

The Quaker City Philatelist.

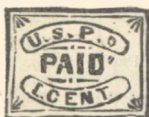
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY AND SECTION PHILADELPHIA
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A GOVERNMENT LOCAL FOR PHILADELPHIA.



[MR. E. B. HANES, in the July number of the *Philatelic Monthly*, has the following interesting article.—ED.]

A FEW weeks ago, while examining a large lot of U. S. Locals on original envelopes, we came to the conclusion that we had found convincing evidence that a stamp that had been long known as a private local was in reality issued and used by the U. S. Post-office in Philadelphia. We submitted our evidence and stated our conclusion to several of the largest collectors and men of good judgment, and we have found none to disagree with us, in fact the owner of the finest collection of U. S. Locals in existence quickly informed us that he was already very decidedly of the same opinion. The stamp in question, though long classed as a private local, has never been accredited to any individual or firm, all writers acknowledging ignorance on this point. From the evidence we have, it is plain to see, that if they had been more common, their semi-official character could not so long have escaped the close scrutiny of the philatelic student. The first point to attract our attention to the stamp was its inscription, "U. S. P. O." (United States Post-office),* "Paid 1 cent." Secondly, we had a number of local letters mailed at the Philadelphia Post-office with the recognized official carrier stamps, the Eagle and the Franklin, as well as the one in question; they were all used in exactly the same manner and were canceled with the same canceling mark, the red star.

The evidence of these envelopes is too plain to be questioned, especially as no one has before offered even a hint as to the origin of this stamp.

They were used the same as the New York "U. S. Mail," and it is high time they were given their proper standing and for Philadelphia to enter the list of American cities whose Government Post-office issued an official postage stamp. We could say much more in support of these facts, but our article is already long for our space and we will refer to the subject again, suffice to add, that old residents of this city agree with us and that we have proof of a different character than that given—but all to one conclusion.

As we give an illustration of the stamp, no further description is necessary. There are three varieties as follows:

- Black on blue paper.
- Blue on white paper.
- Gold on black glazed paper.

* Years ago this stamp was accredited to the Union Square Post-office of New York city on the strength of this inscription; it was a wild guess, however, as all used specimens bear the cancellation of the U. S. Post-office in Philadelphia.

MONEY IN ALL AGES.

