage due stamps and covers used since 1754.

ROBERT F. BRINTON WEST CHESTER, PA.
Frames 253-262

TUBERCULOSIS SEALS of the U. S. and foreign countries.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frames 263-265 and Wall Frames

WALL FRAMES

“AMERICAN MAILED, from Province to Empire” and “What’s in a Mixture?”

DR. EDWARD FERNALD ROCKFORD, ILL.

HANDPAINTED COVERS with autographs of rulers of foreign governments, U. S. governors, etc.

JAMES T. DYE NEW YORK, N. Y.

UNITED STATES CONFEDERATES:—Stamps and covers used during Jefferson Davis’ presidency.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSTON SCARSDALE, N. Y.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A representative collection of recent pictorials from this Commonwealth.

PHILIPPINE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES:—World’s Fair Covers.

E. ROHR JAMAICA, N. Y.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A collection of stamps from these Islands, depicting a brief history of the Philippines, some natural wonders of this country, and its cultural, economic and political progress.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES MANILA, P. I.

UNITED STATES:—A hand-painted map of the United States with a pre-cancel stamp mounted on each respective State.

FLORO J. POLICARPIO MANILA, P. I.

UNITED STATES:—Stamps mailed from cities with Polish names.

MRS. A. V. PISKORSKI JERSEY CITY, N. Y.

KNIGHT COLLECTION OF U. S. STAMPS NOW ON DISPLAY AT JOHN HAY LIBRARY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY

... by Edwin Brooks

Indisputedly recognized as the world's
outstanding collection of unused
United States blocks.

The Webster Knight collection of unused United States blocks became a permanent exhibit at the John Hay Library of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island on Friday evening, March 22. The occasion was a preview of this magnificent showing of United States stamps in connection with a meeting of the Friends of the Library.

Col. Webster Knight, a Brown graduate in the class of 1876, did much in the following years for his Alma Mater. Elected a Trustee in 1924, he was active in the affairs of the University up to the time of his death at Alton Bay, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., on June 30, 1933.

Col. Knight's stamp collecting activities began about 1870 and continued to the end, unused United States issues being his greatest interest. These he collected in sheets and large blocks, forming in his later years an unusual collection of these items which gradually became prominent in philatelic circles.

His own holdings were augmented, among others, by important additions obtained from the collections of Dr. Stephen A. Welch, William H. Congdon, and A. B. Slater, who assembled the famous "Providence Collection". It is of interest to note that as early as 1884 the latter was known as "Mr. Block of Four Slater".

Mr. Slater, in turn, was prompted to collect unused United States blocks through his association with Charles A. Hopkins in the office of the Providence Gas Company. Mr. Hopkins,

who was perhaps the first block collector in the United States, will be remembered by old time stamp dealers.

Thus Col. Knight formed a wonderful collection which included practically all of the known United States blocks in unused condition. Today the Webster Knight collection in its permanent home at the John Hay Library of Brown University is indisputedly recognized as the world's outstanding collection of unused United States blocks.

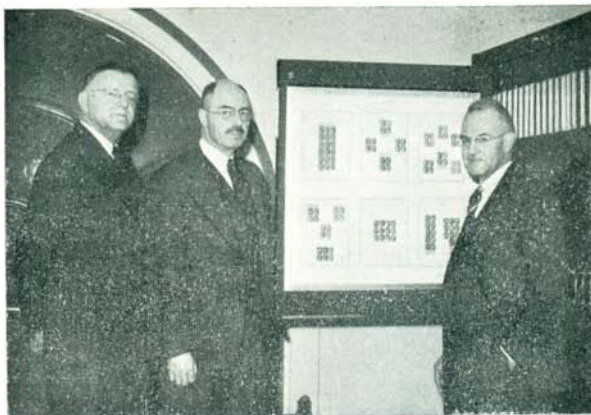
Brown Receives Collection

In leaving his collection to Brown University Col. Knight made provision in his will that it be mounted, housed, and displayed at the expense of his estate. Also the bequest was accompanied by an endowment of \$50,000, the income to be used for maintenance, upkeep, and the care of the collection.

Judge Robert S. Emerson, William H. Congdon, and Dr. Robert F. Chambers of Brown were named in the will to select and supervise the display of the collection. These three later constituted the permanent and self-perpetuating committee having general supervision over the collection and its maintenance.

