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Advertisers will get many replies.

PHILATELIC WEST

AND COLLECTORS WORLD

Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

VOLUME SIXTY-SEVEN
NUMBER TWO

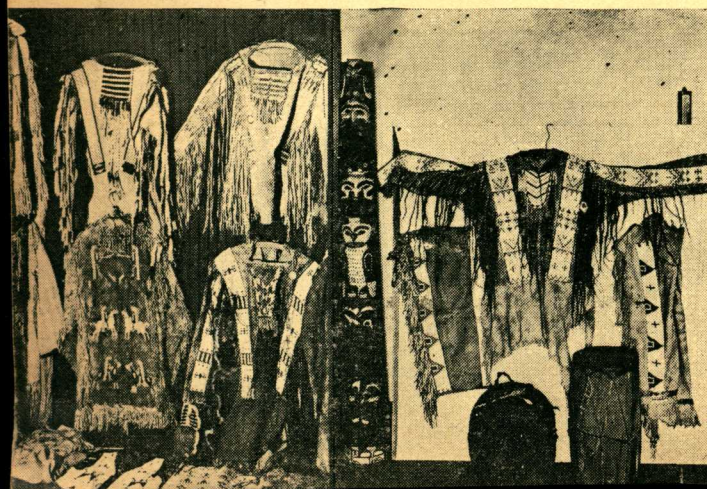
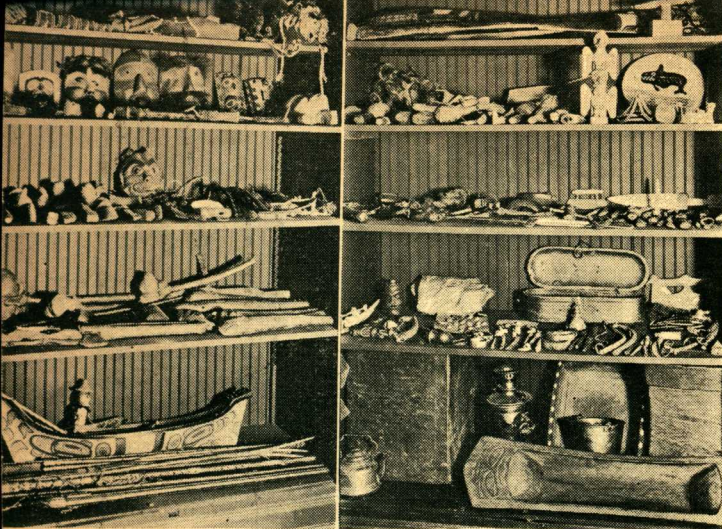
OCTOBER 1915

10c A COPY
75c A YEAR

Harry L. George
St. Joseph, Mo.
said to have
most complete
private collec-
tion known.



See next issue
for write-up
and many more
illustrations.



Exposition Coins and Medal.



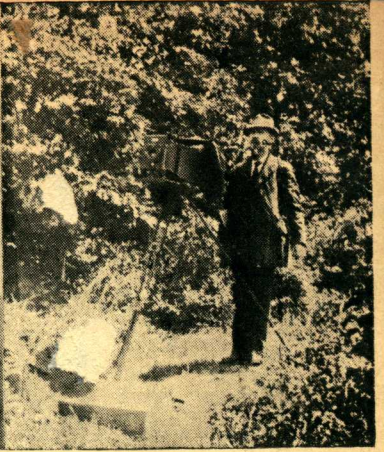
Page from Harry George Collection, St. Joe, Mo., said to be finest collection known. City has voted bonds for building. More illustrations of this collection in next issue.



