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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. V JANUARY 1926 No. 1

Guadalajara

By ABR. ODFJELL

THE classical issues of Mexico are all extremely interesting subjects for the student, and it is my opinion that these issues rank with the foremost in Philately, and for many years will be a pleasant hunting field for the collector of ordinary means.

The reason why Mexico is not more popular among the general collectors may be many; one that I often come across, is that the different names and numbers look very difficult. There are a great number of issues following the historical evolution of the country, and last but not least, collectors are afraid of Reprints, Forged Surcharges and Postmarks.

There has from the first been a veil of uncertainty about the earlier issues but in the seventies the foremost Philatelists of the day found Mexican stamps interesting and in the eighties several excellent articles appeared. Slowly the work has continued. The mist is rising (thanks due to many well known Philatelists of which I may name a few: Messrs. Collin & Calman, E. D. Bacon, W. T. Wilson, S. Chapman, Lawrence, W. H. Poole, Dr. J. B. Chittenden and others), and the Mexican postal system is explained to all in an explicit manner, it is easy to understand, and seems for us today to be the very thing in these difficult days when the governments changed and the roads were unsafe for both man and mail; made unsafe by bandits of Mexican and foreign origin.

When I commenced collecting Mexico, I started with the whole country from 1856 to the Revolutionary stamps.

It did not take me long before I found that this was too much, therefore I went in for the 1856/84 issues but when I secured a few stamps of most of the district names, I saw that there were so many fascinating postmarks and mysterious subnumbers, that I had to limit my field for specializing and decided to go in for the district of Guadalajara, I took into consideration the great importance of the district and that Guadalajara, beside the ordinary stamps, used the local interim stamps of 1867/68.

I have now a small collection of the district of Guadalajara 1856/84, in which I have chiefly gone in for postmarks and numbers and if the readers will pardon the incompleteness of the whole thing, I shall present my observations, as there may be others who may follow the same method of collecting one district only.

The postal district of Guadalajara included the State of Jalisco and the territory of Tepic, which have 1,400,000 inhabitants at the present time.

In the year of 1526 the Spanish Conquerers took that part of the country into their possession, and in 1531 one of the Conquistadores (Don Nuño de Guzman) founded the city of Guadalajara, which today is the state capital and one of the leading cities of Mexico, only surpassed by the city of Mexico and Puebla. Guada-

lajara has 150,000 inhabitants, important mining and commercial businesses, and has since its foundation been the centre of the western part of Mexico. Because Guadalajara was the Clerical headquarters, with a very fine cathedral, the city of Guadalajara had visitors and pilgrims from the whole northwestern Mexico during the great church feasts. Parties of Indians travelled 3 or 4 weeks to be able to attend the feasts and exchange their goods of various kind into more modern necessities. In this way it has gone on for centuries, and the city has thriven in picturesque surroundings and with magnificent buildings, old and modern.

Guadalajara is the Head post office of the district; it had 4 sub-principl offices and 70 sub-offices under its jurisdiction from 1856 to 1867, of which 31 sub-offices were directly under Guadalajara, while 39 were under the 4 sub-principal offices.

From the attached plan one will see the names of these sub-offices and their connections. Today the state of Jalisco (Guadalajara) has 225 postoffices.

Sub-Offices directly under Guadalajara.

Santa Ana Acatlan
Ahualuleo de Marcado
Amatitan
Amatlan de las Conas
Ameca
Arandas
Atotonilco el Alto
(After 1858 under Lagos)
Ayo el Chico
La Barca
Bolanos (Before 1868 Under Zacatecas)
Chapala
Colotlan (Before 1868 under Z.)
Cuquio
Degollado
(Name before 1861 San Ignacio de Morelos.)
Etzatlan
Ixtlahuacan del Rio
Jalosstotitlan (Jalos)
(Before 1868 under Lagos)
Jocotepec
Mezticacan
Nochistlan de Mejia (Zacatecos)
Ocotlan San Juan de
Tala San Francisco de Asis de
Teocaltiche (Only short time under Guadalajara, came in 1857 under Lagos)
Tequila
Teuchitlan (not roman letters)
Tizapam el Alto
Tlajomulco
Tototlan
Yahualica
Zacoalco de Torres
Zapotlanejo (After 1858 under Lagos.)

CITY OF GUADALAJARA
Principal District Post Office.

Colima was under Guadalajara in 1864/65, but received the first independent consignment 16, May, 1865.

COLIMA ..... Puerta de Manzanillo
Sub Principal Office

TEPIC—Independent 1868.....
Sub Principal Office
- Acaponeta
- Ahuacatlan
- San Blas
- Compostela
- Hostatipaquillo
- Magdalena
- San Pedro
- Rosa Moreda
- Santiago Ixquisitla
- Ystlan (Ixtlan)

Independent 1868

COCULA
Sub Principal Office
- Atenguillo
- Autlan de la Grana
- Cuale
- Bramador san Geronima
- Guachinango
- Puerte de Ipala
- San Martin de la California
- Mascota
- San Sebastian
- Talpa
- Tecolotlan
- Tenamastlan
- Tomatlan
- Union de Tula

ZAPOTLAN—Independent 1868
Sub Principal Office
- Amacueca
- Atoyac
- San Gabriel
- Mazamitla (not roman letters)
- Quitupan
- Sayula
- Tamazula de Gordiana
- Tapalpa
- Techaluta
- Teocuitatlan
- Tonyla
- Ferreria de Tula
- El Valle
- Zapotiltic

One may consider it a fact that in 1856 the number of sub-offices were not so great, but that new offices were made when called for during 1861, 1864, 1866 and so on. It was after the fall of the empire in 1867 that peace and tranquility returned to the country at which time the postal system expanded and in 1868 all of the four sub-principal-offices with their sub-offices were independent of Guadalajara.

Before the introduction of stamps a postmark with name and date was stamped on the front of the letter and on the back a large black figure showing the exact postage to be paid. This black figure can also be found later on stamps, even after these had been in use for quite a time, but one does not know if this signified an additional postage to be paid or the figure was used for cancellation purpose by an official not quite up to date. This is an immaterial point at the present time as the field of postmarks is unusually large and rich. I presume that the first to be used was "name" next with "name and month" in framed oblong, then the "Sellos Negros" black postmarks which consisted of a punctuated circle, a wreath, a ring, a square, some artistic ornament or the word "Franco", pen cancellations were also used. Some of the sub-offices used quaint and handsome designs and as nearly all had the postmark differently made, a specialist will often be able to identify them from a portion of a postmark.

Overprinting of the town names on the stamps was necessitated in order to prevent the use of stamps stolen from the Diligences, as this was of frequent occurence owing to the unsettled state of the country.

The stamps sent to Mexico, say to Guadalajara, were invalid until Guadalajara had overprinted its name on them. This was the invariable custom up to 1883.

Upon the introduction of the Eagles consignment number of invoices and date was added in Mexico City but the town name was applied in same way as previously.

In 1856, there are 3 types of overprinted name on the stamps of this issue:

1st, name with two periods '.G-A.' I have only found this on Plate I.

2nd, name with one period "G-A."

3rd, name without periods, smaller letter. An Overprint with a small G. and a tall A. is caused by error in surcharging the stamps. Many similar combinations may be found due to the same reason.

The surcharge is usually on the right side, vertical, reading upwards; variations can be found in black and blue (1861).

Horizontal surcharges are rare.

Re postmarks used during this period the head post office had several. (Figures 1 to 9-12-49-68-72.) An oblong with name and date; a circle with name and date; an oval with name and date; a double oval without date and a plain ditto. I have the following *"Sellos Negros"*, a wreath, a circle with many squares, a "FRANCO" and letter "O", also pen cancellations.

Of the sub offices I have the following:

Ameca: Franco in a double lined framed square. (Fig. 10.)
Ahualulco: In large letters. (Fig. 62.)
La Barca: In big letters. (Figs. 11 and 52.)
Mesticacan: In a rectangle—"47".
Santa Ana Acatlan: In a rectangle (By the way Acatlan was the name of one of Montezuma's queens). (Fig. 13.)
Nochistlan de Mejia: (Fig. 70.)
San Francisco de Ases de Tala: Tala in an oval. (Fig. 15.)
Teocaltiche: Letters only. This sub office came in 1857 under Lagos. (Fig. 14.)
Tequila: Name in a hexagon. (Fig. 17.)
Zacoalco: Name in a circle. (Fig. 64.)
Yahualica: Name between wreaths. (Fig. 71.)

Of the Sub-principal office *"Cocula"* which became independent in 1868, I have only seen:

Cocula: In large letters in a hexagon. (Fig. 16-57.)



Fig. 1.

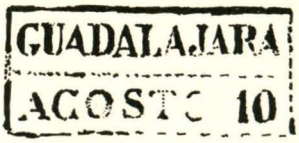


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

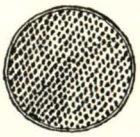


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 7



Fig. 10.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

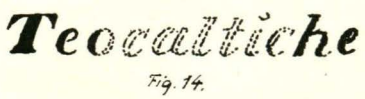


Fig. 14.



Fig 15

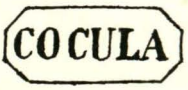


Fig. 16

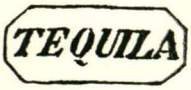


Fig. 17



Fig. 72

Of the sub offices under Cocula I have the following postmarks:

Cuale: A red postmark. (Fig. 19-54, the later in black.)
Talpa: Large letters. (Fig. 21.)
Tecolotlan: In a circle, in an oval, in a rectangle and the letter "O". (Figs. 18-22-58.)
Autlan de la Grana: In an oval. (Figs. 27, 59 and 66.)
Guachinango: Letters in two lines. (Fig. 20.)
Mascota: Red letters. (Fig. 23.)
Puerta de Ipala: A rhomboid consisting of dots in red and blue. (Fig. 26.)

The next Sub-principal office is "Tepic", which became independent in 1868, and has two postmarks for this issue.

Tepic: In large red letters in a large square frame. (Fig. 25.)
Franqueado en Tepic: Red letters in a rectangle. (Fig. 28.) 3 more for the later issues. (Figs. 50, 55 and 61.)
San Blas: Red letters in a rectangle. (Fig. 67.)
Ahuacatlan: In an oblong oval. (Fig. 29.)
Ahuacatlan: In an ornamented half circle. (Fig. 30.)
Ystlan: In an oval. (Fig. 56.)
Ystlan: In a fan like ornament. (Fig. 32.)

The third Principal sub office "*Zapotlan*" also became independent in 1868:

Zapottan: "Zapotlan el Grande" and "Zapotlan Franco" in a rectangle (in the later postmark double lined frame.) The name Zapotlan el Grande was changed to Ciudad Guzman according degree of 19/4-1859. (Figs. 31, 33, 48 and 65.)

Ciudad Guzman became an independent postoffice in 1868.

Ciudad Guzman: Ornament like a double figure 8 with beads. (Fig. 36.)
Ciudad Guzman: In ornamental ribbon. (Fig. 35.)
Ciudad Guzman: In a circle. (Figs. 51-69.)
Sayula: Small letters (Figs. 34, 37 and 63.)
Tonyla: In letters—with or without "Franco". (Figs. 38 and 39.)
Tapalpa: In letters and an oval circle. (Figs. 42 and 46.)
Tamazula: In an ornamented oval. (Fig. 40.)
Tamazula: In an oval. (Fig. 41.)
Tamazula: In a circle. (Fig. 43.)
Teocuitatlan: Large letters. (Fig. 53.)

The Sub-principal Office of Colima came in 1864 under Guadalajara and independent, in May 1865. Consignment 80-1865 was sent direct to Colima.

It has been the general opinion that Colima was under Guadalajara from 1856 to 1858, but this is not so as Colima was direct under Morelia up to 1864. Stamps of the first issue are however to be found with Guadalajara overprint used at Colima. This is probably due to Colima being short of stamps received same from Ciudad Guzman or Guadalajara, which both were much nearer than Morelia and with whom there was daily diligence connection.

Colima: In two ovals with or without date. (Figs. 44 and 45.)
Manzanillo: Red letters in a rectangle.

During my work I have been in correspondance with Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, who has taken photos of all postmarks which for many years have passed through his hands. He informs me that he has *not* seen the postmarks of the following sub offices:

Amacueca
Amatitlan
Atotonilco
Atoyac
Bolanos
Chapala
Degollado
Ixtlahuacan
Jacotelec
Ocotlan (S. Juan de)
Quitupan
Techaluta (Tenchitlan)
El Valle

1861

The 1861 *Issue* is not very rich and my collection is poor and weak as to postmarks. These are very much the same as during the preceding issue. Guadalajara overprint was for 10 days in the month of May, 1861, in blue, otherwise in black without periods.

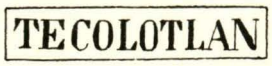


Fig. 18


Fig. 19



Fig. 20



Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.

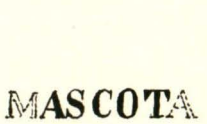


Fig. 23.



Fig. 25

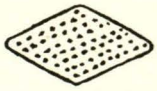

Fig 26



Fig. 27.



Fig. 28

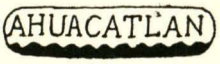


Fig. 29.



Fig. 30



Fig. 31.



Fig. 32.



Fig. 33

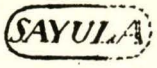
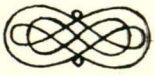


Fig. 34.



Fig. 35


Fig. 36

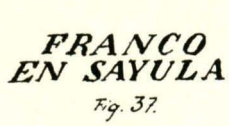


Fig. 37.



Fig. 38

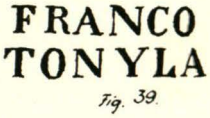


Fig. 39.

Guadalajara postmark in a pointed oblong (Fig. 49.) and the former overprint surcharge in blue.

Guadalajara: In double lined circle, dated in full.

Mesticacan: In a rectangle. (Fig. 47.)

Ciudad Guzman: In an oval. (Fig. 51.)

Tepic: A rhomboid like ornament. (Fig. 50.)

During the years of 1861/64 the whole of Mexico was in a very unsettled state and the stamps of this issue from the district of Guadalajara are scarce, more so than those of the earlier or later issues and postmarks of the sub offices are difficult to obtain, as indeed stamps were probably unobtainable.

1864

This emission "The Eagle Issue" was brought into use in May 1864. They were printed from copper plates which became very worn. I have not succeeded in obtaining any information as to the engravers, printers or the number of stamps printed, neither how many plates of each value, but I understand from the colors that many printings have taken place. There are few variations. An Essay was printed in 1893 for the "Chicago Fair." Here the eagle was dethroned (the crown taken away).

Re the shades of colors I beg to say:

3 *centavos brown*—not used in Guadalajara.

½ *real* was first printed in brown, then lilac, red lilac, and finally in 1866 grey with many shades between.

1 *real*—shades between ultramarine and blue.

2 *reales*—shades from a brown orange to a lemon-yellow.

4 *reales*—deep green, green and grey green.

8 *reales*—carmine, vermillion (1866).

The "number and date" taken in use in this issue makes the "Eagles" the most interesting of the many interesting Mexican stamps. This issue may be grouped as follows:

1. Without name and date, used (Unused "remainders" are common).
2. Name of district only.
3. July 1864—*"Number and year"* in large thick figures—numbered as per invoice forwarded from the Government office to control the consignments.
4. Small number and year.
5. Subnumbers. These were numbers put on the sub offices to make them available in their districts.

The office of Guadalajara received in all 16 consignments from Mexico City. They are as follows:

1st period—from 8th May to 7th July 3 consignments which holds the invoice numbers, viz.: 2-101-109.

(2)—½-1-2 and 4 reales.
(101)—all values.
(109)—1-2-4 and 8 reales.

These stamps are surcharged "Guadalajara" only. No number and date.

2nd period—From 8th July unto 19th September 1864 with number and date in large figures.
146—1864—2 reales only.
167—1864—all values (1 r. has been found with 197 for 167).

3rd period—From 20th September to 31st December, 1864. Number and date in small figures.
207—1864—1-2-4 and 8 reales.
243—1864—½ and 2 reales.

4th period—All of 1865.
24—1865—all values.
55—1865—½-1 and 2 reales.
92—1865—2-4 and 8 reales.
131—1865—½-1 and 2 reales.
155—1865—½—1-2 and 4 reales.
211—1865—all values.

5th period—From 1st January to 1st August, 1866.
20—1866—½-1-2 reales.
51—1866—all values.
92—1866—2 reales only.

From the office of Guadalajara stamps were delivered to the sub-principal offices of Cocula, Colima, Tepic and Zapotlan. The names of the above post-offices (except Colima) were generally printed on the stamps alone—rarely together with Guadalajara. From these 4 sub-principal offices the stamps were distributed to the minor sub offices.



Fig. 40.

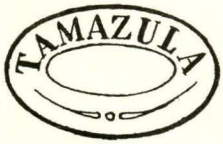


Fig. 41.



Fig. 42.



Fig. 43.



Fig. 44.



Fig. 45.

FRANCOEN
TAPALPA
Fig. 46.

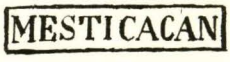


Fig. 47

FRANCO EN
ZAPOTLAN
Fig 48



Fig. 49

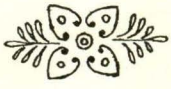

Fig. 50



Fig. 51.

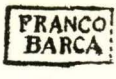


Fig. 52

TEOCUI
TATLAN
Fig. 53

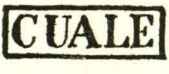


Fig. 54



Fig 68.



Fig. 55.



Fig. 69

To collect the sub numbers is extremely interesting—but it requires a lot from the specialist, both of knowledge of the country as well as patience.

My collection contains the following stamps with sub numbers.

Sub consignment No.	Used from	On	½R.	1 R.	2 R.	4 R.	8 R.
	1864.						
8-1864	Tepic (Was the first post office which received sub numbers. In 1864 the subnumbers 1 to 4 have not been located or seen.)	167-1864	...	...	o	...	...
10-1864	"	207-1864	...	o	...	...	...
11-1864	"	207-1864	...	o	...	...	...
11-1864	"	207-1864	...	...	o	...	...
11-1864	" "1" for "11".....	167-1864	...	...	...	...	o
	1865.						
12-1865	Tepic (The sub consignment number is continued into 1865—with 12-1865—following 11-1864. "15" exists both with and without the year, but from 15 and onwards the year is omitted.)	243-1864	o	...	o	...	...
14-1865	"	243-1864	...	...	o	...	...
15	"	24-1865	o	o	o	o	...
21	"	24-1865	o	o	o	...	...
21	" (Ystlan*	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
24	"	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
24	"	55-1865	...	...	o	...	...
26	"	55-1865	...	o	o	...	...
26	" (Ystlan)	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
28	"	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
30	" (La Barca).....	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
33	"	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
33	"	92-1865	...	...	o	o	...
37	"	131-1865	...	o	o	o	...
39	"	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
42	"	131-1865	...	o	...	...	...
42	"	155-1865	...	o	o	...	...
51	"	155-1865	...	o	o	o	...
	1866.						
1	Tepic (The sub consignment numbers re-commence with 1-).	155-1865	...	o	...	...	...
1	"	211-1865	...	...	o	o	...
3	"	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
6	"	20-1866	...	o	o	...	...
10	"	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
10	"	51-1866	...	...	...	o	...
12	"	51-1866	...	o	...	...	...
12	"	92-1866	...	...	o	...	...
15	"	51-1866	...	o	...	...	...
16	"	211-1865	o	...	...	...	...
16	"	51-1865	...	o	...	...	...
	1866.						
13-1865	Cocula	243-1864	...	...	o	...	...
13-1865	" (Tecolotlan)	243-1864	...	...	o	...	...
13-1865	" (Cuale)	243-1864	...	...	o	...	...
18	"	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
18	" (Autlan)	24-1865	...	o	o	...	...
18	" (Tecolotlan)	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
18	" (Union de Tula)	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
29	"	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
29	" (Talpa)	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
34	" (Autlan)	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
34	" "	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
40	" "	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
40	" (Mascota)	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
40	" (Tecolotlan)	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...



Fig. 56.



Fig. 57



Fig. 58



Fig. 59.



Fig. 60

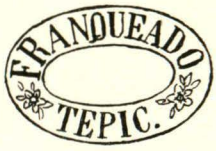


Fig. 61.

FRANCO EN
NOCHISTLAN

Fig. 70

FRANCO EN
AHUALULCO.

Fig. 62



Fig. 71

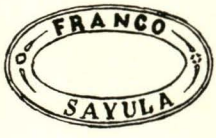


Fig. 63



Fig. 65



Fig. 64.

FRANCO
EN AUTLAN

Fig. 66



Fig 67.

	1866.							
4	Cocula	.....	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
7	"	.....	20-1866	o	o	o	...	...
7	"	(Autlan)	20-1866	...	o	...	...	...
7	"	(Tecolotlan)	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
7	"	(Union de Tula)	20-1866	o	...	o	...	...
	1865.							
15	Colima	(The name was not surcharged on the stamps. Not even after May 16th—1865—when C. received consignment No. 80 direct.)	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
20	"	.....	24-1865	...	o	o	o	...
22	"	.....	24-1865	o	...	...	...	...
22	"	.....	55-1865	...	o	o	...	...
	1865.							
15-1865	Zapotlan	.....	243-1864	o	...	...	...	...
15	"	.....	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
15	"	(Tonyla)	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
19	"	.....	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
19	"	(Tonyla)	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
23	"	.....	207-1864	...	...	...	o	...
23	"	.....	24-1865	o	...	...	...	...
23	"	(Tapalpa)	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
23	"	.....	55-1865	...	o	o	...	...
23	"	(Sayula)	55-1865	...	o	o	...	...
31	"	(postmark indistinct, probably Guadalajara?)	55-1865	o	...	...	...	...
31	"	(Unused, no name.)	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
32	"	.....	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
32	"	.....	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
36	"	.....	131-1865	o	o	o	...	...
36	"	(Sayula)	131-1865	...	o	o	...	...
36	"	(Tonyla)	131-1865	...	o	o	...	...
43	"	.....	92-1865	...	...	...	...	o
43	"	.....	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
43	"	(Tapalpa)	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
43	"	.....	155-1865	...	o	...	...	...
43	"	(Tapalpa)	155-1865	...	o	...	...	...
52	"	.....	155-1865	o	o	o	...	...
52	"	(Sayula)	155-1865	...	o	o	...	...
	1866.							
2	Zapotlan	.....	211-1865	...	...	o	...	...
2	"	(Sayula)	211-1865	...	o	o	...	...
2	"	(Tonyla)	211-1865	...	o	o	...	...
5	"	.....	20-1866	...	o	...	...	...
8	"	.....	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
8	"	(Tapalpa)	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
8	"	(Teocuitatlan)	20-1866	...	o	...	...	...
8	"	.....	51-1866	o	...	...	o	...
8	"	(Sayula)	51-1866	...	...	o	...	...
8	"	(Tapalpa)	51-1866	o	...	...	...	...
8	"	(Teocuitatlan)	51-1866	o	...	...	o	...
8	"	(2)	51-1866	...	o	...	...	...
11	"	.....	51-1866	o	o	o	...	...
11	"	(C. Guzman)	51-1866	o	...	...	...	...
11	"	(Z. el Grande)	51-1866	o	...	...	...	...
14	"	(C. Guzman)	92-1866	...	...	o	...	...
14	"	(Sayula)	92-1866	...	...	o	...	...
		Various cancellations.						
49	Unused—name of Guadalajara.....		155-1865	...	o	o	...	...
50	M. S. Etzalan—name of Guadalajara.		155-1865	...	o	...	...	...
13	Unused—name of Mexico.....		51-1866	o	...	...	...	...