Following the deaths of Judge Emerson in January, 1937, and Mr. Congdon in June of the same year E. Tudor Gross and Colin MacR. Makepeace became members of the committee. The task in preparing the exhibit was not an easy one, several

- PART of the Webster Knight collection at the John Hay Library of Brown University Providence, Rhode Island.



matters of importance requiring consideration before its completion.

First, material had to be selected from Col. Knight's large accumulation, the idea being to make the exhibit "as complete as possible". Then came the mounting and finally the difficult problem of incasing, which was solved by especially designed and constructed steel cabinets by Remington Rand, Inc. of Buffalo, New York.

There are five cabinets, each containing twenty-four sliding frames, each accommodating twelve ordinary album pages, six on a side, protected by heavy plate glass. The mounting of the exhibit has been done in the generally approved manner.

The Knight collection includes all the early United States classics, several unique in unused blocks, along with the rarities of both the 19th and 20th century issues. The exhibit, in its completeness, offers all that is to be desired in a general showing of unused United States blocks.

Highlights of the Collection

The first regular Governmental issue of 1847 is represented by two beautiful 5-cent Franklin imperforates, one a block of twelve, the other of four stamps. The 10-cent Washington, a really wonderful item, is a used block of four, the only used piece in the collection.

The imperforates of 1851-57 are complete in blocks with one exception, while the 1857-60 issue with the same designs, but perforated, are all shown. Likewise the 1861 series is also complete with a single exception, the 5-cent mustard colored value.

The 1869 first United States "pictorial stamps", often referred to as our "first commemoratives", present a magnificent lot of blocks. All denominations are there, including both types of the 15-cent stamp, with the 30-cent and 90-cent values superbly centered.

The "Bank Note issues" of 1870-94 are complete in blocks of various sizes. The Columbians of 1893, also in blocks of various sizes, present a striking display, especially the dollar values, this being the first time these high denominations appeared in our postal issues.

All the "Bureau Issues", produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing", from 1894 to date are complete, some of the larger pieces commanding attention. The Trans-Mississippi blocks of 1898, portraying western life, are unusual in the large blocks, particularly the dollar values.

20th Century Items Noted

In the experimental "bluish paper varieties" of 1909 only blocks of exceedingly rare 4-cent and 8-cent stamps are missing. Large blocks showing the 1916-17 "5-cent carmine error" imperforate, and the more recent 1930 Von Steuben imperforate also feature 20th century issues, which in themselves are practically complete.

In addition to the regular and commemorative issues the Knight collection includes a particularly fine showing of airmails, parcel posts, and postage dues. The selection of Confederate States and United States possessions are also worthy of note,

together with Departmentals and Revenues.

Mecca for Stamp Collectors

The John Hay Library also houses New England's finest philatelic library section, consisting of some 850 volumes, most of which relate to United States issues. The nucleus of this collection came several years ago from the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, which held its 55th anniversary meeting this February 6.

Providence is destined to become a mecca for collectors from all parts

of the country anxious to view for themselves the Webster Knight collection of unused United States blocks. Containing as it does several of the only known blocks, it can never be duplicated.

Collectors and others anticipating visits to Providence and desirous of inspecting the collection are advised to write Dr. Robert F. Chambers, Brown University, Chairman of the Permanent Committee, who will assist in making the necessary arrangements at the John Hay Library.

CLEANINGS FROM THE CENSORS

Many a worried Mademoiselle has been flattered and charmed by a letter from a gallant censor who destroyed the message she was impatiently waiting for.

On one postcard from the front, delivered recently to an anxious wife in Bordeaux, was erased from beginning to end except for "Ma chérie" at the beginning and "Your very devoted Jacques" at the end. Pinned to it, however, was a note that ran:

"Madame,
"Your husband is in perfect health and feeling very cheerful. Unfortunately, he has one fault—he loves to chatter about things he shouldn't. However, I feel sure that a woman as charming as you must be, is not guilty of the grave fault of undue curiosity and that you will therefore forgive me for deleting the gist of his message. Permit me to present you, Madame, the expression of my profound homage. The Censor."

Another letter to a young lady of Paris, had also been deleted from

the first word to the last, but the censor evidently felt that to receive such a message would be too cruel, so he added a note of his own, saying:

"Chere Mademoiselle:

"The sender of the enclosed letter is in perfect health and excellent spirits. He is a fine soldier, too, but must learn to curb his tongue. But military discipline will soon break him in, and I have no doubt that he will presently write you unimpeachable letters that I shall not have to interfere with. Meanwhile, allow me to hope that you are enjoying the best of health and bear no grudge towards your unknown admirer. The Censor."