J. E. Fullerton, Grenada, British W. Indies.



H. E. Glidden, Center Point, New Hampshire

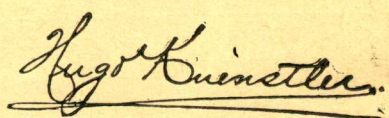


W. H. Broadwell, Late Editor of Newark Stamp News.

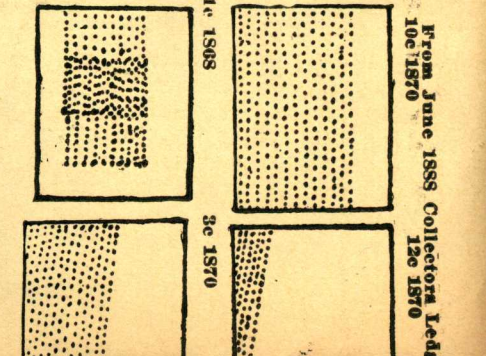
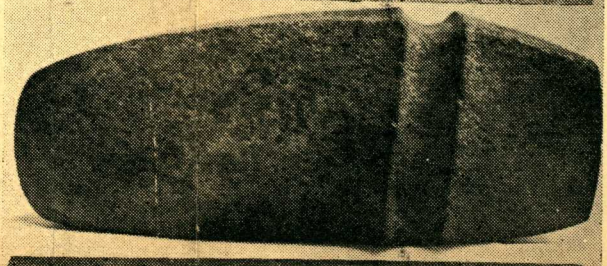
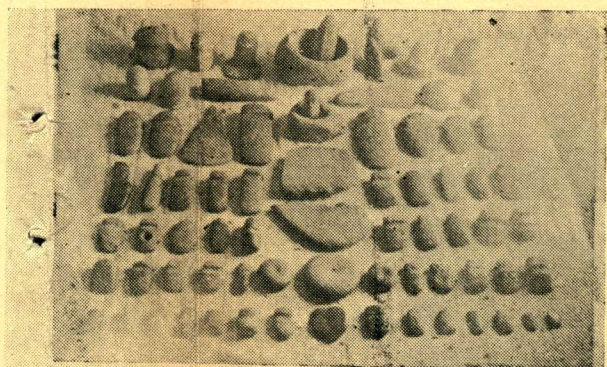
Henry Mitchell, Phila., Penn. Eugene Szkula, Coin dealer, see his ad. Switzerland.



From collection of C. E. Range, Trenton, Mo., weighs 12 3/4 pounds and measures 12 3/4 inches Found in 1915 in Missouri. Ottumwa, Iowa Collection.



New York stamp collector, and some scarce grills found in his Collection. Double grill. Roller grills.



From June 1888 Collectors Led 10c 1870 3c 1870

THE MOST COMPLETE PRIVATE COLLECTION KNOWN—
SPECIMENS OF 52 TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

Because a small basket, purchased ten years ago from an Indian reservation, merely as a souvenir of his western trip, turned out to be a rare specimen, Harry L. George of St. Joseph, Mo., wealthy broker, realized that the original Indian types of industry and art were rapidly passing, and he began his collection of specimens of the North American tribes' handiwork, which is recognized as one of the most complete private collections in the United States, and in many respects surpasses the government and state collections. Experts who have examined it estimate the collection's sale value at \$25,000 to \$30,000. Mr. George places no price upon it.

"I could only estimate the sum of money I have spent in obtaining my specimens," he says, "and that gives an idea of the real value. Many of the pieces were made by tribes now extinct, and of course all of them will increase in value with time. In starting my collection, I found that fifty-eight different tongues were spoken among the North American Indians, and my original intention was to get representative baskets from each of these tribes. But several of these tribes are now extinct, and among the fifty-three now in existence some, owing to their geographical location, are not basket makers. Thus, in order to get relics from each tribe, I have been forced to add pottery and beadwork to my collection. I have picked up many of my specimens during my travels in the West and Southwest, but most of them I have bought through agents and friends. I have obtained my specimens from every reservation in the United States, and from Alaska."

St. Joseph has no public museum, and Mr. George has had part of his collection placed in the main public library. One of the central public schools has another portion of it, and the remainder Mr. George has in his home. The city has voted bonds for a building for this collection.