*The names in (....) are the postmarks.

1866

The Maximilian issue from Aug. 1st, 1866, unto April 23rd, 1867—8 months 23 days in use.

These stamps had such a short existence, and were only used in some parts of Mexico. From patriotic reasons their use stopped with the fall of the empire, and the remainders were destroyed more or less from the same patriotic feelings.

As to the district of Guadalajara, a great portion of the stamps were stolen. During 1867 no consignments arrived to Guadalajara. During 1866 the following consignments arrived:

41—1866—all values all lithographed.
75—1866—all values all lithographed.
109—1866—25c. only, engraved. (To be found with 1896 for 1866.)

When the district post office of Guadalajara consigned stamps to their sub-district offices, they continued with sub No. 18 after 17 (which was the last Eagles sub-number) instead of recommencing with *No. 1.*

The greater part of the sub-numbers are rare and difficulty to locate as they have been found mostly in unused specimens only.

My collection has the following sub numbers and postmarks:

Sub consignment No.	Used from	On	7 C.	13 C.	25 C.	50 C.
18	Zapotlan (Tonyla)	41-1866	o	o	...	...
18	" (Sayula)	41-1866	...	...	o	...
18	" (El Grande)	41-1866	...	...	o	...
35	" " "	75-1866	...	...	o	...
19	Tepic	41-1866	o	...	...	o
20	Cocula	41-1866	...	...	o	...
23	Unused, without name	41-1866	...	...	o	...
26	" " "	41-1866	...	...	...	o
27	" " "	41-1866	...	o	o	...
28	" " "	41-1866	...	...	o	...
37	" " "	41-1866	...	...	...	o

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requests the pleasure of your company
at a banquet in commemoration of the

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to be held at the

HOTEL ASTOR

on Saturday, January 30th, 1926, at seven o'clock

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Plating The 10c 1847

by ELLIOTT PERRY

THE Forty-eight positions described below comprise the upper eight positions in the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh vertical rows of the left pane. Among them are found a number of the more interesting varieties, in particular the "stickpin" variety (No. 52 L) and the "harelip" variety (No. 57 L), also one of the minor shifts—No. 2 L.

Many positions in this section of the plate have a small dark area close to the left side of the upper part of the left trifoliate which mark frequently might be mistaken for a second position dot and which in some cases may indeed be a second position dot. There are a number of stamps showing a light area at the top which for the sake of convenience has been termed "short transfer." No. 63 L is one of the most marked of such varieties.

Stamps in the seventh vertical row usually show a small faint grayish dot at the right edge of the heavy stem of the right "X," which possibly was caused by a tiny bit of foreign substance adhering to the transfer roll, but as this mark is very close to the heavy shading at the right of the "X," it is not always clearly defined, and stamps from other parts of the plate may show a somewhat similar mark which is a mere accident of printing.

Frequently it happened that the line between a colorless area of considerable size and a colored area of considerable size is not sharply defined. Perhaps it might be said that the ink spread a little and caused what should be a sharp line of demarkation to appear ragged. Sometimes tiny specks of ink appear to have been splattered on the colorless areas near areas of considerable color. This theory is believed to account for the many tiny marks on the plates which are not constant in the same location on the same position. Probably about nine times in ten a stamp showing the dot in "X" referred to, if in exactly the correct position, belongs in the seventh vertical row of the left pane.

Several positions in the left pane occur in two distinct states and it is apparent that these positions suffered a minor damage after an unknown number of impressions had been taken from the plate. Available information, however, is not sufficient to support a statement that these separate mars occurred at the same time or that they did not occur at the same time.

No. 2 L: The position dot is an oval with its long axis vertical and its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background. Its lower end comes close to but usually does not touch the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine horizontal line may be found crossing the white border from the position dot to the left frame. This position is a minor shift which may be noted as shift "F." The fine horizontal lines of the background between "U" and "S" are doubled. The top frame is characteristic. It is very heavy from over the "S" of "POST" to the "F" of "OFFICE" and tapers off toward the right end. This heavy section was caused by recutting and over the "S" and "T" of "POST" the line will appear doubled on clearly printed copies. The right frame is a thin straight line broken for 2 mm downward from the top of "X" and weak or broken for about 3 mm opposite the trifoliate. The bottom frame is straight and even and much heavier than the right frame. The left frame is a thin straight line often showing many weak places and breaks. Opposite the top of "X" it is fairly strong for ½ mm and the section below this is very weak or entirely missing for ½ mm. This position is one of the "AEF" group, so named by the writer; the characteristic of the group being the double break in the right frame line. No. 2 L is readily distinguished from other members of the "AEF" group by the slight double transfer in the background at the top and by the peculiarities of the top frame line.

No. 3 L: The position dot is an oval placed vertically with its left half extending beyond the edge of the background into the white border. Its lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. One of the fine horizontal lines of the background crossing the trifoliate extends into the white oval. The top frame was recut and is very heavy, especially in the middle, but is pointed at either end. The right frame is fairly straight and even but is stronger for 1 mm at the upper end and weak or broken for a fraction of a millimeter opposite

the middle of "S." The bottom frame is fairly heavy, straight and even. The left frame is a fine straight line with many inequalities. It much resembles the left frame of No. 2 L, and has a similar broken place just below the top of "X," but is much stronger from the top of "X" upward to the trifoliate than this section of the same line on No. 2 L. Copies of No. 3 L showing even a slight margin at the right are immediately identified by two vertical dashes just outside the right frame line. The upper dash is ½ mm long and its upper end is 9 mm below the upper right corner of the frame which brings it about half way between the trifoliate and the "E" of "OFFICE." It is very close to the right frame and its lower end may appear to touch the frame. The lower dash is ¼ mm long and ¼ mm outside the right frame at a point about half way between the trifoliate and the top of "X."

No. 4 L: The position dot is an oval placed vertically with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background. This position usually shows a second and larger dot or solid mark of color along the left side of the upper point of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut but tapers to a point at the left end and the corner there is usually weak The right frame is rather thin, quite straight and fairly even. About 6 mm at the upper end is somewhat weaker and a stronger section below stops suddenly 4 mm above the lower right corner. From the foot of "X" to the bottom corner the line is rather weak. The bottom frame is straight and quite even and has no distinguishing characteristics. The left frame is straight and quite even, the weakest section usually being below the foot of "X." This position may give considerable trouble and if there is little or no margin at the left it must be compared very carefully with other copies showing heavily recut top. The double position dot will usually distinguish it. Copies having sufficient margin at the left show a long double scratch consisting of two very fine parallel lines commencing opposite the trifoliate ½ mm outside the left frame and extending upward and slightly outward for about 5 mm.

No. 12 L: The position dot is oval with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate and its left half projecting beyond the edge of the background. Close beside it in the white border is a smaller dot. A fine line may be found extending into the white oval from the right side of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not specially heavy. The right frame was partially recut and is characteristic. For 8 mm at the upper end it is fine and straight. The section below this is noticeably heavier and quite straight down to the top of "X." Below this point the line is heavier on its inner side and is very weak for ½ mm at the lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame is quite straight and is not very even, being particularly weak at the lower end to above the upper arm of "X" and ragged opposite the lower part of "U." This position is most readily identified by the small dot in the white border beside the position dot and by the peculiarities of the right frame line.

No. 13 L: The position dot is oval and placed relatively high with its left side projecting beyond the edge of the background. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy. The right frame is a fine continuous line a trifle weak where it joins the top frame to make the upper right corner, and thinner for about 2 mm at the lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame was partially recut and is characteristic. There is a slight break about 1 mm above the top of the trifoliate but from there downward the line is quite strong to opposite the middle of "X," and the lower 3 mm to the bottom corner is very weak. Copies of this position showing the right frame line are at once identified by a dash nearly 1 mm long inside and very close to the right frame with its upper end ½ mm below the lower tip of the right trifoliate.

No. 14 L: The position dot is oval, placed vertically with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background and its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is quite even though not specially strong. The right frame is a straight and fairly even line without marked characteristics. It is slightly heavier for about 3 mm opposite the lower part of the trifoliate and again for 2 mm or 3 mm opposite the upper arm of the right "X." The bottom frame is straight, even and without marked characteristics. The left frame was entirely recut and is weaker for about 1 mm at the upper end. Just above the top of the left "X" it bends inward and tapers off to a finer line extending for 2 mm to the lower corner. Unless this position shows the left frame with at least a slight margin opposite the upper part of "X" it is very difficult to identify. Copies showing any margin at the point indicated, however, can be immediately identified by a short dash only about ¼ mm long close to the outer side of the left frame line directly opposite the upper arm of "X." This dash is in the bend formed by the heavy section of the frame line at this point.

No. 22 L: The position dot is rather small and placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. One of the horizontal lines of the background crossing the trifoliate is continued across the white oval nearly to the background of the medallion. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy, tapering off to a fine line ½ mm at the right end. The right frame is a fine continuous line showing slight variation. It inclines outward slightly from the lower part of "S" at its upper end toward the upper right corner. The bottom frame is quite straight and even, being perhaps a trifle heavier toward the left end. The left frame was not heavily recut and is quite straight but noticeably

ragged, particularly in the lower half. The 3 mm at the lower end are noticeably weak. Stamps from this position are not easily identified. A careful comparison with other copies showing similar characteristics is usually necessary. The background at the top is somewhat weaker over "T" and "OF" than to the right and left of that area, indicating a slight "short transfer," so called.

No. 23 L: The position dot is a long oval placed diagonally between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate and not touching either segment. The left half of the top frame is quite heavy but it tapers off toward the right and the last 3 mm are noticeably weaker. The right frame was partially recut. It is a very thin fine line for 10 mm at its upper end and for 3 mm at its lower end, the section in between being decidedly stronger. The bottom frame is straight and even, but not heavy. The left frame was partially recut and is characteristic. Commencing abruptly 3 mm from the lower end it is strong up to the lower tip of the trifoliate, then broken, ragged and thin up to opposite the "P" of "POST," while the upper and lower ends are each a fine continuous line. This position is identified without trouble, but if both the right and left frame lines are not complete it may still be identified by a dot in the middle of the white border at the left 4½ mm below the top frame.

No. 24 L: The position dot is a long narrow oval placed vertically at the edge of the background and not touching the trifoliate. The top frame is straight and even but not specially heavy. The right frame is a fine, continuous line showing little variation except at the upper and lower ends. The ½ mm at the top is weak and makes a weak corner with the top frame. There is a noticeable stronger section commencing about 1 mm above the lower corner and extending upward about 2 mm. A recutting of the right and bottom frames stopped just short at the lower right corner, leaving the corner weak or open. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is not quite straight and is noticeably uneven. Recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short at the lower left corner, leaving this corner weak or open. The frame is somewhat heavier for about 7 mm in its middle section. The left frame is also weak for about ½ mm at its upper end. This position is most easily identified by the two lower corners and by a faint scratch or blur commencing close to the outside of the right frame opposite the foot of "X" and extending upward and slightly outward for 3 mm or 4 mm.

No. 32 L: The position dot is a medium sized oval, placed near the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. A line of color crosses the white border, runs through the lower end of the position dot and extends across the white oval nearly to the edge of the medallion. A scratch 2½ mm long in three sections, crosses the white border diagonally from the left frame line to the upper segment of the lower oak leaf and near its lower end in the white border close to the inner side of the left frame is a dot of color. This dot is 9½ mm above the bottom frame. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy. The right frame is fairly straight and even, but is weak for ½ mm at its upper end. The bottom frame is straigth and even but not heavy. The left frame was entirely recut and is without noticeable characteristics. On carefully printed copies the line is seen to taper nearly to a point at its upper end. This position is easily identified by the scratches and marks at and near the left trifoliate and also by two diagonal marks which cross the left border extending from upper right to lower left. The lower of these commences 4 mm below the top frame, the upper one is half way between the lower mark and the upper corner of the stamp—opposite the middle of "U"

No. 33 L: The position dot is an upright oval placed near the edge of the background but not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine line passing through the dot are found in the white border and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the background of the medallion. The top frame is rather heavily recut, especially in the middle. It tapers off toward both ends. The right frame was partially recut and is noticeably irregular. It is a thin straight line for nearly 8 mm down from the top corner, then very weak for about 1 mm and then noticeably strong and bent slightly inward for about 2 mm, and weaker and then stronger again toward the bottom corner. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is a continuous line not quite straight and somewhat irregular. It declines outward slightly at the lower left corner and the last half millimeter at the bottom is quite weak. Stamps from this position are apt to give trouble. The line through the position dot will afford a clue and copies showing such marks should have their frame lines compared until one agreeing in all particulars with No. 33 L is found.

No 34 L: The position dot is oval and placed vertically at the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine horizontal line may be found crossing the white border and extending through the position dot and across the white oval to the edge of the medallion. The top frame was recut and gradually grows heavier toward the right end. The right frame makes a strong corner with the top frame but is then weaker down to a point about 9 mm from the top frame. It is stronger but irregular from there downward to within about 1 mm of the lower corner, the lower end again being weaker. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is very weak for 1 mm at its

upper end and for ½ mm at its lower end. Between these sections it was carefully recut and shows little variation. This position is most easily identified by the weak left frame at the upper and lower corners and by the line running through the position dot. Copies may also show a diagonal mark extending from upper right to lower left in the lower curve of "S" and two very faint scratches crossing the bottom frame close to the lower right corner, and extending downward toward or into the upper right corner of No. 44 L.

No. 42 L: The position dot is a narrow oval placed at the edge of the background and not touching either segment of the trifoliate. A short line projects from the dot into the white border and another line extends across the white oval nearly to the edge of the medallion. The top frame is rather heavily recut but the recutting stops ½ mm short at the right corner, leaving this corner weak or open. The right frame is continuous and fairly straight and even. It inclines outward slightly at the upper end and is weak from the foot of "X" to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is almost entirely recut and is characteristic. The recutting stops ¼ mm short of the bottom corner and the new line ends in a point outside the original line of the die. Another irregularity is found on the left frame about half way between the "P" of "POST" and the trifoliate. In recutting the line at this section an error in direction was apparently made and corrected but still shows as a thickening of the line extending downward and commencing opposite the lower corner of "P," diverges into the white border. This characteristic, together with the imperfect lower left corner and upper right corner of the frame make this position identifiable without trouble.

No. 43 L: There appear to be two position dots. One is quite small and nearly round and touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The other is longer and narrower and projects upward diagonally from the upper segment of the trifoliate. Stamps from this position may show faint traces of a continuous or broken line crossing the white border and in the white oval opposite the upper part of the lower position dot. The top frame is quite heavily recut but is slightly thicker in the middle and tapers off toward the right end. The right frame is quite straight and even but the recutting stopped ¼ mm short of the lower right corner, leaving a tiny bit of the original line of the die to complete the corner. The bottom frame is even and fairly straight. The left frame was entirely recut and shows few noticeable characteristics. The strongest section extends upward for 7 or 8 mm from opposite the middle of "X" and projecting outwardly and downward diagonally from the frame line at the lower end of this section is a tiny spur. Copies of this position may show a tiny dot in the white border at the upper left corner of the frame but the position is most easily recognized by a short dash or dot ¼ mm outside the left frame, not quite 3 mm below the top frame.

No. 44 L: The position dot is a medium size oval placed at the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine horizontal line in this part of the design remain and may be seen as a slight projection from the outside of the left frame, a dot in the white border and a dot in the white oval between the trifoliate and the background of the medallion. The top frame was entirely recut but is not specially heavy. It is a trifle stronger over "U" and not quite so heavy over the "S." The right frame was entirely recut and the work very carefully done. The most noticeable characteristic is a slightly heavier section perhaps 3 mm long, the lower end of which is 10 mm below the top frame. A very faint line crosses the white border from the tip of the right trifoliate to the right frame. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame was recut down to the lower part of "X" but the work was very carefully done and shows no characteristics in the recut section. From the upper part of "X" to where it ends at the lower left corner of the frame, the line gradually becomes thinner and is very weak or entirely missing for ½ mm at its lower end. Stamps from this position are very likely to give considerable trouble. There are no strongly marked characteristics but the peculiarities of the right and left frame lines together with traces of the original horizontal guide line crossing the middle of the stamp, found near the trifoliates, are helpful. Copies may also show a very faint scratch in the white border opposite the upper part of "S" and copies with sufficiently wide margin at the top are likely to show traces of the two fine scratches that cross the bottom frame of No. 34 L, close to the lower right corner of that position.

No. 52 L: The position dot is a large oval placed midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found in the white border level with the lower end of the position dot. The top frame was strongly recut and is noticeably heavy in the middle, tapering off toward either end. The right frame is a thin continuous line slightly heavier opposite the trifoliate and bending outward a trifle at this point. The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame is a fine continuous line fairly straight but not even. It is weak for about 1 mm opposite the "O" of "POST" and for 1 mm at the lower end and strong for a short distance opposite the "P" of "POST." All stamps examined by the writer and identified as coming from this position have a comparatively large irregular dot or mark of color almost exactly in the middle of the colorless stock or neckband at the front. This dot looks like a mark intended to represent the head of a stickpin, hence the name "stickpin variety" by which this position is usually known.

No. 53 L: The position dot is nearly round and placed at the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Part of the original guide line crosses the white border and extending through the position dot and upper segment of the trifoliate crosses the white oval to the background of the medallion. It appears again as a fine line or a few dots between the top of the middle segment of the right trifoliate and the right frame. The top frame was evenly recut but is not heavy and may be somewhat weakened in the middle by a "short transfer." The right frame was carefully recut and is quite straight but not very even. One and a half millimeters at the upper end and 2 mm at the lower end are weaker while a short section opposite the lower curve of "S" is noticeably strong. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is a fine continuous line very weak for ½ mm at its lower end but having no other noticeable characteristics. Stamps from this position are not easy to identify. Copies should be compared with other stamps showing "short transfer" until other possibilities are eliminated.

No. 54 L: The position dot is rather large and nearly round. It is placed near to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate and close to the edge of the background. The top frame is rather strong, especially toward the left but tapers off somewhat at the right end. The right frame was almost entirely recut. The recutting stops about ½ mm from the upper end and possibly as much from the lower end. A slightly stronger section opposite the trifoliate tapers to a thinner place below the trifoliate and makes the frame appear to bend inward a trifle at this point. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is a fine continuous line unusually straight and unusually even. It is slightly heavier for several mm from the lower tip of the trifoliate to about opposite the "P" of "POST" than above and below that section. Single copies of this stamp can be identified with difficulty. The most certain way is by comparison with a pair or strip which includes No. 54 L.

No. 62 L: The position dot is oval, placed diagonally with its upper end coinciding with the edge of the background. Another dot or mark may appear along the left side of the upper segment of the trifoliate, or in the corner between the upper and middle segments. A dot or line may appear in the white oval opposite the position dot. The top frame was carefully recut and is not especially strong. The right frame was recut all the way down to the shading below the foot of "X," leaving but little more than ½ mm of the original line below that point. The bottom frame was recut but may be weak for ¼ mm at the left end. The left frame was entirely recut and is somewhat uneven and irregular. It is weak or broken for ½ mm at the upper corner. Stamps from this position are almost certain to give trouble. Very careful comparison with other copies showing a similar position dot and similar right frame is necessary.

No. 63 L: The position dot is often crescent shaped with its outer side coinciding with the edge of the background, and its lower corner resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was evenly recut but is not heavy at either end and is badly weakened in the middle by very pronounced "short transfer." The right frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and even but tapers to a point just before reaching the top frame, so that the upper right corner of the frame is not perfectly joined. The bottom frame was carefully recut but stops ½ mm short of the left frame at the lower left corner. The left frame was partially recut and is a bit heavier for 3 mm or 4 mm opposite the lower part of the "P" of "POST" and noticeably weak for ½ mm opposite the upper curve of the "P" of "POST." The lower half of the line is thinner especially opposite the upper part of "X." This position is soon identified by the imperfect upper right and lower left corners in conjunction with the very pronounced "short transfer."

No. 64 L: The position dot is rather large and usually does not touch either segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is quite heavy. The right frame was entirely recut and shows few characteristics. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was recut except ½ mm at the lower end where very faint trace of the original line may be seen. Unless closely examined, however, the corner appears open. Commencing about 1 mm above the upper arm of the left "X" there is a vertical dash about 1½ mm long extending upward parallel to the frame line ¼ mm outside it, and a heavy dot may appear on the outer side of the frame line at the lower end of this scratch. If the upper part of the left frame line is complete any stamp from this position may be at once identified by a dash ½ mm long very close to the inside of the left frame with its lower end 5 mm below the top frame, that is to say, opposite the top of "P" and the bottom of "O" of "POST."

No. 72 L: The position dot is oval and placed close to the edge of the background. The top frame was heavily recut and is especially strong for 1½ mm at the left end and slightly weaker for 1 mm at the right end. The right frame was carefully recut. There is a noticeable swelling opposite the upper part of "X" and opposite the lower part of "X" the line inclines inward and goes closer to the foot of "X" than usual. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was recut down to the foot of "X." It is weaker from that point to the corner. Stamps from this position may be identified without difficulty. There is a vertical scratch or mark nearly 1 mm long very close to the outer side of the left frame line a little higher than

the middle of "X." A small dot or mark may also be found close to the outer side of the left frame not quite 4 mm below the upper corner. There is a long vertical and very faint scratch in the middle of the white border at the right. It commences about opposite the lower tip of the trifoliate and extends upward for perhaps 5 mm. Another scratch extends nearly parallel to and just outside the right frame line for 3 mm or 4 mm commencing near the foot of "X."

No. 73 L: The position dot is a rather small oval placed diagonally at the edge of the background. The top frame was strongly recut but is much weakened from near "U" to "I" of "OFFICE" by a very pronounced "short transfer." The right frame is straight and continuous and is a bit weaker toward the lower end. It is heaviest opposite the upper edge of the background and then tapers to a point and turns inward to join the top frame at the upper right corner. The bottom frame is straight and even but tapers slightly at the left end. The left frame is continuous and quite straight but is weaker from the top of "X" to the lower corner and recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the top corner. Careful examination shows that this corner is not well joined. Stamps from this position showing the upper right corner may be identified by the "short transfer," and a tiny dash in the white border just inside the right frame and opposite the top line of the background in the upper right corner. A faint diagonal mark may also be found in the white border at the top and not quite 5 mm from the left frame—directly over the left side of the "S" of "POST." Stamps showing considerable margin at the right but with the upper right corner of the frame cut away may be identified by two vertical scratches in the right margin. One of these commences about opposite the outer corner of "E" and extends downward ½ mm outside the right frame for over 10 mm. The other scratch commences opposite the upper part of the trifoliate and extends upward 3 mm or 4 mm. It is 1 mm outside the right frame of No. 73 L and slightly less than 1 mm outside the left frame of No. 74 L.

No. 74 L: The position dot is oval shaped and placed midway between the middle segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was strongly recut but is somewhat weakened in the middle by a noticeable "short transfer." The right frame is a fine continuous line which is thinner for about 9 mm downward from the top corner and thicker most of the distance to the foot of "X." It appears to curve inward slightly opposite the top of "X" and is swollen a little on its outer side opposite the lower part of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is a fine continuous line heavier downward to the outer corner of "P" and from about opposite the upper part of "X" to the lower corner of the frame and weaker for 4 mm or 5 mm below the outer corner of "P." Stamps from this position with wide margin at the left may be identified by one or both of the long vertical scratches in the valley between this position and No. 73 L but other copies are more difficult to identify. The peculiarities of the left and right frame lines, particularly the lower part of the right frame line in conjunction with the pronounced "short transfer" at top, will help in its identification.

