VOLUME III. No. 4 OCTOBER, 1924

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by
THE COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

HUGO GRIEBERT. AN APPRECIATION. *By Alfred F. Lichtenstein*..... 125
THE PLATES OF THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *By F. J. Peplow* 126
PHILATELIC RAMBLES IN EUROPE. *By Herman Toaspern*..... 135
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE J. P. S.
PHILATELY AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.
THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.
CHAS. LATHROP PACK AGAIN HONORED..... 143
THE PIN HEADS FOUND ON WELLS, FARGO FRANKS. *By Hency C. Hitt*.... 144
IN OUR JANUARY ISSUE AND STRAY NOTES..... 146
INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, 1926..... 147
STAMPS AND LATIN. *By Prof. Roland G. Kent*..... 150
THE ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS, INC..... 156
WINNIPEG STAMP EXHIBITION AND PHILATELIC CONVENTION. *By Charles J. Phillips* 157
SCOTT AND THE EXHIBITIONS. *By Dr. J. Brace Chittenden*..... 160
CHECK LIST ON DENMARK NUMBER 3. *By Harry M. Konwiser*..... 164
THE PERMANENT HOME FUND. *Reported by Alfred F. Lichtenstein*..... 165
NOTES ON 2RBS DENMARK. *By A. A. Kranhold* AND CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY 166
FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT. *By H. L. Lindquist*..... 167
PHILATELIC LITERATURE SUPPLEMENT. *By William R. Ricketts* (A-D).... 169
CLUB NOTES INCLUDING THE PROGRAM FOR 1924-25 AND SECRETARY'S REPORT. *By Charles J. Phillips and Dr. J. B. Chittenden*..... 173

SUPPLEMENTS:

TWO PLATES OF RIVADAVIA STAMPS TO ILLUSTRATE THE ARTICLE BY F. J. PEPLOW.
TWO PLATES SHOWING OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF *Collectors Club Medal for Philatelic Merit.*

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. III OCTOBER, 1924 No. 4

Hugo Griebert

An Appreciation

HUGO GRIEBERT has passed on. His kindly, friendly face will no longer greet us. His counsels and friendships have become but cherished memories.

With him, has gone out another of the great lights of philately—one that shone with Hausburg, Castle, and a few others—blazing a path into the realm of scientific research that has made stamp collecting so interesting to many. Always a keen student, he seemed to have an especial talent for unraveling the mysteries surrounding lithographed issues, and although his two monumental monographs—Uruguay and Spain—are coupled indelibly with his name, he did just as much pioneer work for many other countries and issues. When he was unable to carry on the work himself, he was always willing to turn his accumulated material over to someone else to finish.

He did much original work on the issues of Turkey, Hungary, Cordova, the '72 issue of Mexico, the Guadalajara Provisionals, Oldenburg, Peru, Liberia, and many others—truly a record of which to be proud. His frequent query to his friends, *"Who will carry on my work when I am gone?"* has now actually become poignant.

Blessed be his memory.

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN.

The Plates of the Rivadavia Stamps of the Argentine Republic

By F. J. Peplow

Appearing simultaneously in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

THE 1864 issues of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, from their intrinsic attractiveness and almost infinite variety, have never failed in their appeal to both the general collector and the specialist, though from the very scanty references to them in philatelic literature of recent years they seem to have been static so far as published contributions to their study show. They have lately, however, been dealt with by two English collectors from a standpoint which has not hitherto been taken, and which has opened a new field of investigation in a series of stamps the full comprehension of which is of no small difficulty. Mr. Cochrane's monograph* was apparently published in order to establish conclusions to which he had come relating to the making of the plates from which the stamps were printed, he maintaining, for the first time, that the plates were subjected to extensive "re entry"; Captain Jewell's paper,** read before the Royal Philatelic Society, although written to announce work carried out by him on the reconstruction of one of the plates of the 5 centavos, amounts incidentally to a confutation of the views held by Mr. Cochrane. I now propose to give some new information on the plates of the Rivadavia stamps of such a character as to place the matter raised so recently beyond issue, information which, while not entirely definitive or complete, adds considerably to the present knowledge of a subject which has always been obscure, and which will open the way for further study along lines not hitherto available, study which may not only tend to the solution of the problems immediately dealt with, but serve towards the reconsideration, possibly the reconstitution, of what is known of these issues in their various printings.

The standard account of the Rivadavia stamps is that by the late Dr. José Marcó del Pont, published in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina,* Vol. XII, 1908, a translation of which, by Mr. A. H. Davis, appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly,* Vol. XII, 1910, and its successor *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,* Vol. XX, 1912. This work, based upon original documents and access to the public archives, of high philatelic value and most interestingly written, is still our authority for practically the whole of our knowledge of the stamps, and with little exception its information is complete for the stamps themselves, for its author was a great philatelist; and though its outlook hardly corresponds with that of philately of to-day in some of the minutiæ of specialism which have become all-important, it forms a very solid foundation for future addition. What details are lacking in the historical part are due, doubtless, to the difference of aspect to philatelic research at the time when the work was written and the treatment is incomplete when the plates and their manufacture (which in this case, as will be seen later, are of unusual importance) are the subject of consideration, and it is not evident that Dr. Marcó del Pont recognized the full value, to the present generation at least, of the information actually at his disposal. It is the purpose of this article to inquire into the method by which the plates were produced, and to show the effect which it had upon the stamps themselves. It will be necessary to summarize the particulars relating to the plates given from the official records by Dr. Marcó del Pont in his exhaustive account of the negotiations preliminary to the arrival of the plates in Buenos Aires.

After considerable investigation and correspondence between the Argentine authorities and their representative in Paris, the order for the manufacture of the

* "The Rivadavia Stamps of the Argentine Republic," by W. J. Cochrane, F.R.P.S.L. London. Plumbridge & Co., 1923. First published serially in *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, Vol. XXVIII, 1922 *et seq.*

** "The Rivadavia Series of Argentina. Reconstruction of Plate D," by Capt. C. J. S. Jewell, F.R.P.S.L., *The London Philatelist*, Vol. XXXIII, 1924.

plates, for paper, printing press and materials and perforating machine was placed in London, and in February, 1864, Messrs. Anthony Gibbs and Sons notified the Postmaster-General of the Argentine Republic that the whole had been shipped to him. The negotiations with Messrs. Gibbs and Sons were undertaken by Señor Ventura Marcó del Pont, of Paris, and he also sent to the Postmaster-General a statement of the shipment, which varies so much from that of the forwarders, not only in the total cost but also in important details, that it is evident that the latter was not complete. No reference to this discrepancy is forthcoming, and it is not really germane to my subject, though worthy of investigation in any future monograph on these stamps; Mr. Cochrane in his book attempts one, but this does not commend itself to me. The details of the invoice with which I am concerned, taken from the fuller invoice sent by Señor Ventura Marcó del Pont, are given as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
2 copper plates (electrotypes) made from engraved plates, each one showing 100 stamps of 5 centavos, engraved reverse..	30	0	0
2 ditto, of 10 centavos	30	0	0
2 ditto, of 15 centavos	30	0	0

There is no reference in the account to a charge for the die or any other matter relating to the plates. Messrs. Gibbs and Sons' invoice states merely, "Engraved copper plates £40 0.0," and I am unable to reconcile the two amounts. Referring later in his article to the ordering of two more plates of the 5 centavos, which were received in 1866, Dr. Marcó del Pont gives the cost of these at 403.70 francs, probably somewhere in the neighborhood of £15. From the information given in my article it will be seen that comparison of these various amounts is not without its complications, and I merely record them.

The description of the plates in the invoice is sufficiently precise to suggest that this entry is more or less a technical description, probably abridged, and definitely intended to indicate the method of manufacture. Dr. Marcó del Pont describes the plates in detail, and states:—

> "The plates, as we have already mentioned, are of steeled copper electrotype, prepared to make the impression in *taille douce*: they contain 100 stamps, in ten rows of 10, and do not afford the slightest indication as to who made them. The original dies were probably engraved in steel and from them were produced in copper, by means of the galvano-plastic process, the *clichés* necessary to form the plates; when this had been done, the printing plates were also obtained by the same process and by the same method they were given a light coating of steel. The artist charged with this operation did not exercise sufficient care in arranging the *clichés* to make them accurately equidistant, so that the spaces between the stamps are unequal."

Although we have the above particulars as to the contractors or shippers of the plates and materials, the name of the firm which made the plates is unknown, and nothing is known of the artist who made the dies. Dr. Marcó del Pont tells of the attempts made by him to discover their origin, and since he wrote others have tried, with negative results, the only names recorded being those of agents only. This is the more remarkable in that at the time when the work was done the number of firms undertaking such work was very small. Furthermore, the makers of the paper and of the watermark dandyroll are equally unknown, and unless the information comes accidentally it seems unlikely that we shall know the origin of the dies and plates. It is none the less to be regretted from the fact that the process used was unique in the history of stamp production up to the date concerned, and the plates of the Rivadavias were made by a method for which I can find no parallel until long after their manufacture. It is probably this last fact which has resulted in the name of the makers being unknown.

A die was engraved for each value, and it is worthy of comment how closely each portrait is a replica of the original supplied, and careful inspection is necessary to discover variations. The metal of the die is not known with certainty, Dr. Marcó del Pont stating it was probably steel; he makes, unfortunately, no other reference to the dies, an omission which is greatly to be regretted, for, as will be seen in due

course, they played a part differing from that usually assigned to them in intaglio printing, and a knowledge of their dimensions and characteristics would be of considerable value. Nor does he, when writing of the cancellation of the printing plates refer to similar fate which befell the dies at the same time, but it is on record, in a letter which M. Abel Fontaine contributed to *L'Annonce Timbrologique* for May, 1893, that among many other things rendered useless by a Commission of the Argentine Government on 17 March, 1893, were "Three dies for the stamps of 1864 of 5, 10 and 15 centavos."

No die proofs are known to me, and I have met with no record of their existence. Dr. Marcó del Pont gives a long account of the proofs he had seen, but makes no reference to proofs from single dies. Proofs are known of single impressions of the designs in color. These were from a small plate containing the three designs set close together; I have seen recently a proof printed in green of this nature, and a similar proof is referred to by Dr. Marcó del Pont as having existed formerly in the collection of the Argentine Post Office. I am able to illustrate a set of three of these proofs, from the collection of A. F. Lichtenstein; each proof is in a color approximating to that used for the stamps, and from notes on the margin of two of them they were probably proofs submitted officially for color. Mr. Lichtenstein's proofs are on smooth paper, similar to ordinary cream wove writing paper while the entire strip which I have seen is on thin card. These proofs appear to be exceedingly rare, and I know of no other examples than those I have referred to. The small plate was made by the same process as was adopted for the printing plates, but it will be noted that the design has an extra frame line; the three designs were set very closely together vertically, the outer frame lines being almost in contact. Mr. Lichtenstein's set is shown to have been cut from three proofs printed in red, green and blue, as frame lines of the adjacent design occur on two of the proofs. I have been told, however, that at least one proof is know with the designs in the three colors on one strip; the small plate having been very carefully inked and wiped it would not be impossible to print this, but the above evidence shows that the other method—printing the plate in one color for all values—was certainly used, and until I have seen I shall doubt the existence of the proof printed in three colors. I shall deal with the significance of these proofs when considering the plates.

Proofs from the plates are known in some abundance, and are of many printings and from various states of the plates. No full account of these has yet been written, and they would form the subject of a very interesting inquiry. Certain proofs are very rare, and of entire sheets, except the 5c. from the Plate D, few are known. It is strange that their full investigation has not, until recently, been undertaken, and their neglect has resulted in delaying for many years information of the highest value to the specialist which it was in their power to yield, and while a proper examination and comparison of proofs from the plates would still have been lacking in certain corroborative evidence that I am able to produce, it was nevertheless possible to explain therefrom certain important facts both about the plates and the stamps in their many printings.

Dr. Marcó del Pont's description of the plates quoted above is definite and was based upon actual examination. He could not, however, determine from the plates themselves the actual process of manufacture, and I am inclined to think that his description was written from some more or less detailed account from the makers or their agents stating how the plates were produced; that the Postmaster-General kept most careful record of all transactions affecting his department, of whatever nature. is evident from the contents of Dr. Marcó del Pont's articles, and is known to me by other research into the work of G. A. de Posadas. It should also be remembered that the Postmaster-General had specially stipulated for engraved steel plates, and it is likely that he recorded his opinion of those he actually received. It does not seem to have occurred to Dr. Marcó del Pont, in spite of his great philatelic knowledge and acumen, that he was recording a method of stamp production which was unusual, for

he writes: "Notwithstanding the repeated recommendations of Señor Posadas, the plates were not engraved on steel, but on steeled copper, according to the system in vogue at this time," apparently confusing the methods of preparing line engraved plates with those of preparing plates to be printed typographically.