The collection shows clearly to what almost unlimited uses the basket was put by uncivilized man. It was used for holding water, food and other precious objects or things in use in everyday life, for gathering articles of commerce and transporting them, for furniture and clothing. The woven receptacles played an important part in the love affairs of the dusky people, in their religion, in their family life, and in the weird ceremonials they produced. Before the coming of the white man, basketry supplied nearly every domestic necessity from the infant's cradle to the richly decorated funeral jars burned with the dead. The wealth of an Indian family was reckoned by the number and the beauty of the baskets it owned, and the highest virtue of woman was in her ability to make them. It was the most expert woman in basketry who brought the highest price, two strings of shell money, when sold in marriage.

Among the ceremonial basketry in Mr. George's collection perhaps the most interesting are his twenty-four tiny witch baskets, the largest of which, feather trimmed and greatly ornamented, measures two and a half inches in diameter, and the smallest one, woven with a black and white design, is five thirty-seconds of an inch. It is indeed marvelous basket work, says Mr. George, when one realizes what short, fat fingers have woven the intricate and smoothly perfect little models.

(To be Continued.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Harry L. George of St. Joseph, Mo., sent some twenty pictures showing a portion of his collection and this is perhaps the most complete private collection known. It contains specimens representing all the languages spoken by the Indians, amounting to 52, and the photographs represent only about one-half the collection and that the citizens of St. Joseph have voted bonds to build a building to hold this collection as well as others obtainable at that point. See further illustrations and write-up in the next issue.

H. Kuenstler was born in N. Y. city in 1863. After graduating from school he went into the wholesale tobacco business with his father. He became interested in stamps in 1875 and all these years his interest has never flagged, and he collects mostly U. S. and foreign, especially on covers, and has made some good finds. One lot he bought of a junk dealer, and some of the grills shown were among some he found in the bag of stamps he got. He found over 200,000 revenues, some with double perforations and inverted medallion of documentary 2nd issue, and other rare ones. There was close to a million stamps in the bag he got. He is a member of many of the leading stamp clubs and societies and is well worth meeting. The WEST hopes to show more of some of his rarities.

Can see the illustration on the back cover of the El Paso Stamp Co. Ad, of some new Mexican issues and we hope to illustrate new coins in next issue. This stamp company is located where they can secure most of the new issues that are genuine.

William H. Broadwell of Newark, N. J., is well known among New Jersey and New York philatelists. As a stamp collector, he is chiefly interested in U. S. stamps and his collection is a very fine one. One of its features is the large number of unused stamps it contains. Mr. Broadwell is one of the most active members of the Newark Stamp Club, and was editor of "The Newark Stamp News" until it ceased publication a few months ago. But stamp collecting is only one of Mr. Broadwell's many hobbies. He has a fine collection of Moths and Butterflies and is well known to Eastern entomologists. Minerals also interest him and he has a large collection of these from all parts of the country. Mr. Broadwell's business is Commercial Photography and like everything else he undertakes he has made a success of it. He believes in keeping up-to-date and his studio is equipped with all the latest instruments and apparatus. Perhaps the branch of his business in which he excels is Night Photography and in this he has few equals. Lately, his business has claimed so much of his attention that he has been compelled to side-track most of his hobbies but his interest never lacks and back he goes to them whenever an opportunity offers.

Harold E. Glidden, of Center Harbor, N. H., has not been a collector for any great length of time, commencement dating back to 1913. He then began collecting coins, and since then have added a considerable number. He soon after started a collection of shells and marine curios, but in a short time grew tired of this hobby and, packing specimens away in a box, gave it up. He also made a small collection of stamps but soon traded them off. For nearly a year he gave his attention to coins alone, and then became interested in minerals, and started the collection he is now building up.