No. 5 L: The position dot is oval and placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut but is not quite so heavy as other top frames in the top row. The right frame was very carefully recut and is a straight and even line a trifle thinner for about 1½ mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and even. It stops a fraction of a millimeter short of the bottom frame, leaving the lower left corner not perfectly joined. Stamps from this position showing a margin at the right are at once identified by a strong vertical dash ½ mm long and ¼ mm outside the right frame line. The upper end of this dash is ½ mm below a point opposite the lower tip of the right trifoliate.

No. 6 L: The position dot is oval or crescent shaped with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate and its left side projecting beyond the edge of the background. The top frame was heavily recut but is stronger in the middle and tapers off toward either end. The left end tapers off sharply to a point. The right frame was carefully recut and is a strong and fairly even line, being slightly thicker for 4 mm downward from opposite the lower part of "E" of "OFFICE." The bottom frame is straight and fairly even, but is thinner for ½ mm at the left end and a little more at the right end. The left frame was carefully recut but the recutting stops ½ mm from the top and bottom frames, leaving the upper and lower left corners not well joined. A short dash extends part way across the white oval between the left trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion background. There is a faint diagonal scratch crossing the white border at the right from upper left to lower right directly opposite the lower part of the "E" of "OFFICE." This scratch is 1½ mm long and a very short scratch about 1 mm long may be found in the middle of the white border a fraction of a millimeter above the scratch first mentioned. Stamps from this position showing even a slight margin opposite the upper part of the right frame may be identified by a vertical dash nearly 1 mm long outside and very close to the right frame opposite the middle of "S," but as two other positions on the plate, viz. No. 28 L and No. 95 L also have a very similar dash in almost exactly the same position, No. 6 L might be mistaken for one of those other positions. Careful examination, however, will

show all these dashes are shaped like long thin wedges and on No. 6 L the thick end of the wedge is at the top, while on No. 28 L and No. 95 L the thick end of the dash is at the bottom.

No. 7 L: The position dot is wedge shaped with its sharp end downward and projects slightly beyond the edge of the background. Along the left edge of the upper tip of the trifoliate is another dark area which may be a second position dot. On clearly printed copies a faint trace of the horizontal guide line may be seen as a succession of fine dots or very short dashes crossing the white border or trifoliate and into the white oval between the trifoliate and the edge of the medallion. The top frame is very heavily and evenly recut. The right frame is quite straight but slightly irregular, being noticeably thinner for about 5 mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is carefully recut and is straight and even. The left frame was also very carefully recut but often presents a dot and dash effect and is thinner for 3 mm at the lower end. Stamps from this position require very careful examination. Copies which have sufficiently wide margin at the bottom will show a short wedge shaped dash less than ½ mm long and ¾ mm below the bottom frame line directly under the left end of the left foot of the right "X." The thick end of this little dash is at the left and it occupies a nearly horizontal position about midway between the bottom of No. 7 L and the top of No. 17 L, but slightly nearer the lower stamp. Copies of No. 7 L with insufficient margin at bottom to show this dash may be identified by a dot of color in the upper right arm of the right "X." This dot is very close to the upper right corner of the triangle between the upper arms of the "X."

No. 15 L: The position dot is oval and placed near the edge of the background with its lower end extending into the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is quite heavy. The right frame was carefully recut and is fairly strong but slightly thinner for about ½ mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is quite straight and has no pronounced irregularities. There is a slight swelling opposite the middle of "U" and 10 mm below the top frame there is a weak section less than ½ mm long. There is slight indication of a "short transfer" over the "OF" of "OFFICE." Very careful examination is necessary in order to identify stamps from this position. The best clue is the peculiar location of the position dot—only a few positions on the plate have the dot extending into the trifoliate. If stamps showing a position dot of this character have their left frame lines compared with No. 15 L it is possible to recognize and identify this position.

No. 16 L: The position dot is oval and placed much lower than usual. Fully half of it penetrates the middle segment of the trifoliate near the edge of the background. The top frame is straight and even but not very heavy, and is not always continuous, possibly having been affected by a slight "short transfer." The right frame is quite straight and even, except for ½ mm at the upper end where it inclines outward slightly so that the upper right corner of the stamp is not perfectly square. The line projects a fraction of a millimeter beyond the top frame at the upper right corner. It is weaker 1½ mm at its lower end. The bottom frame was carefully recut and is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is quite straight but somewhat irregular. It is noticeably weak for 1 mm at the lower end. Stamps from this position which show the middle section of the left frame are readily identified by the short vertical dash of color in the white border at the left 11 mm below the top frame. This dash is nearly ½ mm long and is closer to the left frame than to the edge of the background. Two fine scratches may also be found at the upper left corner of the stamp. These extend from a point on the top frame ½ mm from the left corner and cross the margin between No. 16 L and No. 6 L, ending at the lower left corner of No. 6 L.

No. 17 L: The position dot is an upright oval placed near the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is straight and even but not specially heavy. It may show some weakening owing to a slight "short transfer." The right frame is a fine continuous line quite straight and noticeably strong for 1 mm at the upper end. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is a fine straight line with several weak or broken places, particularly for ¾ mm opposite the shading under the upper arm of the left "X." Unless stamps from this position have sufficient margin at top or bottom they are quite certain to give trouble. The dash between No. 7 L and No. 17 L is 1 mm above the top frame of No. 17 L and directly over the right corner of the top of "I" of "OFFICE," that is, 4½ mm to the left of the right frame. Copies showing sufficient margin at the bottom may be identified by a diagonal mark extending from upper right to lower left to the top frame of No. 27 L. This line or dash begins ½ mm below the bottom frame of No. 17 L at a point 8½ mm from the left frame —, that is to say, directly below a point midway between the "R" and "W" of "R. W. H. & E."

No. 25 L: The position dot is rather small and crescent shaped. It is placed near the edge of the background and rests on the upper edge of the middle segment of the trifoliate. In the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate and along the left edge of the upper segment is another dark area which may possibly be a second position dot. The top frame is straight and even and rather heavy. The right frame was very carefully recut and is straight and quite even. One and a half millimeters at the lower end are a bit thinner and 3 mm or 4 mm above this section are a trifle heavier, specially toward the lower end. The

bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame was carefully recut and is quite straight, though somewhat uneven. At its lower end the line inclines outward slightly and stops a fraction of a millimeter short, leaving the lower left corner of the frame imperfectly joined. Stamps from this position on which the lower left corner is cut away can be identified only with the greatest difficulty, if at all. Clearly printed copies showing the lower left corner, however, are readily identified. There are several fine scratches and marks, one of which begins opposite the foot of "X" just outside but very close to the frame line and extends downward across the bottom margin and close to the upper left corner of No. 35 L. Another mark is a series of fine dots or dashes ½ mm outside the left frame line and extending vertically about 2 mm opposite the middle of "X." Clearly printed copies may also show a few short dashes touching or very close to the inner side of the left frame opposite the lower part of "X."

No. 26 L: The position dot is rather small and placed close to the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Opposite the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is another dark area which may be a second position dot. The top frame is fairly strong, straight and even. The right frame is a fine continuous line slightly heavier for about 6 mm in the middle section. The bottom frame is straight and quite even but is slightly weak at the right end and does not quite join the right frame, leaving the lower right corner of the stamp open. The left frame is not quite straight or even. Commencing 2 mm below the lower tip of the trifoliate it inclines inward slightly and for 2 mm appears slightly closer to the design. There is a faint vertical scratch extending parallel to the left frame line for about 5 mm opposite the lower part of the trifoliate. Stamps from this position showing even a slight margin at top are immediately identified by a dot of color ¼ mm above the top frame and directly over the left arm of the "T" of "POST." Stamps showing this dot and the open lower right corner certainly come from position No. 26 L.

No. 27 L: The position dot is a short oval placed at the edge of the background and does not touch the trifoliate. There is a dark area in the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate and beside the left edge of the upper segment which may be a second position dot. Traces of a fine horizontal guide line may be found crossing the white border at the left and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy. The right frame is fairly straight but somewhat uneven, the lower half being heavier than the upper, especially for about 1½ mm opposite the lower part of "X." The last ½ mm at the bottom is rather thin and weak. The bottom frame is straight and even with no pronounced variations. The left frame is a fine continuous line, noticeably thinner for 4½ mm at its lower end and slightly thicker above this section. This position is likely to cause trouble and especially if there is no margin at the top. A short diagonal dash will be found extending upward about half way across the white border from a point on the left frame 1 mm below the top frame. One quarter millimeter outside the left frame and opposite the bottom of "U" there is a faint curved vertical dash about ½ mm long. Copies with a margin at the top may show a diagonal scratch about ½ mm long extending upward to the right from the top frame line at a point 6½ mm from the upper left corner—that is, from a point between the "T" of "POST" and "O" of "OFFICE." At least one copy which agreed in other details with this position has been seen but which did not show this line in the top margin and this line therefore may not have been on the plate when the earlier printings were made.

No. 35 L: The position dot is an oval placed diagonally with its upper end coinciding with the edge of the background and with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. In the white border to the left of the dot are two short diagonal lines both of which slant upward to the right. Another line extends part way across the white oval between the trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion. The top frame was strongly recut and is heavier in the middle. At the left it tapers to a sharp point. The right frame was very carefully recut and is strong and quite even except for ¾ mm at the lower end where it is much weaker. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame was also carefully recut and shows only slight variations. The recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame, leaving the upper left corner of the frame not strongly joined. Stamps from this position require careful examination. The best guides are found in the upper left corner. Close to the inner side of the left frame line opposite the middle of "U" there is a faint dash. On clearly printed copies traces of a very fine line may be found very close to the top of the left frame extending upward across the top margin toward and along the lower left corner of No. 25 L.

No. 36 L: The position dot is a narrow oval placed at the edge of the background and not touching the trifoliate. Against the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is another dark area which may be a second position dot. Extending part way into the white border at the left from the outside position dot a short spur of color may be found. The top frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and even. The right frame was also carefully recut. Opposite

the upper part of the right trifoliate it bends inward slightly and for about 3 mm below the lower part of the trifoliate it is noticeably heavier. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is slightly waved and somewhat uneven. For about 5 mm in the middle section it curves outward slightly and is a trifle weaker about 4 mm at its lower end. Stamps from this position which do not show the left frame line are extremely difficult to identify and this is also true of copies on which the cancellation covers the position dot. Clearly printed copies on which the left frame shows in the vicinity of the position dot may be identified by three vertical dashes on the inner side of the left frame line opposite the trifoliate and often touching the frame line.

No. 37 L: The position dot is rather a large oval placed at the edge of the background but not touching the trifoliate. In the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate is a dark area appearing like a second position dot. The top frame was entirely recut and is heavier over the "FIC" of "OFFICE." The right frame was probably not recut at all and shows the characteristic by which stamps belonging to the so-called "AEF" group are recognized. This characteristic is a double break in the right frame line. Ten millimeters below the top frame the right frame stops abruptly. Below this point it gradually becomes visible and continues as a weak line down to opposite the top of "X." For 2 mm further it is thin, extremely weak or missing, and commencing again at a point a little below the middle of "X" it continues as a weak line to the lower right corner. Early printings from this position can be distinguished from some other "AEF" positions with great difficulty, if at all, but later printings are very easily identified. Later printings will show some or all of the following marks. Six and a half millimeters below the top frame—beside the lower corner of "E"—a blurry horizontal dash crosses the white border and the right frame line and extends into the right margin. A diagonal dash ½ mm long extends upward to the right from the top frame line directly over the "T" of "POST." The most peculiar mark of all, however, is entirely different from any other mark, scratch, blur or other accidental peculiarity of the entire plate. This is a strongly marked curved line, faintly grayish in color, which instantly suggests a depression in the surface of the stamp as if a dirty thread had been pressed into the paper and upon being removed left a soiled but fairly sharp depression. The line begins in the right margin between No. 37 L and No. 38 L. Opposite the right trifoliate and extending inward diagonally to the left crosses the right frame and continues through the lower right oak leaf to the top of "X," then curving to the right it extends through the "X" and gradually becomes fainter as it crosses the right frame again just below the right foot of "X." Some early printings of No. 37 L which do not have the curved mark or the dash across the right frame opposite "E" or the dash above the top frame opposite "T" may be identified by a dot of color in the right "X." But the writer is not certain that this mark occurs on all printings from the plate, although it does occur on some early printings and probably on all of the later printings which show the other marks mentioned. This dot is at the extreme right edge of the curved colorless stroke of "X," 1 mm to the right of the apex of the triangular shading between the lower arms of "X" and just a trifle higher than the tip of that triangle. Later printings of No. 37 L may also show another mark which is very useful in plating. This greatly resembles the "V" shaped check mark one makes with a pencil when going over accounts. The point of the "V" extends into the top of No. 47 L but the right hand member, which is much longer, crosses the margin between No. 37 L and No. 47 L, and extending upward diagonally terminates in the shading under the extreme left end of the left foot of the right "X" on No. 37 L. This mark is usually present on stamps which show the long curved mark and other peculiarities noted in the later printings of No. 37 L, but may not always be present on stamps which have those marks.

No. 45 L: The position dot is oval and placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. There is a faint line extending from the left frame to the position dot and another crossing the white oval from the trifoliate to the left edge of the medallion. Both of these lines decline downward slightly to the right. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy. The right frame is quite straight and fairly even. It is a bit swollen for a few millimeters above the upper arm of "X" and again for about 2 mm opposite the lower part of "X" and inclines inward for about 2 mm at its lower end which tapers to a point. The bottom frame is straight and even but is weaker at the extreme right end and the lower right corner of the frame is not always strongly joined. The left frame is quite straight and even except that it tapers off slightly for several millimeters at the upper end and recutting stops sharply 1¾ mm above the bottom frame line, this distance at the lower end of the left frame being the original fine line of the die. This incompleted recutting at the bottom of the left frame is the best clue by which to identify this position, but as several other positions on the plate have a similar characteristic it is necessary to compare stamps suspected of being from position No. 45 L with those other positions—particularly with No. 90 L.

No. 46 L: The position dot is a small oval placed between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Often there is a dark area along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate which may possibly be a second position dot. Traces of the fine horizontal guide line

may be found in the white border between the left frame and the position dot and crossing the white oval between the trifoliate and left edge of the medallion. Clearly printed copies will also show two very faint scratches in the white border opposite the trifoliate. These are nearly vertical but incline slightly from upper right to lower left. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even, except at the extreme left end where the lower edge is slightly hollowed out in the corner of the frame. The right frame was very carefully recut and is a straight even line. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows very little variation. The recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter above the bottom frame and the lower left corner of the frame is not completely joined. For about ¼ mm above the open section the left frame is quite heavy and is a trifle thinner for 2½ mm above this section. At the upper end the line tapers to a point. Copies showing a slight margin at the bottom are easily identified by a small dot of color ¼ mm below the bottom frame directly under the "W" of "R. W. H. & E." Other copies may sometimes be identified by a vertical scratch in the right margin. This scratch is about ½ mm long and nearly ½ mm outside the right frame opposite the upper part of "E" of "OFFICE."

No. 47 L: The position dot is a short oval placed at the edge of the background and not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Faint traces of the horizontal guide line may show in the white border between the left frame and the trifoliate and in the white oval between the trifoliate and left edge of the medallion. The top frame is even and fairly strong but may be somewhat affected by a short transfer. The right frame has the same characteristics as other positions of the so-called "AEF" group, that is, a 3 mm break in the frame from opposite the middle of the trifoliate upward and another break not quite so long from opposite the top of "X" downward. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was very carefully recut and shows little variation. It inclines outward slightly for 3 mm or 4 mm at the lower end and recutting stops ¼ mm short of the bottom frame. This position may show one or more of the following characteristics but it is not certain that these are all constant in both early and late printings. There is a tiny dot of color in the white border at the left 3½ mm above the bottom frame. There are two diagonal scratches placed close together in the white border at the left 7 mm below the top frame, or a little lower than the lower end of the "P" of "POST." These incline at about 45° from upper left to lower right. The lower is sharper and does not touch the frame line or the background. The upper is not so clear and may touch both frame line and background. Directly over the right end of the second "F" of "OFFICE" is a "V" shaped mark crossing the top frame and the top border and extending slightly into the background. The left member is nearly vertical and about 1 mm long. The right member slants upward to the right and crossing the top margin extends into the bottom of No. 37 L. As early printings of No. 37 L do not show this mark probably it is absent on early printings of No. 47 L also.

No. 55 L: The position dot is pointed at the lower end and this point rests on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found crossing the left frame and the white border but are usually very faint. A much stronger trace crosses the white oval between the trifoliate and the right edge of the medallion. This often appears as a short stub stopping in the middle of that space. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even but not heavy. Recutting stopped about ¼ mm from the left frame and this is very noticeable on some copies. The right frame was entirely recut but is not very even. It is weak opposite the lower part of "S" and swollen opposite the upper part of "S" but tapers off to join the top frame at the upper right corner. The line is also heavier for about 3 mm at the lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation. At the upper end it may extend a tiny fraction of a millimeter beyond the top frame. This position can often be identified without difficulty. A trace of the horizontal guide line may be found crossing the right frame opposite the middle segment of the right trifoliate. There is a line of dots or dashes about 2 mm long in the white border at the left opposite the upper arm of "X," the stronger dash being at the bottom and opposite the shading under the upper serif of "X." On copies showing sufficient margin at the upper left corner a vertical dash will be found ¾ mm outside the upper left corner of the frame, the upper end of the dash being nearly even with the top frame of the stamp. This dash is a little more than 1 mm from the upper right corner of No. 54 L. On copies showing sufficiently wide margin at the right a number of dots, noted in the description of No. 56 L, will be found.

No. 56 L: The position dot is oval and placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found in the white oval between the trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion. The top frame was strongly recut and tapers to a blunt point ½ mm at the left end. The right frame was entirely recut but is not very straight or very even. The recutting stopped a tiny fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame leaving the upper right corner of the frame not completely joined. The line is heavier for 3 mm or 4 mm downward from opposite the upper segment of the trifoliate and appears to curve outward slightly in this section. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was entirely recut but is weaker for 7 mm at the

lower end and noticeably strong for 6 mm above the weak section. The most easily recognized guide to this position is the tiny dash of color extending downward from the right edge of the medallion background into and about half way across the white oval at the right. This mark is a little lower than the lower tip of the right trifoliate. On stamps showing sufficient margin at the left a series of dots may be found nearly 1 mm outside the left margin. The lower dot is opposite the middle segment of the trifoliate and the upper dot is about 5 mm higher.

No. 57 L: The position dot is nearly round and is placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found extending across the white oval between the trifoliate and edge of the medallion and extending from the position dot into the white border at the left. The top frame is straight and even but not specially heavy and is only slightly affected by a pronounced "short transfer." The right frame has the characteristics of positions in the so-called "AEF" group. Recutting stops abruptly 9½ mm below the top frame and the frame line is broken or very weak for about 4 mm below. The lower break in the line is only about 1 mm long opposite the upper part of the body of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was very carefully recut and it tapers to a point at the extreme upper end and stops less than ¼ mm from the bottom frame line, leaving the lower left corner of the frame not perfectly joined. Stamps from later printings of this position are at once identified by a strong diagonal mark of color starting beside the tip of Washington's nose at the right and extending downward to the left across his upper lip and giving this position the name by which it is commonly known—"harelip variety." Earlier printings do not show this mark. Both early and late printings show a vertical scratch which commences in the white border at the right close beside the shading at the foot of the right "X" and extending downward crosses the bottom frame line and the bottom margin and ends beside the upper right corner of No. 67 L. Clearly printed copies may show an additional shorter scratch in the bottom margin at either side of the one first mentioned.

No. 65 L: The position dot is rather small and nearly round. It is placed close to the edge of the background and does not touch the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is rather strong. The recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the left frame leaving the upper left corner of the frame not properly joined. The right frame was entirely recut and is fairly straight but not specially even. It is stronger for about 7 mm at the upper end and somewhat weaker below this section to the middle of the trifoliate. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was entirely recut except for ¼ mm at the lower end. This position is not always easily identified. The incomplete upper and lower left corners are the most satisfactory guide. There is also a faint vertical scratch in the white border at the right opposite the "S" of "U. S." and extending downward about 5 mm or more. Stamps which are believed to come from later printings may also show two heavy blurred dashes in the white border at the top. One of these is directly over the "T" of "POST" and the other is over the left side of the "O" of "OFFICE."

No. 66 L: The position dot is a long oval placed vertically between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is rather heavily recut but the recutting stops ¼ mm from the left frame, leaving the upper left corner of the stamp not perfectly joined. The right frame was partially recut. It is heavier for about 3 mm above the foot of "X" and inclines inward and is thinner at the lower end. Another weaker section about 1 mm long commences 7 mm below the top frame. The bottom frame is straight and fairly even but not heavy. The left frame is neither straight nor even. The line is thinner opposite the lower part of "X" and inclines outward not making a perfect right angle at the lower left corner. In the middle section the line was apparently recut upward and appears a trifle closer to the background. The other section 7 mm long was recut downward and is further from the background. The recutting overlaps for a short distance opposite the lower end of "P" and forms a noticeable swelling at this point. Stamps from this position showing the left frame line can be identified by this peculiarity and the incomplete upper left corner. Copies showing a margin at the right may be identified by a faint scratch in the right margin not quite ½ mm outside the right frame. This scratch is about 1 mm long and commences 7½ mm below the top frame. Another faint vertical scratch may also be found in the right margin about ½ mm outside the right frame. This commences about opposite the top of "X" and extends upward for nearly 5 mm.

No. 67 L: The position dot is oval and placed diagonally with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is rather heavy. The right frame was entirely recut and is somewhat bent and uneven. There is a heavier section about 5 mm long between the lower tip of the trifoliate and the top of "X" and the line appears slightly further from the background in this section. For about 1½ mm at the lower end the line is closer to the background. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation except at the lower end where, commencing opposite the middle of "X," it tapers off gradually and is very fine where it joins the bottom frame at the lower left corner. This position is apt to give trouble. The best clue to its identity is a faint scratch less than 1 mm long which extends downward and slightly out-

ward from the outer side of the right frame directly opposite the outer corner of the "E" of "OFFICE." Stamps from this position usually show a faint dot in the main stem of the right "X" 1 mm to the right of the upper tip of the triangle of color which forms the shading between the lower stems of the "X," but as this dot is very close to the shading beside the right edge of the main stem of "X" and sometimes merges into that shading, it is not always helpful. Furthermore as it frequently occurs on all positions in this same—seventh—vertical row of the left pane it is helpful merely to identify a stamp as belonging in the seventh vertical row.

No. 75 L: The position dot is triangular with its outer corner coinciding with the edge of the background and its lower corner resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut but is not specially heavy and may be somewhat weakened by a slight "short transfer." The right frame is nearly straight and quite even. Recutting stopped ¼ mm from the top frame and the bit of line not recut appears to incline inward toward the top frame. The line also inclines inward for nearly 2 mm at the bottom and there is a noticeable swelling or thicker section which curves slightly outward opposite the lower part of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly straight and even. There is a swelling about 1 mm long opposite the upper part of "U" and from the upper part of "X" to opposite the lower tip of the trifoliate the line inclines slightly inward. Opposite the trifoliate it is bent slightly outward. This position is difficult to identify. On copies showing the middle section of the left frame line a very faint intermittent scratch will be found close to the outer side of the left frame opposite the trifoliate and extending upward above the upper tip of the trifoliate. A trace of a fine vertical scratch may be found extending for about 3 mm in the white border above the trifoliate.