It will be noticed that Dr. Marcó del Pont's description differs from that of the invoice quoted, which states, "copper plates (electrotype) made from engraved plates"; it is probable, however, that the description given in the invoice should not be taken as a correct or full technical description, and either the second use of the word "plates" was wrong, "dies" being meant, or the word "engraved" was used loosely. These points are more important than appears at first; I myself felt so much confidence in the agent' invoice description, for it seemed to me to have a special bearing, that I was at first misled by it in my conception of the process used. I may now state briefly Dr. Marcó del Pont's description. The plates were of copper steeled, and they were produced by electrotypy, that is, they were an exact reproduction (as to their surface at least) of some other plate or combination of *clichés* made from the original die. What this combination was and how it was made is the real subject of my article.

The steeled electrotype, it may be said here, was, under proper usage, as perfect a means as could be used for the production of intaglio printed stamps, and whatever shortcomings there may have been in the resulting stamps as we know them, I shall show that this was not in any way due to the plates themselves, at least in their original state, though it may be added that in view of the conditions under which the stamps were printed some other method of production would have resulted in greater satisfaction to the post office and the public.

It is recorded by Dr. Marcó del Pont that in March, 1893, two plates of the 5 centavos and one each of the 10 and 15 centavos were (with other similar printing materials) defaced by order of the postal authorities, these four plates being all that remained, a similar number having disappeared. Of the fate of one of the plates of the 5 centavos I have no knowledge, but the remaining plates, one each of the 5, 10 and 15 centavos, I have had the pleasure of examining. I owe this to the courtesy and generosity of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, the well-known New York collector, who acquired them recently and who has given me the privilege of communicating this rediscovery and of putting on record original information which their study afforded.

The plates, when they came into the possession of Mr. Lichtenstein, had apparently been untouched since their use by the printers of the stamps, though it is difficult to state positively that this is so, and in the section of his monograph dealing with reprints Dr. Marcó del Pont's* reference to some unofficial reprints of the 10 and 15 centavos may suggest use of these plates. Except for a slight rusting of the steeling in places they were in perfect condition, and were covered with the protective waxing which is ordinarily applied to plates out of use. After this was removed an impression of each of the plates was taken, which proved the plates to be quite unworn. They were then de-steeled, when the whole of the rusting disappeared, and after re-steeling were proved in black and yielded impressions the beauty of which is but dimly represented by the actual stamps, showing the efficacy of the plates to give uniformly fine impressions when properly printed.

I shall give some description of the plates later, and will now revert to consideration of the method of their manufacture, taking first the statement extracted from Dr. Marcó del Pont's work, where he says, "the original dies were probably engraved in steel and from them were produced in copper...the *clichés* necessary to form the plates; when this had been done the printing plates were also obtained by the same process." This can only mean that in Dr. Marcó del Pont's opinion (or from information at his disposal) replicas of the die were made to the number of 100 at least for each value by electrotypy, which were clamped together to form a matrix, from which a mould was taken which served for making by electrotypy the printing plates

* See *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, December, 1912.

to the number required. Leaving for the present the actual process this would involve, which I shall develop later, there can be no doubt that the final result was correctly described; the plates which I have examined are undoubtedly electrotypes, both from *prima facie* evidence and from the fact that I have had the opinion of electrotype experts, who can tell from the grain of the copper that which is deposited electrolytically.

I must own that I was at first sceptical of Dr. Marcó del Pont's account of the manufacture of the plates, if only from the unusual nature of the process adopted, and I was inclined to associate electrotyping only with duplication necessary to provide two plates for each value, and to look to the more usual method of rolling-in one plate. But when I took up the investigation seriously I found that the account was, in outline, correct; the whole of the work in making the plates of the Rivadavia stamps from the engraved die was done by means of electrotypy, and I will now state in detail what I consider to have been the method adopted.

From the original die in reverse electrotypes to the number of 100 were made; these may have been made singly, or in groups for further duplication, (probably the latter, to save time and expense), which were cut up during finishing. What their condition was at this stage can only be conjectured; as the deposit of copper during electrotyping is not always regular it would be impossible to secure an absolutely level surface at the back (i.e. away from the face of the mould). Possibly these die *clichès* were comparatively thin deposits and were backed with metal to enable them to withstand the pressure when taking the mould. Certain irregularities, to which I shall recur, require somewhat close consideration of these first electrotypes. The electrotypes were then squared approximately to a common size, which was not effectively done, as considerable variation of margin occurred round the engraved surface. The hundred electrotypes were then made up in a chase in ten rows of ten, the size selected for the printing plate, and the whole formed the matrix from which a further mould was taken. This mould was, as is usual for delicate work, of wax, and after the wax mould is taken it is subjected to such treatment possible in this medium as shall result in greater perfection in the electrotype which is made from it. This, in the present case, lay entirely, so far as I can tell, in the spaces between the designs. The actual lines of the design, cut *into* the die, appeared on the mould *in relief;* the blank spaces between should have been uniformly level, slightly lower than the lines of the design, but it is evident that this was not so. The reason is that the matrix *clichès,* however carefully finished, would show at the edges of contact a linear irregularity, occasionally perhaps even a slight cleft, which would eventually be reproduced in the printing plate, would readily retain ink and would print as a line of color.

It was to eliminate such possibility that work of "filling" was done upon the mould in the parts referred to, and it is evident from an examination of the plate that considerable attention was given to ensure a surface which should show white. To do this the wax was manipulated with small cutting and pressing tools and more wax was laid in places, a work of great delicacy. The resulting plates show clearly the marks of these tools, reproduced with wonderful exactness by electrotypy. Notwithstanding, the whole of the defects such work was intended to eliminate did not entirely disappear, and very faint lines of color can still be seen on clearly printed proofs in a few positions on the plate, where probably the work had been considered unnecessary or was overlooked.

During this work of reparation the tools of the workman and added wax came into contact with the delicate lines of the design, and when the electrotype had been taken the frame-lines were found to be very weak; furthermore, in the case of the 5 c., and, to a much less degree, that of the 15 c., small portions of the design were occasionally affected. The plate of the 10 c., so far as I have been able to discover, shows no sign of encroachment on the design beyond that of the frame-line; the design of this value being of such character that its outer edges were sharply defined, particularly at the corners, prevented (or conceals) the slight variations found on the other two

values. Another detail due to the reparation of the wax mould requires mention. On all impressions from the plates there are found in the margins between many of the stamps, chiefly at the corners of the design, irregular blurs or blotches of color, which, as the printing was by intaglio, show that these portions of the plates held a certain quantity of color which was not removed during printing. These irregularities are constant, though they vary in definition according to the impression, and they are obviously due to an inherent quality of the plate; stamps, as well as the proofs, with which I have chiefly dealt, show them markedly, and it is easy to assign some of the more prominent to their position on the plate. The plates of all three values have these irregularities, but they are slighter and fewer in number on the 10 c. and 15c. than on the 5 c.; this would suggest improvement in workmanship due to experience, the plates of the higher values being much better than those of the 5 c. These irregularities, which are of course depressions on the plate, were due to pronounced forms of correction of the wax mould, and occur chiefly at the corners, where manipulation of the wax without interfering with the design was difficult. They have proved of the greatest value in the elucidation of an important factor in the making of the plates.

The mould having been worked upon to the satisfaction of the workman, the electrotype was taken, and it is here that the evidence accumulated above is of special value. The electrotype with which I am now dealing was not used as a printing plate, but served as the master plate from which, by similar methods to those described, were taken electrotypes which became the plates used for printing. The full importance of this fact will be seen as my account develops, and it is one which has a special appeal to the philatelist for it places him in possession of material for study which would have been almost impossible had the printing plates been made direct from the *clichè* mould, thus necessitating rectification of the mould for every plate made. It is from the irregularities represented by the blurred or blotched markings on the impression that this identity of the plates of the various values is established, showing that there was a master plate made for each value from which any number of printing plates could be made. For the original order two plates of each value were made, and two years later two more plates of the 5 c. were ordered and received. Of the 5 c. I have seen complete sheets of proofs of Plates A, C and D. Of Plate B, proofs of which seem very rare, I fortunately obtained a pair showing a typical blur, and I illustrate this pair, Nos. 67 and 68 on the plate (i e. as printed) from each of the four Plates A, B, C and D of the 5 c. I shall show later how they differ. The evidence for the 5 c. plates is complete; for the 10 c. and 15 c. I have seen, of course, only the proofs from the rediscovered plates; even single proofs of these two values are rare, but I have been able to establish what might reasonably be inferred, that the two plates of each value were identical, so far as matrix origin was concerned, and from the same reason. Apart from this reason, I may state here that there is other presumptive evidence, of the nature of very minute flaws in the background, which serve as corroborative detail, though it would have been next to impossible to prove the case from such evidence alone.

I have now to deal with another very interesting stage in the work, when the two electrotypes for each value had been obtained from the master plates. As already mentioned, the rectification of the mould resulted in slight damage to the parts of the design adjacent to the edges, so that when the electrotypes were taken it was found that the frame-lines were broken or obscured in part, and, in the case particularly of the 5 c, details of the design had suffered. Some of the lines were very delicate on the original die, especially of the 5 c. All these defects of the frame-lines and portions of the design were dealt with by reworking the copper-plate by hand. Practically the whole of the frame-lines were put in afresh on all the plates; the new lines follow so closely along the old that it is not always easy to determine whether or not any of the old lines were intentionally left standing, but from the illustration I give of two 15 c. proofs from the rediscovered plates, Nos. 6 and 46, it can be seen in these cases the

engraver overlooked recutting part of the frame-lines, and the same omission is seen on the 5 c., No. 82 on Plate C. The recut lines are thicker than were the original, as can be seen by comparison with the strip of proofs, which shows the designs as they appeared in the die,* and occasionally they overrun at the corners.

In addition to the recutting of the frame-lines on the 5 c. plates, the corners of the design were recut in various particulars. The circle round the figure 5 in each corner was very lightly cut on the die, and it is frequently found recut, nearly always on the sides near the margin, and the same sides of the ornaments adjacent are occasionally so found, and odd lines here and there which caught the eye of the engraver. Good examples of this are shown by the upper right-hand figure of Nos. 82, 83 and 92, and the lower left-hand figure of Nos. 81 and 83 on the blocks from Plate C here illustrated. I also illustrate separately No. 44 from the same plate which shows an engraver's slip in recutting the upper left-hand circle. Two other interesting varieties of the 5 c. are No. 19—in which the lower left corner lack the small triangular ornament between the circle and the corner of the frame—and No. 48, in which the same variety occurs in the lower right-hand corner; in both cases the whole corner was eliminated by the workman's tool, and is extensively recut, and this variety occurring on all plates is one of the best pieces of evidence of a common matrix for all four plates of this value. Numerous instances of this recutting are found on Plates C and D of the 5 c., which show that much work was done on the plates after they were electrotyped, though this was not consistent, many weak places being observable. I do not attempt a full description of these minute varieties, but their importance will be considerable as an assistance to assigning a stamp to its particular plate and position. It should be pointed out, however, that plain though the recutting may appear on carefully printed proofs, such as I have for my description, on the actual stamps it may be almost or entirely invisible owing to the indistinctness of the lines, when dealing with some of the poor impressions.

We have therefore, on the one hand, identity of the plates revealed by varieties caused through reparation of the mould for the master plate from which were made the electrotypes which became the printing plates, and on the other we have each of these printing plates showing variation owing to individual recutting consequent upon the very work of reparation mentioned, a combination of circumstances, as it happens, of peculiar interest to the philatelist. It is somewhat curious, especially where the quality of printing which the plates subsequently received is remembered, that such exacting overhauling of these 5 c. plates was undertaken, for quite apart from the difficulty of discerning on many of the actual stamps the results of such work, even on well-printed proofs they are none too obvious, and have escaped the observation of innumerable collectors who have studied the Rivadavias. The value to the specialist of the knowledge imparted is very considerable, for not only is it possible to assign, in many cases stamps to their position on the plate from a sheet of proofs from any of the plates having found that position it is then possible to distinguish the actual plate from which it was printed by the varieties due to recutting, and when the various plates have undergone description, or proofs from them have been reproduced, the work of plating a very large proportion of the Rivadavias will be at least not a matter of impossibility I have myself plated quite a number of stamps with comparative ease. That this facility for plating will advance the study of the various printings of the Rivadavias I feel certain; my knowledge of these is small, but I have seen enough to make me doubt the finality of that generally accepted, and the use of the various plates of the 5c. as at present recorded is, in my opinion open to revision.

With regard to the 10 c. plate, though I have made a careful inspection I have found but the slightest traces of recutting. for the reason already given The frame-lines were carefully drawn, and generally it would be impossible in probably a majority of cases to detect any differences between impressions from one or other of

* The plate of this strip of proofs was made similarly by electrotypy, from a mould taken either direct from the dies or from some of the *clichés* prepared as above; it is most unlikely that there was an intermediate master plate, it being unnecessary, and the extra frame-lines were cut on the plate.

the two plates known to have been made; from the general appearance of the rediscovered plate I consider it to have been very little used, and investigation into the question should prove of great interest. Proofs of this value are apparently very rare, and I have not seen one. The 15 c. plates, although showing much less after-work than those of the 5 c., were recut slightly, though much less systematically. In the lower left-hand corner block shown No. 91 is slightly recut in the upper right-hand corner, the apex of the trefoil ornament, generally incomplete or very faint, being finished with two short lines, and the same occurs in No. 93, one line only being slightly cut; in some cases the outer elliptical curve framing the words of value is slightly strengthened at or near "CE" of "centavos," and similarly at the top of the design over the centre of "Republica Argentina," and, curiously enough, I have found the very faint shading line to the "c" of "centavos" recut, with other very slight —often erratic—evidences of reworking, which, though trivial in themselves, bear witness to the examination given to the plates before they were passed as finished. I have seen no proofs of the other plate of the 15 c. for comparison, but I have found single stamps therefrom showing similar signs of recutting. As with the 10 c. this rediscovered plate seems to have been very little used.