Period.	Country.	Substance used as Money.	Authority.	Period.	Country.	Substance used as Money.	Authority.
B. C.				A. D.			
1900	Palestine . . .	Cattle, gold and silver, by weight	The Scriptures	Uncer'n	India	Paper bills	Patterson, 13.
	Arabia	Gold and silver coins	Jacob.		China	Pieces of silk cloth	Ibid.
	Phoenicia	Gold, silver, and copper coins	Anonymous.	"	Africa	Strips of cotton cloth	Ibid.
	Phoenician colony in Spain	Same (some still extant)	Carter.		Not stated.	Wooden tallies or checks	Ibid.
1200	Phrygia	Coins, by Queen of Pelops	Julius Pollux	PERIOD FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAN MINES.			
1184	Greece	Brass coins	Homer.	A. D.			
862	Argos	Gold & silver coins by Phidon	Dictionary of dates.	1631	Massach'ts	Corn a legal tender at market prices	Macgregor.
700-500	Rome	Brass, by weight	Jacob.	1635	Massach'ts	Musket balls	Anonymous.
578	Rome	Copper coins	Ibid.	1690	Massach'ts	Paper bills, colonial notes	Macgregor.
Uncer'n	Carthage	Leather or parchment money, first "paper bills" known	Socrates, Dial on Riches, Journal des Economistes, 1874, p. 354.	1694	England	Bank notes	Ibid.
B.C. 491	Sicily	Gold coins, by Gelo (some still extant)	Jacob.	1700	Sweden	Copper and iron coins	Voltaire's Charles XII.
480	Persia	Gold coins, by Darius (two still extant)	Ibid.	1702	S. Carolina.	Colonial notes	Macgregor.
478	Sicily	Gold coins, by Hiero (some still extant)	Ibid.	1716	France	Inconvertible paper bills a legal tender	Murray.
407	Athens	Debased gold coins, foreign	MacLeod, 476.	1723	Pennsylv'ia	Paper bills, colonial notes	Macgregor.
400	Sparta	Iron, overvalued	Boeckh.	1732	Maryland	Indian corn a legal tender at 22d. per bushel	Anonymous.
360	Macedonia	First gold coins coined in Greece, by Philip	Jacob.	1732	Maryland	Tobacco a legal tender at 1d. per pound	Anonymous.
266	Rome	First silver coins coined in Rome	Ibid.	1776	Scotland	Tenpenny nails for small change	Adam Smith.
54	Britain	Pieces of iron	Ibid.	1785	Franklin, State of (now part of N. Carolina)	Linen at 3s. 6d. per yard, whisky at 2s. 6d. per gallon, and peltry as legal tender	Wheeler's History of N. Carolina, 94.
50	Rome	Tin and brass coins	Dic. of Dates.	1810-'40	All commer- cial coun- tries	Great era of bank paper bills. Platinum coins (discontinued in 1845)	App. Encyc.
Uncer'n	Arabia	Glass coins	N. Y. Tribune, July 2, 1872.	1826	Russia	Platinum coins (discontinued in 1845)	App. Encyc.
PERIOD FOLLOWING THE FAILURE OF THE ANCIENT MINES.				1847	Mexico, pts. of	Cocoa beans; and Castle of Perote, soap	Anonymous.
A. D.				PERIOD FOLLOWING THE OPENINGS OF CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA			
212	Rome (Caracalla)	Lead coins silvered and copper coins gilded	Anonymous.	A. D.			
1066	Britain	Living money, or human beings made a legal tender for debts at about £2 16s. 3d. per capita	Henry's Hist. of Great Britain, Vol. iv, p. 243.	1849	California	Gold dust by weight, also minute gold coins for small change, coined in private mints	
1160	Italy	Paper invented; bills of exchange introduced by the Jews	Anderson.	1855	Australia	Gold dust by weight	
1240	Milan, It.	Paper bills a legal tender	Arthur Young.	1855-	Communist settlem't in Ohio, called "Utopia"	Paper bills, each representing "one hour's labor"	Private infor- mation.
1275	China	Paper bills a legal tender	Marco Polo.	1862	Uni'd States	Paper bills a legal tender	Act of Feb. 25.
	Africa, pt. of	"Machutes" (ideal money; this view doubted)	Montesquieu.	1863	N. Carolina.	Tenpenny nails at 5 cts. each for small change	Anonymous.
1470	Granada, Spain	Paper bills a legal tender	Irving.	1863	Camp at Florence, S. C.	Potatoes for small change	Yorkville En- quirer.
1574	Holland	Pasteboard bills, represent' ve	Dic. of Dates.	1863	Uni'd States	Postage stamps for small change, temporary	
Uncer'n	Iceland	Dried fish	Anonymous.	1865	Phila., Pa..	Turnips for small change, temporary and local	Philadelphia Ledger, Apr.
"	Norway and Greenland	Seal skins and blubber	Anonymous.	1865	Uni' dStates	Nickel coins for small change, overvalued	Act of Mar. 3,
"	Hindustan and pts. of Africa	Cowry shells	Jacob, 372.				
"	N. America and Indian tribes	Agate, carnelian, jasper, lead, copper, gold, silver, terra cotta, mica, pearl, lignite, coal, bone, shells, chalcodony, wampunpeag, etc	Anonymous.				
"	Orient'l pas- toral tribes	Cattle, grain, etc.	Anonymous.				
"	Abyssinia	Salt	Anonymous.				
"	China and India	Rice	Anonymous.				

WHY I COLLECT CARDS.

HAVING been asked this question over and over again, I will endeavor to give a few of my reasons for collecting these interesting things.