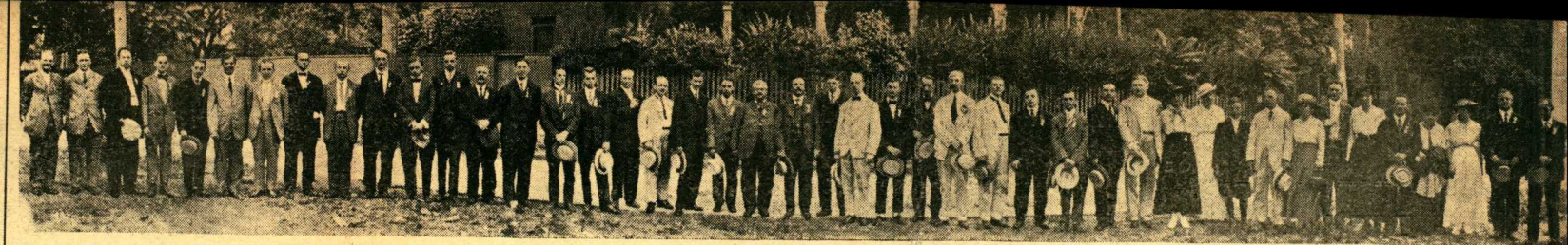
Jos. E. Fullerton, St. Patricks P. O., Grenada, B. W. I., is a large dealer



Danish 1 Crown Emergency Bill and Token in Collection of M. Sorensen, Cedar Rapids, Ia.



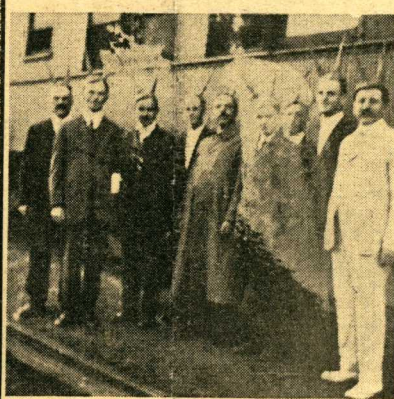
Varieties Rare Firearms. N. E. Carter, Elkhorn, Wis. See his page ad on cover.



About half of S. P. A. Delegates, taken back of Hotel at Reading, Pa.



See Department of New Issues.



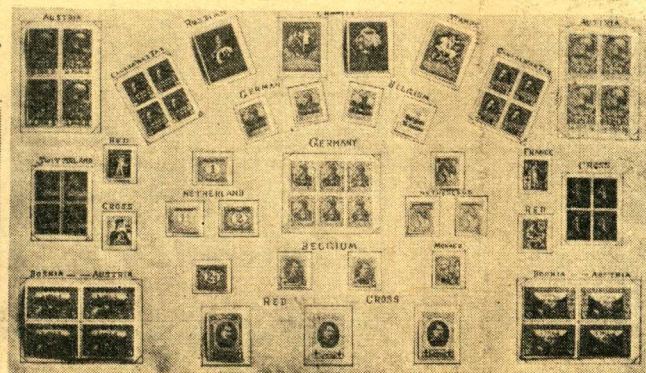
From left to right:—V. J. Stafford, Wm. Fedder, F. J. Longley, H. C. Burns, Sec'y Niagara Philatelic Club, C. W. Kissinger, Pres. S. P. A., Master James Wilson, R. A. Kazanji, Mr. Duffith, S. A. Fagard. Taken at Niagara Falls with party of which Mr. Kissinger was a member, enroute from the Pacific Coast and Exposition.

War Stamps mounted in frame. On display in a local cigar store and which drew quite an attraction. The block of 6 German stamps being the 2-5pf green and the 4-10pf red all printed in one block. Owned by Billie Prinzing, Greenville Texas.

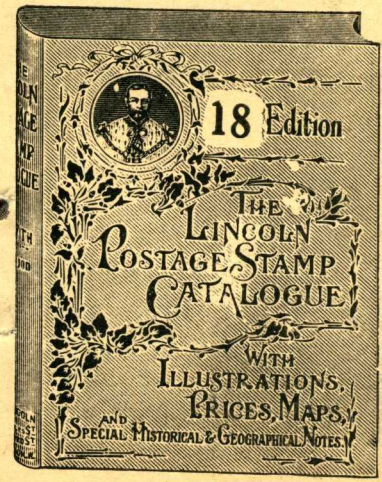
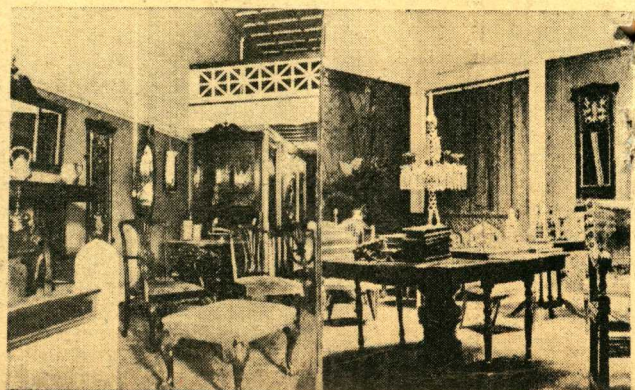