I may now restate briefly my opinion as to the making of these plates. From the die in reverse were taken electrotypes to the number of one hundred, which were clamped together in ten rows of ten; the electrotype *clichés* varying slightly in size, the space between them also varies. From this form of *clichés* a mould was taken, which was worked upon in the blank spaces between the designs so as to secure an even surface which should represent white on the sheet of stamps after printing. From this mould an electrotype was made, and this served as the master plate from which, in turn, were made electrotypes to the number required, four for the 5 c. and two each for the 10 c. and 15 c. Each plate was then examined and the frame-lines were strengthened by recutting, together with such details of the design as had suffered during the process of manufacture.

A few words of comment on the plates which I have seen may be desirable.

The 5 c. plate is in perfect condition and could have been but little used. The lines are clear, if not very deep, the portrait being very delicate and rich in detail. The frame-lines were recut with care, the only variety worth mentioning here being No. 82, the bottom line of which was overlooked. Many parts of the design near the margins were recut, and the numerous minor varieties make it an interesting study for the specialist. The description of the size and variations of spacing has already been given by Dr. Marcó del Pont. Between the designs can be seen in places traces of the lines referred to as marking originally the junction of the *clichés;* these are only just rendered visible on a heavily printed proof from the plate in black, and I was long puzzled to account for their cause. The 10 c. plate is a magnificent piece of engraving, both from the strength of the design and from the vigor of the engraving. This 10 c. stamp has always been the most admired of the three Rivadavias, and good impressions are found in the actual stamps, but these bear no relation to the beauty of the design and excellence of craftmanship shown by a well printed sheet of proofs in black. The 15c. plate is also perfect, showing few varieties and giving a very fine impression, though not so deep in line as the 10 c. Neither the 10 c. nor the 15 c. plate could have been much used, for the steeling was practically intact and there is a freshness about them which suggests little use. In examining these beautiful plates I am reminded that, according to Dr. Marcó del Pont, when in the 'eighties it was suggested that the plates of the Rivadavias might be resuscitated, one of the 5 c. plates, (it was Plate D), was sent to a firm of bank-note printers and found "unfit for use"; certainly one each of the three plates could have produced with proper care and printing, a long series of perfect impressions, but perhaps it was too much to expect a firm with an order *in posse* to be too appreciative of the work of its predecessors. Doubtless the known wearing of the first two plates of the 5 c. was due to use after the steeling had worn, and had they been re-steeled at the proper time they

alone would have served easily for all the stamps the Argentine Republic issued until long after they became obsolete.

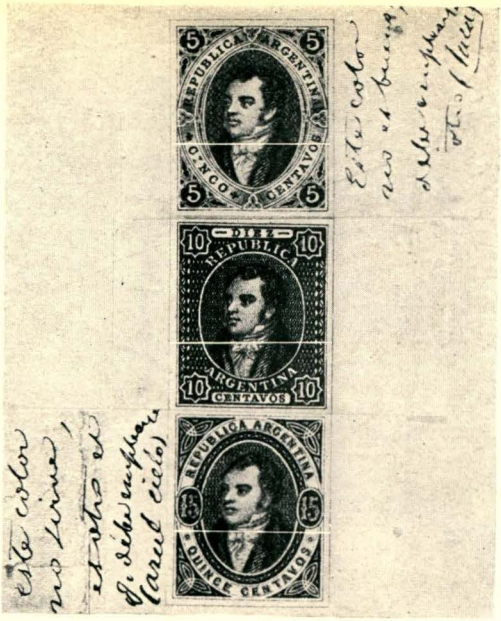
The recovery of these plates of the Rivadavias is a matter of great value to the many specialists in the stamps of the Argentine Republic. They afford new and rich material for wider research, and the owner of the plates, with his customary generosity, being desirous of rendering general the assistance they give, has printed a small number of proofs in back of each sheet. It is hardly necessary to say that this course has been adopted solely from a desire to allow the participation of those specially interested in a body of material which only too rarely falls to the lot of the student.

I undertook this short account of the plates of the Rivadavias with some trepidation, as I have not made a special study of the stamps themselves, my purpose being simply to elucidate, from new material, some of the details relating to the manufacture of the plates which are not to be found in Dr. Marcó del Pont's work. I do not suggest that my article will do more than form a groundwork for further research, and I recognize that it is possible that an account based on mere conjecture may suffer modification at least; all I can claim is that from an examination of actual plates, of proofs of other plates and of the stamps themselves, what I believe to have been the method of manufacture will explain the anomalies which are met with, and that no other process known to me will do so. While I was at work upon the evidence of the plates Captain Jewell was preparing his paper upon the reconstruction of Plate D, one of the best pieces of research of this order which I have been privileged to listen to and to read, and I am able to state that Captain Jewell has in hand a study of the Rivadavia stamps which will cover the whole field and which he hopes to publish. Such a study will give opportunities for an elaboration of the subject impossible in a short article. I had intended to make reference in this article to Captain Jewell's paper, but as his investigations are supported with regard to the details of the stamps with which he specially deals, by such new information as I have been able to bring, and as his conclusions are cautious and are backed by carefully considered evidence of the stamps, the theory following the facts, I refer those interested to the paper itself. Quite otherwise is it with the more pretentious handbook by Mr. Cochrane. Whatever remnants of his claim to the discovery of "re-entries" on the plates of the Rivadavias—which as I see it is the *raison d'être* of his book—may have survived Captain Jewell's article, which though adversely critical is not absolutely commital, none can possibly remain; whatever uncertainty there may be concerning the manufacture of the plates one thing at least is certain, that there are no "re-entries," the process used precluding it.

In addition to my initial obligation to Mr. Lichtenstein, which made this article possible, I am also indebted to him for the loan of rare proofs from his collection. I record my thanks to Captain Jewell for the use of a three-quarter sheet of proofs of Plate A of great rarity, as well as for the opportunity to inspect the wonderful material he has accumulated during his study of the Rivadavias, to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the use of proofs from their Reference Collection, and to J. Dunbar Heath who, *more suo,* has placed his great experience in all matters relating to the production of postage stamps at my service and has rendered me valuable assistance.

Visitors

A day seldom passes without a visitor from some distant city. We have welcomed lately: Rev. A. T. Gesner, W. D. Pierson and W. M. Hall, all of Waterbury; Warren H. Colson and Charles K. B. Nevin from Boston; James A. Harris, Jr., from Cleveland; Montague Triest from Charleston, S. C.; Major T. Charlton Henry and Eugene Klein from Philadelphia; L. Gerald Firth from Pittsburgh; Earle A. Young and Zeigler Sargent are frequent visitors from New Haven; V. W. Rotnem from Cambridge; Samuel Chapman again visited us en route to Mexico; Judge Robert S. Emerson has learned the way from Providence. Our new members are learning that stamp clubs can compete with New York theaters. A. H. Lamborn followed up his splendid contribution of $1,000 with a visit and an exhibit. Forty-eight members and their friends took part in the competition in February. Mr. Hind's exhibit of United States was, of course, the greatest attraction of the season so far, drawing over sixty members.



PROOFS IN COLOR FROM SMALL PLATE OF THREE DESIGNS.



Nos. 67-68. Plate A.



Nos. 67-68. Plate B.



Nos. 67-68. Plate C.



Nos. 67-68. Plate D.



No. 6.



No. 46.



No. 44. Plate C.

Philatelic Rambles in Europe

By HERMAN TOASPERN

TWENTY FIVE YEARS OF THE J. P. S.

IT WAS my good luck to land in London just a few days before the *Junior Philatelic Society's* Silver Jubilee Banquet, which was held at the Criterion Restaurant, which faces Picadilly Circus, May 6, 1924. In fact I was extremely fortunate as my good friend and fellow member of the *Collectors Club,* Mr. Richard Roberts, took me as his guest. About 140 members and their wives and guests were present, including the only other American present, Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark of Cambridge, Mass.



The Famous "Toasty"
As the celebrated English cartoonist, Poli, saw him.

The toast to the King, Great Britain's most distinguished collector, was given, followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. Melville, in responding to the toast, "The Visitors" briefly told of twenty-five years of the J. P. S. He said in part:

"Twenty-five years would not sum up the history of this Society from its origin; we could go back even further. I still possess the Minute Book of the little Society that was formed at the Westminster City School between 1894 and 1896 * * * in the next year, 1897, there began that orgy of publicity which has since characterized the whole movement of the *Junior Philatelic Society.* A little work entitled *"Stamp Collecting"* was published, and its price was one penny, and I think it was the only penny guide that has ever been published on the subject. The *"Stamp Collectors Fortnightly,"* very frankly informed its readers, 'we cannot honestly recommend it.' (Laughter). It went on to say, 'a perforation gauge is given away as a make weight. The facts appear to be all right, but we would not advise our readers to pin their faith too steadfastly to the perforation gauge.' * * * In recent times we have developed to very great achievements, and it is my pleasure to announce that the exhibition of last year, which was attended by over 61,-000 people, (cheers) including His Majesty the King, the Crown Prince of Sweden, many of the leading collectors and dealers of the United States and the Colonies, and of course everybody in the philatelic line at home, has also turned out a financial success. We never intended to make money on it, but it has yielded a balance of £615." (Cheers).

A telegram from the King was then read in response to a telegram from Mr. Melville in which the J. P. S. extended their loyal and dutiful greetings to the King on the 14th Anniversary of his Accession and to express their pride and gratification of his Majesty's life long interest in stamps.

Mr. Seymour Bennett, I. S. O., J. P., for many years Inspector of Stamping at Somerset House, responded to the Toast, "The Junior Philatelic Society." He responded in a very humorous vein, among other things demanding to know who had called the animal on the British Empire Exhibition stamps a lion. He spoke of the Criticism of the Lion of 1911. And then said:

"So much for past lions. Who says *this* is a lion. I am not much of a judge of lions, I have met very few; I am always careful that there are bars between me and them. I do know something about stamps—I say I do—and I do know something about dogs. That is a mastiff. (Laughter). Somebody says, 'What about his mane?' That is no mane.



The Wembley "Lion"

British philatelists certainly have the sense of humor that they are popularly supposed to lack. Comments at the J. P. S. Silver Jubilee Dinner, and throughout the British press, have made it quite evident that they have a keen sense of humor. The writers only comment is, "If that is a lion, King Solomon was a bachelor."

They got that chap up at Wembley, a motor car drove up, they had a spare tire and shoved it over his head. If you look at it, it is no more lion than I am."

In concluding the speaker paid tribute to the wonderful way the Society held the exhibition last year.

A cable was then read from our own Charley Phillips, congratulating the Society. Hearty cheers came from all parts of the room, proving him as popular in England as he deservedly is over here.

The toast, "The Chairman," was given by Mr. W. A. Haworth, M. A., and concerned the intimate side of the Society. Toasts were also drunk to Hr. Herbert F. Johnson, and the Hon. Sect. Mrs. H. P. Perry, Mr. Melville's sister. During the evening a musical program was rendered, and what with pleasant company, good food, and splendid refreshments that one could drink openly without fear of Prohibition Officers, the evening was as great a success as the *Junior Philatelic Society* has been in philatelic circles.

PHILATELY AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

ALL roads lead to Wembley Park this season, where the wonderful British Empire Exhibition was held. Even Edward Stern and Alfred Maier, coming from the Continent to take a steamer from Southampton spent a half day, one-third of their time, viewing the wonderful display. It was the whole British Empire gathered together within walking distance. Each part of the Empire was represented by a building in native style, one a walled city of Africa, another a gorgeous Burmese Temple, a tiny house of Bermuda, etc.

It remained for Frank Godden, the well known stamp dealer, to prove to the philatelic world that while a Britisher, he has all the ear-marks of a "Yankee go-getter." Representative stamps of various countries housed in each building were shown, with particular attention given to the face of the stamp. Attractively mounted, Mr Godden has tried to show the uninitiated what a splendid hobby stamp collecting is. Stamps range from rare to common, watermark and minor varieties are conspicuous by their absence, the keynote being to interest and entertain the non-collector. Exhibits are housed in the following pavilions, Fiji, East Africa, Hong Kong, Indian, Malaya, Newfoundland, Palestine, South Africa, Walled City of South Africa and West Indian. Each smaller country of the group has a separate exhibit. For instance in the Walled City of South Africa there are stamps of Northern and Southern Nigeria, Lagos, Niger Coast and Sierra Leone.