No. 76 L: The position dot is triangular with its outer corner close to the edge of the background and its lower corner resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is a dark area which may possilby be a second position dot. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially heavy. A thicker section is found over the "FFI" of "OFFICE." The right frame was partly recut and is characteristic. It stops abruptly 9½ mm below the top frame and only traces of it can be seen for about 3 mm below that point, then gradually becoming heavier, the heavy section stops 2 mm above the lower right corner and the remaining 2 mm to the corner are weaker. The bottom frame is quite straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation. Stamps from this position can be identified by the peculiarities of the right frame and by a number of faint scratches or blurs. There is a long vertical scratch in the right border at the right commencing opposite the foot of "X" and extending upward above the top of "X." Opposite "E" there is a cluster of fine diagonal scratches in the white border. Opposite the upper part of "E" ½ mm outside the right frame there is a vertical dash ½ mm long. One half millimeter outside the right frame and opposite the upper part of the right trifoliate there is another vertical scratch ½ mm long. A long vertical dash in the white border at the left commences below the top of "X" and continues intermittently to a point above the trifoliate. On clearly printed copies it is double at the upper end. Another vertical scratch ¼ mm outside the left frame commences opposite the middle of "X" and extends upward for 5 mm.

No. 77 L: The position dot is oval or crescent shape and placed near the edge of the background. Along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is another dark area which may possibly be a second position dot. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially heavy and may be considerably weakened by a noticeable "short transfer." The right frame was carefully recut and is quite straight. It is noticeably heavy for 1 mm at the upper end and projects a tiny bit beyond the top frame at the upper corner. The line is weak below the foot of "X" to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is even and quite straight but bends slightly downward for ½ mm at the right end, thus not forming a perfect right angle with the right frame at the lower right corner. The left frame was almost entirely recut. For about 3 mm at the lower end it gradually tapers off and is quite fine below the foot of "X." Opposite the top of "P" there is a thicker section nearly 2 mm long, apparently caused by an overlapping when the line was recut from two directions. The line is slightly further from the design above the thick area than below it and in this respect No. 77 L greatly resembles No. 66 L. These two positions can be readily distinguished, however, because the overlapped section of the left frame line is opposite the lower part of "P" on No. 66 L and opposite the upper part of "P" on No. 77 L. Stamps from later printings of this position are immediately identified by two heavy diagonal scratches near the upper part of the right "X." These scratches are 2 mm long and ½ mm apart, the outer being noticeably heavier than the inner. One commences in the white border close to the top arm of "X" and extending upward to the right crosses the right frame line. The other commences close to the outer side of the right frame opposite the top of "X" and parallels the first but is entirely outside the right frame. Some stamps from earlier printings do not have these marks and are more difficult to identify. All printings, however, probably have a dot or very short dash ¼ mm outside the left frame directly opposite the top of "U."

Some Unusual Confederate States Cancellations

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

CONSIDERABLE interest has been shown by collectors in the article that appeared in the October number, and I am therefore in hope of having enough material to still further continue the series in the April number. It's up to collectors, if they want more of these, to let me see any unusual Confederate States cancellations they may have, that are not illustrated in Nos. 1 to 27. I only want things that are out of the ordinary and distinctive, such as designs, straight line cancels, or circular ones, when there is something unusual about the lettering or spacing. All material sent me will be handled with the greatest care and returned to the owners within a very few days, and credit will be given in the article for all such material loaned. Any items should be sent by registered mail to me at 158 East 64th Street, N. Y. City, and will be returned in the same way, with postal charges paid by me, both ways.

Two of the marks here illustrated (Nos. 19 and 21) I know nothing whatever about, and if any reader can tell me where they were used, I would like to know.

Description of marks (Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, were shown in the October number). All illustrations here shown are actual size.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17—Used in Canton, Miss. Color, Black.

Have seen less than a half dozen of 16, which was a cancel used in Canton just prior to the War. None of these are common marks, but No. 16 is the scarcest. (Mr. Kuehne loaned No. 17.) Have seen it only on 5c Green lithographs of 1862.

No. 18—(with accompanying "Killer") Marble Works, Pickens Co., Ga. Color, Black.

Is decidedly unusual and the only example that I have seen (the County, you will note, is specified and the entire makeup is unusual). Example noted is on a cover with pair of the small 5c tyopgraphed (local printing).

No. 19—Used .....? Color, Black.

Loaned by Mr. Kuehne, on cover with a late issue 10c, is the only example noted to date.

No. 20—Used in Savannah, Georgia.

Have never seen in any color but black, used to cancel Confederates but it is to be found in Red, cancelling United States mail, prior to the war. For the length of time used, this cancel is quite remarkable. I have it on a letter before stamps dated 1826, it appears on the U. S. issues of 1847, '51 and '57. On Confederates it is scarce, and after the war period I have not seen an example. That is 40 years that this postmark was used, and it was apparently in just as good shape at the end of that time as when it started.

No. 21—Used.....?

Loaned by Mr. Kuehne. Is on a small 5c typographed, local print, and I have not seen its duplicate. It is comparable to No. 8 in the October number, in fact, I hoped when I first saw it that it would be part of the same design, but I cannot fit them together. We have no way of determining where these were used. Has anyone the key to this riddle?

No. 22—Used in Chapel Hill, Texas. Color, Bluish Black.

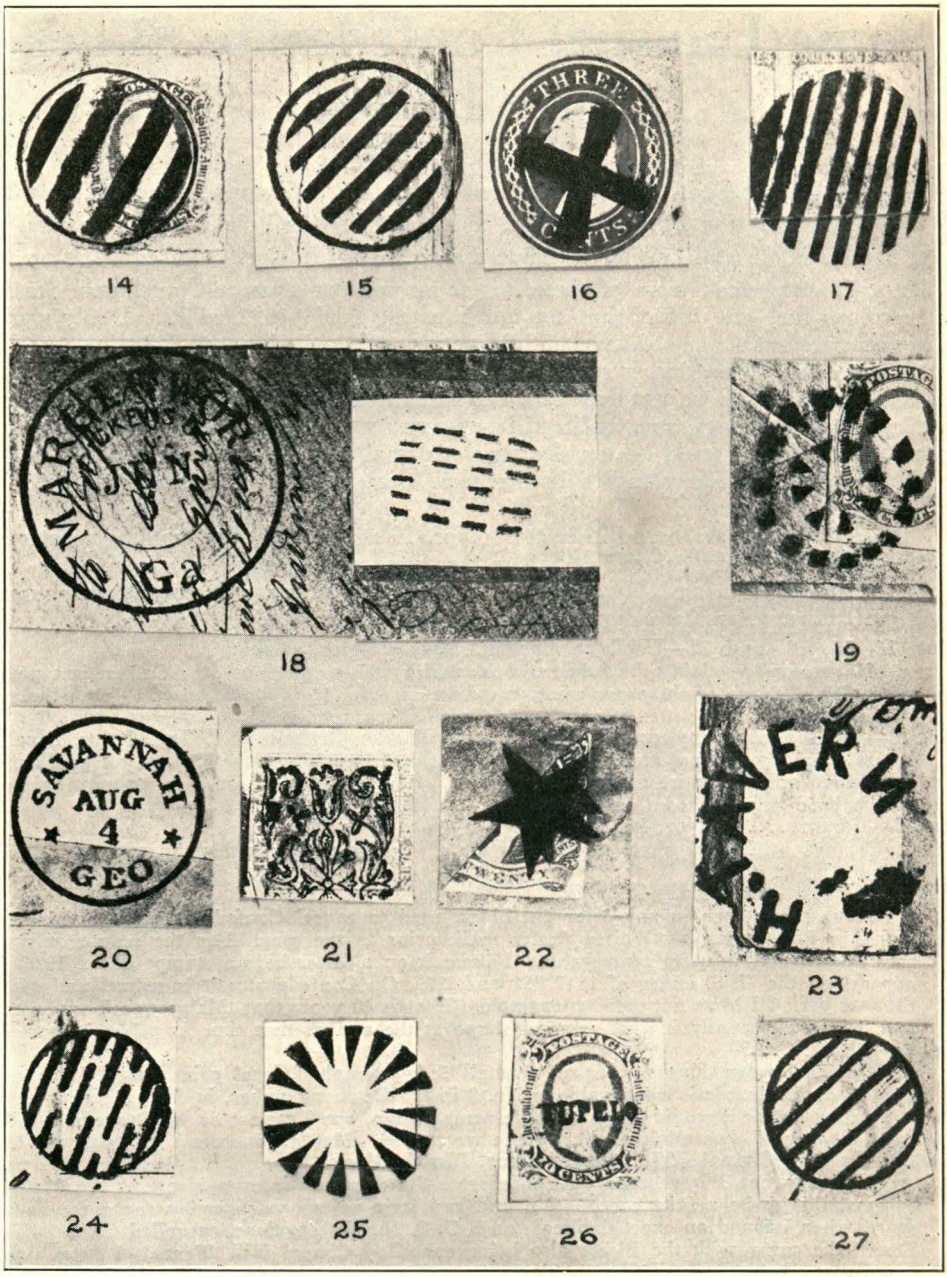
The only one I have seen on Confederate States stamp is on a bisect of the 20c. I believed this to be a fake cancellation and had it in reference collection for a couple of years, when I found an exact duplicate on a U. S. Nesbitt envelope, cancelled Chapel Hill, Texas, the cover with the Bisect also being cancelled Chapel Hill, Texas. I have since found that the bisect came from a Texas Court House find, made by a well known collector, and it is unquestionably a real cancellation.

No. 23—Used in Hickory Tavern, North Carolina. Color, Black.

This, the only example I have ever seen, cancels a 10c lithograph of the Paterson printing, which is on a cover that has been "turned" and used twice, the second address being to Hickory Tavern. There is apparently no circle around this very crude postmark, and there is merely the blot of ink where the state abbreviation should be, although this may be due to its having been carelessly applied. If it hadn't been on a cover that was used twice, it might have been a hard thing to locate, but the "H" surely must stand for "HICKORY."

No. 24—Used in Lavaca, Alabama. Color, Red.

A distinctive and odd grid, of which I have seen only this one example, cancelling a cover with small 5c typographed, used June 26, 1862.



No. 25—Used in Harrisonburg, Va. Color, Black.
Loaned by Mr. Kuehne. The only example I have seen. Used to cancel cover with late 10c engraved.

No. 26—Used in either Tupelo, Ala., or Tupelo, Miss. (No way of telling which.)
Have seen three examples of this and all were on the late 10c stamps and off cover. Color, Black. This example was loaned by Mr. Julius Loeb of Oakland, Cal.

No. 27—Used in Center, Alabama. Color, Black.
Have seen three or four of this distinctive grid, which has been used in each case as a killer accompanying the town cancellation. All uses have been in 1863 on late issue 10c engraved stamps.

There will be another installment, I hope, but it's up to the readers to furnish material, as mentioned before.

Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition

Montreal, October, 5-9, 1925

Reported by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

I HAVE already written a general account of this Exhibition for *Mekeel's Weekly* and given a list of the prize winners and of their exhibits so I do not propose to repeat any of these details, but in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* I think it will be a good thing to place on record a list of some of the more interesting pieces in the Exhibition and notes on items of philatelic interest, and expecially any new and unrecorded varieties.

I have paid special attention to the stamps of British North America as these were *the* feature of this Exhibition, and next to the stamps of the United States, which are the most popular with American collectors.

British North America—By Dr. Lewis L. Reford

The whole issue of this paper would be required to adequately describe this grand collection, one that shows that the owner is a real philatelist and a great student.

It is an easy thing for a rich man to gather together a great collection, but it takes brains plus wealth, to make such a display as Dr. Reford showed in Montreal.

In the space at my command I can only pick out a few of the "high spots" in this collection and try to put on record some memoranda of the items that appear to be of philatelic interest.

Canada

Original essays of suggested designs for stamps of 3d. and 1/- submitted by Sir F. Flrming to the Postmaster General.

The 3d stamps are a grand lot and include two pages of unused, among them a block of eight. The used I noted are divided as follows:

Feb. 1851–53	Laid paper in two main shades
1853	Soft wove paper, orange-red
1855	Medium thin harder paper in dull red and bright red
1856	As last, but in orange-red
1857–58	Thick wove paper, dark red
Feb. 1858	Ribbed paper. There is a block of six of this cancelled "41"—a rare item.

The "numeral" cancellations on the "pence" issue are a grand lot. A page is taken for each number with the name of the town added, and here we see stamps in singles, pairs and many on cover which are so useful to prove where certain rare numbers were used.

The 6d stamps on and off cover are a magnificent lot, amont them a pair on thick wove paper, unused. In the scarce thick hard paper, a pair and 12 singles used. Thick soft spongy paper , three unused and 26 used, a glorious lot. Some interesting covers were those franked with Canada and U. S. Stamps, among these I noted a cover used as late as 1857 with Canada 6d and U. S. 3d perforated.

The 6d perforated are divided into two colors.

Gray-violet: Unused, vertical pair and 2 singles

Gray-violet: Used, pair, one on cover and 3 singles

Brown-violet: Unused, 3; used, one on cover and 3 singles

In the 10d there is a pair and two singles used on one letter to Reading, England. Also a fine page of singles, unused and used, and many re-entries.

The ½d imperf. are divided into stamps on white and on yellow paper. Among the rarest cancellations were two with a solid black circle with neutral figures in it reading *7857*, with the heraldic emblems, rose, shamrock and thistle above and below the date.

12d black. This rare stamp was shown in seven fine copies, the most remarkable of these has the cancellation "STEAMBOAT" in circle with date inside.

In the 7½d one stamp has the cancellation "PEMBINA" which is historical and is thus explained by Dr. Reford.

"Letters sent via Pembina were thus routed to avoid censoring by the Hudson's Bay Co. This censorship became so onerous that Western Canada would have separated from the East at this date, had it not been for the representations of Toronto, Quebec and Montreal merchants, against the monopoly of the H. B. Co. Pembina, N. D., at the head waters of the Red River, offered an evasion from the censorship of the H. B. Co."

The 1859 Issue

Shortly before the Exhibition, Dr. Reford made a discovery in this issue which promises to be of considerable importance.

He noted that the stamps which were known to be the first printed by their colors, such as 5c brick-red, 10c black-brown and 17c slate-blue, are all perforated 11¾ and not 12.

A further study of the stamps of this issue goes to prove that all values except the two cents can be divided into three groups.

Perf. 11¾	Early colors and generally thick opaque paper
Perf. 11¾x12	Intermediate colors, thinner paper
Perf. 12	Late colors

In all the values of this issue there is a mass of material for the student. I noted,

5c Many unused blocks and strips and a fine lot of re-entries
10c A page of unused, all kinds of shades
10c Black-brown, eleven fine used
12½c Five blocks of four
17c Blocks of four and six
Imperf., used and rare, thus 5c, 10c, 12½c and 17c

In the "numeral" cancellations there are a wonderful lot, a page being reserved for each number.

The 1868 Issue

This issue is Dr. Redford's specialty and I am sure that he has more material and knows more about the numerous varieties in it than any other collector of Canadians. This series has usually been noted as issued in April, 1868, but he has several copies dated late March, but Mr. F. Jarrett has the earliest known date—a 15c dated March 16, 1868.

In the ½c black I noted one watermarked 'M I." This is the rarest value on the watermarked paper.

Other outstanding items are:

1c Unused, block of four, watermarked paper
1c Used, watermarked. Eight pairs and a strip of three
2c Unused, blocks of four and six
3c Unused, blocks of nine and four
6c Unused, strips of four and three
15c This is *the* value to which Dr. Redford has devoted most attention and shows the greatest amount of original philatelic research work, and for this the Jury awarded him the Sefi-Pemberton Cup. This 15 cent stamp remained in use some 33 years, and Dr. Redford writes a very interesting synopsis of its many changes, in an article in the Official Handbook of the Exhibition. He has got together a great qugntity of dated copies which are so useful for showing the sequence of the shades and papers.

The Laid papers of this issue merit special attention. The 1c is divided into two groups:

Dull red on yellowish paper, of which he has one unused and two used pairs
Bright red on slightly tinted paper, fifteen single copies
In the 3c there are five unused and two used pairs and many singles.

But here Dr. Reford provided the sensation of the Exhibition. He shows a *2c green* on exactly the same paper as the 1c. The "vergures" have been carefully measured and correspond exactly with those of the 1c.

The "small cents" issues of 1870–1888 have been equally well worked out. I always found the 3c rose-carmine a difficult stamp to find, mint, but here are two blocks of six and a block of four.

The early 10c lilac-magenta is shown in blocks of 15, 6 and 4 all mint.

The following entire sheets are also shown:
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c and large 15c

British Columbia and Vancouver Island

Dr. Reford shows a very fine lot of this group.

There are several covers showing the joint use of B. C. and U. S. stamps such as:

5c perf. 12½ and U. S. 2c Jackson, and another cover with 5c red plus U. S. 2c black, 5c brown and 10c green.

Fine lot of the Dietz and Nelson Express Franks, used.

A fine cover with Barnards Express and Canada 1870, 3 cents cancelled in large circle "B. X."

The used general issues strong in cancellations.

I noted 2½d block of eight used with No. 1, in red.

A fine copy of the rare 5c imperf. red, cancelled "35" in blue.

New Brunswick

Dr. Reford shows by dated copies that the 3d dull red shades are the early ones and that the bright red were used later.

In the 3d with number cancellation he has Nos. 1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 23, 24, 26 and 30.

There is a 3d with a rare cancellation in a circle "PORTLAND Oct. 15" and a fine pair with a circular red cancellation reading "COLONIAL EXPRESS" and a 6d with a similar cancellation but in blue.

A very interesting cover is one with a 6d and 1/- dated Dec. 31, 1852. Dr. Reford tells me that this was found in an ash barrel by Dr. Gillies in Vancouver.

Another 3d has the rare cancellation "STEAM BOAT."

In the "cents" issues there are some very interesting Die proofs. Horizontal pairs of all values, each in four different colors. On the left side of each pair is the finished stamp and on the right just the oval with the letter NEW BRUNSWICK and the rest of the oval vacant and unfinished.

Nova Scotia

The "pence" issue is a very strong lot, several pages of each value.

The 1/- are as follows:
One, unused with gum
Used, dull violet, 5
Used, purple, 1
Used, red-lilac, 1
Used, bright-violet, 1 on watermarked paper

In the "cents" I noted a cover addressed to Glasgow franked with two 5c, a 2c, and half of a 1c, making the 12½c rate.

Newfoundland

A fine lot of the scarlet-vermilion and the orange both unused and used.

On covers there are two halves of 8d used for the 4d rate.

From the "Tucker" find a 4d scarlet and a 4d orange on covers.

6½d on cover addressed to Hon. E. Palmer, Charlottown, P. E. I., and a 1/- orange on cover addressed to London and dated Jan. 10, 1860.

The middle issues are very strong in fine unused blocks and in used with many scarce cancellations.

In Essays there is a set I have not met with before. Four unaccepted designs in a horizontal row in black, arranged thus:

3c	5c	1c	10c
Ship	Train	Deer and sleigh	Ship at sea

In the 1861–62 issue there were no less than three fine copies of the rare 1d red-brown on the thin paper.

Prince Edward Island

I was glad to see that Dr. Reford had paid special attention to these stamps which I find much neglected, but which offer a fine field for study and research work.

I note a 2d rose, perf. 11¾, cancelled with the red bars which have been identified as used at Belfast and St. Eleanor's and with 2c in circle over stamp.

There is a 6c used, cancelled with GRENADA over large B, in a circle, possibly a stamp sent to the B. W. I. and cancelled on arrival.

A scarce item is the 4½d brown used on cover to England.

There is a 3d on cover with the red bars cancellation used from Belfast, one of the proofs of where this cancellation was used.

Another cover has a 4c plus 6c used to the U. S. the registered rate.

A rare cover has a 12c used to Buenos Ayres.

An exceedingly rare set of Die proofs are the 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d and 9d in deep rose on thick cream paper.

Also Die Proofs of the 4½d in deep rose and in green, and Die proofs in deep rose of the 1c, 2c, 3c and 12c.

A rare bisection on cover is a 2d and vertical half of a 2d cancelled over the bisection large 3d in circle.

Canada Pence Issues—By A. F. Lichtenstein

(Hors Concours)

This, the finest and best studied collection of the Canada "pence" issues in the world, has been shown on more than one occasion, but has never been described, and as the stamps are so much collected in America, I think a somewhat detailed description is desirable.

United States Stamps Used in Canada

The 1847 U. S. 5c and 10c were sent to some of the chief towns in Canada before the issue of Canadian stamps, and were used to prepay the U. S. part of the postage. The collection includes:

U. S. 1847, 5c on letter from Montreal to New York, dated Dec. 14, 1849.

U. S. 1847, 10c on latter from Toronto to New York, four letters dated between Sept. 8, 1849 and March 3, 1851.

U. S. 1847, pair of 5c and a 10c on a letter to New York via Lake Champlain.

There are also other covers showing the joint use of U. S. and Canadian stamps, such as a cover franked with a U. S. 1847 5c and a Canada 3d imperf. from Montreal to New York and dated July 8, 1851.

In Canada "pence" issues very considerable steps have been made towards "plating" all values. In the 3d the position is established of a large number of the varieties on the two plates. Many different "re-entries" are shown and most have located on one or other of the plates. The following are but a few of the more striking pieces in this fine collection:

3d on laid paper. Unused. Block of 4, pair and 4 singles used. Two strips of 4, many pairs.

3d smooth white wove paper. Block of 9 with lower sheet margin; superb unused.

3d thin yellowish wove, almost pelure. Three unused blocks of 4, and several pairs.

3d medium wove paper. Used blocks of 8 and 4 and two strips of 4.

3d thick wove paper. Unused block of 4 and vertical strip of 4.

3d ribbed paper. Unused, 2 pairs and used 9 pairs.

3d ribbed paper. Unused, 2 pairs and used 9 pairs.

6d laid paper. Unused, pair and 4 singles.
Used, 6 singles used on one cover to London.
Used, 4 pairs on covers.
Used, not on covers, strip of 3, 10 pairs.

6d on the rare thin wove paper. Used, 4 pairs and 2 on cover one of which is dated "J A. 25.55."

6d medium thick wove. One unused, pair used, and one on cover dated "No. 19-58."

6d thick soft spongy paper. Four unused, 2 each in dull and in bright purple, very distinct.
In the used there is a strip of 3, and on cover, a pair, dated "Dec. 30,58."

12d on laid paper. Unused, 3 pairs and 6 singles.

12d laid. Used, 6 singles and 2 on covers.

12d thin wove paper. 2 Unused.

12d medium wove paper. 1 used.

Several of the above 12d show re-entries.

In the perforated stamps I note:

½d. Unused, irregular block of 4 and a used block of 4.

3d. Used on cover with 10d blue and having the earliest known date, "Oct. 20, 1858."

3d. Used on cover with a 5 cent (Beaver).

3d. On covers with STEAMBOAT and Railway cancellations.

6d slate purple. One unused, 4 used, 3 on covers and a pair on cover used with ½d perf. to France, "MR. 19,59."

6d purple. Nine unused and 3 used.

In the ½d. imperf. I note unused block of 14, and 2 used blocks of 9.

½d vertical ribbed. Three unused, 7 used.

½d horizontal ribbed. One unused and used block of 4, 2 pairs and 8 singles.

The 7½d green include unused pair and 18 singles, used strip of 3, pair and 29 singles, mostly plated.

On cover I noted nice combinations such as 7½d and 3d used to England.

7½d and 3 ½d making the 9d rate.

Pair of 7½d and 2 3d on cover to England.

In the 10d blue I note:

Thin wove. Unused strip of 3 and 9 singles.
Used, two pairs.
On covers, pair of 10d and pair of 6d and several 10d plus 6d on other covers.