In the first place, every collector knows that it is next to impossible, even if you have a well-filled purse, to obtain a complete collection of stamps, and many of the largest collectors are slowly but surely beginning to realize this, and every now and again you will notice large collections sold at auction, as the owner is going to limit himself to collecting only this or that part of the globe, and so it was with myself. Some three years ago the infatuation to take up collecting again came over me, and on thinking the matter over I decided to branch out with something new, so realizing what I have said above, I decided to take up post-card collecting. At that time I did not possess a single card, and now I have about four thousand varieties, which I consider a very full collection.

Another advantage over stamps that cards have, is that the face value is always low and therefore do not begin to cost anything like what stamps do. It is very seldom that the face value of cards exceeds six cents in our currency, while stamps run up to enormous values, and as many of the countries and colonies are now issuing their stamps for postage and revenue, there is no telling what amounts they will run up to. We have several sources through which we receive the newly issued cards, and in this way they come to us comparatively cheap.

When a new issue of cards is announced, it is very seldom that the number exceeds four, two for domestic and two for Postal Union use, each having a single and a reply card.

It is of course optional with a collector of cards whether he collects one of each series of cards or all the varieties of each issue, for instance: Germany, for some years past, has been dating her cards with the month and year of issue; this date will be found in the right-hand lower corner of the cards, the month being designated by the number; for January, 1890, they are dated 190; for April, 1890, the date is 490, and so on. These dates only appear on the single and reply cards of 5 pfennig.

Bavaria also dates her cards, but only uses the last two figures of the year, 90 standing for 1890, and is in the lower left corner.

Italy also dates her cards like Bavaria, but the date is in the centre of the left end of the card. These three countries are the only ones, at present, to date their cards; whether others will follow suit, time alone will show.

Most of the cards that are now in use in the world are marvels of beauty, the engraving is by the best artists and the colors very delicate, and when arranged in suitable albums or frames make a magnificent appearance. We regret to say it, but the cards of our own country are, with the exception of the early issues of the German States, the most homely of any cards that are issued the world over, but we are in hopes that when the new cards, which our Postmaster-General promises us, are issued, they will be a credit to our land.

A gentleman lately told me that collecting cards was collecting postal stationery; true, and so are stamps postal stationery, though the latter is not so bulky, yet this same gentleman does not hesitate to collect entire envelopes and to write them up in stamp papers whenever an opportunity presents itself. Cards are much easier to handle than envelopes, because they are more uniform in size, yet there are twenty and perhaps fifty times as many entire envelope collectors as there are collectors of cards in this country.

In Europe there are many post-card collectors, while in this country they have very few friends at the present time, but the philatelists in America are beginning to wake up to the fact that cards are just as much a branch of philately as envelopes or wrappers are.

There is one satisfaction in collecting cards which I consider is a great advantage

over stamps, and that is, that up to the present time we have detected no counterfeit, though there is a discussion going on now regarding a Sweden card as to whether the stamp on it was ever issued embossed; this is the only question, so far as I know, that has ever been raised in regard to cards. I hope to have this question settled soon.—
Post Card.

A CURIOUS legal question has arisen in the German courts in connection with a find of old letters. While removing various documents from the old law courts to the new Palace of Justice at Frankford-on-the-Main, a bag was found containing 175 letters, dating from the year 1585. They were of Italian origin, and many of them directed to persons who lived in the Netherlands.

The correspondence is not damaged in any way, and as several of the letters contain large sums of money the question now arises as to whether the descendants of the persons to whom they were addressed can claim them. The postal service seems to have been carried on under the most discouraging circumstances in former times. The reason why the mail-bag above mentioned never reached its destination, was because of a dispute which existed between the various persons concerned whose business it was to forward the mail bag, and who, to spite each other, often kept a whole mail back, in order to bring discredit on each other's messengers. In France the mail service was subjected to similar disadvantages, for we are informed that King Louis XIV was forced to remove the post boxes which he had caused to be set up in various quarters of Paris, on account of the damage inflicted upon their contents by the mice which wicked wags insisted on dropping into them.