First Commemorative Stamp Issued for Great Britain

I have never made any secret of my friendship for Mr. Godden. Many the pennies I have saved by dashing into his office at tea time, defrauding Lyon's of their usual ten pence. He has certainly shown foresight and nerve by tying up thousands of pounds in stamps to spread propaganda. With the hundreds of thousands of visitors from all over the world viewing the stamp exhibits, there is no question many converts will be made. Stamp collecting has been made more dignified

by this splendid co-operation of the Exhibition officials and Mr. Godden. He will probably reap little financial benefit himself, but the idea and desire to further popularize stamp collecting will certainly endear him still more, not only to British philatelists, but to the philatelists of the world.

Clever indeed, is the man who has vision—and the ability to put that vision into concrete form.

The Brussels Exhibition

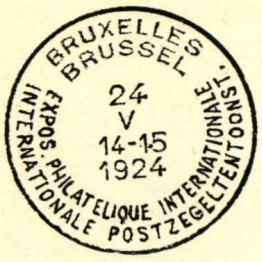
FRESH from three weeks' delightful renewing of acquaintance in England and Holland, the writer arrived in Brussels on Friday, May 23, the day before the Exhibition was to be formally opened. My purpose in getting there early was to assist Mr. Lichtenstein who was coming on from Switzerland the same day, in mounting his exhibits. And so I sallied forth to the Pallais D'Egmont, where the Exhibition was to be held.

Arriving there, I tripped gaily to the main entrance and started in. I only started, for the door keeper, with some occult sense, realized I was only an American and opened fire in rapid fire French, which I finally realized was not a warm greeting. I then walked about the courtyard and saw an acquaintance of mine from Antwerp who spoke English in addition to his native tongue, and we tried again. After a half hour debate I trudged down the hill to my room in the Metropole.

Having failed in the evening to get in touch with Mr. Lichtenstein, I made another attempt to get inside the Exhibition hall. After debating with several men I was told in most excellent English that if I hadn't a ticket of admission, my chances of crawling through a needle's eye were infinitely greater than of going through the beautiful doorway. I pointed out that I had written for a ticket, and the gentlemen seemed amused.

Despite these two rebuffs I still continued to be an optimist. I decided that when the official opening took place in the afternoon at 2:30 I would surely be able to get inside the building.

I arrived at the Exhibition building at 2 P. M. and when I stepped from the taxi in front of the Palais, there were at least 4,000 people in line. For a moment I was sure that everyone in Belgium collected stamps and wanted to see the Exhibition. I walked to the doorway to the side of the line, and once again tried to get in. Not a chance. One must have a card of invitation to be at the official opening. I then inquired as to the rather polyglot mob, and discovered that the enormous line was not due to a philatelic urge, but was merely there to buy the stamps specially issued for the Exhibition.



Special postmark used from the Exhibition Postal Depot.

There were at least a dozen people who looked fully as respectable as I did, and about as angry, also trying to talk their way in. With stupidity that was more Teutonic than Gallic the doorkeepers refused to admit any but lodge brothers and friends. With the line of speculators constantly growing, the Burgomeister of the city, Mr. Max, famous for his administration of Brussels during the war, had an awful tussle to get in. At least that was the report.

Thoroughly disgusted, at 4 P. M. I headed for the hotel. A little later Mr. Lichtenstein got in touch with me, and we had supper. He then confided that he had but slight trouble getting in, probably owing to his height, bulk and ability to talk French. Instead of sympathizing with me, he spoke with some feeling about the growing quantities of fat about my ears, which had no particularly soothing effect.

After supper we attended the official "At Home" at the La Royale tea room. A crowd in excess of the space made it a bit uncomfortable, in spite of the pleasure of meeting many old friends.

Sunday morning dawned rainy, but at 9:30 most of the visitors met at the Place

de la Liberte and then formed a company and walked a block to the Colonne du Congrès, where the body of the "Unknown Soldier" lies. Wreaths were laid at the tomb by representatives of French, British, Belgian and American philately. Mr. Lichtenstein, on behalf of the American collectors, laid a large and beautiful one on



Brothers in War and Peace
Homage to the Unknown Soldier by representatives of France, Great Britain, Belgium and the United States. Alfred F. Lichtenstein at extreme left.



Philatelist's Homage
Floral tributes at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. At the front left is the wreath placed by Alfred F. Lichtenstein, on behalf of the philatelists of the United States.

the tomb. It was a touching ceremony, and all eyes were moist as the gathering stood for a minute in silent tribute.

Hanging on to Mr. Lichtenstein's arm, and flanked by a well known British philatelist, who had lost his luggage in transit; (the cork came out) we walked to the Exhibition. After battering our way through the mob, who were already on the job in great numbers, despite the early hour and the rain, I entered through the doorway of the Exhibition halls. We would never have gotten through the crowds but for the fact that heavy wooden barricades had been erected to keep the speculators away from the spectators, and a goodly number of gendarmes were preserving order.

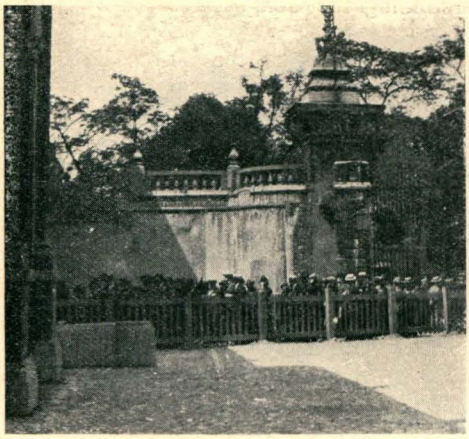
The Palais D'Egmont, formerly the regal residence of the famous Ahrenberg family was ideal for the display of stamps. Many windows, through which one could see the beautiful gardens, admitted fine light. The various rooms were large, the ceilings high, and nothing finer could be desired. Past the last of the doorkeepers and ticket takers. I made a wild dash for my old friend and principal worker for the Exhibition, J. P. Maingay. For ten francs I purchased a ticket good for the week, and my worries were over.

SPECULATORS VERSUS SPECTATORS

The outsanding feature of the Exhibition, in the opinions of all the philatelic writers of Europe, and of everyone I met, was the horde of speculators who made admission to the Exhibition almost a nightmare. First wooden barricades were built in the courtyard as shown in one of the cuts, but later to guard other approaches.

Early in the morning the crowds began to collect, not coming the night before because the police prevented it.

It had become known in advance that 50,000 sheets of four of the 5 francs Montenez type would be issued in a changed color. The Exhibition committee had arranged to sell a ticket of admission at 2 francs. Upon entering one might buy for 20 francs one sheet of the stamps. Then the purchaser invariably left the hall, went back into the line and waited to purchase another sheet. It was as motley a crowd as could be imagined, women with aprons, small boys and men in working clothes. No matter what entrance one used to the magnificent grounds surrounding the Palais, one was held up by all sorts of people, offering sheets from mint to badly soiled and damaged. Warm weather and perspiring hands did not tend to make the stamps particularly choice. The prevailing price was from 40 francs up. The stamps were sold out completely the Saturday following the opening day, but one



Besieging the Gates

All walks of life waiting for hours to purchase the Exhibition stamps.



Outdoor Sports

Standing at the end of a queue, over 250 yards long (pavement wide), to get one sheet of exhibition stamps.



Inside the Gates

After a half day on the line, the weary speculator came within sight of his goal, where for 22 francs one might purchase 20 francs worth of stamps, cancelled or new. "Yer paid yer money, and took yer choice."



Belgian Exhibition Stamps

These stamps, four to a sheet, printed in brown on rose tinted paper, were sold one to a purchaser, upon payment of 2 francs admission to the Exhibition and 20 francs for face value. The issue was 50,000 sheets or 200,000 stamps. All current issues of Belgium and colonies were on sale at the Exhibition Postal Depot at face.

could still purchase full sets of all current stamps of Belgium and colonies. The Belgian Government's profit on 200,000 stamps at 5 francs, bringing a million francs, must have been considerable, because few did legitimate postal duty.

THE WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENT

The entertainment committee arranged a very attractive program for the visitors. Brussels is a most beautiful city. Coupled with its natural scenery, there are interesting buildings and beautiful little parks and statuary. To me, there is no more interesting city, and its title, the "Little Paris" is well earned.

On Monday afternoon, the visitors were shown through the Town Hall, where many of the city officials expounded on the art glories in each room. That evening the first session of the Gelli and Tani auction sale was held, which continued the next night and Wednesday afternoon.

Tuesday was given over to an afternoon excursion to Turvuern where a delightful walk was taken through the gardens surrounding the Congo Museum, followed by tea.

Wednesday night was devoted to the official banquet at the Taverne Royale. The judges, who had worked tirelessly for five days, had turned in their reports and everyone was eager to learn the awards. I was fortunate indeed in my table companions, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Worms, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sefi, and Mrs. F. S. Napier, temporarily separated from Col. Napier by his presence at the Jury table. The room was a bit crowded and very warm. The dinner was served and the speech-making carried out in true Continental style, that is each course would alternate with a speaker.

Friday night everyone turned out to see La Traviata and the second act of the ballet from Coppelia at the Royal Opera House. It was delightful. The farewell dinner was held the following night at the same rooms as the Official Banquet.

EXHIBITION ARRANGEMENTS

The rooms in which the stamps were exhibited were large, and yet small enough so that one did not feel lost. The stamps were mounted in frames set perfectly straight. This had the advantage of keeping the aisles clear, but the London Exhibition of last year proved the ease with which stamps can be examined when in slightly slanting frames.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein was the only American philatelist exhibiting *hors concours*. His two exhibits, Switzerland and Cape of Good Hope were the cynosure of all eyes, besides being especially noted in the Jury's report. Dr. J. Brace Chittenden had the misfortune of having his collection arrive too late. He sent his Austria and Lombardy Venice from which he wrote his *magnus opus*. Mr. John A. Klemann won second place in his class. He was awarded a silver gilt medal for Siam. The *Collectors Club Philatelist* was the only other American winner. It received a "silver-gilt medal diploma," which should be a source of great satisfaction to the Club, especially when the only other like award was given to *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, which has gone through over 400 issues.

HORS CONCOURS EXHIBITIONS

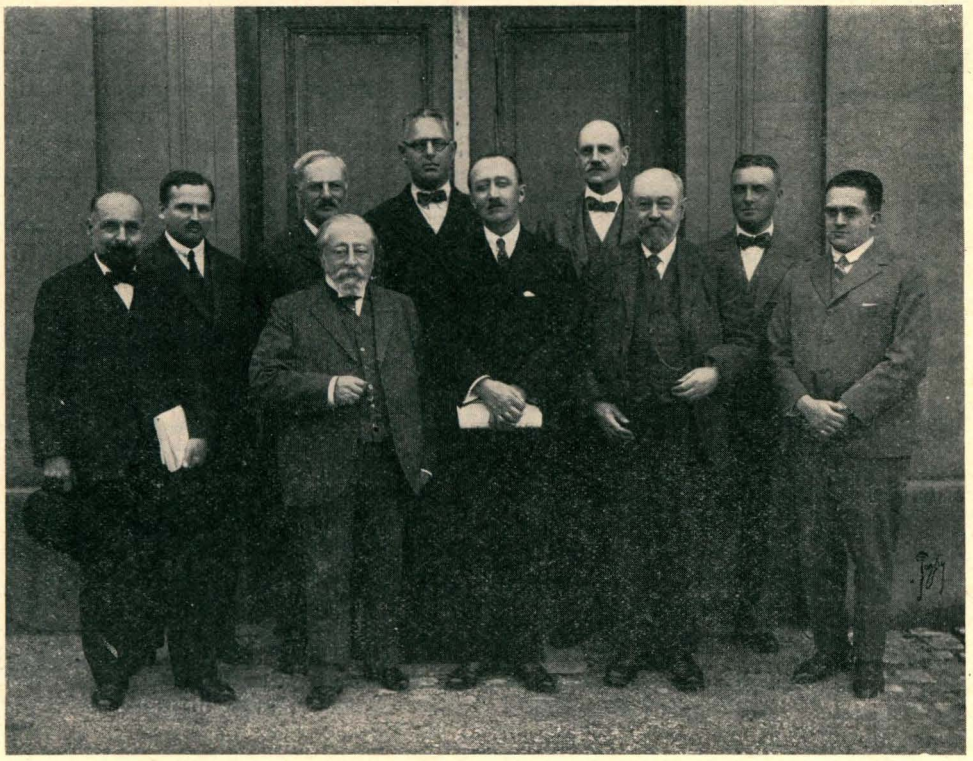
In bringing in the report of awards, the Jury made special mention of some of the exhibits made by its members. H. P. Manus of Amsterdam showed some Mauritius, the 1d Post Office on cover, both the 1d and 2d unused, and the reprints. He also showed reconstructed panes of both values of the Post Paids in early and intermediate states. Also plates of the 2d "Small Filet" of March 1859 and the "Large Filet" of October.