Hard semi-transparent paper. Three unused, strip of 3 and pair used.

Stout hard paper. Pair and 13 unused.
Used, block of 4, strip of 3, and 2 pairs.
Many re-entries in the singles.

Bisections

The "pence" bisections on covers include the following:

Two 3d and half 3d dated Montreal "JY. 16, 56."
Half of 6d thick spongy paper, with the numerals "37" over cut, dated QUEBEC "J A. 10, 59."
Half of 6d perf. cancelled thick Toronto bars, dated "M Y. 6, 59."
And on small piece of cover, 6d wove and half of 3d tied together with a red packet cnacellation dated, "JU. 6, 56."

British Columbia and Vancouver Island—By A. F. Lichtenstein

(Hors Concours)

This is *the* greatest and most complete collection of this group of stamps that has ever been gathered together and it is chiefly from this material that many of the details have been gathered for the great Handbook shortly to be published by *The Collectors Club*. For this reason I am not quoting as freely as I should have done as I think it is best not to publish too many particulars until this work has appeared.

British Columbia

I note a few of the more important items:
5c rose, imperf. Unused, superb vertical pair (only one known) and a single.
5c rose, imperf. Used on cover dated, Apr. 18, 1866.
Also another on cover and 2 fine singles.
5c rose, imperf, and pair of 10c blue, imperf. Used on part cover.
10c. blue, imperf. Used, 2 pairs and 2 strips of 3.
In the perforated stamps, blocks of 4 or 6 of nearly all values in both perforations.
2c brown, pane of 60.
Many interesting covers franked with British Columbia and U. S. stamps in very many combinations.
Many fine pages of the "numeral" cancellations from No. 1 to No. 35 shown in red and black cancellations.
The Barnard's Cariboo Express adhesives are a remarkable lot. Here I noted the only known sheet. The "COLLECT" on green paper, sheet of 12, in two groups of 6 each, printed *tete-beche* in the groups.
There are also two of the rare "pink" surfaced paper of which very few are known.
There are a large number of the "PAID" and "COLLECT" stamps used on covers dated between 1862 and 1873, and in many different types. Also a large number of the Western Frank Covers, the history of which will be found of great interest when published.

British North American—By Frank Alexander

Mr. Alexander has a grand lot of stamps but he appears to have put off to the last moment the arranging of them for the exhibition and was only able to mount them on his album pages without any writing up whatever.

No notes were made of the different perforations, papers, watermarks or anything.

The Jury were instructed to base their awards upon a consideration of philatelic knowledge and research, completeness, condition, arrangement and rarity in order named.

By not annotating his collection this Exhibitor lost a large percentage of points and obtained much lower awards than his fine collection merited if it had been properly shown.

Other exhibitors suffered from similar defects and I think this note of warning may be of use to some of those who propose to show in New York next October.

British Columbia

Imperf. 5c rose. Two used copies.
A large number of each value unused and many large blocks.
The used copies are a wonderful lot, many rare cancellations among them.

New Brunswick

3d. Unused, 3; used, 25.
6d. Unused, 2; used, 11.
1/-. Used, 4.

Nova Scotia

1d. Two strips of 3, 3 pairs, 14 singles.
3d. About 50 good copies.
6d. Yellow-green, 17; dark green, 12.
One 6d yellow-green has a rare cancellation, No. 26 in a diamond surrounded by short horizontal lines.

Newfoundland

A number of the scarlet-vermilion and orange stamps including one 1/- scarlet very fine, but most of the rest poor and without margins.
Half of 1/- scarlet on part of cover used as 6d.
Many fine blocks in the middle issues but papers and issues all mixed up.

Canada—By Fred Jarrett

I think Mr. Jarrett surprised all of us by the wealth of material he showed and by the wonderful collections of cancellations on the Canada 3d and the early

"cents" issues. His used "blocks" also were much admired and included some unique items. Only a portion of this large collection was shown so I can only note as follows:

3d. Block of 4 used and many strips of 3 and 4.
A cover with U. S. 5c, 1851, which paid postage to the border and a Canada 3d which paid the rest of the postage to destination.
1859, 5c. Several used blocks of 4.
1859, 10c. Unused block of 6 and used block of 4.
1868, 3c. Laid paper, used block of 4.
1868, 6c. Used block of 4.
1875, 5c. Used block of 4.

Nova Scotia—By J. Brewer Corcoran

A beautifully studied and well written up collection with the finest illuminated title page in the whole exhibition.

1d. Strip of 3 on part cover.
1d. Pair and a 3d used on cover to Boston.
1d and half of a 1d. Used on part cover as 1½d.
This is with a guarantee of the Royal Philatelic Society and came from the Ferrary collection, but I should like to examine it closely before accepting as a genuine bisection as I fail to see how this rate could have been used.
6d. Dark green, two copies used on a cover with a 3d blue to Halifax and cancelled in an oval H Oct. 31 1859.
1/-. Both shades.

Nova Scotia—By E. O. Smith

Mr. Smith only showed one item, but it was worth while.
A mint block of 3d blue, thirteen stamps and two extra halves, bisected ready to use with two 3d to make up 7½d. rate to England.

British North America—By Senator J. A. Calder

This exhibit was noteworthy for the beautiful condition of all the stamps shown.

Nova Scotia

3d. Block of 4 unused.
1d. Unused and used pairs.

New Brunswick

6d. Yellow-green, vertical pair.
6d. Dark green, unused.
3d and 6d. Used on one cover.
1/-. Used, very fine.
5c. Brown, Connell.

Newfoundland

Half of 8d scarlet-vermilion on cover addressed to Barcley & Livingstone, New York.
Two 4d orange and half of 8d vermilion on cover of R. & H. R. Tucker, Baltimore.
Vermilion. 2d, used; 4d, unused and used. 1/- used, very fine.
Orange. 1/- superb, used.

Senator Calder also showed his grand collection of the Provisional Revenue issues of Saskatchewan which have been described in this paper.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—By D. H. Haight

Mr. Haight only showed the One Shilling values, but what we saw made us wish that he had shown the rest of his "pence" issues.

In Nova Scotia he had
1/- on cover, penstroked.
1/- cold violet, 2 copies.
1/- purple, 5 copies.
In New Brunswick:
1/- on cover well tied on, and a single.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island—By R. M. Angus

A very beautiful collection with some exceptionally fine and rare cancellations.

2½d. Cancelled "San Francisto Express."
2½d. Cancelled "B X R" in black.
10c, blue perf. "PAID" in blue.
10c, blue perf. "NANAIMO" in black.
5c, rose perf. "UNPAID" in blue.
5c, rose perf. "Wells Fargo," San Francisco, 2 copies in blue.
5c, red perf. 12½, cancelled, "26" in black.
5c, red imperf. Cancelled, "24" very rare.

Newfoundland—By Prescott W. Robinson

Mr. Robinson, who showed for the first time, makes a good start for a fine specialised collection of his favorite country.

In the scarlet-vermilion he showed the set 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d and 1/-, the latter superb and one of the finest in the Exhibition; also half of the 8d used for 4d on a "Tucker" cover.

In the orange he had the 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/- stamps, but not such fine copies as the earlier issues.

The middle issues require strengthening in many important varieties.

British North American—By I. C. Bricker

A nice general collection, well studied and arranged and with the stamps in fine condition.

In Canada I noted 7½d green; one unused and two used and 10d five copies on various papers.

In New Brunswick, a 6d with a rare cancellation in a circle "EXPRESS—ST. JOHN. JUL. 13," also a fine used 1/-.

British Columbia, nice sets fairly complete.

British North American—By John Persse

Quite a nice collection with a number of rare stamps.

British Columbia, 5c red imperf., used.

British Columbia, 50c perf. 12½, rare cancellation "22."

New Brunswick & Nova Scotia, 1/-'s used.

Mr. Persse also showed some fine pages of interesting color trials and Die proofs.

There were a few other entries in the British North American classes but nothing of real philatelic interest.

Among the other countries the following were of most importance.

Netherlands and Colonies—By Dr. C. W. Hennan

This collection was shipped ten days before the opening date but was not received in time and therefore could not be mounted in frames, but the Judges and others were able to see it in the albums. It is a real students collection, well studied and classified.

Netherlands

1852. 5c milky blue, mint block of 4
5c real steel blue, one unused
5c used, block of 4; many strips of 5, 4 and 3, and 50 to 100 pairs
10c, the seventeen plates are about half completed, a truly gigantic task
15c unused strip of 3, and used strips of 3 and 4

1864. 5c, both printings in used blocks of 4
15c, strip of 4 on cover

1869. Perf. 10 x 10½, both types of the 15c

1870. Perf. 14, complete set.

Proofs and essays very complete.

Dutch Indies

1864. Imperf. unused block of 8; used block of 4 and strip of 4

1865. Perf. strip of 3, used.

Curacao and Suriname

Complete in all perforations, and Curacao has been highly specialized in stamps with "Ship Cancellations;" many on covers and exceedingly well studied and very interesting. Dr. Hennan has kindly consented to show at our Club this season.

Nevis—By Arthur Hind

(Hors Concours)

A really marvellous collection of the rare uncut sheets, including

1861. Gray paper, 1d, 4d and 6d

1866. Engraved, 1d, 4d, 1/- blue green and 1/- yellow green, the latter unique

1876. Lithographed, 4d, 6d and 1/-

The singles include a very fine used 1/- on laid paper.

In the 1883, a very rare item is a block of 8 unused "NEVIS ½d" in black on half of 1d lilac-mauve.

Stamps on Covers—By Col. J. A. Steinmetz

I was glad to see that Col. Steinmetz did not again exhibit his joke stamp which he played on me at his show at *The Collectors Club* last year. I refer to the U. S. 1869, 90c. on cover which he distinctly stated was on one of the Biddle letters of which he showed several rare combinations in the 1869's but the gallant officer forgot to say that he had put it on himself for a joke and let me record this "unique"

item and now I am scared to death to record any other "Steinmetz uniques" that I may come across.

He certainly showed some wonderful items if "things are what they seem" so I note with all reserve:

Franklin Carrier, four used, three being on covers.

Honour's. Nice lot with 2 on covers
Ionian Isles. Red and blue on cover, etc., etc.
U. S. City Dispatch. 2c vermilion
Mauritius. Fine pair 1d "Greek border" on cover
St. Louis. 5c on cover
Locals. Fine lot of scarce items on cover
Nova Scotia. 3d and 1/-, used, on cover
Hawaiian Isles. First series 5c on cover
British Guiana, 1850. 4c cut to shape on cover

United States—By E. Fern Clark

I was pleased to see a small but choice collection from the dear homeland. Mr. Clark showed some very good items on covers. Such as, City Dispatch Post, 2c. black on white on cover with red circular cancellation.

New York City Dispatch. 3c green; 3c bluish
Athens. 5c brown on cover
Mobile. 5c blue, pair and 3 singles

Uruguay—By J. O. Labrecque

A very nice collection of choice copies in numerous shades especially in the issues of 1856, 1859 and 1860 and the later issues very complete in unused.

Greece

A nice and well worked out collection of the first type stamps, many shades in the used and a pretty good lot of cancellations.

Mexico

The early issues, a fair lot; many varieties but I did not see any of the rare District names. A few Reprints are included which should be weeded out.

Great Britain—By Professor A. V. Richardson

1d red, Imperf, and early perforated varieties. Many fine blocks and numerous good cancellations.

Blocks and Bisections on Covers—By K. D. Woodward

An interesting item to United States visitors was:

U. S. 1851. 3c used block of 12
U. S. 1867. 3c fine collection of cancellations
Montserrat. Half of first issue 6d and half of 1d, used to St. Kitts in 1884. Probably the portion of the 6d was meant to be one-third and thus make up the 2½d rate.
Another cover had half of the 6d and quarter of 6d, also used to St. Kitts; but this again makes an uncalled for rate made on purpose and not for postal needs.
Grenada. 1d green, 4 stamps and half of 1d, making 4½d on cover.

Heligoland—By Herman Toaspern

A really nice collection with a beautiful lot of scarce items in the cancelled stamps, and with all genuine postmarks, not the modern rubbish. The rouletted, an unusually good lot in both unused and used. A rare item is a pair of Hamburg 3 sch. blue, used in Heligoland.

Cape of Good Hope—By George H. Wilson

A small but good collection of the popular triangular stamps, nice copies, good cancellations and a few fine pairs.

General Collection

This was the finest and largest general collection I have seen for a long time; it was said to consist of some 40,000 varieties. I noted on the pages shown:

Nova Scotia. 1/-, 3
New Brunswick. 1/-, 2
Newfoundland. Scarlet, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/- (2)
Newfoundland. Orange, 1/-

and so on through all countries. The stamps were mostly in fine condition.

Great Britain—By Dr. A. E. Whitehead

A really good and well studied collection strong in the early issues and with many interesting items.

In the 1d black, plate 2, a used block of 4; plate 6, second state, a used strip of 8, and plate 9, a strip of 4. The cancellations of the early stamps included many good varieties.

In the 1/- small letters, a block of 4; one stamp showing the variety circle round the K.

£1. Green, Queen and King, used pairs and strip of 3.

£5. Used pair and strip of 3.

Afghanistan 1870-1878—By A. Odfjell

A magnificent exhibit both in the beauty and rarity of the stamps and in the manner in which they are plated and displayed.

The plates of these fine early issues are many of them complete, and even in rarities considerable advance has been made. For instance, in the rare "Tablet" stamps, dated 1293, there are 11 of the black stamps on the plate and 7 on covers, and 16 out of the 24 of the purple.

In the rare black stamps of 1295 I was surprised to see no less than 16 varieties.

The large red-purple 6 shahi and 1 rupee were here in the complete setting of 4 stamps.

I draw attention to the statement here that the 1290 stamp ofShahi in dull purple is now condemned, and Gibbons No. 11 has to come out of the Catalogue.

Bosnia—By H. R. Oldfield

We were all happy to have an exhibit from London and to see this well studied collection of the Bosnia 1st. type stamps.

All types and perforations are shown and only those who have attempted to complete this set know how rare they are.

Mr. Oldfield also showed enlarged photographs of the different die varieties.

The Official Banquet

Was held in the Oak Room of the Mount Royal Hotel on Thursday evening October 8th, Dr. L. L. Reford in the Chair.

About sixty sat down to dinner and after the usual Loyal Toast the health of H. M. King George V., Dr. Reford read the following telegram which had been sent from Buckingham Palace addressed to Senator A. J. Calder, and signed by Lord Stamfordham:

> "I have laid before the King your telegram of yesterday, and am commanded to convey to the Philatelists of Canada, who are celebrating the third Canadian philatelic exhibition of Montreal, the expression of the sincere thanks of His Majesty for their kind message of loyal greetings. The King, who has ever taken the keenest interest in philately, is delighted to know of its progress in the Dominion and wishes all success to the exhibition."

The reading of this telegram was received with great applause.

Professor French then announced the chief prize winners and presented the Trophies, Cups and Medals to the winners present at the Banquet.

The Exhibition closed at 10 P. M. on Friday the 9th and by Saturday evening the whole of the Exhibits were packed up, and either delivered personally to their owners or were in the hands of the Express Company, this, I think, constituting a record in returning exhibits from any previous stamp exhibition of this size, with some 340 entries.

I would like once more to put on record the keen appreciation of all visitors to the Exhibition and of their sincere thanks to all the officers for the work they did so well, and especially to Professor R. D. L. French for his wonderful organization in planning and carrying out so successfully, an exhibition of which none of them had any previous experience.

I am told that over 4200 persons visited the Exhibition in the five days it was open.

The Press gave excellent daily articles and some of the speeches were broadcast. The result must be a great boom for Philately in Canada.

Margin-Numbers and Inscriptions on the Hanover Stamps

By Director Heinrich Birnbach, Berlin

A Study Based Upon My Special Collection

Work of reference: Handbuch der Postfreimarkenkunde by Hugo Kroetsch

STAMP No. 10, 1/30 Taler (1 Silvergroschen) black print (similar to No. 9) with wide meshed net surcharge in light pink. The sheets are made up of 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, making a total of 120. As a rule the marginal numbers are located at the right and left of the sheet and run from number 1 to 12 as shown in plate No. 7a which contains the reconstruction of the right and left margin numbers from 1 to 12. A comparatively few of the sheets contain margin numbers in the upper and lower margins only. As the horizontal rows contain but 10 stamps each, the margin numbers in this variety read from left to right and run from 1 to 10. These facts are shown in the illustrations numbers 8 and 9 of the two right lower corner marginpieces. In illustration No. 8, of a normal sheet with margin numbers in perpendicular row, on left and right side, the stamp bears the margin number "12."



No. 8

In illustration No. 9 the corner is from a sheet with the margin numbers in horizontal row and the stamp bears in the lower margin the number "10" instead of "12." There are no sheets containing both kinds of margin numbers that is, in side margins as well as in top and bottom margins.



No. 9

As was explained in the description of No. 8, these stamps have the same margin-decoration which at the sides most frequently runs to the top, but at times is found running to the bottom, and at the top and bottom is found running both to the right and left in about equal proportions.



No. 10

The margin decorations bear the inscription "KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN" (as in No. 8) and are in light pink the same as the network. The different issues vary in color considerably at times, and in the latter printings the network appears smeared, giving the impression that the network is broader and the stamps close together. The decoration selvages are often so indistinct that the waves (arrow) cannot be distinguished. There are occasionally specimens in which a part of the selvages do not print and this produces a white space between stamp and margin. (See illustration No. 10). These varieties are obviously prints from worn out plates.

The inscription "Koeniglich Hannoversche Franco-Marken," in the upper margin of the sheet, was printed in two ways.

(1). The inscription begins above the third



No. 11



No. 12

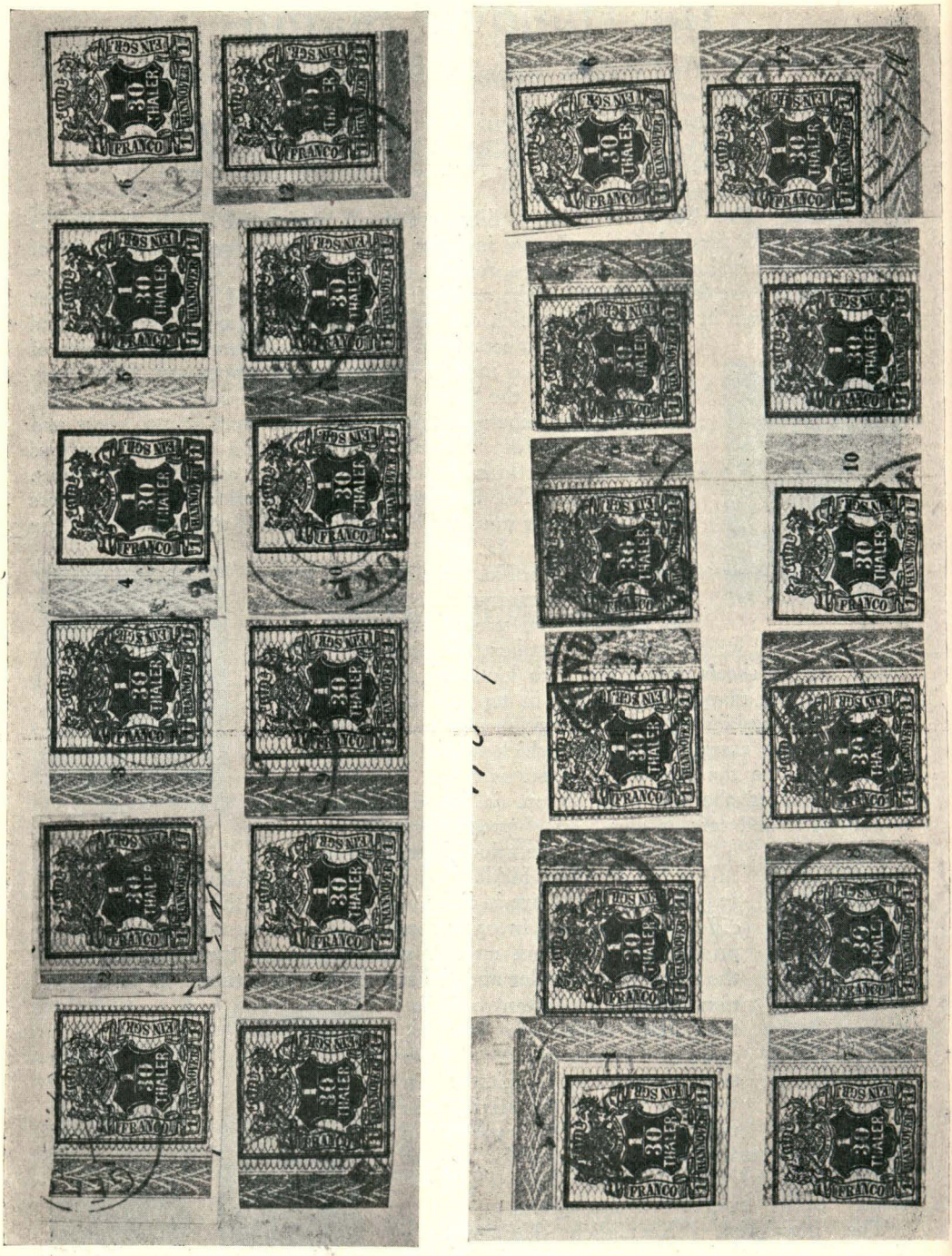


PLATE No. 7a.



No. 13



No. 14

stamp from the left. This stamp bears the inscription "KONIGL" (illustration No. 11) and ends with the 8th stamp, which contains the inscription "ARKEN" (illustration No. 12).

(2) The inscription begins over the second stamp from the left. This bears the first two letters "KO" (Illustration No. 13) and ends also with the 8th stamp, but which contains only the letter "N" (Illustration No. 14).

The single stamps, which bear marginal edges, with parts of the inscription are found both with and without margin numbers. (Illustration Nos. 15 and 16. This is explained by the fact that the inscription stamps with margin numbers originate from sheets with horizontal margin numbers in the upper margin while the inscription stamps, which are found without margin numbers (Illustration No. 16) originate from the sheets with perpendicular margin numbers.



No. 15



No. 16



No. 17

These sheets also bear in the lower margin the edition figures as well as the year date of the issues (Illustration No. 17).

The distances between stamps and margin numbers are as follows:

In the lateral margin numbers at the left the distance is almost always the same (2 mm) and only in the rarest cases 2.2 mm, at the right it is from 2.2 mm to 2.4 mm. In the horizontal rows the distance at the top is 1.5 mm to 2.5 mm and at the bottom 1 mm to 1.6 mm.

Stamp No. 11, 1/15 Taler (2 Silvergroschen), black print with blue narrow-meshed net surcharge. This value appeared January 1st, 1856. The arrangement of the sheets is exactly the same as in the last mentioned value. Each sheet consists of 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, totaling 120 stamps. Contrary to the value of 1/30 Taler these sheets possess no margin numbers at the right and left, but only in horizontal direction in the upper and lower margins from 1 to 10 reading from left to right. The distances between the margin numbers and the stamps are 1.2 to 1.6 mm. The margin decoration and margin inscription, "KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN," is the same as in the three previously illustrated stamps. For the decoration they have used the same blue color as for the network and the printing has been done more carefully and more cleanly. Badly printed specimens or blotched borders seldom appear in this stamp as in Nos. 9 and 10. These stamps with margin numbers and marginal edges come on the market much less frequently than any of the other values of this issue. This value of 1/15 Taler was apparently not as much in demand as the other value which supposition is based on the fact that bisections of these stamps (to make the value of 1 Silvergroschen) are found. This supports the theory here as in the BADEN-LANDPOSTSTAMPS 12 Kr., that this value supplied no real need, but was frequently halved and used as 1/30 Taler, as



No. 18



No. 19

was the case with the Baden issue. The undulating decoration in the horizontal margin is found running both to the right and to the left, and in the perpendicular margins both towards the top and to the bottom.