Searce Powder Horns of C. S. Jacobs, New York City

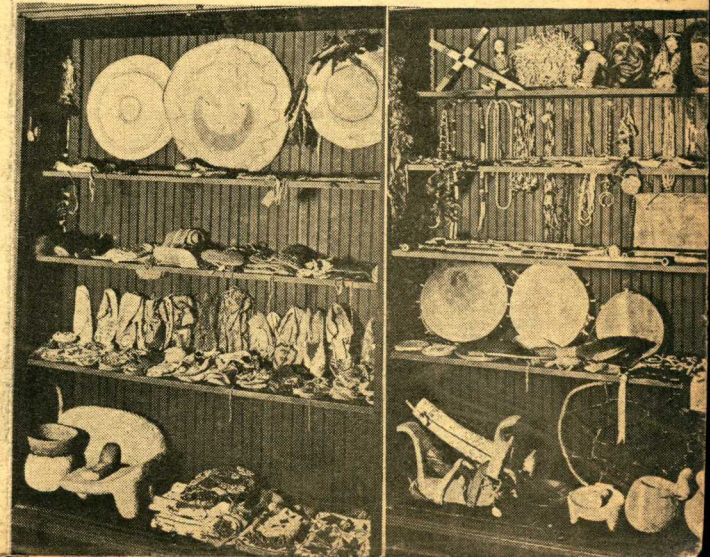
See write-up of the Most Complete Private Collection Known. Owned by Harry L. George. St. Joe, Mo. More illustrations in next issue.



Corner View of Storeroom of Susan Westrope, Buffalo, N. Y.



New Catalogue just out. See ad. of W. S. Lincoln.



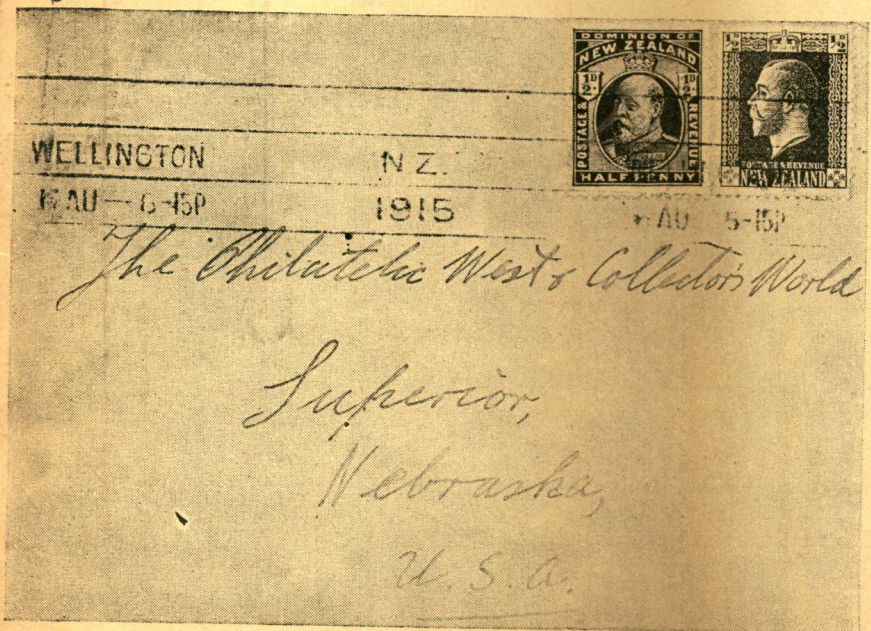


John H. Chambers, Sec'y
Jolly Jokers Club, Dayton, Ohio.