HAVE you given your proxy? Do so if you are not going, but go if possible. In a conversation with Trustee J. W. Scott, the other day, he outlined to the writer a plan of entertainment that should make us all want to go. This Convention will be a red-letter day for American Philatelists. Members must not think it will be all play; in fact, it will be the hardest kind of work. The incorporation scheme, a new Constitution and new offices will make a very busy Convention.

THE *Queen*, an English paper which has always shown interest in stamp collecting, has lately been investigating the "million postage stamp craze," and has, of course, discovered, what so many have already found out, that there is nowhere an orphan or other asylum or hospital into which a child will be admitted in return for a million used postage stamps.

AT the conversazione, held on the 2d of July, at South Kensington, a specially designed envelope was issued, after the idea of the Guildhall Jubilee card. It was on sale simultaneously at every post-office in the United Kingdom, at the price of one shilling.

THE new U. S. 4 and 5 cent stamps have appeared. The 4 cent, chocolate, head of President Lincoln, is finely engraved; the 5 cent, red brown, head of President Grant, is not as good a specimen as the 4 cent.

CURACAO has at last issued the unpaid set; 10 varieties; same design as the other Dutch colonies.

URUGUAY issued in May a new set of 7 varieties of very artistic designs; 1c., light green; 7c., maroon; 10c., sea green; 20c., orange; 25c., red brown; 50c. blue; 1p., lilac.

The Quaker City Philatelist.

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OUR AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION TICKET.

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—C. B. Corwin.
FOR TREASURER—A. N. Spencer.
FOR SECRETARY—Millard F. Walton.
FOR INT. SECRETARY—Joseph Rechert.

TO AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION MEMBERS :

I shall attend the Annual Convention at New York, and will be pleased to represent any member favoring me with his proxy. I do not believe in *centralization*, and will vote against it. I shall vote for incorporation, and shall also vote to keep the *elective offices*, as at present. To my mind, the Secretary and Treasurer should always be elected. *As contemplated, these offices are to become appointive offices.* I shall vote in favor of the whole Association, and against favoring any one locality.

W. A. MacCALLA,
237 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MR. PATRICK PAMPHLET CHALMERS is out again in a circular dated July, 1890. What an awful printing and postage bill he must have! And to what end? He claims ten American societies as endorsers! Where and what are these societies?

A SUCCESSFUL and memorable Convention is expected this year, as we have so far seen no evidences of the petty jealousies and quarrels which have been prominent just before the meetings, only to disappear when the participants had a fair chance to realize what they were doing. We compliment the members one and all for this and hope we are finally done with this sort of thing.

Every one should strive to aid the Association to greater usefulness instead of holding it and themselves back by their personal ambitions.

MR. E. B. HANES, in the *Philatelic Monthly*, presents the results of some of his observations while in Philadelphia. He has observed some striking points about the cancellation of the U. S. carrier stamps (Franklin and Eagle), and has (in our opinion) rightly placed the U. S. P. O.—PAID—ONE-CENT stamps among the issues of the Philadelphia Post-office. This is not a new idea to Philadelphia collectors, but no one had been able to offer anything like conclusive evidence that this was the case before Mr. Hanes.

Mr. Durbin, who did not collect locals of any kind, had every one of these stamps properly placed with the New York, New Haven, Providence and St. Louis issues, conclusively showing a belief in them as government issues; besides this, no one has been able to trace them to any known private post, although there was, as Mr. Hanes states, a wild guess made in placing them among the issues of the (New York) Union Square P. O. Co., which is amply disproved by many specimens on the original covers, which were mailed and delivered in Philadelphia.

MR. GEORGE HENDERSON is in London. He expects to interview Messrs. Pearson Hill and Patrick Pamphlet Chalmers regarding the alleged claims of the latter.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Philatelic Association will be called to order in the rooms of the Lincoln Club, 56 Clinton place (W. Eighth street), near Fifth avenue, New York city, at 10 o'clock A.M., on Monday, the 4th day of August, A.D. 1890.