It is a safe bet that no British girl will get as gallant a note from the censor as her French sister when her sweetheart forgets himself and describes the front line sector too graphically and well—with names and dates.

—*San Francisco Examiner.*

EXCHANGE WANTED

- For 1000-5000 mixed stamps of your country including Commemoratives, Air Mails, Revenues, etc., we will send same quantity of the United States.
- We are also interested in wholesale exchanges. (Please send first and register your sendings.)

THAT LITTLE BOOK CO.

2855 Claffin Avenue, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Attention at Mr. Rose, Exchange Dept.

ANOTHER ERROR ON THE 18-CENTAVO STAMP OF THE PHILIPPINES

... by Pablo M. Esperidi6n

As discovered by an Elizalde
employee.

Whenever collectors fail to explain philatelic affairs, historical or factual lore may be consulted to get a glimpse of something akin to philately in a nation. A case in point is the 18-centavo stamp of the Philippines, which stamp is popularly known as the PAGESANJAN FALLS.

As collectors are aware, the stamp portrays a vignette of the Vernal Falls in Yosemite, California, instead of the so-called Pagsanjan Falls in Laguna, a province in Central Luzon. And naturally, an error.

This error—we might call it the "first error"—was discovered by Ernest A. Kehr, present stamp editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune* while he was trekking in California, way back in 1932. Incidentally, it was that year when this stamp was issued by the Bureau of Posts, Manila.

Inherent perhaps to newspapermen that sense of curiosity, Ernest, a newspaperman by his own right, discovered the error on this stamp through that idiosyncrasy. The vignette of the stamp having arrested Ernest's curiosity, on the following day of his discovery, he reported it to Lowell Thomas (now 20th Century-Fox News commentator) who broadcast it in the radio, the latter being a conductor of a radio broadcast at that time in New York City. Thus the broadcast made a wild publicity for this stamp, and soon the error was published in the philatelic press in the U. S. A. And such is a brief account of its first error.

However, this stamp bears the label—PAGESANJAN FALLS. Again

this label is wrong. In the Philippines there's no such Falls by the name of PAGESANJAN FALLS. Its real name is MAGDAPPIO FALLS. It's one of the scenic spots in the province of Laguna, and while Pagsanjan is also in Laguna, it's nothing but a town.

Discovery made by the writer on this second error was attributed to some curiosity. One day the writer on reading an article by Luis S. Flores, a provincial correspondent of the *Manila Daily Bulletin* (oldest American newspaper in the Philippines) descriptive of the Magdapi6 Falls, he sent an inquiry to the latter as to the real name of the Pagsanjan Falls. In response, the *Bulletin* correspondent furnished the writer the following facts pertinent to the so-called PAGESANJAN FALLS:

"As regards your query on which is appropriate and correct—Magdapi6 Falls or Pagsanjan Falls, I think that I can say with a certain degree of certainty that the former (Magdapi6 Falls) is correct. I might add that Pagsanjan Falls is improper for the simple reason that this scenic spot is not a part of Pagsanjan but of the municipality of Cavinti. The place is popularly known as Pagsanjan Falls because in going to the place, one has to start from Pagsanjan town and ride on *bancas* (small boats) manned by Pagsanje6os. All facilities in going to the Falls are given in Pagsanjan."

To appreciate a picturesque description of the Magdapi6 Falls, Luis S. Flores wrote:



• MAGDAPIO Falls.



• MAGDAPIO Gorge.

"Laguna is well known for its waterfalls — the Magdapio Falls being considered one of the rarest beauty spots of the world. To portray in words the grandeur and the glory of this magnificent spectacle is quite impossible. For it has an exquisite fascination that only those who behold it for hours can perceive."

"The Magdapio Falls is accessible only by means of *bancas* which are manned by skilled boatmen. Shooting the turbulent rapids of the Magdapio River has all the thrills that could be wished for. The trip to and from the falls is fraught with excitement — the *bancas* dashing, plunging and zig-zagging to avoid the stones and boulders in the middle of the water-course. The falls are more than an hour ride from Pagsanjan."

"The view along the way to the great cataract is magnificent. Tiny waterfalls trickle down from unseen sources above, their noise mingling with the chirping of the birds and the insects hidden behind an impenetrable screen of green foliage which grow over the striated walls of the gorge. In some places, nature has sculptured the rocks in a manner forming a variety of fantastic figures. Almost everywhere the high walls are fringed with vines, shrubs and trees. Two smaller falls greet the visitors before they reach the famed Magdapio Falls. These small cataracts are the Talon Talahib (Talahib Falls) and Talon Cavinti (Cavinti Falls). During the high tide, they are miniature Magdapio Falls, their music magnified by the pervasive silence of the place."