At the lower margin of the sheet we find the edition number at the left under the stamp with the margin number 1 (Illustration No. 18) and at the right the year date of the issue below the stamp with margin number 10 (Illustration No.19). This is the same as in the previous values described.

Stamp No. 12, 1/10 Taler (3 Silvergroschen) with wide meshed network in orange. About the date of issue of this stamp, there are differences of opinion. *Paul Kohl's Handbook* gives 1857 as the date of issue. Hugo Kroetisch of Leipzig, refers to Herman Decker of Hanover, who reported the earliest date as that of Jan. 28th, 1857. I, on the other hand possess in my collection the illustrated lower corner margin piece with the imprinted date of issue 1856. As the same stamp with small network (No. 7) was issued in 1855 (Illustration 20a) one could chronicle on this evidence the date of issue as (Illustration No. 20) 1856.



No. 20

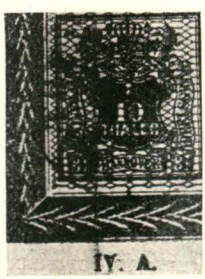


No. 20a

These stamps as in the previous issues were printed in sheets of 120 pieces with margin numbers, partly horizontal on top and bottom in succession Nos. 1 to 10 from left to right and partly perpendicular on both sides in succession from 1 to 12 from top to bottom.

The distance from margin numbers to the stamps are at the top 1.6 mm, at the bottom 1 mm, at the left 2.2 mm (sometimes 1.6 mm), at the right 2.2 mm.

The margin decorations and margin inscriptions appear exactly as in No. 10. In these stamps the edition changed very frequently, and therefore one meets pieces in which the margin edges make quite a blurred impression. At the lower sheet margin to the right we find exactly as in the previously mentioned sheets the year date (Illustration 20) and to the left the edition number (Illustration 21). The same as in No. 10 we also find here some stamps with upper margin selvages, partly with margin numbers (Illustration No. 22) and partly without margin numbers (Illustration 23), and it means the same here as in No. 10, that the margin-inscription pieces *without* margin numbers originate from sheets with horizontal inscriptions while the margin inscription pieces *with* margin numbers come from sheets with perpendicular margin inscriptions. For that reason we find pieces with right margin selvages (Illustration 24) and left (Illustration 25), but without numbers and vice versa, as well as at top and bottom (Illustration 26), without margin numbers. These latter,



No. 21



No. 22



No. 23



No. 24



No. 25



No. 26

of course, come from sheets with side margin numbers. There are practically no unused copies of this value, at least they are great rarities. This is due to the fact that after completion of this stamp with wide network, there were on hand many of stamp No. 7 (narrow network), but which were no longer used, while the stamp with wide network (No. 12) was used continuously.



No. 27

The stamps of the issue 1856/58 with network have also been used after the introduction of the George stamp. As proof therefore we show the illustration of a mixed combination a copy of No. 11 together with a copy of No. 16 (George stamp 3 Groschen yellow (Illustration No. 27), although the last remark does not belong to this theme, and the illustration No. 27 does not belong to my collection, which consists exclusively of the Hanover Stamps with margin numbers and margin selvages, I believe it desirable to explain the rarity of all unused stamps of this issue.

The Norwegian Pole Stamps

By H. L. LINDQUIST,

WHEN the Norwegian Pole Stamps were first announced there was a storm of protest from the collectors in Norway and the Norwegian Stamp Societies went on record as opposed to the issue.

But 20% of the original issue was placed on sale by the Post Office Department and the balance of the issue was pledged for funds to finance the Amundson Expedition. This surplus is now being marketed by Harald Muur of Rena, Norway, and the following statement issued by the Post Office Department will be of interest:

From
THE BOARD OF TRADE
Post-Office Department.

Oslo, October 21st, 1925.

THE POLE STAMPS

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th inst. I confirm:—

1. that the stamps issued by the Norwegian Postal Authorities on account of Roald Amundsen's Polar Expedition are ordinary stamps, those sold from the Post-Offices throughout the country as well as those sold to the Norwegian Aerial Society.
2. that these stamps have the full franking value as other Norwegian stamps for use in the country itself as well as to foreign countries.
3. that the printing and issuing of the stamps was effected by the Post-Office Department and they are printed on the same kind of paper, having the same watermark and by the same printers as other Norwegian stamps.
4. *that there is no reason to dispute the postal character of the Pole stamps.*

(signed) SOMMERSCHIELD

(signed) KLAUS HELSING.

Herr Overretssakforer Harald Muur
Rena.

For true copy
(signed) Harald Muur
Solicitor.

For true translation
(signed) Rolf L. Berentzen
Sworn translator.

The stamps were designed by Toralf Holmboe and printed by Chr. Knudsen & Co., and we are indebted to A. Odfjell for the following data as to quantities issued and distributed:

2	ore	stamps	569,700,	of which	100,000 were sold through the post office.
3	ore	stamps	357,000,	of which	60,000 were sold through the post office.
5	ore	stamps	250,000,	of which	50,000 were sold through the post office.
10	ore	stamps	254,200,	of which	50,000 were sold through the post office.
15	ore	stamps	202,700,	of which	50,000 were sold through the post office.
20	ore	stamps	206,800,	of which	50,000 were sold through the post office.
25	ore	stamps	375,500,	of which	60,000 were sold through the post office.

Other Day Warnings

By H. M. Konwiser

IN 1892, J. W. Palmer of London in his paper, *Bric-A-Brac*, laid considerable stress upon the fact that reprints and forgeries existed to abnormal extent. At this time Mr. Palmer, as a dealer, declined to sell reprints and urged all his fellow dealers to regard these reprints as forgeries.

Mr. Palmer urges dealers and collectors to fight shy of the following reprints being offered, so he avers, as perfectly good stamps.

Alsace-Lorraine; American Locals; American Newspaper Stamps; American Periodical Stamps; American Pony Express; Baden; Bavaria; Bergedorf; Brazil; Bremen; British Guiana; Buenos Aires; Cape of Good Hope, woodcuts; Ceylon; Columbia; Confederate Locals; Danube (Roumania); Fiji Islands; Germany; Hamburg Locals; Hanover; Heliogoland; New Soth Wales, Laureated Head; Lubeck; Mauritius, old; Medina; Mexico; Montevideo; Natal, First Issue; Nevis; Newfoundland; Nova Scotia; Oldenburg.

Papal States; Parma; Persia; Peru; Philippine Islands; Romagne; Samoa Express; Sandwich Isles; Saxony, First Issue; Sedang; Schleswig-Holstein, First Issue; Sicily; Shanghai; Siberia; Spain; Steam Navigation Company; Swiss Locals; Suez; New South Wales, Sydney Views; Venezuela; Wurtemberg.

Mr. Palmer, in his paper, relates having seen, among other items, forgeries of the $20 State, "made by certain parties in Germany" and likewise U. S. Newspaper and periodical stamps from the same source.

In 1887, the Spanish Government prosecuted R. Fernandez, alias Torres, who was arrested in Bremen, charging him with reproducing "rare and old Spanish stamps," particularly the 6 reale of 1850. (This forgery turned up again in 1913.)

In 1892, says *Bric-A-Brac*, there are now in the market a large number of 2d, 6d and 8d Laureated Heads, New South Wales, unused entire sheets, also singles * * * * "we believe forgeries and reprints."

Mulready envelopes, states Mr. Palmer, are being produced by forgers in all sorts of styles, even to the Maltese cross.

Argentina plates, sold to an English stamp company, apparently resulted in unofficial reprints about this time.

Afghanistan stamps were first issued in 1870-71 (Mohammedan date, 1288), but in 1897 one Hafez Hamed appeared in London and representing himself as the spokesman for the ex-Postmaster-General of Cabul, offered stamps issued in 1293, Mohemmaden Year. This fake was not a success due to the fact that the Afghanistan stamps offered carried words declared "not Afghanese." One wonders what happened to the stamps!

Mr. Palmer had no hesitancy in declaring himself "The Father of Stamp-Collecting," in England, establishing himself as a dealer in foreign stamps in 1866, at which time his paper says he was the only stamp dealer in London (Mr. Palmer was born in 1853).

In 1915, Hugo Griebert issued a warning to buyers of the 20 pesos green, Argentine Republic, 1891 issue and also reported dangerous reprints of Mexico, 1867-68 issues, as having appeared in 1916.

Incidently, Mr. Palmer, in 1891, sold the Brattleboro Local for £250—at that time the top price for any single stamp. After the sale Mr. Palmer took great pains to refute the statements, apparently, made that thirteen copies of the Brattleboro existed, declaring that forgeries existed.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

We are starting what is destined to be one of the most important years in *American Philately* and in the *Collectors Club* * * * The great *International Philatelic Exhibition* to be held in New York in October is attracting the attention of the entire *Philatelic World* and from all indications it will be the greatest undertaking of its kind ever attempted * * * The *Junior Philatelic Society* of London is supporting the project in a unique way by offering a free trip to the Exhibition to the successful contestant in a membership contest * * * Clever publicity for both organizations * * * The new *Club House* is being entirely remodeled and will probably be ready for occupancy early in May * * * This in itself will mark a wonderful step forward * * * The additional expenses entailed by this establishment and the increased desirability of membership have caused the *Board of Governors* to increase the initiation fee for resident members to $25.00 for 1926 and this will further be increased to $50.00 in 1927 * * * By that time it is hoped that every eligible collector in *New York City* will have become a member * * * The dues for resident members will probably also undergo an increase to $25.00 *per year* and legislation to this effect is now pending * * * This same legislation contemplates increasing the fee for *Life Membership* to $300. * * * There is no initiation fee for *non-resident members* and the dues are but $5.00 *per year* which includes a subscription to this journal * * * During the period of the exhibition the *American Philatelic Society* will hold its *Annual Convention* in *New York City* and plans are already under way to make this a highly successful affair * * * The combined attractions should encourage every philatelist to visit *New York* at this time * * * Of more immediate interest to the members is the *Annual Dinner* of the *Collectors Club* which will be held at the *Hotel Astor* on Saturday Evening, January 30, 1926 * * * This dinner will mark the 30*th Anniversary* of the Club and a suitable celebration will be held * * * *Charles M. Ams* is in charge of the arrangements and reservations can be addressed to him at 101 *Park Avenue* * * * The *Philadelphia Stamp Club* recently held its *Annual Christmas Meeting* on December 29th, 1925, under the able supervision of *P. M. Wolsieffer* * * * One of the best pieces of publicity ever received by philately was through the medium of a story *"The Hobby of Kings and Kids"* which recently appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* * * * It is reported that it stimulated the greatest response ever received from an article published in that magazine * * * Thousands of philatelists wrote their appreciation and were rewarded with a courteous acknowledgement as follows * * * *"Many thanks for your note about the article on stamp collecting recently published in the Saturday Evening Post. We are very glad to know that it has found interested readers* * * * *Radio Broadcasting* continues to form an important form of publicity and *A. F. Merell* of *San Francisco* has been doing some good work over station *KFRC* * * * Out of 63 letters received in one morning's mail, *Mr. Merell* writes: 18 were new names of boys and girls, 8 were from *old* boys and girls, 6 were from 'backsliders' and 2 were from men who had never collected but were going to start" * * * One of the indefatigable workers for philately is *A. H. Pike of Binghamton, N. Y.,* whose most recent exploit is to found the *"Associated Collectors of Postal Markings"* * * * Information and *Application*

Blank upon request * * * Work among the *Juniors* is being recognized by all forward looking collectors and the announced *Schoolboys' Exhibition* to be held in London from January 2nd to 8th will be watched with interest * * * It is under the direction of *Fred J. Melville* * * * Another interesting competition sponsored by our English friends is for the best article on *"How best to attract collectors to join a Philatelic Society, and how best to keep them"* * * * These recently announced competitions have a very practical end in view and should prove of benefit * * * *Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y.,* recently published his compact 1926 list of the stamps of the U. S. which is sent free upon request * * * *Karl Hennig, Sudstrasse* 27, *Weimar, Germany,* publisher of the *Philatelic News,* will gladly send a free copy to anyone who can read German * * * The recent sale of the collection of the late *Czar of Russia,* by *Harmer,Rooke & Co.* closes another chapter in an interesting and dramatic historical epoch * * * At the Montreal *Exhibition* (covered so thoroughly in this issue) there were present six of the twelve members of our *Board of Governors* as follows: *Chas. M. Ams, A. F. Lichtenstein, J. C. Morgenthau* and wife, *Charles J. Phillips, Joseph S. Rich,* and wife, and *Theodore E. Steinway* * * * *E. B. Power* is back in *New York* * * * The meetings of the *Hot Stove— League* (recently referred to as the *"secret but not secretive"* organization) have taken on a more formal character * * * Heretofore they have been held informally following the meetings of the *Collectors Club* but *Theodore E. Steinway* started something when he invited the members to his home following a recent meeting * * * The entire membership was present and a splendid midnight supper was provided at which *Mrs. Steinway* was elected *Mascot* * * * This *League* is about the most exclusive organization in philately with but 11 members as follows: *Sidney Barrett, Hugh M. Clark, Eugene Costales, H. M. Konwiser, H. L. Lindquist, A. E. Pade, Elliott Perry, E. P. Radford, Theodore E. Steinway, George Sloane and Herman Toaspern* * * * Following this *Toaspern* squandered the profits of his last *Specialized Sale* (name copyrighted) entertaining the members to a dinner at *Whyte's* followed by a most interesting meeting at his home which included a splendid midnight supper * * * *Toasty's* mother won the heart of every member * * * Such get-to-gethers of the *Intelligencia of Philately* will surely result in something startling and collectors are warned to watch for the forthcoming *Official Publication* of the organization, whose motto shall be *"Where there's Smoke, there's Fire"* * * * Incidentally the organization also voted to rent a booth at the Exhibition where open house will be held * * * An especially good installment of *Plating the* 10c 1847 by *Elliott Perry* appears in this issue and as the series nears its end the suggestions and criticisms of our readers are solicited so that the entire series can be revised before republishing in book form * * * Also if you are interested you had better reserve your copy * * * The present market price for a copy of Volume 1, Number 1 of this publication is $2.00 with several applicants for copies * * * If you do not intend to bind yours, please return it to complete the files of some of those who wish to do so. H. L. L.

ADVERTISING RATES

FOR SPACE IN THE

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

¼ Page.....$5.00. ½ Page.....$8.50. Page.....$15.00.

The magazine is published quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October, and all advertisers are expected to use four issues.

Copy may be changed as often as desired.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor,
120 West 49th St., N. Y. C.

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME II. January, 1926 No. 1.—(W. No. 5)

REVIEW No. 5. Quarter Ending, January, 1926.

BRIGHT & SON:

BRIGHT & SON'S "A B C" DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS. Part II.—EUROPE AND COLONIES. Thoroughly Revised up to the Date of Going to Press. Well and fully illustrated. London: Bright & Son. (Partners: Percy M. Bright and Frank H. Oliver), Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers of Postage Stamps, 164, Strand, W.C.2. THIRTEENTH EDITION, (May) 1925. viii+664pp., 3/4 6x 4¼ in., bound blue cloth, price 3/6.

In reviewing this catalogue, I can do no better than quote the Preface: "The thirteenth edition of this Catalogue shows an increase of about 170 pages. Most of the European States have their share in this output of new stamps, but a large proportion of the increase is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of stamps issued by the Ex-Enemy countries since the outbreak of the war in 1914. Approximately the increase in the number of pages over the last edition is one-third, *but the price of the Catalogue has been reduced by one-third also.* It is our endeavour to give Philatelists the opportunity of purchasing a first-class Catalogue and handbook, not a mere price list at a cost which makes but little inroad on their pockets. We do not pretend to excel in all departments, but can confidently say that quite a number of the check lists in this catalogue are the best that have been published. Considerable alteration has been made in the prices of modern issues; although some have been drastically reduced there are many which have been increased, as stocks are no longer available or only at rates higher than the retail prices given in some recently issued Catalogues. The recovery of Europe, which is making a steady progress is reflected by the increased demand for stamps by collectors and dealers on the Continent, and many who were sellers a few years ago are now buyers. We must draw attention to the large quantity of stamps offered at ½d to 6d each, and at these prices they are considerably cheaper than the same stamps offered by other firms at so-called enormous reductions. Furthermore, the immense majority of the stamps priced were in stock at the time of going to press, and Collectors can feel confident of a large proportion of their list of wants being filled. We shall be glad to receive nitifications of any errors or omissions that may be found in this catalogue. (Signed) Bright & Son."

(NOTE: I expect to give a "Bibliography" of this catalogue as well as others in the near future, but time and space will not permit in this number, as there is much to review.)

KING (WHITEFIELD) & CO.:

The Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps. With 5,600 illustrations drawn exactly one-fourth the size of the original stamps. Whitfield King & Co., Stamp Importers and Publishers, Ipswich, England. Published Annually. TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1926. viii+776pp. (pages 757 to 776 being adv. of packets, albums, etc. of the firm), 6⅝x4 in., bound in blue cloth, price 6/6.

This catalogue (first edition appearing in 1899) was the first one published in England to omit all *minor varieties*, and is therefore one of the best published especially for "BEGINNERS and MEDIUM COLLECTORS," as it lists every major stamp of different types ever issued. The Preface to the 25th Ed. says: "Last year we commented on the fact that there were very few alterations in prices, but we have since found it necessary to make a thorough revision throughout the catalogue, the result being that many changes in quotations will be found. South-West Africa has been rearranged and extended so as to include all the more important varieties of overprint. The heading "Mesopotania" has now been discarded in favour of "Irad," and "New Britain" is now more correctly designated "New Guinea," the territory comprising not only the island of New Britain, but the whole of the former German New Guinea, including the Bismark Archipelago. The total number of stamps issued to date as included in this catalogue is 43,279. Europe has issued 12,895, Asia, 7,940; Africa, 9.924; America, 7,320; the West Indies, 2,845, and Oceania, 2,355. A comparison with the figures in our last edition will show that 2,167 new stamps have been issued during the last twelve months. These statistics have been specially compiled for this catalogue. Editors of philatelic and other publications making use of these figures will oblige by acknowledging the source of their information. (Signed) Whitfield-King & Co., Ipswich, October 1st, 1925." The United States portion is found on pages 714 to 724, beginning with the 1847 Issue it lists all the different issues of Adhesive, Special Delivery, Department, Postage Due, Registration, Newspaper and Parcel Post Stamps, major varieties only.

GIBBONS (STANLEY), LIMITED:

GIBBONS (STANLEY), LIMITED, PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. THIRTY-SECOND EDITION, 1926. xvi+(2)+496pp.+(xlviiipp.: S. G. Ill. Guide for Stamp Collectors. Giving full particulars of Albums, Catalogues, Handbooks, Phil. Accessories and Packets and Sets of Stamps), 7¼x4⅞ in., bound red cloth, price 6/6.

....., Interleaved Edition, price 10/6.

....., Part II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES. THIRTIETH EDITION, 1926. vix+(2)+1168pp.+xlviiipp. Guide for S. Coll.), 7¼x4⅞ in., bound in green cloth, price 10/- net.

....., Part II.—Interleaved Edition, price 16/6 net.

....., WHOLE WORLD. Being Parts I and II, bound in one volume. xvi+(2)+496pp.+(2)+xiv+1168pp.+(xlviiipp. S. G. Ill. Guide for S. Coll.), 7¼x4⅞ in., bound in dark blue cloth, price 16/6 net.

The Gibbons Co. have for the first time brought out their two catalogues at the same time, which is not only a good business move for the publishers but also a great benefit to all collectors of Foreign Countries. In the past, Part I generally appeared in the Fall, while Part II was published during the Winter or Spring following. These two catalogues are two of the very best handbooks on the stamps of the world today published in the English Language. Part I naturally has always stood at the top, treating of Great Britain and Colonies stamps, but Part II, with its many revisions has attained the same distinction. The United States list, I might add, before the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. issued its "Specialized Cat. of U. S. Postage Stamps," was the best priced list in existence, and it still mantains this, as it covers 39pp. (1062-1102). I quote from "Introduction": "With this edition we inaugurate the policy of publishing both parts of our Catalogue at the same time, so that collectors may have a complete, new catalogue at the beginning of each season. After very careful inquiries we have been able to find a paper which, while so thin as greatly to reduce the bulk of the catalogue, yet gives satisfactory results from our illustration blocks. A number of these latter have been renewed and improved upon. The use of this special thin paper has also enabled us to offer to collectors both parts of this catalogue *in one volume*, which bulks very little thicker than the 1925 Part II "Revision": In our endeavor to make the Gibbons Catalogues representative of the most up-to-date knowledge available, we have always been loyally assisted by collectors all over the world, and to those who have been us such help in connection with the present edition, our best thanks are due.—Of particular revisions in the present volume (Part I), the following may be noted: *Great Britain*, 'controls' with margin imperf. or perf.; *Australian Commonwealth*, list greatly improved with the help of Mr. A. A. Rosenblum; *Brunei*, 'single' & 'double' plates listed separately, pictorial type; *Hejaz*, revised with help of Mr. A. J. Marsh; *Irish Free State*, improved and extended; *South-West Africa*, re-compiled with help of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Worthington; *Tasmania*, revised list of the pictorial issues with help of Mr. P. Malone; *Victoria*, 'Postal Fiscals'—An attempt has been made, in collaboration with Messrs. A. A. Rosenblum and R. B. Yardley to separate the lithographed and typographed printings of the "Stamp Duty" types; *Western Australia*, The transfer varieties of the 4d, blue, of 1854, are now correctly listed, from information very kindly given us by Mr. E. D. Bacon, C. V. O. We are also greatly indebted to Mr. Bacon for many other valued suggestions: *Modern Colonial Issues*:—As some confusion was caused in the last edition by our method of indicating the existence of Dies I and II in the Georgian key-plate type, we have made an improvement in this respect. All stamps with old Multiple CA watermark are now Die I., and all with the new Script watermark are Die II, unless otherwise stated.—Of countries specially revised (Part II) we may note: *Portugal and Colonies*, revised with the help of Mr. J. N. Marsden, in consultation with Lieut.-Com. F. H. Napier, R. N.; *Danzig*, rearranred; *Russia*, 'Wrangel's Refugee Post,' formerly classed as locals, are now accorded full catalogue rank. Other countries lists revised are: Belgium, Norway and Roumania."

YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION:

YVERT ET TELLER-CHAMPION CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DE TIMBRES-POST. TRIENTIEME EDITION, 1926. Yvert et Tellier, Imprimeurs 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens--Theodore Champion, 13, Rue Drouot, Paris. xiv (inc. cover pages)+18 (adv. of albums, packets, etc.)+1229+(1)pp., 7⅜x4⅛ in., bound in dark brown cloth, title in gold, price 28 Francs.

....., PRICED CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. THIRTIETH EDITION, 1926. (English Language Ed.) xvi (inc. 2 cover pages)+16 (adv.)+1213+(1)pp., 7⅜x4¼ in., dark brown cloth, title in silver, price 28 Francs.