Theodore Champion, who has the largest stamp business in France, exhibited same wonderful tete beche pairs and blocks of France. In the 1849 issues were examples of the 10c and 20c unused and the 25c used. The unissued 20c in light blue, in a block, and the 20c in dark blue. A unique strip of five of the 1 fr. unused.

In the 1853 issue, the 20c blue, 80c rose (unique) and in the carmine shade in a block of four. A unique piece, a block of six of the 1 franc with the corner sheet margin was exhibited in this section. Mr. Champion also showed the 1d and 2d Post Office Mauritius and some lovely first issues of Hawaii and British Guiana.

Manuel Galvez showed some of his marvelous proofs. He has one of the finest collections in the world, with a lot of Spanish proofs and essays that cannot be equalled.

Paul de Smeth showed Belgium and Transvaal. Mr. de Smith collects everything in both countries. *The Collectors Club Philatelist* has published one of his articles on Belgium, and he has written extensively on both countries. Needless to say his collections are wonderful specialized studies.



From left to right: Gustave Gelli (Italy), Robt. Delapierre (Secty), Baron A. de Reuterskiold (Switzerland), H. P. Manus (Holland), A. F. Lichtenstein (U. S. A.), Paul de Smeth (Pres. Belgium), Lt. Col. G. S. F. Napier (England), M. Langlois (France), Nils Strandell (Sweden), Manuel Galvez (Spain).

THE INTERNATIONAL JURY

The jury was indeed international. Several old friends were included, men who are well known to our readers. Baron de Reuterskiold of Lausanne and Nils Strandell, need no introduction. Needless to say they are both as interesting and as charming as ever. Colonel G. S. F. Napier also should be a familiar name to our readers. Not only is he distinguished in British philatelic circles, but he is a distinguished soldier, whom it is a pleasure to meet.

H. P. Manus who served in London last year with Baron de Reuterskiold and Mr. Strandell is one of our newer Club members of whom I have written before. Mr. Manus was without question the most popular and most loved man at the Exhibition. A man who has formed collections that ranked with such famous ones as the Brietfuss and Tapling, well along in years, always surrounded at philatelic gatherings by groups of friends. I think that nothing in life can be so sweet, as to come to its sunset loved by all with whom one comes in contact.

Gustave Gelli of Brussels, and Paul de Smeth of the same place are both well known to our readers. Mr. Gelli is of the well known Gelli and Tani firm, which ranks well up in European as well as American business circles. Maurice Langlois is one of the distinguished philatelists of Paris.

The youngest member of the Jury was Manuel Galvez of Madrid, whose fame is beginning to dim that of his well known father. Mr. Galvez is still in his twenties, and has an unusual grasp of both 19th and 20th centuries. He has made several visits to this country, and was an expert in the famous Grinnell-Klemann Hawaiian Missionary trial. Mr. Galvez has remarkable linguistic abilities, speaking in addition to his native Spanish, French and German, Italian and American. I use the word American advisedly, as he does not speak the English accent so peculiar to Continentals, but real New Yorkese.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein represented America.

EXHIBITS OF BELGIAN STAMPS

As was to be expected the largest and most interesting exhibits were of the native stamps. These were divided into four classes. Th Grand Gold Medal offered by the *Collectors Club,* and several other awards, went to Georges Caroly for his unused Belgium. This was lost last year in the Championship Class in the London Exhibition owing to the scope of the class. Here is an unused collection to date, with all sorts of rarities and retouches unused. One lovely piece is a block of seven of the 10c red brown of 1849, the *"jabot blanc"* in a pair, and the 20c in the rare milky blue. Pierre Malou was awarded a gold medal in this class and a silver gilt to Paul Henry of Dinant.

There were thirteen entries in the unused and used section. The Grand Gold Medal was awarded Robert Delapierre of Brussels. The runner up was a Britisher, Dr. J. P. O'Connor of Dun-Laoghire who secured a gold medal. Eight medals and two mentions were awarded in this class.

For imperforate issues only, Edwin Henry Lee of South Croyden took the Silver Gilt Medal, the principal prize in this division, and for a single issue imperforate Francois Suru of Brussels, the bronze.

Georges Caroly also took the principal award for Belgian Congo.

AMERICAN SECTION

This includes all of North and South America. The only exhibitor in the United States Postage class was Marshall Cutler, an American living in Florence. He showed adhesives and proofs. The collection won a gold medal, but owing to Mr. Cutler's residence, condition was not as fine as it might have been had he lived in the States. A. Leon Adutt won a bronze medal for his Confederates. The collection is fine for one collected out of the States, but there are no striking pieces. Neither of these collections would be competitive at the Club, even if Messrs. Hind, Ackerman, Emerson, Knapp, Walcott, White, Gehrmann and others were not represented. Both collections are badly in need of expertizing.

R. F. A. Riesco was a silver gilt medal winner in his class with Chile. While in England I was unable to see him, as he was seriously ill, but I am glad to say is now entirely recovered. Last year in London he displayed over 1,600 copies of the imperforate issues, and I am sure we shall welcome him and his collections in New York, 1926. On Cape of Good Hope he keeps snapping at Mr. Lichtensteins heels. He was a gold medal winner in Belgium and I see that he has been acquiring more fine material.

THE BRITISH WINNERS

Space forbids a full review, but I shall name a few of the British winners, that I either know personally or know will exhibit with us in 1926. Sir J. R. Andrew Clark, author of a splendid handbook on France, was awarded a Gold Medal for his France. Sir H. J. Rickett of Petersfield, England, took a Silver Gilt Medal for Bosnia, a Silver Medal for Nevis and a Bronze Medal for Grenada. Henry Harvey won a Gold Medal for his Victoria, and Mrs. Edith Field a Silver Gilt Medal for

her fine Capes. A. J. Warren received a well merited Grand Gold Medal for his Netherlands. I am sure Mr. Warren will exhibit in New York, and American philatelists have a treat in this collection. Herbert Oldfield, Hon. Sect. of the *Royal Philatelic Society,* won a Silver Medal for Bolivia.

OTHER POPULAR WINNINGS

The President of the Executive Committee, W. Bigwood, won a Silver Gilt for Belgium, unused and used. The hardworking and popular J. P. Maingay, found time enough from his labors to receive a Silver Gilt Medal for Holland. Rene Poncelet won a Gold Medal for Roumania. Leon de Raay took back to Amsterdam a Gold Medal for Memel, a Silver Gilt for his famous collection of Transvaal forgeries, a mention for Upper Silesia and a Diploma for his book on Orange Free State. Benjamin Odjfell of Bergen won a Silver Gilt Medal for Afghanastan.

The two hardest working men were J. P. Maingay and Rene Poncelet. Mr. Maingay was on the job all the time, and when I bade him good bye after the Exhibition had closed he told me that when the last collection had been forwarded to its owner, he intended to sleep for a week.

Was the Exhibition better than London? London had 304 exhibits of stamps, Belgium 216 by catalogue figures, with late arrivals for the catalogue unnoted. There were not such a large number of great collections. On the other hand the Palais D'Egmont was a far more beautiful place than Royal Horticultural Hall.

The scenes in front of the building, the inability to get into the Palais, and the lack of care in receiving the visitors were its weak spots.

There are lessons for those of us on the Executive Committee for 1926, in each exhibition. I am sure we have learned.

Chas. Lathrop Pack Again Honored

Most of the readers of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* are aware that Chas. Lathrop Pack, who is recognized as the foremost philatelic student in this country, is also the outstanding exponent of forestry preservation and creation.

In the July 20th issue of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle,* an article on Mr. Pack's activities in this field was featured on the front page and the following editorial from the *New York Telegram and Evening Mail* of August 2, 1924, we are sure will be of interest to many.

WATCH THE TREE CROP

Get acquainted with Charles Lathrop Pack. He is engaged in the work of making living cheaper and life pleasanter for your children when they grow up.

Pack is president of the American Tree Association. It has 70,000 members. We can all be members by planting a tree, or a number of trees, and proving that we have done so. That's worth doing.

If you were suddenly told that there were 81,000,000 men out of a job you would be astonished. If you were told that there were 81,000,000 idle freight cars in America you would be shocked.

Those things couldn't happen. At least they couldn't happen now, with our present population.

But you should be equally astonished and equally shocked to know that there are in America 81,000,000 idle acres fit only for growing trees.

The great forests of the past are gone. The centre of the lumber industry moves farther and farther west. Much of the cost of living that we complain about is due to the increased cost of forest products.

The tragedy of the lost trees is an unnecessary tragedy. The forests of yesterday might so well and so easily have been replaced with forests of today. Great possessions have led to great waste. It is always so.

The little nations of Europe have done better. Today countries no bigger than our largest State are able to export to America wood for paper making.

The American Tree Association and other organizations and many thoughtful, public-spirited individuals are behind legislation which has already been prepared for preserving and replacing the forests of our land.

It is the privilege and duty of good citizens to give their best attention to situations that are curable. The eternal destruction of the forests is unnecessary. It is a curable situation. Let's cure it.

The Pin Heads Found on Wells, Fargo Franks

By Henry C. Hitt

THE wild story of early gold mining days in California and the other western country carries always with it the stage coaches and postal service of the great Wells Fargo & Co. and its allied expresses.

When the rush from California to the gold mines of British Columbia came in 1858-59 Wells Fargo naturally followed. But here they opened only one office, at Victoria, and made connections with other express companies operating to the mines for five hundred miles up the Fraser River.

This office at Victoria handled practically all the gold flowing out from the mines, and a large share of the mail including much of that from Victoria. For while Wells Fargo charged more than the regular mails they everywhere gave better service. So many of the British Columbia covers we now treasure bear the familiar frank of Wells Fargo & Co.

I have been specializing in British Columbia stamps for years and long ago began to notice and puzzle over the curious pin-head markings I found on the Wells Fargo frank. I have made a long search of the philatelic literature without finding any reference to them, and now pass the puzzle on to my fellow philatelists with an earnest plea for enlightenment.

The illustration herewith shows at the top the most complete example I have so far seen, with no less than thirteen pin head flaws in the plate. In the drawings I have made to show the types I had of course to show the pin heads in black but in fact they always show in white against the shaded background of the frank, as in the example shown.

Apparently this shows that what we see is not the impression of the pins themselves but only the damage they have done to the plate. That they are ordinary pins seems plain from the first type I show.

My studies in British Columbia have been very thorough, and I have photographs of over two hundred and fifty covers. The ten types of these pin heads that I show at the top of the sheet are therefore probably fairly complete for types used from Victoria. I also find similar pin heads on the franks of Dietz & Nelson's British Columbia & Victoria Express.

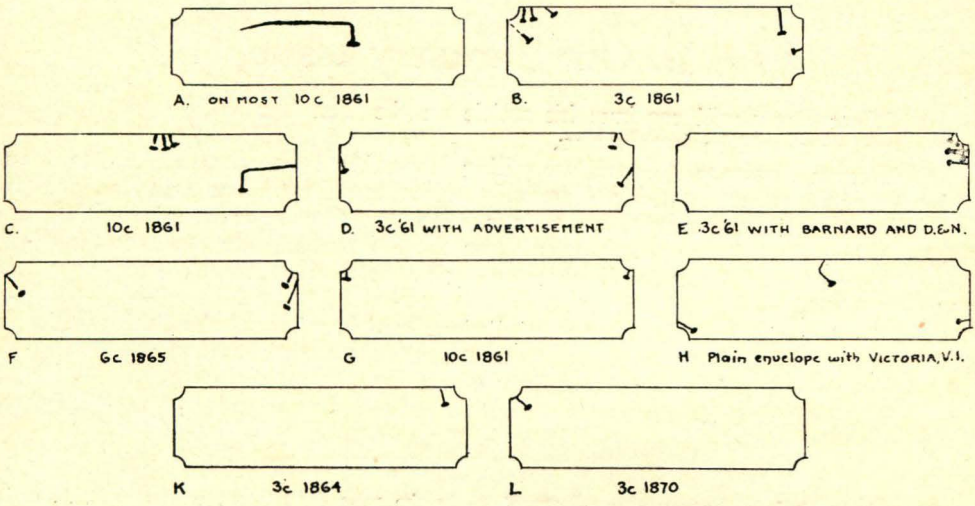
But I am not at all a specialist on California Wells Fargo franks, and as the types I show for these were practically all taken from one little lot of fifty 3c., 1864 covers they probably are a mere beginning of the types to be found there.

I have made a fairly thorough search of histories of engraving and talked with a number of old time printers but without arriving at any satisfactory explanation of these interesting markings, so pass the problem on to my fellow philatelists. I know that among you are many real experts on all types of printing methods and hope to at least get the real story of these pin heads.