"Then there is the picturesque Magdapio Falls itself, famous the

world over for its natural wonders. Here, nature seems to revel in contrasts. The water pours over the top of the cliff in one narrow stream and falls with tremendous force onto a rocky ledge apparently formed by its own force, then surges and seethes between the narrow walls, dropping again in another picturesque cataract into a pool below, the echo of its angry roar accenting the silence of the place. The water glides gently through the whirlpools, then rushes again at tremendous speed, dashing and leaping over rocks or swirling about the giant boulders in a series of cascades that are wild and ruggedly lovely. The current comes to rest in a place which is quaint and wonderful—a spot of sylvan beauty in which Miss Louise McNutt, daughter of former High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt lost herself in wonder. Miss McNutt was quoted as having murmured, "This is the most wonderful scenery that I have ever seen."

Luis S. Flores is a native of Laguna. Simultaneously he is in the secretarial staff of the Office of the Governor of that province. As such, his knowledge of the historical or factual lore of Laguna—its people and customs, its traditions and scenic spots with a particular mention to the Magdapio Falls—is therefore unquestionable.



Thus from the above, it's apparent that the 18-centavo stamp of the Philippines, counts now with two errors—the picture and the label.

THE POSTAGE METER STAMP COMES OF AGE—PHILATELICALLY

... by Frederick Bowes, Jr.

A message from Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., delivered by Frederick Bowes, Jr., before the Philatelic Writers' Breakfast on Sunday, May 5, 1940, at the Celebration of the Centenary of the First Adhesive Postage Stamp, Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Philatelic Press, Distinguished Guests—

Speaking as one who has been asked to speak for that arm of our postal service known as metered mail, as one who represents the postage meter industry and the company which invented and pioneered a new form of postage, I am honored to have this opportunity to add one more salute to the birth of the First Adhesive Postage Stamp, to the memory of Sir Rowland Hill, the great postal reformer, and Jacob Perkins, the American engraver who perfected the process which made possible the famous Penny Black.

And our salute is all the more sincere because, over the past two decades, we have done a bit of postal pioneering ourselves. Most of you know the postage meter as a mechanical device by which duly licensed business firms and others can stamp and seal their outgoing mail. The postage is imprinted directly on envelopes, or on gummed tape for bulky pieces, or for parcel post packages; and it is recorded on visible counters or registers in the meter, which is locked and sealed by the post office, and operated under regulations of the Post Office Department.

Down through the years the annual amount of postal revenue derived from postage meters has mounted steadily until last year, according to the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, it reached \$121,000,000—almost one-fifth of the total postage revenue.

More recently you have seen the postal development of the "Mailomat," a coin-operated mailbox, which, in effect, is a public-use version of the postage meter.

Just where these two inventions will go from here, it is hard to predict, but both have a philatelic significance which has been spotlighted here in an unexpected, but most encouraging manner. Before I tell you just how and why we are encouraged, may I tell you a little story—quite on the whimsical side—which illustrates the point.

Once upon a time there was a circus performer and his trained dog, whose phenomenal tricks were famed throughout the land.

After ten years of fame and acclaim, however, even the world's most remarkable repertoire of tricks began to pall a bit—and the trainer felt he had to work out at least one more sensational trick with which to please customers on the sawdust circuit.

So he spent three whole months of winter training in Florida in an attempt to create the one perfect trick. But the dog, though almost human in intelligence, just couldn't seem to get it right.

Finally, and in desperation, the trainer one day lost patience, turned on his faithful little dog and exclaimed:

"Boy, but you're dumb! You're the most stupid mutt I've ever seen!"

And, wonder of wonders, the dog looked at him, quite hurt and said:

"I'm nothing of the kind."

"Good Lord!" cried the trainer "You can talk! Why didn't you tell me?" And the little dog quietly replied, "You never asked me!"

Well, the point I make is this: that metered mail, all these years, may have had an unused ability or capacity—a philatelic one.

But the philatelic world, with few exceptions, "never asked us," so to speak—and, frankly, we were too busy building and distributing these metered mailing devices to devote time and interest to the philatelic side.