The importance of being represented in person or by proxy at this Convention is urged upon members as well as the importance of instructing upon the various topics that will come up in connection with the report of the Committee on Incorporation, etc.

An outline programme for the time of the Convention is presented. Through the influence of our Treasurer, Charles Gregory, and the kindness of Postmaster Van Cott, the club house of the Lincoln Club, 56 Clinton place, New York city, has been secured without cost to the Association, for the purpose of holding the annual Convention on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August next, and it is earnestly requested that every member who can possibly attend be present at least part of the time, and if that is impossible, not to fail in sending their proxy.

Series of entertainments have been arranged for the amusement of visitors, which, if not interfered with, will make this gathering a memorable one for visiting members.

It is hoped with the coöperation of members to make the Exhibition a prominent feature of the gathering, and trust that the owners of fine collections and valuable stamps will not fail to be represented.

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OUR LATEST **STANDARD PACKET, No. 31**, contains 100 different Postage Stamps, genuine, and all in first-class condition, comprising stamps as follows: Bolivia, 10c., vermilion, unused; Siam provis., 1 on 2a.; Argentine Republic, 24 and 60c., black; Italy, unpaid, I issue; one complete set Transvaal, 1883, 1d-1sh., complete unused (Scott 70c.); Faridkot, two sets, perf. and unperf. (Scott \$1.20); Bosnia Revenues, used postally; Spain, '76, 4 pes., unused; China, 1 em., used; a fine line of *rare* Mexico, including a set of 1864 (Scott 65c.); set of 1872, 6-100c., complete (Scott \$2.45); errors of 1872 to 1882, provisional, 1 on 2 cts. (Scott \$3); complete sets of Porte de Mar, colored; Set of Persia officials, fine used and unused stamps of Bosnia, Shanghai, China (1885), Columbia, Costa Rica, Hawaii, Guadaloupe, and last, but not least, besides all those mentioned above, a fine lot of scarce U. S. stamps, such as unused State, Justice, War; 1864 envelope 2c. on orange entire, used Agriculture, Navy, etc., and besides that, each packet contains a rare 90c. purple of 1888 issue, which are getting rare very fast.

Not a single stamp in this packet that is worth less than 3c. each, by Scott's Fiftieth Edition Catalogue, while the average value of each stamp is over 30c. apiece.

We mean exactly what is said above, *i. e.*, that is, to give \$30.20 worth of good, valuable stamps for only \$5.48, **AND GUARANTEE THIS**. If stamps do not come to at least \$30.20, we will refund the money in every instance. We cannot afford to give away any prize stamps with this packet, but we will deliver you 100 rare stamps at very nearly our cost price, and that is away below regular wholesale prices. We feel assured that you will be more than pleased, but would remark, that no person can purchase more than one of these packets at a time. Packets are already made up, and all orders can be executed promptly. We hope to be favored with your valued order, which, we feel almost sure, will be followed by another.

Price lists, etc., **FREE**.

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5 var. Shanghai, 75c.; 7 var. Sedang, 30c.; 9 var.
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Any one sending for my free price-list will re-
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10th sender gets 15c. worth of good stamps.
25th " " 30c. " " "
50th " " 50c. " " "
100th " " \$1.00 " fine "

All good specimens.

Must mention QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST
and *must contain stamp for reply.*

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I will pay good prices for U. S. stamps on or off Envelope, Locals, Unperforated Revenues-Confederates on Envelopes, or anything good in the stamp line.

Collections bought and sold. Send for my buying prices of U. S. stamps.

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I want agents to sell stamps from my sheets. Send good reference and 2c. stamp and receive by return mail an excellent sheet of stamps on approval at 33½ per cent discount. Book, for advanced collectors at 25 per cent discount. I have catalogued my stock of U. S. stamps of all kinds and will send a catalogue upon receipt of 6c. stamp to cover cost of printing and postage. You will find it to your interest to do so.

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