Work of F. A. W. Dean, Artist, Naturalist and
Taxidermist, Alliance, Ohio.

Wm. H. Muckle, Manager Western
Electric Co., Bovey, Minn.



WELLINGTON

N.Z.

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1915

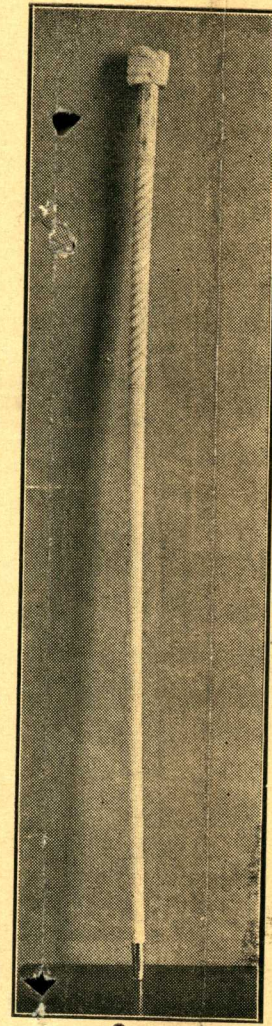
PAU 5-15P

The Philatelic West & Collector's World

*Superior,
Nebraska,*

U.S.A.

New Issue Cover, from West Subscriber.



Some Scarce Cane.



Some views of the Most Complete Private Collection Known. Specimens
of 52 tribes. See next issue for many more views.



THE MOST COMPLETE PRIVATE COLLECTION KNOWN—SPECIMENS
OF 52 TRIBES.

(Continued from last issue.)

These special baskets were made by the Pomo tribe of Northern California. The medicine men came when someone was sick, and were supposed to drive the evil spirits into the witch baskets. Several of the hideous false faces worn by the medicine men are included in the George collection, and he also has several ceremonial hats for women, of cedar bark, some of the rarest Indian relics in existence.

The Indians believed in having the "best for their gods," and in the collection are a number of their religious baskets which show the care and painstaking labor which must have been expended upon their construction. There are several specimens used by the Hopi Indians of Northeastern Arizona in their famous basket dances. There are several ceremonials made by the Hupa Indians of California, of which there are no duplicates and which are therefore very valuable. There is a gambling basket with peach stones carved and marked, for dice, too. The game was played exclusively by the women. For a dice table they used a large fine basket tray.

Baskets played an important role in the etiquette of the redmen. The Choctaw girls, in sending a gift of fruit or flowers to their sweethearts, used a heartshaped or double basket to convey a sentiment of sincerity. George has love baskets from several tribes and an exquisite specimen of the wedding basket of the Pomos. Specimens of cooking baskets no longer obtainable are found in the collection. These are substantial and water tight. They were, of course, not put over a fire. The food was placed in them, and then clean, hot stones were put in. The heat from these stones combined with constant stirring cooked the food. These baskets are made of split cedar roots.

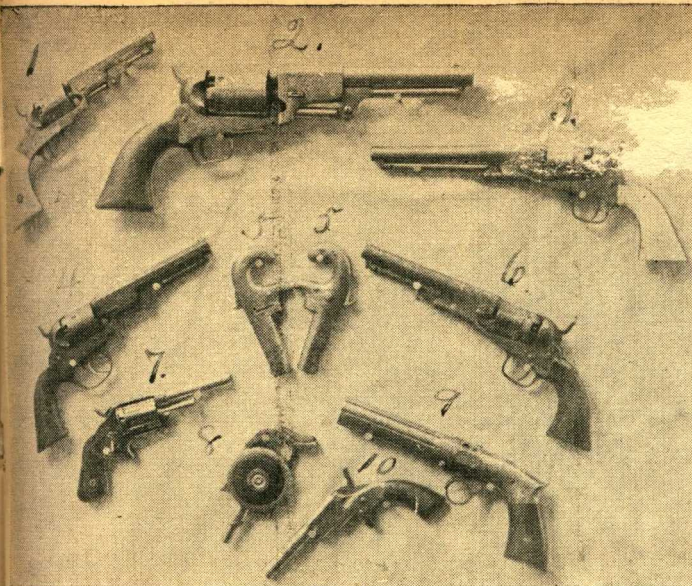
Among the most fantastic specimens are baskets trimmed with shells, teeth of animals, wings of insects and other hard animal substances. The feather seems to have been one of the most used basket decorations. The plant materials used vary with the geographical location of the tribes. Dyes used in basket making were made from flowers, roots or fruit. Among the most beautiful and interesting of the carrying baskets are the pappoose baskets. There are also nineteen cradles and several miniature cradles which Indian children used to carry their clay dolls in.