Now that the Postage Stamp Centenary Committee—through the kind offices of the executive secretary, Mr. Fawcett—has so kindly invited us to make metered mail a part of this celebration, we feel that the postage meter stamp has truly come of age—philatelically. We have been truly honored, and hope that metered mail will go forward to provide an interesting and constructive branch of the greatest of all hobbies—stamp collecting.

There should be no feeling of competition with adhesives. Certainly, postage meters can never entirely replace adhesive stamps, nor were they ever intended to. If anything, perhaps postage meters will somewhat reduce the volume of adhesive stamps

—but that should only make them more rare, more valuable. We feel that the postage meter does a special postal job of its own, just as the adhesive stamp does. Metered mail, by and large, is business mail. Its stamp has certain unique characteristics, valuable to business firms in particular. Among these characteristics, two seem to stand out.

First, it is not only prepaid postage, but it is pre-postmarked, and, in effect, pre-canceled.

Second, it is the only known form of non-negotiable postage in the world.

There are other features, too. We are trying to beautify the designs of postage meter stamps which have in the past been pretty well stripped for action, with not a great deal of time given to attractive design.

Whether this will interest philatelists at large, I don't know—but we want you to know, that we who have been chosen to represent metered mail and the postage meter now recognize a philatelic responsibility to the public—and will cooperate in every possible direction.

Meantime, ladies and gentlemen of the press, we are very glad indeed that we could "come of age," philatelically speaking, on such a great occasion as this, and amidst such distinguished philatelic company.

● Keeping abreast with the postal streamlined age, on May 24, Elizalde & Co., Inc., began franking all its mail with a new postage meter machine. For description and illustration, see pages 38 and 39 in this issue.

MAILOMAT—A STREAMLINED FRANKING DEVICE

Another invention of the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co.

(Reprinted from the Weekly Philatelic Gossip)

America's postal progress is represented by a try-it-yourself exhibition of the new "Mailomat" coin-operated U. S. letter box, which features a display of postage meters and mailing machines by Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., at "The Parade of Inventions," the show which opened April 10th to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the United States Patent Law, signed by George Washington. The show is sponsored by the United States Patent Office, and will be held in the auditorium of the Department of Commerce at Washington.

Visitors will be provided with a supply of illustrative postcards and no less than ten thousand bright, new pennies, fresh from the mint, for mailing souvenirs to themselves or friends right on the spot.

This "self-service post office" is a further development of the streamlined public mailing machine which made its world debut last May in the lobby of New York's General Post Office. It furnishes postage and mailing service, day and night, to people who have letters to mail—and no stamps.

To mail a letter you (1) drop coins in a slot (2) dial the desired postage value (3) insert your letter, and away it goes, stamped, postmarked and automatically deposited, ready for mail collection. No adhesive stamps are used. There is no stamp-licking. And no premium for postage or service. The machine at the

Patent Office exhibit will, in addition, imprint a cachet or slogan which reads, "Mailed at the Parade of Inventions, Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the U. S. Patent Law."

The "Mailomat," which can handle anything from a penny postcard to an Air Mail, Special Delivery letter, was developed by Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., in cooperation with the U. S. Post Office Department, to provide the public with stamp-buying and mailing facilities at times and places where they are not now available—in post office lobbies, hotels, large stores, railway terminals and other public places.

He that invents a machine
augments the power of a man
and the well-being of mankind.

—H. W. Beecher.



The "MAILOMAT"
COIN-OPERATED LETTER BOX

... furnishes postage and mailing service, day and night, to people who have letters to mail ... and no stamps. It is a coin-operated U. S. mail box and postage meter.

To mail a letter you (1) drop coins in a slot (2) dial your postage value (3) insert your letter ... and away it goes, stamped, postmarked and automatically deposited for collection. No adhesive stamps ... no stamp-licking ... no premium for postage.

This "self-service post office" prints U. S. meter stamps in denominations up to 32¢ on letters of various kinds and sizes, including Air Mail, Special Delivery and foreign mail. It can handle as many as 72 letters a minute.

The "Mailomat" was developed by Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., Stamford, Conn., in cooperation with the U. S. Post Office Department, to provide the public with stamp-buying and mailing facilities at times and places where they are not now available ... in post office lobbies, hotels, stores, railway terminals and other public places.



POST CARD

Souvenir for patrons of the U.S. Mails, compliments of Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. Can be coin-mailed in the "MAILOMAT" (see other side) for 1¢ to any U.S.A. address.