The yearly editions of this catalogue has always been recognized as the best one in the French language. I use the word "best" here to denote the most thorough. The "preface" to the English edition says: "Never has the Philatelic tree thrown out such powerful roots as during the year now drawing to a close. Its clustered branches now extend the world over, and there is not a country, no matter how small, that does not come under its ever lengthening shadow. Everywhere the number of collectors increases, and their keenenss is on a par with the increase, we see a growing emulation which will encourage all who study stamps, be they classic rarities or new issues barely out. The recent Ferrari sales supply fresh evidence of this well nigh universal enthusiasm. Near us, at Paris, a Philatelic Exhibition enabled us to gauge the course covered within a dozen years, by the pleasing demonstration of the actual progress effected in the art of collecting, for continually passing before us were serried ranks of attentive and highly competent visitors. But, in proportion as our numbers rise, so, unhappily do those of stamps fall; their rarity increases quite as much, ahead of them we vizualize a future more

and more brilliant, their price soars and reaches heights which in old times were never dreamt of. If our Catalogue has in the past always noted these movements most carefully, we can say on this point, that the present edition contains modifications more important than ever; for not only does it confirm the astounding leaps made by some stamps at the top of the list—great favourites—often in request yet rarely obtained, but it notes minutely the less pretentious of all those which are involved by these leaders in the whirlwind rise. So again this year, we allow ourselves the felicity of drawing attention to the accuracy and realiability of prices given to the stamps." That part of the catalogue of most interest to us, "United States of America," is found on pages 1117 to 1137 and although priced in francs and centimes are valuable as a comparison with our own and English catalogues. And finally as we now have an edition in the English language, makes this catalogue much more valuable to American collectors.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE.:

EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN. Catalogue de Timbres-Post Europe. NINTH EDITION, 1926. xxiv (inc. 2 cover pages)+744pp (inc. 3 and 4 cover pages), (pages 723 to 743 being advertisements), 8x4¼ in., bound in red cloth, price 5 Schwitzerland Francs.

This catalogue as the title says comprises European stamps only with the exception of Switzerland which is splendidly taken care of in "Spezial-Katalog u. Handbuch uber die Briefmarken der Schweiz" the third edition appeared last year and a French edition translated by M. Picard. Another catalogue that is valuable to American collectors for comparison of prices. It also has an inovation: after each set of stamps it gives a price for the complete series, where possible, which of course is very helpful to medium collectors. This catalogue at the price is well worth having in any library.

SENF (GEBRUDER):

SENF'S (GEBRUDER) ILLUSTRIERTER BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG. 1926, I BAND: Postmarken von Europa, etc., etc. Verlag von Gebruder Senf, Leipzig. 048+887+(1)+(2)pp., 8x3½ in., bound cloth, price

It was only last July that we listed the 1925 edition, which has 832pp. of catalogue, while this edition contains 866, being an increase of 34. This is now in its TWENTY-NINTH EDITION, having begun publication in 1892. The value of this catalogue is for comparison of prices.

SMETH (PAUL DE):

GREECE PREMIER TYPE. Historie, Classement, Essais, Obliterations. Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier, 37, Rue des Jacobins. 1925. 4 (leaves)+pages 5 to 74+(2)pp., 9⅞x6⅜ in., paper cover, price 5 Francs.

This "Hermes" Type or First Issues of Greece have been favorites with collectors, always because of the two printings "Paris" and "Atnens," which were further complicated by some having the numeral on the back, others without; and the "Athens" print being also divided into two varieties, (a) Clear Impressions; (b) Coarse Impressions, and further varieties caused by use of different papers: Thin Transparent, Cream Wove, Yellow; color varieties and the last issues perforated 11½, while copies of many of the varieties from 1879 on are found pin-perforated or rouletted, said to be unofficial, and finally the Errors of Figures on Back. These stamps were in use from 1861 to 1900 and "Scott's Cat." lists 157 varieties, while "Gibbons' Cat." lists 189 varieties. The contents of Mr. Smith's work is as follows: Introduction, p. 5; Chapt. I, Summary of Classification; Chapt. II, General Description, 11; Chapt. III, 1 Oct. 1861, Paris Prints, tinted papers; Chapt. IV, 1861 to 1876, Athens Prints, tinted papers—(A) First Impressions: 1st Period, 2nd Period—(B) 1862-1876, 35 to 56; Chapt. V, 1875 to 1876, New Values 30 and 60 Lepta, 57; Chapt. VI, 1876 to 1886, Athens Prints, Cream Paper, 59 to 67; Chapt. VII, Essays, 68; Chapt. VIII, Postmarks, 72; Index.

FIEANDT (DR. EINAR):

THE ANUS STAMPS. Suomen Postimerkkilehti Lappeenranta. Translated by Alex. Kaleva. 7+(1)pp., 9¼x6⅜ in.

The Anus Stamps are occupation stamps used in Aunus district (Russian province, Olonetz) at the time when it was occupied by Finnish white guard volunteers. There are in the market besides genuine (8 stamps), cleverly forged Aunus stamps. Of the genuine stamps there are two types and they are distinguished chiefly by the glazed or mat overprinting. From the forged stamps there are four types known at present and they are four different forgery trials. (From the opening sentence.) The article goes on and gives the official decree, followed by description of Finland stamp, value, color, numbers printed of both types; description of types; forgeries; postmarks.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA:

(THE) POSTAGE STAMPS OF RHODESIA. (Formerly the British South Africa Company.) An Official Check List Compiled by a Committee of The Philatelic Society of Rhodesia. London: Harris Publications Ltd., Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., S. W. 1. 1925. 28pp., 7¼x4¾ in., paper cover, price 1/-.

This is *"PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOK, NO. 6.* Contents: 188-1890, p. 3; Prov. Iss., March, 1891, 4; 1881-94, 4; 1895, 5; 1896-99 (Feb. '96), 7; Bulawayo Provisionals, April, 1897, 8; Do., 22nd May, 1896, 9; 1897, 10; Reprint of the 2 Pound, Jan. 1897, 10; 1898-1908, 11; Victoria Falls Iss., 13; 1909, 14; 1910, King & Queen, 16; 1913-22, Admiral Type, 19;

15th Aug., 1917, First Livingston Prov., 24; 22nd Sept., 1917, 2nd do, 24; 1922, Die III on white paper, 24; 1922, White paper and gum, 25; *BIBLIOGRAPHY*, 26.

WHITE (GODFREY M.):

(THE) POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE SOVIET REPUBLICS 1917–1925. (An Annotated List of.) Compiled by Godfrey M. White. London: Harris Pub. Lit., etc. 56pp., 7¼x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 2/6.

This is *"PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOK, NO. 7.* Contents: Index, 2; Foreword, 3; Section I, The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, Contents of Sec. I, 4; (1) "Authorized" Issues, 5; (2) Regular Issues, 8; (3) Commemorative Issues, 16; (4) Charity Issues, 17; (5) Air Mail Issues, 20; (6) Special Post (Express Mail), 22; (7) Local Issues Within the Soviet Regime, 23; Kharkov Prov., 24; Kiev Prov., 24; Rostov Charity Issue, 25; Far Eastern Republic (Soviet Issues only), 26; Section II, The Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, 29; Section III, The Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic, 30; Section IV, The Azerbaidjanian Socialist Soviet Republic, 35; Section V, The Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic, 40; Section VI, The Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, 43; Section VII, The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, 45; (1) Regular Issues, 46; (2) Commemorative Issues, 49; (3) Charity Issues, 51; (4) Air Mail, 51; (5) Special Post (see page 22); (6) Postage Due Stamps, 53; Foreign Exchange Tax Stamps, 53; *Bibliography*, 55.

BIBLIOGRAPHY of "PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOKS. The titles and authors of the other five are: No. 1, NORWAY, by W. Nichols (this is now Out of Print); No. 2, SWITZERLAND: The Cantonal Stamps, by A. S. Allender, price 1/-; No. 3, PAPUA, by W. T. Elliot, 1/-; No. 4, GREAT BRITAIN: The Line-Engraved "Alphabets," by H. S. Hodson and E. W. Floyd, 2/6; No. 5, U. S. A.: The 2c Columbus, by H. E. Coulson, 2/6.

WARD (W.):

ERRORS AND VARIETIES OF BRITISH STAMPS. (Surface Printed.) Illustrated with Enlarged Diagrams, by W. Ward, 1925. W. Ward, 37 Lorne St., Lytham. Lancs. (Copyright.) 24pp., 7⅞x5⅛ in., paper cover, price 1/- net.

Contents: List of Contents, p. 2; Preface, 3; 1855-62 Trial Paper Var., 4; Hair-Lines (1862-5), 4; 3d (1862) White Dots, 5; 1/- (62) Circled Letter, 5; 6d Plate 5 (65) No Wmk., 6; 9d Plate 5 (67), 6; 10d Emblems (65), 6; 6d (67–9) With and Without Hyphens, 7; 2/- Blue (67-8), 8; 2½d (75) Anchor Wmks., 8; 2½d LH-FL Error (75), 8; Surcharged Stamps (82-3), 9; Imperforate Errors, 10; 1d (80) Check Letter Var., 10; 1d (81) Pearl Var., 10; High Value Anch. Blued Papers, 12; Unshaded Numeral "Jubilee" 4d, 12; 3d Purple On Orange (81), 13; 4½d (92) With Full Stop, 13; 6d (87) "White Back," 13; Violet & Green "Jubilee" 10d, 14; 1/- (00-11) With Inverted Frames, 14; 1d (11) No Wmk., 15; ½d With Cross Label Attached, 15; (11-13) "No Cross" Vars., 15; (13) Multiple Cypher Wmks., 15; (12 and 24) Wmk. Sideways, 16; 8d War Stamp, 16; Bradbury Wilkinson High Vals., 16; Two Dies Georgian 2d, 16; Georgian Anilines, 17; "Pencg" & "Qne" Errors, 17; Minor Flaws Edwardian & Georgian Issues, 17; (24) "Wembley" Perforations, 18; Types of Georgian Wmks., 18; (25) 1d on "Wembley" Paper, 19; Georgian No Wmk. Vars., 19; Inverteds., 19; Wmkpp. 20 to 24 Advertisements.

TAHL (HARRY)

NOTES ON LINE ENGRAVED BRITISH STAMPS. By Harry Tahl. Delivered from time to time to the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society. Aberdeen, Oct., 1925. FIRST EDITION, Limited to 100 Copies. 14+(2)pp., 8½x5¼ in., paper cover, price

Contents: Postmarks: Maltese Crosses. Distinctive Points. The Diamond—The Inside or Inner Cross—The Outside or Outer Cross, p. 3; Crosses Identified: Irish Cross (2 types)—Kilmarnock Cross—Manchester Cross—Norich Cross—Numbers in Crosses—Scots Cross—Wotton-Under-Edge Cross—York Cross, 4, 5, 6; Maltese Crosses Not Yet Identified: Circle in Centre—Dot in Centre—Double Lined Maltese Cross—Solid Centre Cross, 7, 8, 9; Various Colours of Maltese Crosses, 10; A Resume of the Various Maltese Crosses, 11, 12, 13, 14.

VOSS (A. C.):

HANDBOOK DER POST—EN PORTZEGELS VAN CURACAO EN SURINAME samengesteld door A. C. Voss, Lid der Nederl. Ver. V. Postzegelverzamelaars. Uitgever J. Mebus, Amsterdam, Postbox 883. 53+(3)pp., 8¾x5¾ in., paper cover, price

Contents: Introduction, p. 5; Curacao Catalogued, Adhesives, 7 to 22; Postage Dues, 23 to 25; SURINAM Catalogued, Adhesives, 27 to 42; Postage Due Stamps, 43 to 46; Postage Due Stamp Types, 47 and 48; Plating, 49 to 53; Advertisements, last three page.

GRAF (WOLFGANG):

GRAF'S SPEZIALKATALOG DER POSTWERTZEICHEN BAYERNS UND WURTTEMBERGS unter besonderer Berucksichtigung der Bewertung der Bayerischen Muhlradabstempelunger. Herausgegeben vMn Wolfgang Graf, Bayreuth. 1925. 104pp., 9x5¾ in. bound blue cloth, price

Contents: Introduction, p. 3; BAVARIA Catalogue, Adhesives, 7 to 36; Postage Due Stamps, 37 to 41; Official Stamps, 41 to 50; Illustrated Types, 11 beautiful plates—Semi-Official, 51 and 52; Telegraph Stamps, 52; BAVARIA MILL-WHEEL POSTMARKS, 54 to 70; WURTEMBERG Catalogue, Adhesives, 73 to 79; Official Stamps, 80 to 88; Telegraph Stamps, 88; Advertisements, 99 to 104.

LUTZ (LOUIS):

(LES) PREMIERES SURCHARGES DE LA SARRE par Louis Lutz, Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert et Tellier. 1925. 36pp., 8¾x5⅝ in., paper cover, price 3 Francs.

Contents: Part I, German Saar, pp. 3 to 13; Plates, 17 to 27. Part II, Bavarian Saar, 29 to 33; Complete List of Saar Post Offices, 35 and 36.

HEIDE (J. C. AUF DER):

STEMPELS EN POSTZEGELS. Een verhandeling over alle soorten afstempelingen, zooals zij tot op heden bekend zijn, gevolgd door een beschrijving der stempels voorkomende op de Nederlandsche poststukken en postzegels van 1781 af, met inbegrip eener vermelding van den plaatsnaam der nummerstempels. Met meer dan 60 afbeeldingen door J. C. Auf Der Heide, S. H. D. Philatelist. Hilversum, Amsterdam. Auf Der Heide's Postzegelhandel. 1925. 33+(1)pp., 9½x6¼ in., paper cover, price.

Contents: Introduction, p. 5; I Part, Advertising Postmarks of various Countries, pp. 9 to 20; II Part. Holland Postmarks: Introduction, 23; Varieties of Postmarks, 25 to 33.

MELVILLE (FRED. J.):

(THE) MAYFAIR FIND OF RARE STAMPS. Described by Fred. J. Melville. With Reproductions in Collotype. London: 1925. H. R. Harmer (H. R. Harmer, F. R. G. S. and C. C. Harmer), 6, 7 and 8 Old Bond St., W. 1. xlvi+(2)+44pp. (Cat. of the Stamps of the Mayfair Find, Etc., Etc.)+(4)pp., 12⅛x10⅝ in., bound in full red cloth, price 21/-. Pocket in back containing 12 collotype plates.

Contents: Contents, p. vii; I, Introductory, xi; II, Hidden Treasure, xv; III, Story of the Find, xxi; IV, Philatelic Aspects of the Find, xxvii; V, The Montevideo Find, xxxvii; VI, Description of the Collotype Illustrations, xliii. Memoranda, 2 blank pages. Catalogue of the Stamps of the Mayfair Find, Etc., Etc. To be sold by Auction on Monday, Nov. 9th, 1925, by H. R. Harmer. At the Auction Galleries, 6, 7 and 8 Old Bond St., London, W. 1., 44pp., with many illustrations.

Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey in "Stamp Collecting," Vol. XXV, No. 8, Sat., Nov. 21st, 1925, page 255 says: "Here is a fascinating volume for the book-lover, a permanent record of a unique philatelic event. This is an edition *de luxe* that any collector can feel proud to possess—a really sumptuous work that is a credit to all who had a hand in its production. The full story of this remarkable find, as well as that of the equally important "Montevideo Find," is entertainingly told by Mr. Fred. J. Melville. The work is well bound in red cloth and has 96 pages of text and illustrations. In addition there is a gusset pocket at the end of the volume containing twelve large collotype plates showing about forty of the rarer items. These should prove of great value to specialists for study. Owing to the costly nature of the work the edition is very limited, so that I would advise any collector interested to secure a copy at once. It is well worth the outlay." I might add that the regular auction catalogue (being exactly the same as that contained in the book), 45+(3)pp., 11¾x10½ in., yellow paper cover, is mighty well worth having for a small outlay. The same priced can be bought for 5/-.

RIEP (OSCAR):

RUSSLAND. Spezial-Sammlung des Barons Carl von Scharfenberg, Berlin. Sonder-Katalog enhalt alle Postwertzeichen von Russland, und allen neuen Staaten die vor 1914 zu Russland gehorten, oder nach 1914 auf russischem Territorium neu entstenden sind, sowie alle Besetzungsausgaben in Russland, wahrend des Weltkrieges. Mit uber 600 Abbildungen im Text und mehreren Tafeln. Zusammengestellt und erlautert von Oscar Riep, Berlin, W. 62. Spezialprufer aller Russlandmarken. VIII+224pp., and 7 plates, 9⅜x6⅛ in., paper cover, price .

This is a fine catalogue of Russian Stamps from the beginning to the present time, cataloguing 4065 stamps, printed on fine paper with illustrations very well done.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

Timely Notes

—The committee in charge of the International Exhibition announce some interesting changes in the Program as a result of constructive suggestions received. These include the insertion of a class for U. S. Complete, the revision of Class 15 and the putting of Air Mail Stamps in a special class.

—Charles J. Phillips' Catalogue of Denmark Stamps has made its appearance and will be fully reviewed in our next issue.

—The wonderful book describing the Mayfair Find, published by H. R. Harmer, 6, 7 and 8 Old Bond St., London, deserves a place in every philatelic library. This also will receive adequate attention in a later issue.

—The news of the death of that veteran philatelist E. B. Sterling was a shock to his many friends. The C. C. P. has an exhaustive sketch of Mr. Sterling in process of compilation, so we refrain from any further statement pending its publication.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

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New Members

Since the October issues of 1925 the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:

640 Rudolph C. Bach.....New York City
Proposed by J. A. Klemann.
Seconded by J. J. Klemann, Jr.

642 John E. Stearns.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by B. W. H. Poole.

643 James Starr.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by Eugene Klein.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

644 Ralph G. Wells.....Needham, Mass.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by C. Hutchings.

645 Christian L. Dull.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

646 Albert Squier.....New York City
Proposed by D. Berolzheimer.
Seconded by H. Barr.

647 F. H. Elmore.....Montgomery, Ga.
Proposed by R. S. Nelson.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

648 Georges Creed.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by Eugene Klein.

649 O. G. Reichelt.....New York City
Proposed by P. C. Doane.
Seconded by Walter Scott.

650 Gorden Ward, M.D.....Seven Oaks, Eng.
Proposed by S. Chapman.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

651 Theodore Solomon.....New York City
Proposed by G. B. Sloane.
Seconded by W. Scott.

653 Robert C. Beal.....New York City
Proposed by G. B. Sloane.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

654 Wm. F. Warncke.....Hoboken, N. J.
Proposed by A. Kuehne.
Seconded by J. M. Bartels.

655 Prescott W. Robinson.....Montreal, Can.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

656 Henry M. M. Russell.....New York City
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.

657 Augustus Nulle.....New York City
Proposed by Joseph Hoffman.
Seconded by J. M. Bartels.

658 Stephen G. Rich.....Verona, N. J.
Proposed by Joseph S. Rich.
Seconded by H. M. Lewy.

659 Donald G. White.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by B. W. H. Poole.

660 Robert C. Crawford.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Proposed by H. M. Konwiser.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.

661 Irwin W. Day.....Waterbury, Conn.
Proposed by W. D. Pierson.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

663 C. W. Siggers.....Margate, Eng.
Proposed by F. Golden.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.

662 Henry C. Hyde.....Springfield, Mass.
Proposed by H. P. Atherton.
Seconded by R. C. Monroe.

Candidates for Membership

The following gentlemen are candidates for membership.

652 G. S. Jaura.

664 Malcolm N. McLellen.....New York City
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

665 Kurt A. Pelikan, Ph.D....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Hausmann.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

666 Wm. T. Livingston.....Detroit, Mich.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by F. Schmalzreidt.

667 Eugene Telfer.....Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. Kay.

Program for 1926

The following program has been arranged for the balance of this season.

The meetings will be held, as usual, at 8 P. M., on the First and Third Wednesdays in every month.

Try and keep these dates open and show by your personal attendance that you appreciate the fact

that so many keen collectors are showing their collections for our benefit.

Jan. 20—A. F. Lichtenstein: Western Franks. Shown by Dr. Berthold who will give an illustrated address on their use.
Feb. 3—Dr. W. L. Babcock: U. S. Supplementary Mail Cancellations and Early United States Cover.
Feb. 17—H. C. Gibson, United States, 1847, 5c and 10c—the latter plated.
March 3—A. W. Filstrup: United States, 1851-1857.
March 17—Dr. C. W. Hennan: Netherland and Colonies.
April 7—Hans Lagerloef, 'Cuba: A Specialized Collection.
April 21—Collections of not over 50 pages from various countries.
May 5—Maj. T. Charlton Henry: British West Indies, 20th Century.
May 19—The Hon. E. R. Ackerman: British Early Issues on Covers, and Stamps Used Abroad.

Re Stamp Perforations

WOODLANDS, HOREHAM ROAD,
EAST SUSSEX, ENG.

The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist,

Dear Sir:

May I correct an error in the article headed "Stamp Perforation," on page 182 of the last number of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. The inventor of Stamp Perforation was not Norman Miles, as was stated, but Henry Archer, an Irishman. I cannot do better than repeat the account given by Mr. F. J. Melville in a lecture to the Master Printers Association:

"There are several supposed stories of how the idea came to him. The one I give is on the authority of an old colleague of my father's, George Moir Bussey, still well remembered in Fleet Street.

"Archer was in the Back parlor of the 'Red Lion' Fleet Street one night in 1847. At a table opposite him was one Charles Fowler, a well known "Penny-a-liner," whose specialty of reporting fires in the Metropolitan area had gained him the nickname of 'Fire Fowler.' Fowler had been writing letters and having got them ready for affixing the postage stamps, found himself without a knife or scissors to cut the stamps apart. Taking a pin from his coat and laying the block of stamps on the table, he pricked through the paper at close intervals, and soon was able to tear the stamps apart. Archer, who was watching the process, soon afterward (Oct. 1847) submitted his first proposal to the Postmaster General. His first idea was to prick the paper with rollers, but this was not successful, and he then hit upon the principal of the comb perforator, punching out holes by means of short, flat-ended steel wires or punches, fixed vertically over a matrix steel plate and working through a guide plate. In principle that is the same as we have in use to-day, but Archer, being no mechanic, never produced a successful machine. It was left to Mr. Napier, the engineer, to perfect this into a practical working success after the Government had bought Archer's patent for $4,000.

"Archer was ill satisfied as to his remuneration, although it has been recorded in *"Notes and Queries"* that a correspondent could have bought Archer's patent outright in 1848 for 20 shillings."

In his very interesting article, on page 156 of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, on "Some Varieties of the Royal Cypher Watermark of Great Britain," in commenting on the "Crowded Cyphers Variety" Mr. Gordon Ward states: "This will certainly be a rarity and probably represents a trial of some new paper which has either been discarded or has now been used with the normal watermark." I was given a corner block with control of this variety when it appeared by an official of the Post Office who informed me that it was a trial paper issued to certain post-offices for sale and report, and that the corner of the sheet had been cut off to distinguish the sheet from the ordinary ones. Like Mr. Ward I have only seen the penny value but Mr. Nissen informs me that the half penny also exists.

Yours truly
GEORGE S. F. NAPIER.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

Klemann Collection of Phillippine Islands

The first exhibition of the season was held on Wednesday Evening, Oct. 28, 1925. This was actually the second meeting for the new season but the previous meeting was largely devoted to the routine business of the club, and no exhibit was arranged.

The Exhibition consisted of the highly specialized collection of Philippine Islands contained in four volumes, the property of John A. Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Company. It was exhibited by J. J. Klemann who pointed out the various rarities in an interesting manner.

Among the rarities that were noted are the following:

1854. 5c orange; complete reconstructed plate of 40, showing a block of 4, a strip of 4 and 32 singles of which 2 are unused. There are also two copies on cover.
1854. 10c carmine; an exceptionally fine reconstructed plate of 40, consisting of a block of 20, a block of 10 and 10 singles, all used, except 8. In addition there are 12 singles, unused; 7 singles, a pair and a strip of 3 used.
1854. 10c pale rose red; 5 singles unused, 13 singles and a pair used and one single on original cover.
1854. 1r blue; reconstructed plate of 40, consisting of a block of 8, three blocks of 6, one of which contains the "CORROS" error; a block of 4; a pair and 8 singles; also 5 unused, one the rare "CORROS" error in the ultramarine shade; a block of 4 with the "CORROS" error in the blue color; a block of 6 and 5 singles, all used.