Two Pima carrying baskets, one for a child and one for an adult, are beautiful examples of lace work among the Indians. These burden bearing baskets consist of a framework of poles, about which a bag or bowl is woven of rawhide strings. The handles are carefully wrapped with human hair. These baskets are fastened to the forehead when carried by a beautifully beaded band.

A prehistoric child's burial basket, taken from a cave in Arizona, is an unusual specimen.

Mr. George's object in the beginning was the collection of only baskets, but he found so many rare and beautiful Indian specimens of other articles, that his collection of these is as large or larger than that of the baskets.

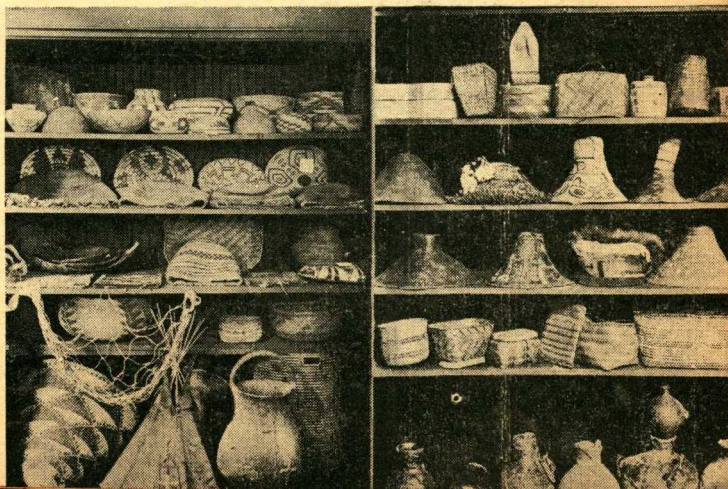
(To be Continued.)



Collection of Edward Knodle, as follows: 1. A. Manhattan Fire Arms Co.; 2. Colt Dragon; 3. Ivory Handle Colt, 36 cal.; 4. Cooper Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Frankford, Phila., Pa.; 5. Pair of Moore Pat.; 6. Colts 36 cal.; 7. Slocum; 8. Chicago Arms Co.; 9. Robbins & Lawrence; 10. Rupertus Pat., Phila., Pa.



From the finest private collection known, owned by Harry George of St. Joe, Mo.
See more in next issue.



THE MOST COMPLETE PRIVATE INDIAN COLLECTION
SPECIMENS OF 52 OF THE 55 TRIBES KNOWN.

(Continued from last issue.)

He has specimens of every sort of ornament, implement and dish used by the Alaska Indians. His collection of Indian necklaces, each with a history of its own, some of them known, is almost complete in itself. The claws and bones of animals and birds, beads and bits of abalona pearl and bright feathers are the materials used in the making of these. One is especially interesting. It came from the Sioux and is made from the long finger bones from fifteen pairs of human hands, strung with beads. The specimens of Indian clothing are very interesting and picturesque. There are war bonnets, shirts, skirts, pants, hats and shoes. Mr. George is anxious that the public should have the full benefit of his collection, and has offered it to the city for safe keeping, if a proper place can be provided for its preservation and display.—Kansas City Paper.

Mr. George writes: I have been very much pleased with the prominence given my collection in two recent issues of the Philatelic West, and have been desirous of responding to your wish for an article, but owing to the extra pressure of business at this time have been prevented from doing so.