Please do not write above this line

This Space For Your Greeting

This Space For Address Only

Trust

Pablo Esperdicion
Box 716
Manila
Phil. Is



Illustrated above is a souvenir post card showing how the streamlined "self-service post office" is operated. Below it is shown the reverse of the card bearing the design of the postage meter of the mailomat, with the postal slogan of the Postage Stamp Centenary Exhibition held under the auspices of the Washington Philatelic Society, Washington, D. C. Courtesy of Ernest A. Kehr.

A NEW DESIGN IN METER MAIL

...by Alessandra Smith

EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Smith is the secretary of the Philippine Philatelic Association and a member of the Philippine Philatelic Writers' Club. Outside the hobby she is employed at the Land Surveys & Registration Inc., as secretary.

(Written especially for the Elizalde Stamp Journal)

On reading the title the first thought that enters one's head—if it is partly empty, if not entirely so, like mine—is that this is a description of a new style of measuring one hundred centimeters, that is how long a meter is, isn't it? At least that is what any lay person—whatever can I mean by that—would think. But we stamp collectors—yes I am a stamp collector. I collect stamp, don't I?—will realize after a second thought that what I want to convey is something about mail matters.

This new meter came to my attention one day when a bunch of belated office mail was handed to me. (It was not any postal fault that the mail was opened late. It was mine as I had been skipping office hours, lately.) Anyway, there was a beautiful design on one of the covers—from the Manila Steamship Co. Inc.—that attracted my very alert attention.

It took me half an hour to stare hard and to realize that behind my office desk I was not suppose to be working at being a stamp collector. Just the same the realization of the thing did not stop me from further staring.

Have you—yes, you—seen it? If you have, or haven't for that matter, you will agree that it must have been a designing man—oohh, oh, I beg your pardon, I should have said a designing artist (just between us, what's the diff.?) who created this thing of beauty, which is going to be a joy for-ever to us.

The usual run of meters are the ordinary square with lines angles and corners but not with a single curve (they are dangerous, I have heard) to boast. This new design not only have all geometrical figures but something else. It has color. A carmine shade to match the girls' new nail polish. The entire color scheme will come in handy when we girls decide to carry our mails to match our nails, on our way to a tea or a cocktail.

The design covers a space of 2 inches by 1 which is in itself different from the too common two by four expression. It is rectangular, its borders—definitely not down Mexico way—a perfect stimulation of the graceful lacy edge of a perforated stamp.

Picture inside, is an eagle (despite of which he does not look caged at all) as unconcerned and indifferent as a fried egg. Not that you can blame him for looking holier than thou. You see, the haughty bird is showing off its chest measurement—all right wing spread, if you must be specific—which covers the entire length of the picture. How many of you men and er—er mouse, can flaunt a chest expansion that big? I said CHEST, not tommies.

Going back to the bird, its legs are haunched halfway to its downy chest, the feathers looking soft and cuddly which is more than I can say about stiff shirts or stuff shirts. Under the right wing, looking at her, or him (take your choice) is a squarish

Manila Steamship Co., Inc.

Manila



Land Surveys & Registration, Inc.
 Rooms 509-510 Chaco Bldg.
 Manila.

figure with a curving top line. Directly beneath this dome is printed POSTAGE PAID. On the sides are PESOS and CENTAVOS. In the middle of all this is a small star, then 0 and then 2, thus denoting 2 centavos as the amount of postage paid.

On the left wing is a circle the size of a dime, but not as valuable. Along the lines the place of mailing is printed in arcs. In the middle is the date of posting.

Above the majestic head with its eagle's nose stuck up snobbishly in the hot air—hellish weather we are having these days—in the proper debutant's angle, are 3 stars in a line or a row or whatever you please. They give out a tiara effect, thereby completing a picture of legal arrogance.

What the stars represent, I can not exactly say, though I suspect they are suppose to represent the 3 main divisions of the Islands, namely Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. That is not exactly an original idea as the same symbols is carried out in most national emblems.

I may be wrong—not surprising at all—and the stars may merely mean that it is a 3-star feature, meaning it is good. Modesty appears to be one of the virtues—is it a virtue?—of the creator of the design. He could have put 4 star and rated the picture excellent. He couldn't have

been fairer because I do think the picture is quite excellent in its field.

If I will have my way, I would put stars in all available space thus creating a heavenly picture, in more ways than one. Stars have a strange fascination to young people, even if they are only on meter designs and not in a dark lovely night.