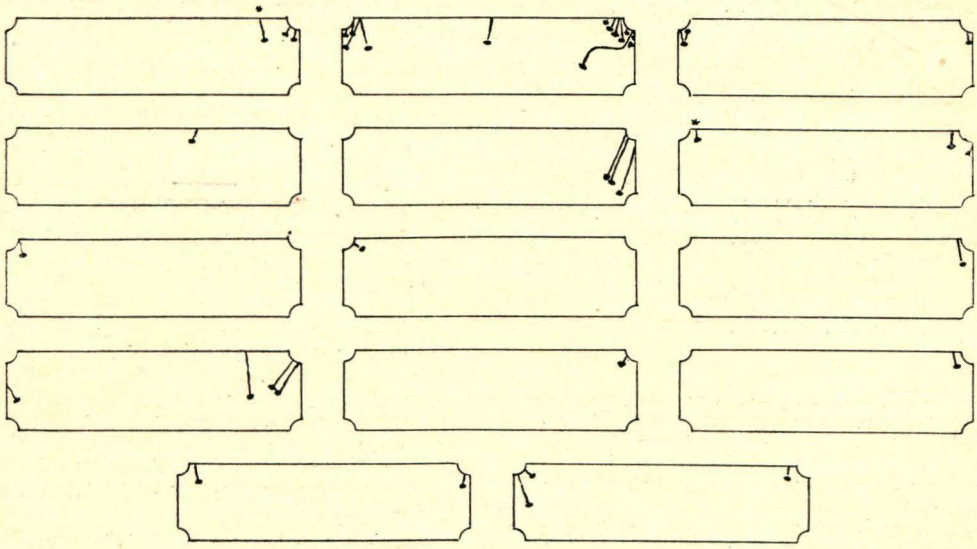
My own tentative theory, which is a weak one but may suggest something, is that these franks were printed from very thin electro plates taken from the original engraving. They were not backed up with type metal as they would be now-a-days but were glued to a wood block. Then if they did not stick when printing they would be reglued in spots, and held while drying with a bent pin driven in along side the block. After the glue had set the pin was removed but had meanwhile left its mark on the thin plate. In some cases, like the first one I show, the pin some how got pulled out and squeezed into the middle of the plate. Possibly they left the pins in place for a while during printing and this got pulled out by the press, though I never have seen an impression that showed the pin itself, which would obviously be in black.

That the repairs were at times repeated is plain from the fact that I show some





ABOVE ALL ON COVERS FROM VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND



A VERY FEW OF THE CALIFORNIA TYPES.

* found also without this pin, which shows damage is sometimes cumulative.

types both with and without certain pins, showing printings both before and after those particular pin heads appeared. Possibly the more complicated cases can all be so explained; a corner that refused to stay put.

At any rate I hand the problem on, and will be delighted to hear from anyone with a theory, or new data on what printing process was used for these Wells Fargo franks. In fact the whole story of where these Wells Fargo franks were printed would be welcome data for me.

In Our January Issue

Elliott Perry will continue his article on the Ten Cents, 1847, and the long promised plates will be forthcoming.

Herman Toaspern, (Toasty) is sailing November 1st on the Homeric to attend the sale of the collection of Sir Nicholas Waterhouse's United States, in London. He will also attend the Ferray Sale in Paris. He will describe these sales in full, and for the first time give a pen picture of how the Ferray Sales are conducted.

George Royce Brown will write an article on his prettiest U. S. cover and its history which wlil be illustrated.

The first of a series of pictures of distinguished members of the Club will begin. Two photographs, and a short history will be the January installment.

And there will be other choice items of real interest and value.

Paul de Smeth will contribute an authoritative article on the stamps of Belgium.

Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Stamps

We are indebted to Edward C. Worden for the following data respecting the number of Huguenot- Walloon Tercentenary Stamps which were forwarded for sale on the first day, May 1st. Mr. Worden received this information direct from the Third Assistant Postmaster General:—

	1c	2c	5c
Jacksonville, Fla.	100,000	100,000	20,000
Mayport, Fla.*	10,000	5,000	2,500
Charleston, S. C.	30,000	20,000	5,000
Albany, N. Y.	100,000	100,000	20,000
New Rochelle, N. Y.	30,000	30,000	10,000
Lancaster, Pa.	30,000	20,000	5,000
New York, N. Y.	400,000	400,000	50,000
Allentown, Pa.	20,000	10,000	5,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	400,000	400,000	50,000
Reading, Pa.	30,000	20,000	500
Philatelic Agency, Washington	100,000	100,000	50,000

* The stamps on sale at Mayport, Fla., were supplied from the amount sent Jacksonville, Fla.

Australian Philatelist

The "Australian Philatelist" has again been taken over by the firm of Fred Hagen, of Sydney, New South Wales, and will be run as a house organ as in earlier days.

S. P. A. Progressing

We are advised by Mr. N. R. Hoover, Treasurer of the S. P. A., that disbursements from the special fund created to cover losses suffered in the sales department of the S. P. A. under the old regime, have started. About $800 has been accumulated, and as rapidly as definite statements of the amounts actually due owners of lost books are secured, a certain percentage of the claims is being immediately liquidated.

From reports, it seems that the S. P. A. is again getting on a firm footing, and an increase of 300 members is looked for during the coming year.

G. B. S.

CORRECTIONS

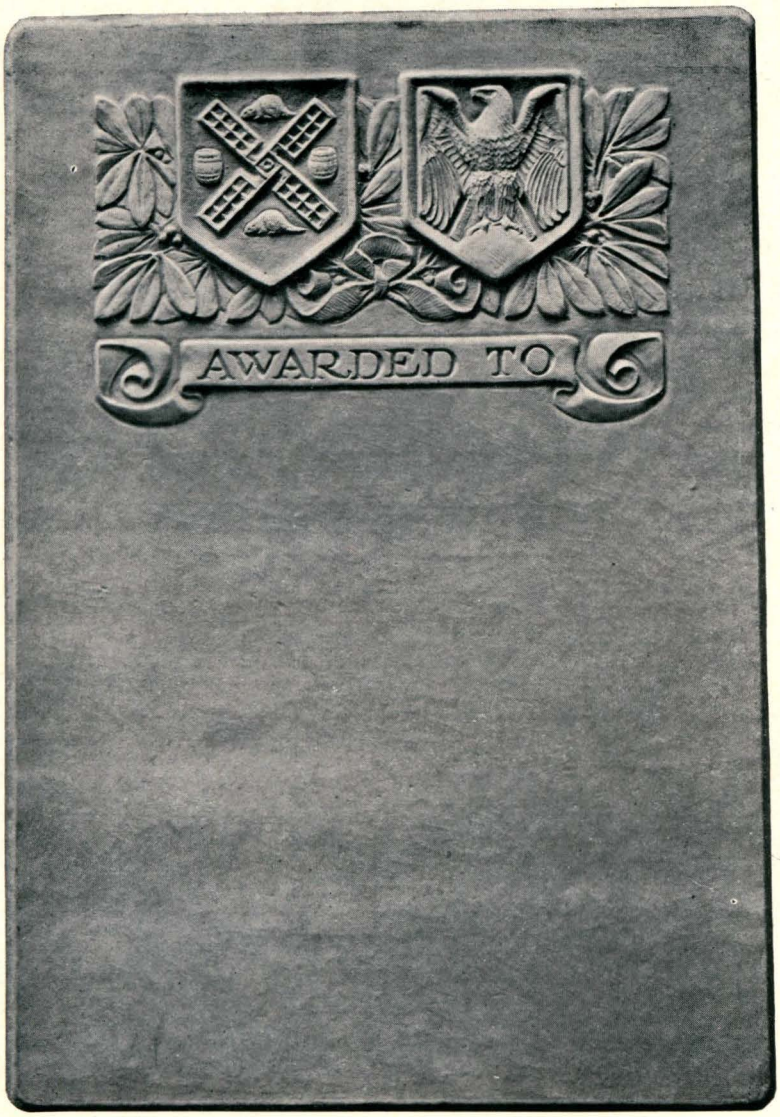
CORRECTIONS IN: Dr. J. Brace Chittenden's article: William R. Ricketts, in the July, 1924 "C. C. Phil."

Page 83, line five: "Pickett charge at Gettysburg" should read "Famous Louisiana Tigers" charge at Gettysburg.

Page 83, line eleven: "entered the Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1886—graduating —with the class of 1889" should read "entered the Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1889—graduating with the class of 1892

CORRECTIONS IN: The Ricketts Library Article.

Page 87, under heading "MOENS (Jean Bap. P. Con.), the last two lines: "Regular Edition 7¾x5 in., etc.," should appear after "(Lees) Timbres-Poste illustres, etc. (line one of this heading), describing the regular edition of this work, followed by the Large Paper Ed.



THE COLLECTORS CLUB MEDAL

J. M. Swanson
Sculptor

Illustration approximately twice actual size.

"The plain field of the reverse permits the engraving of the name of the recipient and some statement relative to the occasion of the award. At the top on a panel of laurel leaves are shields bearing respectively the windmill device, a part of the Seal of New York City, the home of the Collectors Club, and the eagle representing the United States of America."

International Stamp Exhibition, New York, 1926

(ANNOUNCEMENT: The following program for the International Stamp Exhibition to be held in New York in 1926 is tentative only, and is printed at this time to stimulate suggestions for its improvement. Let us hear from you. Editor).

Suggestions for a Program

INDEX

Class 1. Philatelic Research
Class 2. Championship
Class 3. United States and Possessions
Class 4. Mexico, Dominican Republic, Hayti, Central America, South America.
Class 5. Europe
Class 6. Any Colony or Group of Colonies of a European State, Except Great Britain
Class 7. British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, Foreign Offices.
Class 8. Other Countries
Class 9. Rarities
Class 10. Errors
Class 11. Stamps on Original Covers
Class 12. Cancellations
Class 13. General Collections
Class 14. 20th Century Collections
Class 15. Junior Collections
Class 16. Historical and Educational Collections
Class 17. Miscellaneous
Class 18. Philatelic Publications, etc.
Class 19. Exhibits by Governments, Manufacturers, Engravers, Engineers and Printers

CLASS I

PHILATELIC RESEARCH

Any specialized stamp or issue in each of the following sections.

United States

Sec. 1. Prior to 1870.
Sec. 2. 1870 to date.
Sec. 3. Postmasters, Carriers.
Sec. 4. Any adhesive not included in the above sections, Locals, Revenues, Envelope Stamps.
Sec. 5. Confederate States.

British North America

Sec. 6. Pence Issues.
Sec. 7. Cents Issues.

British West Indies

Sec. 8. Unsurcharged Issues.
Sec. 9. Surcharged Issues.

Other British Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates

Sec. 10. British Australasia.
Sec. 11. Any British Dependency not included above.

Central America, Mexico, South America

Sec. 12. Any Lithographed Stamp.
Sec. 13. Any Typographed or Typeset Stamp.
Sec. 14. Any Engraved Stamp.

Europe

Sec. 15. Any Lithographed Stamp.
Sec. 16. Any Engraved Stamp.

The World

Sec. 17. Any country not included in the foregoing sections
Sec. 18. 20th Century.

Awards

Gold, Silver, Bronze medal in each section.

CLASS II

CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to any exhibitor.

Exhibits which have obtained or comprise collections which have been awarded Gold Medals at any previous International Philatelic Exhibition may be shown only in this class.

Sec. 1. United States.
Sec. 2 United States Postmasters, Carriers, Confederate States.
Sec. 3. Hawaiian Islands, Philippines.
Sec. 4. Mexico, any country in Central or South America.
Sec. 5. Any European country including Great Britain.
Sec. 6. Any British Dominion, Colony or Protectorate.
Sec. 7. Any other country in Asia or Africa.
Sec. 8. General Collection of the World, 19th Century.
Sec. 9. General Collection of the World, 20th Century.

Awards

One Grand Gold and one Gold Medal in each section.

CLASS III

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

Sec. 1. General Issues, 19th Century.
Sec. 2. Newspaper, Official, Postage Due, Special Delivery.
Sec. 3. Postmasters, Carriers.
Sec. 4. Envelopes, entire.
Sec. 5. Envelopes, cut square.
Sec. 6. Revenue Stamps, General Issues.
Sec. 7. Revenue Stamps, State and Private Issues.
Sec. 8. Local Stamps.
Sec. 9. Telegraph Stamps.
Sec. 10. Proofs and Essays.
Sec. 11. Western Franks.
Sec. 12. Confederate States, Provisional Issues.
Sec. 13. Confederate States, General Issues.
Sec. 14. Hawaiian Islands, Philippines.
Sec. 15. Other United States Possessions.

Awards

Sec. 1, 3, 4, 8, 13, 14, Gold Silver, Bronze medal in each.
Sec. 6 and 7 combined, one Gold Medal.
Sec. 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, Silver-gilt, Silver, Bronze Medal in each section.

CLASS IV

CENTRAL AMERICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAYTI, MEXICO SOUTH AMERICA

Sec. 1. Argentine Republic, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay.
Sec. 2. Mexico, Colombian Republic and States.
Sec. 3. Bolivia, Buenos Ayres, Chile, Dominican Republic, Venezuela.
Sec. 4. Costa Rica including Guanacaste, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Salvador.

Awards

Sec. 1, 2, 3, Gold, Silver and Bronze Medal in each.
Sec. 4, Silver-gilt, Silver and Bronze Medal.

CLASS V

EUROPE

Sec. 1. France, Great Britain, Spain, Switzerland.
Sec. 2. Austria including Lombardy-Venice, Germany and States, Italy and States, Roumania.
Sec. 3. Belgium, Finland, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey.
Sec. 4. Denmark, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Sweden.
Sec. 5. Bosnia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Poland.