In writing in regard to my collection have stated have in it specimens from all but two of the linguistic families of Indians, some of which are now extinct.

If any of your readers will take the Government Census of the Indian Population for the United States and Alaska for 1910 they can understand very readily from page No. 15 what is meant. All except the Chmarikan tribe, of which there are 31 to be found in the northwestern part of California and the Croatan tribe of which there are 5365 to be found in North Carolina being represented. The history of these tribes would be worth studying.

During the past few years the city of St. Joseph has realized the value of collections to be found in the city, and in April last voted bonds to build an addition to the public library which should be fire proof and in which such collections might be properly placed.

In answer to many inquiries that have been made as to how the collection has been gathered it may be interesting to know that much of it has been gotten together through extensive and personal travels, which have extended from our Alaskan possessions to the city of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Much assistance has been rendered by the United States Indian Bureau and its officials at the Indian agencies, and specimens have been gathered through the kindness of many Government employees who are constantly in touch with the Indians and who can secure specimens that otherwise could not be obtained. Through the aid of photographs many specimens have been secured and the breaking up of collections has contributed their share.

Nothing has been bought without knowing exactly the place it should occupy in the collection and but few duplicates have been gathered because extra care has been taken to avoid the purchase of same.

In making this collection it has been suggested by parties who have been in touch with the Indians that certain Indians who were known to be educated

should be written to for assistance, but in no instance has anything been done by an Indian that was promised except one. Several years ago there lived in Sioux City an Ogallala Sioux Indian whose name is Standing Bear and whose father, Standing Bear was one of the Chiefs of his tribe. During an acquaintance with Standing Bear he filled in Indian fashion, a position with a wholesale house in Sioux City, and on securing for him from Alaska a set of bears claws, he promised he would never forget the gift. This promise he made good. About one year later he sent a rare specimen of what the Indians use in dressing their hair, the tail of a porcupine.

A book could be written out of my experience in gathering this collection as every one of these thousands of specimens has its own tale to tell.

A RUSSIAN COIN COLLECTION.

"One of the finest coin collections in the world is housed in the home of a private collector in Pskof, a city midway between Dvinsk and Petrograd, on the Warsaw-Petrograd Railroad," according to a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. "M. Plushkin is the proprietor of a dry goods store, above which he resides, surrounded by his wonderful collection of coins and many other curios and antiquities which he has gathered. Numismatologists everywhere know this collection, and consider it one of the best and most complete in the world, better than a similar collection to be found in the Hermitage.

"In the cabinet are examples of the earliest coins of Russia; the oldest of which do not date farther back than 980. There are bars and half bars of silver valued at two roubles and one rouble. There are ancient coins of Pskof, Novgorod the Great, Kief, Kazan, Tver and other towns, each with its distinctive stamp. One of the old roubles is a coin eight inches square. Another rouble in the collection, made of bronze, weighs seven pounds. Mohammadan and Jewish coins, the latter bearing the stamp of Solomon's temple, are represented, together with concave coins of old Byzantium, square Swedish coins of brass, remarkable coins used by the Republic of Pskof, and some Chinese coins of the year 2000 B. C. Rare specimens of the coinage of almost every nation of Europe are found in the collection. One of the oldest was started upon its career in the year 2300 B. C., and has seen more than 4000 years of existence.

"The collection also has numerous specimens of the paper money of various nations. The examples of Russian paper money are particularly complete. Among the early bills are a few as large as the ordinary diploma or legal document. Upon them are preserved the signatures of all the emperors and empresses who have ruled in Russia."—N. Y. Clipping sent by Haight.

The aquarium conducted by the United States bureau of fisheries in the Palace of Food Products at San Francisco, is attracting its quota of exposition visitors. The aquarium is semi-circular and composed of shallow bins, fronted with glass, each containing specimens of the varieties of fish found in American waters. A model hatchery is also shown, the entire process of a fish's growth from the spawn to the full grown "denizen of the deep" being part of the demonstration.