Going back to the design, directly below the eagle is printed P. B. METER and the numbers 94501. Personally I prefer to have had the number omitted. Numbers below a profile—did I mention that the eagle like Barrymore had a partiality toward the Egyptian way of going thru life on the side—have a way of reminding me of a jailbird. Does it not strike you the same way, too? If I were the erne, I should resent being made to look like a jailbird. Just being a bird is bad enough.

The numbers could have been placed in some corners if they have to be placed anywhere. Or they should have been given the appearance of a telephone number. Not that any collector would have illusions about calling up such "a cold beauty."

That finished the description if the straight line below the top border is not taken up. I do not know why a line is placed there. Perhaps it is to fill in the space or again it is to show that the designer has a line in stamps, meters and the kind that girls fall for.



JUST BETWEEN US...

by BARON DE POMPEILI

For cutting into halves two used 20-peso stamps, assembling the uncancelled halves together, and franking them on his Clipper mail... a local vest-pocket dealer found himself in hot water. Postally just a "trail balloon," spotted by the boys at the Manila Post Office while playing Scotland Yard.

* * *

First day sales of the third series of the Fourth Anniversary of the Commonwealth (Pres. Quezon taking oath of office) amounted to P8,033.72. Total First Day Covers—3,892.

* * *

Report received in Manila from the Atlantic Coast states that some certified checks had gone loose in the U. S. A., and that upon landing at the banks, they returned like homing pigeons for they were clever counterfeits!

* * *

The centenary of the first postage stamp was observed in the city quietly, and local clubs celebrated it in their own way.

* * *

The Commonwealth Government is sending an entry at the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition at the New York World's Fair of 1940, it was learned from the local postal authorities.

* * *

Speaking of the International Stamp Centennial Exhibition, word comes from Ernest A. Kehr, director of the philatelic show, that Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde of the Philippines to the U. S. A. is sending, too, a special P. I. exhibit at the ISCE.

* * *

Incidentally, Don Jesus Cacho, Honorary Member of the ESC, wanted to exhibit his Philippine rarities at the ISCE, too, but no local insurance company would accept a coverage for his entry through the duration of the show, although J. C. asked only an insurance of P100,000.

"Gone With The Wind" was the miniature sheet for the fifteenth anniversary of the Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas. On May 26, the AFF observed its fifteenth anniversary with the "miniature sheet" printed only on the AFF's philatelic menu!

Bearing three designs the sheet was printed in different colors, and in a footnote, it reads in part: "...la cual emision no se pudo llevar a cabo por falta de tiempo" (...which issue was not carried out for lack of time).

* * *

News squeezed in some American magazines that there'll be new Philippine airmails and that new series of postage dues had already been ordered at Washington, D. C., was ignored by Director of Posts Juan Ruiz, according to informed quarters. However, "the advisability of issuing said stamps is being considered, but no definite decision has as yet been reached. Appropriate announcement will be made in the local papers in due time, if the printing of said stamps would ever be ordered," the Superintendent of Money Order Division said in a communication received the writer under date of May 11.

* * *

Withdrawal of old stocks of Philippine stamps from sale has been set for July 31, it was learned from the postal authorities.

Stamps to be withdrawn are the old issues of the regular postage; old issues of the "O. B."; the Clipper stamps; the 75th Anniversary of the Birth of Dr. Jose Rizal; the Arnacal (Manila-Madrid) and the Eucharistic Congress commemoratives.

The 20c Special Delivery, both the regular issues and overprinted "O. B.", however, will not be withdrawn from sale, according to the postal officials.

* * *

Due to the war developments in Europe, Philippine mail for England, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Spain,

Portugal, Gibraltar, Morroco, Algeria and Tunisia, are now being routed via the United States. This announcement was made by the Bureau of Posts on June 18, and was put into effect immediately.

Mail for Germany and other countries under her control are coursed via Kobe for onward transmission on the Trans-Siberian Railway, the Bureau of Posts further announced.

* * *

The Manila Office of the United States Life Insurance donates all its business reply envelopes franked with 3c dues to the local Associated Charities.

* * *

Incidentally, the U. S. Life completes its 90th anniversary this year... another milestone in the underwriting field.



Illustrated above is their bi-colored, commemorative poster stamp, for which we give... three cheers! to the USLICO., and cigars to Bill Burrell.

* * *

Filipinas Filatelico (Philatelic Philippines) was the first philatelic magazine published in the Philippines. It was dated Sep. 30, 1914. It was published at Pontevedra, Occ. Negros, and edited by Jose E. Marco, in Spanish and English. Vol. 1, No. 1, has 8 pages (including cover), the size, 6-1/8 x 9-1/8".