Awards

Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, Gold, Silver-gilt, Silver and Bronze Medal in each.
Sec. 5, Silver-gilt, Silver and Bronze Medal.

CLASS VI

ANY COLONY OR GROUP OF COLONIES OF A EUROPEAN STATE EXCEPT GREAT BRITAIN

Sec. 1. France.
Sec. 2. Portugal.
Sec. 3. Other Countries.

Awards

Sec. 1, 2, Gold, Silver and Bronze Medal in each.
Sec. 3. Silver-gilt, Silver and Bronze Medal.

CLASS VII

BRITISH DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, FOREIGN OFFICES

Sec. 1. Canada.
Sec. 2. New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia.
Sec. 3. British Columbia including Vancouver Island, Prince Edward Island.
Sec. 4. Grenada, Nevis, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turks Islands.
Sec. 5. Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Christopher.
Sec. 6. Antigua, Bermuda, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Tobago, Virgin Islands.
Sec. 7. British Guiana, India including Scinde, Mauritius, Transvaal.
Sec. 8. Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Natal, Straits Settlements including Federated Malay States.
Sec. 9. New South Wales, New Zealand, Victoria.
Sec. 10. Fiji Islands, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia.
Sec. 11. British East Africa, Griqualand, Indian Convention and Feudatory States, Orange River Colony, Papua, Uganda, Zanzibar.
Sec. 12. British Bechuanaland, Gambia, Hong Kong, Labuan, New Republic, Niger Coast Protectorate, North Borneo.
Sec. 13. Cyprus, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Heligoland, Lagos, Malta, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Tonga.
Sec. 14. Any other colony or dependency not included above.

Awards

Sec. 1 to 10, Gold, Silver-Gilt, Silver and Bronze Medal in each.
Sec. 11 and 12, Gold, Silver and Bronze Medal in each.
Sec. 13 and 14, Silver-gilt, Silver and Bronze Medal in each.

CLASS VIII

OTHER COUNTRIES

Sec. 1. Afghanistan, Egypt, Japan, Persia.
Sec. 2. Abyssinia, China, Corea, Liberia, Samoa, Shanghai, Siam.

Awards

Gold, Silver, Bronze Medal in each section.

CLASS IX

RARITIES

Exhibit not to exceed 30 items, pairs or blocks to count as one.

Sec. 1. United States.
Sec. 2. Confederate States, Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Principe.
Sec. 3. British North America.
Sec. 4. Central America, Mexico, South America.
Sec. 5. Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.
Sec. 6. Europe, except Great Britain.
Sec. 7. Other countries not specified above.
Sec. 8. 20th Century.

Awards

Gold, Silver, Bronze Medal in each section.

CLASS X

ERRORS

Sec. 1. Errors of Color.
Sec. 2. Inverted Centers or Frame and Tete Beches.
Sec. 3. Errors of Surcharge.
Sec. 4. Other Errors, Shifted Transfers, Double Impressions, Printed on Both Sides. Imperforates, Part Perforates.

Awards

Gold, Silver, Bronze Medal in each section.

CLASS XI

STAMPS ON ORIGINAL COVERS

Sec. 1. United States.
Sec. 2. Confederate States, Hawaii, Philippines.
Sec. 3. British North America.
Sec. 4. Mexico, any country in Central or South America.
Sec. 5. Any British Colony, Dominion or Protectorate except British North America.
Sec. 6. Any European country.
Sec. 7. Any other country or any colony.
Sec. 8. Bisects.

Awards

Silver-gilt, Silver, Bronze Medal in each section.

CLASS XII

CANCELLATIONS

Sec. 1. United States.
Sec. 2. United States precancelled.
Sec. 3. Any one European country.
Sec. 4. British used abroad.
Sec. 5. Mexico, any country in Central or South America.
Sec. 6. Any British Dominion, Colony or Protectorate.
Sec. 7. Any other country.

Awards

Silver, Bronze Medal in each Section.

CLASS XIII

GENERAL COLLECTIONS

Collections may include unused, used, or both.
Sec. 1. The World.
Sec. 2. United States and Possessions.
Sec. 3. Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.
Sec. 4. France and Colonies.
Sec. 5. Germany, German States and Colonies.
Sec. 6. Italy, Italian States and Colonies.
Sec. 7. Portugal and Colonies.
Sec. 8. Spain and Colonies.
Sec. 9. Any grand division of the world or group of countries in such division.

Awards

Sec. 1 Gold, Silver, Bronze Medal.
Sec. 2 to 9, Silver-gilt, Silver, Bronze Medal in each.

CLASS XIV

20TH CENTURY COLLECTIONS

Collection may include unused, used or both.
Sec. 1. The World.
Sec. 2. United States Adhesives.
Sec. 3. United States Blocks.
Sec. 4. British Empire.
Sec. 5. Great Britain, or any one Colony, Dominion or Protectorate.
Sec. 6. Europe, or any country or group of countries including colonies, except Great Britain.
Sec. 7. Any other country or group of countries.
Sec. 8. War Issues, August, 1914, to close of 1918.
Sec. 6. Aero Stamps.
Sec. 10. Miscellaneous.

Awards

Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, Gold, Silver, Bronze Medal in each.
Sec. 5 to 10, Silver-gilt, Silver, Bronze Medal in each.

CLASS XV

JUNIOR COLLECTIONS

Junior collectors under 21 years of age.
Sec. 1. General Collections.
Sec. 2. General Collections, 20th Century only.
Sec. 3. Collections of United States.
Sec. 4. Collections of any other country or group of countries, except the United States.

Awards

Silver and Bronze Medal in each section.

CLASS XVI

HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS

Sec. 1. Collections arranged to illustrate Art, Architecture, Biography, Fauna, Flora, Geography, History or any similar subject of general educational interest.
Sec. 2. Collections to illustrate the notable provisions of the peace treaties, 1918, comprising stamps of the Plebiscite areas, and the special zones occupied, or governed under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

Awards

Sec. 1, 2, Silver and Bronze Medal in each.

Classes 17, 18 and 19 not as yet drafted.

Stamps and Latin

By Roland G. Kent

Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania

In these days, when so many new nations are putting out postage stamps, many a collector wishes that there could be a limitation on the number of languages in which the stamps and their values are labeled. But how can we expect any country to label its stamps in any language but that which its people speak? Even here there is a difficulty, for in the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy a great number of languages were spoken, and the difficulty was settled by the use of German on the stamps of Austria, and by that of Hungarian on the stamps of Hungary. The minor nationalities had no rights on the language of stamps. But in Belgium the situation was different, for there the French and the Flemish languages had equal political and legal rights, and the solution was to put everything on the stamps in both languages. There was only one exception, and that was on the first issue of charity stamps: here the word *Caritas* appears, the Latin for "Charity," in later times, though to Cæsar and to Cicero it would have meant "affection" or "love," even as we now have, in the revised version of the New Testament, the trio "faith, hope, and love," rather than the "faith, hope, and charity" of the King James version.

Now this same refuge from bilingualism is found in Switzerland, where three languages share equal privileges. What shall the name of the country be? Shall it be the German *Die Schweiz,* or the French *La Suisse,* or the Italian *Svizzera?* Some one of these, or all of them? Not any one; for from 1862 to the present day, every Swiss postage stamp has borne the word *Helvetia,* the name of the country in Latin, a name familiar to every school-boy or school-girl who has read but a few chapters of Cæsar's *Gallic War* I said every Swiss stamp; but I must make one exception, that of the issue of 1900 which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the International Postal Union. These stamps are Swiss only through the accident that the capital of the Postal Union is at Berne, in Switzerland, and the stamps in its honor are really rather international than Swiss.

This linguistic impartiality of the Swiss is rather noteworthy, for while the type of stamp which preceded that of 1862 had the values named in three languages, *Centimes, Rappen, Centesimi,* no stamp since that time has had any word of those languages, except the ten centime charity stamp of 1919, which bears the legend *Liberté et Patrie,* and those in honor of the Postal Union. Some others have abbreviations, and the first charity stamp has a date, in figures; but the other words are only the international *Franco,* and—Latin! For all the charity stamps of this country have *Pro Juventute,* "For the Youth", and the fifteen centime stamp of the Peace issue of 1919 bears the conspicuous word *Pax,* "Peace," in the center of a great burst of light which shines out over a wounded warrior.

There are many other countries which have no linguistic difficulties, yet use more or less Latin on their stamps. We might look to Italy among the first, and in fact certain Italian stamps do bear Latin devices, though not one bears the name Italia, which is the Latin as well as the modern Italian name of the country. Of the four stamps which celebrate the completion of fifty years of reunited Italy, two show Latin. The fifteen centesimi stamp has the words *Dea Roma* or "The Goddess Rome," on a medallion surrounded by the snake with its tail in its mouth, forming a circle; this symbol denotes eternity, and the whole then denotes the deification of the spirit of the Eternal City. The ten centesimi stamp has a youth watering his two horses at a well-head labeled *Juturnae Sacrum,* "Sacred to Juturna." The story is that in about 498 B. C. the exiled King Tarquin, endeavoring to regain his throne with the assistance of the Latins, met the Roman army near Lake Regillus, in the Alban Hills, not far from Tusculum; and the Roman army was yielding, when two youths of divine appearance, mounted on snow-white



Typical Issues with Latin Inscriptions

steeds, rallied them and personally assisted in the routing of the enemy. These were the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux. The same evening Castor personally announced the victory at Rome, and after watering his horse in the spring of Juturna, miraculously vanished. In gratitude the Romans built the temple of Castor and Pollux, of which three columns are still standing, beside the spring of Juturna. So far as

the picture is concerned, Juturna is introduced only as a label for the well-head. She was originally a nymph of a spring near Lavinium, from which place her worship was brought to Rome; and a spring or well beside the Forum was dedicated to her. Vergil in the *Aeneid* represents her as originally a mortal maiden, to whom Jupiter, having fallen in love with her, gave immortality; he then portrays her as rendering her utmost assistance to her brother Turnus in his wars with Aeneas, his rival for the hand of Lavinia, but as unable to avert her brother's destined death at Aeneas's hands.

Of other Italian stamps, the issue of 1921 which commemorates the recovery of Trieste shows a fortified castle, with the name *Tergestum* underneath, which is one of the forms in which the city's name appears in Latin; around the castle runs a legend apparently in Latin, which I have been unable to decipher, though certain words can be recognized. Then in 1922, in the Mazzini issue, the 25-centesimi stamp shows an altar of love, labeled *Amor,* from which the flames stream upward and purify the sword of Right, which bears the name *Jus.*

Another interesting issue appeared in May, 1923, to celebrate the third centenary of the Society de Propaganda Fide. All four stamps that compose it bear at the top the inscription III *Centenario di Propaganda Fide* or "Third Centenary of Spreading the Faith," of which the last two words are Latin. At the left we read *Italica Gens* or "Italian Nation," and at the right, in Italian, *Patronato Romano* or "Roman Group," which denote respectively a division and a sub-division of the whole society. In the center is a picture of Christ preaching, under which are the words *Praedicate Evangelium Omni Creaturae,* "Preach the Gospel to every creature"; this comes from the fifteenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark.

Other countries also have stamps with Latin legends referring to religious subjects. The Bavarian issue of 1920 had on certain values a Madonna and Child, with the legend *Patrona Bavariae,* "Patroness of Bavaria." Hungary has a similar but much more attractive type, first issued in 1921 in a 50 Korona value and now in a 5000 Korona denomination, with the words *Patrona Hungariae,* "Patroness of Hungary."

Portugal has, from a Latin standpoint, the most remarkable issue, that which was issued in 1895 to honor Saint Anthony of Padua, the patron saint of Portugal, born in 1195. The saint died in 1231, and was canonized in 1232; his remains were in 1263 transferred by the Paduans to a magnificent new church erected in his honor and named for him. The story is that when they came to remove his body, they found the flesh crumbled to dust, but his tongue, with which he had preached so eloquently, was still "uninjured, fresh, and of a lively red color." Saint Bonaventura, who was presiding over the removal, reverently took the tongue in his hand and exclaimed, "O lingua benedicta quae Dominum semper benedixisti et alios benedicere docuisti, nunc perspicue cernitur, quanti meriti fueris apud Deum," or "O blessed tongue, who hast always blessed God and taught others to bless him, now it is clearly seen, of what merit thou hast been with God." This pious utterance is printed in tiny letters on the reverse of these stamps, while the face of the various values presents scenes from the life of the saint.

There are two more Latin legends of a religious character. *Nihil sine Deo,* "Nothing without God," appears on the stamps commemorating the Silver Jubilee of the assumption of the title of King, by the former Prince Charles of Rumania; the words come from the national coat of arms. The other is on the 1904 issue of Serbia, which commemorates the centenary of the first uprising against the Turks, which, after a long and varied struggle, eventuated in the independence of the Serbs. Despite the fact that the Serbs use the Cyrillic or Slavic alphabet, these stamps bear the Latin legend, in Latin letters, *Spes mihi Prima Deus,* "My first hope is God." The words form metrically the first part of a dactylic hexameter line, but I have been unable to find from what source it is taken.