1854. 2r green; fine reconstructed plate of 40, consisting of a block of 10, two blocks of 4, 3 pairs and 16 singles of which three are unused. Also 2 unused singles and 3 pairs and 5 singles used.

1855. 5c pale vermilion lithographed, 4 singles unused; 8 singles, 2 pairs and a block of 4, used. 5c vermilion re-engraved, 6 copies, one unused.

1859. 5c vermilion and 10c rose; complete sheets of 56, unused.

1861. 5c vermilion; complete sheet of 130, unused.

1861. 5c vermilion; full sheet of 50, unused; an exceedingly rare plate, probably unique.

1863. 5c vermilion; complete sheet of 128 stamps, unused, 10 x 13, with 2 stamps in the right and left lower corners not printed.

1872. Habilitados, 2r blue; block of 4, used.

1874. Habilitados, 1r blue; "CORROS" error, unused, which is probably unique; also 1r ultramarine unused, and 2r green unused and used.

1874. Habilitados, 10c rose; complete unused sheet of 56, showing inverted and double overprints, probably unique.

The issues from 1870 to 1898 are well represented in singles and blocks both used and unused.

The special printing of 1903, including the rare special delivery, is represented in blocks of 4.

The collection of O. B. overprints, both unused and on original covers, is the most complete in existence.

It was a highly satisfactory display, much appreciated by the members present, who extended a vote of thanks to the exhibitors.

Theodore Steinway Exhibits Early Great Britain

At the meeting held Wednesday Evening, Nov. 4, 1925, there was no regular business session held owing to the absence of all of the regular officers. The meeting was called to order by H. L. Lindquist who exhibited some fine sections of the collection of Theodore Steinway.

In the early issues of Great Britain, Mr. Steinway showed some remarkable pages of the 1d black and the 2d blue, in addition to many fine pages of the later issues. None of the issues are plated, but there are numerous pairs and long strips. The 2d blue, with and without the line, are plentifully represented in scores of beautiful pairs and strips, several being the full width of the sheet.

In addition to the Great Britain there were selections from some of the other countries notably Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. In each country there were some fine items to call forth the admiration of those present and Mr. Steinway was extended a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy in sending his collection, although the Concerts given at the New Steinway Hall prevented his personal appearance.

Chas. C. Curie Exhibits His 19th Century General Collection

It is seldom in this day of specializing that the members are privileged to inspect a General Collection of the first rank and the interest shown in the collection of Chas. C. Curie which was exhibited Wednesday Evening, Nov. 18, 1925, amply demonstrated that the Program Committee will do well to include more such collections on their program.

Mr. Curie's collection was limited to the 19th Century only, and consists of about 20,000 specimens mounted in five printed albums. The condition throughout was excellent in most cases, and wherever the specimens are not quite up to standard Mr. Curie is weeding them out and replacing them with finer copies.

Page after page showed not a vacant space, and quite frequently the missing stamp would be listed at but a few cents. The rarities were plentifully represented. In the U. S. all of the regular issues were shown including the 15c and 24c 1869 inverts and the 4c Columbian error in color. The last is a very recent acquisition obtained at the Bister Sale for $161.

Possibly the rarest stamps in the collection are the unused 2 real of Spain and the early Moldavias. Many early Swiss are shown, including a beautiful copy of the 4c Vaud. Mr. Curie's personal preference is for the early issues of Newfoundland which are fully represented and include a beautiful 1 sh. orange and an unused 6½d.

Following the regular meeting, the Fellows of the Hot Stove League held a heated session devoted to the discussion of many of the problems now confronting the hobby, and this continued until the small hours of the morning.

The Hot Stove League, violating all precedent, extended to Mrs. Curie a hearty vote of thanks.

Hessel Collection of Confederates

At the meeting held Wednesday, December 2, 1925, the exhibit consisted of the collection of Confederate States Stamps formed by Sydney P. Hessel which was shown by Sydney Barrett.

The collection which is still in the process of formation contained some interesting pieces, including a Beaumont and a Danville on covers and a Goliad off cover.

The general issues were fully represented with several copies of each value.

Mr. Hessel was accorded the usual vote of thanks for his courtesy in sending his collection.

Christian L. Dull Exhibits Austria

At the meeting of December 16, 1925, the members enjoyed one of the most artistically arranged collections that has been exhibited at the Club. Each page was artistically designed in colors with a motive or view relating to the country or to the subject. We hope to present some of the actual pages to our readers in an early issue.

The collecion was carefully and effectively worked out to show Plate Varieties, Paper Varieties, Watermarks, Printing Varieties and Shades followed by a beautiful lot of covers showing the various postal rates and the cancellations of the different postoffices.

It was the collection of an artist and a student and Mr. Dull received a rousing vote of thanks from those present.

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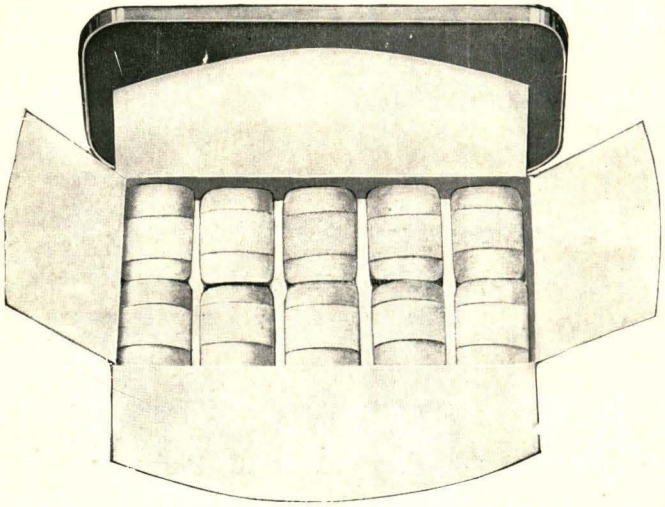
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We have two such collections ready to be dispersed.

FRANCE

Compiled by Sir James Clark, Bart C. B., C. M. G., Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society and his son, Captain Andrew Clark, M. C.

This contains EVERYTHING from a block of four 1 Franc mint 1853 Carmine, the bottom pair being Tete-Beche, down to shades of color of the modern issues. A page or more is devoted to each denomination, in addition to which there are many large blocks of the early issues, altogether occupying fourteen volumes.

THE SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

Made by H. L. Hayman, Esq., President of the Herts Philatelic Society

This, we, who are accustomed to handling large collections, can only describe as enormous. The portion that is finally arranged, occupies over one hundred volumes. Space will not permit an attempt at a general description but the following are priced up singly and are ready for inspection.

SICILY.—This includes many of the greatest Rarities in the Retouches and consists of about 4000 perfect specimens in SINGLES, PAIRS, STRIPS, LARGE BLOCKS AND EVEN SHEETS.

BLOCKS OF FOUR.—Over 7500 of All Countries and all issues. Not confined to period or face value.

ERRORS AND CURIOSITIES.—This was Mr. Hayman's favourite collection and took many years to accumulate. It contains over 6000 stamps, many of which are unrecorded.

NEW ZEALAND.—Two vols. of beautiful specimens of Type I only. Single, pairs, blocks, etc. and many fine shades.

Specialists should write us immediately stating the countries in which they are interested so as to insure an early view. We are also prepared to dispose of any country in its entirety.

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1. SUPERB COLLECTION of U. S. A., including the early Postmasters' Stamps on covers, and other rarities.
2. GREAT RARITIES OF ENGLISH COLONIES IN SUPERB CONDITION.
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4. Great rarities of Europe and other Countries. Also Stamps on covers, pairs, blocks, etc.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. Cash in Belgian money plus 10%.
2. *All orders are executed free of charge, and limits may be given in foreign currencies.*
3. *All Stamps are guaranteed* genuine and as described, all errors of description entitling the purchaser to return lot or lots wrongly described.
4. *Catalogues profusely illustrated free on application.*

If you wish to buy rarities in the best possible condition, write at once for our *Monthly Auction Catalogue.*

CANADA

ANOTHER COLLECTION JUST PURCHASED

I have just purchased the large collection of Canada stamps formed by Mr. H. J. Brook of Simcoe, Ont., Canada.

This collection was in a number of large volumes quite unsuitable for sending by post. I am therefore transferring the whole of it into my approval books and the following are priced (net) and can be sent to collectors to select from.

STAMPS ON COVERS

Three books of 3d. These include laid, wove and ribbed papers, "re-entries" and "cracked plate" varieties.

6d. laid paper. One book full, some grand shades and mostly well tied on.

6d. wove paper, 7 1/2d. green and 10d. blue, a fine book.

1/2d. imperf., 1/2d. perf., 3d. perf., a fine lot,

1859. Three fine books, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 12 1/2c, and 17c, pairs, strips, combinations and varieties.

1868. Two books, lot of good cancellations.

STAMPS NOT ON LETTERS

3d. laid and wove. About 300 copies, singles, pairs and rare varieties. Three fine books, well worth inspection.

6d. laid and wove. A very fine lot, about 60 copies.

7 1/2d. green, 10d. blue, 1/2d. imperf. A fine book with the narrow and wide varieties.

1/2d. perf., 3d. perf. (30 copies) and 6d. perf., another good book.

NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS OF 1859 AND 1868 ISSUES

Mr. Brook paid special attention to these and has secured many very rare varieties in these much sought for stamps. I have made up six books, the best lot I have ever had.

1859 issue. The collection is very strong in this issue, e. g. 10c.—270 copies, 12 1/2c.—240 copies. 17c, over 200 copies. Many dated postmarks, so much wanted by collectors who wish to study the order in which shades and papers were used. I have 10 new books ready.

1868 issue. Equally strong as last, hundreds of each value. I have arranged dated copies in order of issue. Many of the laid and watermarked papers. Very strong in rare cancellations, Railways, Maple Leaf, coloured cancellations, etc. A number of books now ready.

PROOFS AND ESSAYS

One large volume of these very desirable items, which I am glad to get as I had no stock left. Many rare die proofs. Selections can be sent to those interested but the rare items of which I only have one copy will be very soon sold so order an approval lot early, if interested. There is one volume of later issues, with some fine blocks and many rare cancellations in the small cents of 1870-1882.

Collectors who wish to dispose of rare items, or *fine* collections of the early issues of British North America, will find I am a liberal buyer, pay cash down, and save risk and commission of auction.

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Specialist in all issues before 1880

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of

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(a) PRICE LIST of our November, 1925, sale sent free upon receipt of 1 Dollar bill. Upon request we will also enclose the catalogue—should you not yet have received same. (During above sale we sold over 3500 lots of the finest stamps amounting to over $50,000.

(b) AUCTION CATALOGUE of III Sale held in April, 1926—free on request.
This sale contains—exceptionally well represented:
Specialized Collection of Austria.
Specialized Collection of Hungary, also *Rarities—Europe and Overseas* and Remainders of collections for dealers.

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Stocks and Bonds purchased for cash or carried on conservative margin.

For investment purposes, facts and figures cheerfully furnished.

United States Revenue Stamps

The following are a few of the choice items selected at random from the recently purchased W. S. White collection.

PRICES UPON APPLICATION

The Collection contains hundreds of other interesting items, too numerous to mention. Can you give us an idea as to what would be of interest to you? Selections cheerfully sent on approval to those known to us, others kindly furnish references.

UNPERFORATED

5c. Inland Exchange, block of eight.
25c. Bond, strip of four.
25c. Protest, strip of eight.
50c. Conveyance, block of eight.
$1.00 Mortgage, strip of five.
$1.00 Probate of Will, strip of four.
$1.00 Probate of Will, block of ten, sheet margin.
$2.00 Conveyance, strip of five.
$5.00 Mortgage, pair.
$5.00 Probate of Will, strip of three.
$10.00 Conveyance, pair.
$10.00 Mortgage, pair.
$20.00 Conveyance, pairs, strips of three and five.
$25.00 Mortgage, strip of three, largest piece known.
$50.00 U. S. I. R., strip of five.
$200.00 U. S. I. R., pair.

PART PERFORATED

3c. Foreign Exchange, imperf., vertically, extreme rarity.
10c. Bill of Lading, strip of five, rarity.
15c. Inland Exchange, block of six.
25c. Power of Attorney, block of six, great rarity.
25c. Warehouse Receipt, pair.
50c. Lease, pair and block of four.
50c. Security Bond, block of four.
70c. Foreign Exchange, block of four, rarity.
$2.00 Conveyance, pair, rarity.

PERFORATED BLOCKS

1c. Playing Card, block of four and block of fifty.
2c. Certificate, blue, mint, block of fifty-six.
2c. Playing Card, blue, block of twenty.
2c. Express, orange, block of fifty.
3c. Playing Card, block of seven, rarity.
4c. Playing Card, block of nine, rarity.
4c. Proprietary, block of forty.
$2.00 Conveyance, block of thirty-five.
$5.00 Probate of Will, block of eighteen.
$10.00 Conveyance, block of six.
$10.00 Probate of Will, mint strip of five.
$20.00 Probate of Will, horizontal pair.
$200.00 U. S. I. R., strip of four, yellow green.
$200.00 U. S. I. R., strip of four, dark green.
$200.00 U. S. I. R., block of six, yellow green.

SECOND ISSUE

$5.00 Blue and black, block of twenty.
$10.00 Blue and black, strip of seven.
$20.00 Blue and black, unused pair.
$25.00 Blue and black, block of four, unique.
$50.00 Blue and black, unused pair.
$500.00 Black, green and red, brilliant copy.
25c. Sewing Machine perf., strips of four and six each.
50c. Sewing Machine perf., strips of five and seven each.
Inverted Centers, One Cent, Fifty Cents, Seventy Cents and Five Dollars.

1878 PROPRIETARY, GREEN AND BLACK

3c. Inverted center, only five copies known, greatest rarity.
50c.-$1.00-$5.00 superb copies also blocks, One Cent to Ten Cent.

1898 ISSUE, DOCUMENTARY

$5.00 Newspaper, mint blocks schgd., "Documentary," either up or down.
$3.00 Brown, pair, imperforate between.
$100.00 strip of four.
$1,000.00 strip of four.
$3.00 Lake, mint block of four.
$50.00 green and black, block of four, rarity.

1914 ISSUE, DOCUMENTARY

$30.00, strip of ten.
$60.00 strip of four.
$100.00, strip of three.
$1,000.00, strip of four.

1917 ISSUE

$500.00, strip of four.
$1,000.00, strip of four.

1916-18

WINE STAMPS, $20.00-$40.00-$50.00-$100.00.
Future Delivery, strips of four, $30.00-$50.00-$60.00-$500.00 and $1,000.00.

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The WHARTON SINKLER United States Collection—FOR SALE

CHOICEST LOT OF MINT U. S. GENERAL ISSUES EVER OFFERED NOT EXCEPTING THE WORTHINGTON SALE

Practically Everything in Mint Singles, Mint Blocks and Covers

THE GREAT RARITIES ARE HERE!

Items sold individually—Want lists from serious collectors solicited Fair prices based on rarity and quality

It gives me great pleasure to announce that I have acquired for private sale the wonderful collection of United States General Issues, Departments, Newspapers, Dues and Special Deliveries, formed by Wharton Sinkler, Esq., of Elkins Park and Philadelphia,

Mr. Sinkler has been a large purchaser of superb United States and his collection is the pick of the finest things that have been offered,

In the field that it covers it contains practically everything, including the great rarities, and throughout the condition is of the highest. The early issues are all present in most cases in mint singles and mint blocks with a wonderful array of covers, In the late issues he has every 20th Century variety known and this includes several pieces absolutely unique, In Departments there are dozens of blocks, sheets such as the $10 State and many "Sepcimen" errors.

Some idea of the magnitude of the collection will be appreciated when I state that its itemized value reaches a total of $241,530,05—the most valuable collection of the United States general issues ever before offered.

Every piece has been individually priced and will be individually sold, Until February 15, 1926. the collection will remain in Philadelphia where serious clients may view it by appointment and select those specimens of interest. After that date, want lists will be filled. In the meantime, correspondence relative to purchases is solicited.

The following are some of the "high lights" of the collection, all mint unless otherwise stated.

1847

5c—Several singles in shades—Block of six.
Used block of eight (Largest known).
Singles and pairs on cover.
10c—Single, pair, used block four.
Strip four, pairs, singles on cover.

1851

1c—Singles, pairs and blocks.
Fine covers, types Ia, Ib, III, IIIa.
3c—Many singles, blocks four, block twelve.
Block ten and strip of ten both on cover.
Railroads, Steamships, etc.
5c, 10c, 12c—Singles, blocks.
Covers, including several 12c splits from Chase sale.
24c, 30c, 90c—Superb single.

1857

1c. 3c—Singles and blocks—sheets.
Blocks 1c with curl on shoulder.
Pairs 3c imperf. between on cover.
5c—Dozens of singles, blocks.
Block six type I.
Strip three 5c brick red on cover, etc.
10c—Singles and blocks various types.
Several covers.
12c—Singles, block four, block nine.
Block twenty-four with gum. Unusual this way).
Various covers, including block five on cover.
24c—Singles, block four.
Plate block of twelve.
Several covers.
30c—Singles, block four, block six.
Several covers including combinations.
90c—Singles, block four, block six.
Reprints—all

1861 AUGUST

Complete set of singles.
Blocks of 3c, 10c.
Pairs 90c imperf.—
Several covers.
Strip three 10c on cover with 3c September.

1861 SEPTEMBER

1c to 90c numerous singles in shades.
Numerous blocks 1c, 3c, 3c pink, 3c lake, 10c. 12c, 24c, 30c, 90c.
Numerous covers of importance.
Reprints—all

1867 GRILLS

Grilled all over 3c singles and block.
13 x 16—3c singles and block, also imperf. block.
12c—singles, block six, block nine.
11 x 13—All values, singles and blocks.
12c "Z" grill, unique block nine.
9 x 13—All values singles and blocks.
24c plate block eight, 30c block twelve.

1869

1c—Singles, two blocks four, block 32.
2c—Singles several blocks.
3c—Singles, blocks, sheet.
6c—Singles, block four, block ten.
10c—Singles, block nine.
12c—Singles, block six, block nine.
15c—I, singles, block nine.
15c—II, singles, block four, block 20
Invert used.
24c—Singles, block nine.
Invert used.
30c—singles, block used.
Invert mint (Finest known).
90c—Singles, block four.
Without grills—all.
Reissues—all including blocks 2c, 10c.

1870-1879 BANK NOTES

Singles—everything.
Blocks practically complete, including 24c from Worthington Sale described as "Continental."
Many minor varieties and covers.
Special Prints all including 2c, 5c on both hard and soft paper.

1890-1925

Practically everything including mint blocks of all values.

The 1901 inverts together with the 24c air mail are all present in blocks and singles.

Every 20th century variety is in the collection including a magnificent block of thirty showing the 5c imperf. error.

DEPARTMENTS

Everything in singles.
All blocks with the exception of about fifteen.
Strip and block four $20 State.
Complete sheet $10 State.
"Specimens"—Practically all including State $2—$5—$10—$20.
"Sepcimen" errors—several unique such as 24c—30c Justice.
Post Office 1c, inverted surcharge.

NEWSPAPERS

Practically everything in singles, many blocks.

The breaking up of a collection of this size offers an unusual opportunity. The serious collector may obtain pieces that he has been looking for, for years, priced at fair figures based on rarity and quality.

For personal, telegraph and phone calls—address my office at 112 South 16th Street, Philadelphia (Phone, Rittenhouse 9734) but continue to address mail as heretofore to —

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Bees, Elephants, Mules

Not to mention Skull-and-Cross-bones, U. S. MAIL, Steamboats, Numerals, Railroads, Pumpkin Heads, and a large percentage of the greatly prized Waterbury, Xenia and other fancy cancellations are to be found in the two unusually fine collections of cancellations recently acquired and now being mounted for your approval.

And these are all the original animals, not cubist nor futurist impressions of what an elephant or a bee or a mule might look like to hop-fed eyesight but the kind that you expect to sting or kick you if you get too close.

Even the '80s and '90s

Those who have looked for them and tried to make up a few pretty pages know how very scarce are interesting cancellations on the 4c Jacksons, 5c Taylors, 5c Garfields, 1c Blue and 2c Green of 1887, on the 2c 1890s, 1c and 2c Columbians. It is possible to find some pretty things but just how difficult is borne out by the fact that in carefully combining 29,000 2c 1890s recently we found less than a dozen fancy cancellations. There are a few in these albums, but don't expect to see a book-full. They do include a few Supplementary Mail, U.S.P.O.D. monograms, booby heads, PAIDS, stars, etc.

The Early Bird Catches the Elephant

He may also catch two pairs of 1c '51 precancelled both "paid" and "PAID". Unique? We believe so, as no one seems to have recorded this precancel set in caps; certainly not proved up by pairs!

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Prices are reasonable, and condition is sound. Selections are never sent unless requested.

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I am breaking up the above collection, consisting of 35,000 varieties. The stamps in this collection are in the finest condition I have ever seen. The old European stamps are perfection copies, 90% o. g. Mr. Collector, now is the time to fill your vacant spaces with STAMPS that are STAMPS. Want list, please.

CANAL ZONE ERRORS

Have you bought a 3c "Zone Zone" and a 1c inverted "Zone?" Not many known. Price on application and authentic information in reference to same.

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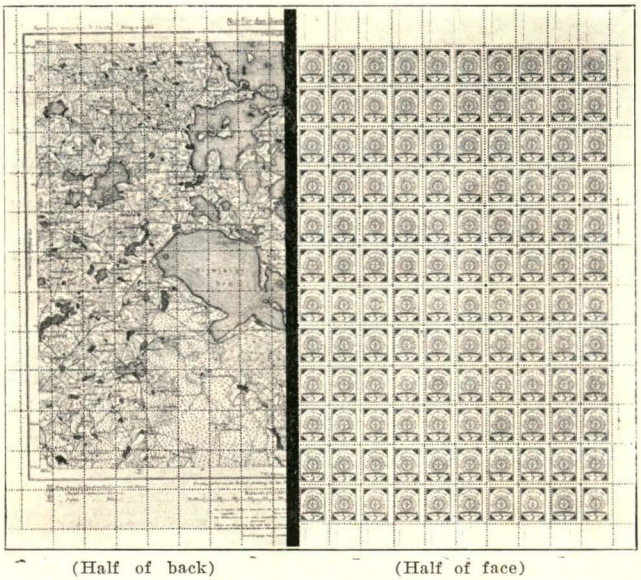
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(Half of back) (Half of face)

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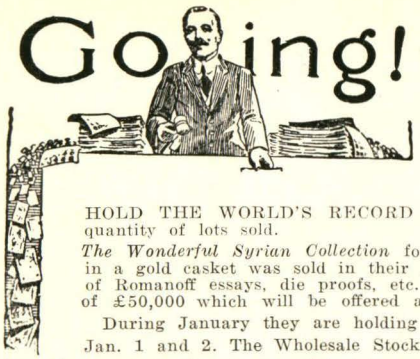
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PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE. COMPLETENESS. RARITY. CONDITION. ARRANGEMENT and NEATNESS."

We believe these FIVE POINTS to be of paramount importance to all collectors aiming at PHILATELIC PERFECTION, and, incidentally, success in next year's Exhibition. How the discriminating Philatelist may achieve these ideals is the purpose of this advertisement.

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1926

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