* * *

Here's something the boys at the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C. might save from the laundry. *Communications Magazine*, official publication of the employees of the Bureau of Posts, Manila, started

publishing philatelic features with slants of "educating philatelically" the non-stamp collecting public.

The C. M. is a general publication and took its bow last December. It's issued monthly and printed in fine paper. Size is 9 x 12". Its May issue contains 50 pages. Subscription is P2 a year, U. S. and possessions, and P4 in foreign countries. Its first editor was Director of Posts Juan Ruiz himself!

* * *

Covers "Passed by Censor" were sold in recent local auctions like nobody's business.

* * *

A. Gabler-Gumbert, associate editor of *The Airmail Digest*, vice-president of the Philippine Air Mail Society, and one of the old members of the Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas, died in the city last May 19, a victim of cancer.

The late A. Gabler-Gumbert was born in Scharley, Germany, and was educated in his native land. He was a naturalized Filipino citizen, having resided in the Philippines for 29 years. He was one of the prominent architects in the Islands. In Manila philatelic circles he was well identified. He had a unique collection of Philippine corner straight-edges.

* * *

Forty - thousand printed aerial health leaflets were dropped by a Philippine Army plane into the slums of Manila last May 11 and 13 in connection with the observance of the annual National Hospital Day. These were the first aerial leaflets of the Philippines and they were dropped into the slums of Manila for the purpose of educating the poor people in preventing the spread of diseases, such as, typhoid, dysentery and cholera. Instructions printed on the leaflets were in English and Tagalog. They were dated May 13, 1940. Colors of the leaflets are, light green, yellow and pink.

* * *

Word received in Manila states that American stamps with fake "PHILIPPINES" Overprints were going places in the New York market.

* * *

Counting the stamps listed in Scott's 1940 Catalog, Sabas M. Esperidion, a Manila collector, arrived at a total of 102,769 for the whole world.

Racing for "supremacy," the United States come first, with 3,562 on her

credit side, according to SME's list. India comes next, with 3,061; Nicaragua 2,684; France 2,592; Colombia 1,881; Spain 1,752; Mexico 1,703; Turkey 1,675; Russia 1,710; Italy 1,670; El Salvador 1,507; Germany 1,378; Greece 1,352; Austria 1,276; Persia 1,150; Roumania 1,112; Honduras 1,061; Belgium 1,018; and Straits Settlement's 1,066. Other countries are below the thousand mark.

Surprisingly enough, Great Britain (excluding colonies) chalks up only to 790, with a small margin over the Philippines which has a total issue of 719.

Last year, SME obtained a total of 98,092 per the Scott's Catalog of 1939, which compared with 102,769 as per his compilation for 1940, there shows an increase of 4,677 stamps for the present year.

* * *

Columnist William H. Rusch displayed some civilized attitude in his

column in *Chamber's Stamp Journal*, when he said that his article (Collecting In The Tropics) "does not mean to criticize the Philippines."

For the sake of argument, the writer wishes to state that in stamp collecting he is not guided by sentiment, and, if a defensive had been made against Mr. Rusch's philatelic "blitzkrieg," it was done solely with the end in view of building an informed public opinion about the Philippines.

The writer always believes that philately is a democratic avocation, but when a country's pride is tossed within this hobby as a "philatelic football," democracy in this instance ceases to be a virtue.

Parenthetically, what the hobby needs among friends of information, is an organization, say, the Society-For - The - Prevention - Of - Philatelic - Pimples!

FLASH!

ESC MEMBER WINS CITY OPEN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Member Johnny S. Cuadrado, well-known Manila amateur golfer, proved his mettle by clinching both the Elizalde Cup and Madrigal Cup tournaments played at the Municipal Golf Links early in June. His score was

285 strokes for 72 holes. Johnny is one of the star salesmen of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., managed the Elizalde & Co. Inc.

Congrats, Johnny. How about a sunshine party for Johnny C, boys...

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40—Wendell W. Fertig	Samar Mining Co., P. O. Box 119, Tacloban, Leyte.
41—Miss Isabel I. Alberto	Elizalde & Co., Inc., Sinit, Ilocos Sur.
42—Fernando Montojo	Elizalde & Co., Inc., Zamboanga City.
43—Nicola Bozzano	Casella Postale 1452, Genoa, Italy.
44—Rodrigo Zuluaga	Elizalde & Co., Inc., P. O. Box 99, Jolo, Sulu.

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