Among other Latin devices of a moral or industrious nature, are the *Pax et Justitia,* "Peace and Justice," of St. Vincent (1907-13); the *Suscipere et Finire,*

"To undertake and to finish," of Hanover (1850-57); the *Omnia Juncta in Uno,* "All united in one," of Shanghai (1893-96), with reference to the joint administration of the post office by the foreign powers; the *Libertas,* "Liberty," which stands on almost all the stamps of San Marino, that little republic a few miles inland from Rimini in Italy. San Marino claims to have been established by Saint Marinus during the persecutions of the Christians by the Roman Emperor Diocletian, soon after 300 A. D.; and its independent existence can actually be traced as far back as the ninth century. The place has an added interest because, in the World War, it declared war on the Central Powers that it might not be available as a neutral asylum for Austrian aeroplanes returning from attacks on Italian cities. When Italy annexed Fiume in 1923, San Marino received the island of Arbe, across the Adriatic, and celebrated the event by a set of two stamps, one of which displays *Spes* "Hope" and *Fides* "Faith," the other *Labore et Virtute,* "By toil and virtue."

Fiume itself, while under the rule of D'Annunzio, used two Latin legends. When the dictator had been in that city for one year, he got out a set of four stamps to celebrate the completion of that period of time. The ten centesimi value showed a stream of water flowing from the mouth of an amphora or large jar, with *Indeficienter,* "Unceasingly" or "Unfailingly," underneath. One wonders whether this may not have reference to the unceasing stream of new stamps which he put forth to finance his government. In the same month (September, 1920), came a complete set of fourteen values, adorned with his likeness (if his likeness may, by courtesy, be considered capable of adorning anything) and bearing the resolute *Hic manebimus optime,* "The best thing that we can do is to stay here." A few short months later, the Italian government forcibly expelled D'Annunzio from Fiume, and surcharged his "stay-here" stamps with Governo Provvisorio, the Italian for "Provisional Government." Alas for optimism!

There was another curious incident in the philatelic history of Fiume. As will be remembered, D'Annunzio seized Fiume and maintained its independence in a desire to see it annexed to Italy, while the Italian government was officially exerting all its efforts to avoid such an outcome, in order to abide by the Treaty of Versailles. When one year of occupation has passed, D'Annunzio wished to manage a coup d'état which should throw Fiume into the arms of Italy. So on his anniversary issue, mentioned above, he placed at the top *Fiume d'Italia* "Fiume belonging to Italy." The stamps were printed and put in a supposedly safe place; but before the day of issue, someone broke in and stole countless thousands of them. As the stolen stamps were genuine, they would have broken the market and destroyed the expected profits to the treasury; so in haste the dies were recut with *Poste di Fiume* at the top. Thus Italia, alike Latin and Italian for the country of Italy, lost its only chance of appearance on a postage stamp; and thus also was lost the first attempt to make a revolution by philately.

Many of the stamps of North Borneo bear the motto *Pergo et perago,* "I go ahead and finish my work"; the translation does not do justice to the original, which contains a certain assonance between the two words, such as that in the mosquito's motto, "I sing and sting." These stamps, properly surcharged, were used also for Labuan.

During the interval between the Treaty of Versailles and the plebiscite in Marienwerder, the Interallied Commission issued stamps for that district with a figure, apparently representing Justice, surrounded by the allied flags, and standing on a pedestal labeled *Populi voluntas,* "The will of the people." For some mysterious reason the pedestal bears an uncanny resemblance to a coffin; did the artist "put something over" on the Commission?

No stamp of the United States has ever borne any Latin words; but the St. Louis postmaster's stamps, with the two bears, have the legend *Salus populi suprema lex esto,* "Let the safety of the people be the highest law."

There remain sixteen countries which have Latin on one or more stamps; fourteen belong to the British Empire, as do, virtually, four of the seventeen already

discussed. This, incidentally, shows the strength of Latin studies in England and among the speakers of English; yet, curiously, not a single word of Latin appears on any stamp of Great Britain itself. But the earliest stamps of New South Wales are well equipped. Above a view of Sydney stands *Nov. Camb. Aust. Sigillum,* abbreviated for Novæ Cambriæ Australis Sigillum, "Seal of New South Wales," and under it is the quotation *Sic fortis Etruria crevit,* "Thus Etruria grew strong," from Vergil's *Georgics,* II, 533. The meaning is that by such a simple, rustic life as that of the early settlers in Australia, Etruria grew to strength; and this is an omen for the future of the pioneers in New South Wales. These stamps became valuable, and so attracted the notice of counterfeiters, who, in ignorance of Latin, spelled the word for seal *Siecillum;* another proof that a knowledge of Latin is of practical value.

Antigua in 1903 also issued a type of stamp which was full of Latin. At the top of the great seal, stands *Edwardus VII D. G. Britt. Omn. Rex F. D. Ind. Imp.* or Edwardus Septimus dei Gratia Britanniarum Omnium Rex Fidei Defensor Indiae Imperator, "Edward VII, by the grace of God, King of all the Britains, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." Underneath is *Sigil. Inss. Antiquae et Barbudae* or Sigillum Insularum, etc., "Seal of the Islands Antigua and Barbuda."

Another group of Latin inscriptions consists of royal initials, mostly as surcharges, but not exclusively so. At the close of the Boer War of 1898-1900, the South African Republic and the Orange Free State passed into British control, and were presently renamed the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The first stamps used under British occupation were surcharged V. R. I., for *Victoria Regina Imperatrix,* "Victoria, Queen, Empress"; some, just after the death of Queen Victoria, were surcharged E. R. I. or *Edwardus Rex Imperator,* "Edward, King, Emperor." Stamps used during the first British occupation of the South African Republic, in 1877-79, were surcharged V. R., in the same meaning, with Transvaal below. V. R. appears likewise, either as surcharge or as part of the first impression, on the stamps of the Fiji Islands from 1872 to 1892; those of 1871 to 1877 bear a scrip C. R. "King Cacobau," whose name in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is spelled Thakombau.

The New Hebrides are under the Condominium or joint rule of France and of Great Britain, each of which has issued stamps for the islands since 1908. The first of these were surcharged stamps of France and of the Fiji Islands, respectively, which, in addition to the name of the place where they were to be used, bore the Latin word *Condominium.* The permanent issues have G R at one side of the main design, which stands for *Georgius Rex* "King George," while the other has R F, the initials of the French for "French Republic."

Mauritius issued in 1898 a 36-cent stamp, since that time twice surcharged, which has the legend, *Stella Clavisque Maris Indici,* "The star and the key of the Indian Ocean." The proud claim to distinction is represented by picture in the coat of arms which appears not only on this stamp, but on several other types of the same date and later: a key in the lower left quarter, a brilliant star in the lower right.

The British Honduras peace stamp of 1921 quite fittingly proclaims *Sub Umbra Floreo* "I flourish in the shade (of the British Empire)." Grenada, from 1906 to 1911, issued a type with a ship under full sail, below which were the words *Clarior E Tenebris,* "Brighter out of the darkness." The apparent meaning is that the sails of the ship shine brighter after the darkness of the night, when the morning rays of the sun strikes them, but the darkness still lingers on the western horizon. Figuratively, this is a good omen for the future; and the same omen or prophecy is contained in the *Post Tenebras Lux,* "Light after darkness," on the stamps of the cantonal postal service of Geneva in Switzerland, 1843-49.

In 1897, Newfoundland celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the island by Jean Cabot and the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen

Victoria, by issuing a set of stamps with interesting pictures. The thirty-cent stamp shows a fisherman bringing gifts to Britannia, to whom he is introduced by the classical god Mercury, equipped with his caduceus or herald's staff. An English legend explains the scene, but the words of the fisherman are given in Latin, *Haec Tibi Dona Fero,* "these gifts I bring to thee." This Latin phrase, like the last two, forms part of a dactylic hexameter line; and all three may be quotations, though I have not been able to locate them. The group of Britannia, Mercury, and the fisherman, by the way, is modeled after an ancient representation of Mercury (or Hermes, to give him his Greek name), presenting the soul of a dead person to Proserpina, the Queen of Hades. The scene and legend is used again on the 15-cent stamp of 1911.

The Latin legends which remain can all be linked with classical authors. The French island of Réunion issued in 1907, and later, stamps with a picture of the city and its harbor, and the pleasant legend *Praeter Omnes Angulus Ridet,* "(This) nook smiles more than all (others)", which is shortened from Horace's account of the charms of Tarentum in his Odes, II, 6. Another Horatian quotation is utilized on nearly all of the stamps of British Guiana, *Damus Petimusque Vicissim,* "We give and take in turn," which come from the eleventh verse of the Ars Poetica.

Horace was drawn upon for a third time by the designers of two similar types of stamps for Jamaica, first issued in 1906, where we read *Indus Uterque Serviet Uni* "Both Indians shall serve one (master)," referring to those of the West Indies and to those of the East Indies and of India proper, for the British hold extensive sway in both regions. This sentence is slightly altered from Horace's advice to his friend Sallustius Crispus, in Odes II, 2, where he tells him, "you will be king over more extensive realms, by subduing a greedy spirit, than if you should unite Libya to distant Gades (under your rule), and both sets of Phoenicians should be subject to a single master (namely, to you)." The Latin words which serve as a model for the stamp legend are *uterque Poenus Serviat uni.*

Barbados in 1916 put out a beautiful issue of stamps, portraying King George as Neptune, holding the sea-god's trident in his hand, and riding over the waves in a chariot drawn by sea-horses. Above the picture we read *Et Penitus Toto Regnantes Orbe Britannos,* "And the Britons, ruling afar through all the world." This is adapted from Vergil's first Eclogue, verse 66, which has *divisos* instead of *regnantes,* and therefore has a very different meaning: "and the Britons, divided far off from all the world"; this marks the ancient isolation of the Britons at the ends of the earth, where the sea cut them off from the civilized continent—itself civilized only along the shores of the Mediterranean.

Last of all, we find an issue of peace stamps issued by the Bahamas in 1920. Around a tiny ship in the upper right-hand corner is the legend *Commercia Expulsis Piratis Restituta* "Commerce restored after the pirates were driven out." It alludes, of course, to the restoration of commerce after the victorious conclusion of the war removed the German raiding submarines from the seas; classically, it refers to Pompey's freeing of the Mediterranean from the Cilician pirates in 67 B. C., a bit of history familiar to every schoolboy who has read Cicero's Oration for the Manilian Law, which proposed, because of Pompey's great success against the pirates, to place him in charge of the war against Mithridates. The ironical feature of the legend is that at the time of the appearance of the stamp, and since then, the chief commerce of the Bahamas has been the piratical conveyance of alcoholic beverages into the U. S. A. Odd, isn't it?

And now, in these days when Latin is coming back in the schools with leaps and bounds, although some persons are still unaware of it—what is there of the Latin language which stamps can display with pride?

There are forms of every declension but the fourth, nouns of all genders, in all the cases, in both numbers; adjectives of both declensional schemes, of all genders, of both numbers, of all cases; pronouns personal, demonstrative, relative, and of other kinds, of all genders, of both numbers, of all cases except the genitive. There

are verbs of all conjugations of both voices, of the present, future, perfect tenses, of indicative, subjunctive, imperative modes, of all persons, of both numbers; present infinitives of the active voice; participles of the present active, the perfect passive, the gerundive. There are conjunctions, adverbs of various kinds, a number of prepositions, and an interjection.

In syntax, we find illustrations of the various agreements: of attributive adjective with its noun, of verb with its subject, of appositive with its noun, of predicate adjective or noun with its subject, of relative with its antecedent. There is a fine assortment of case usages: the nominative as subject, and as mere case of naming; the possessive genitive, the subjective, the objective, and the genitive of quality, this last in a predicate use; the dative as indirect object, including its use with a verb meaning "serve," and the dative with adjectives; the accusative as direct object of transitive verbs, and as object of prepositions; the vocative of direct address; the ablative of means, the ablative absolute, the ablative of place where with and without a preposition, of place whence with a preposition, of separation with a preposition, and the ablative with other miscellaneous prepositions. In the verbs, there are the normal uses of indicative for statement, of imperative for commands, of subjunctive in indirect question, of gerundive modifying a noun governed by a preposition, of infinitive as object of a verb.

As for literature, we have quotations, either verbatim or adapted, from Vergil's *Ecloques and Georgics,* from *Horace's Odes* and *Ars Poetica,* and from the *New Testament;* an historical allusion prompted by an Oration of Cicero; and several metrical fragments which we have not succeeded in tracing.

All in all, on the stamps we find a miniature picture of the Latin language; and the Latinist may well be urged to become a stamp collector, and the philatelist may fittingly be urged to apply himself to the study of the Latin language.

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.

DOUBTLESS a great many of our brother Philatelists are unaware of the existence of this Association which was formed in 1912 for the purpose of administering the business affairs of the Stamp Exhibition held in New York in 1913. It is an Incorporated Society and thus able to sign contracts, negotiate leases, etc., for the Exhibition. It has been kept alive by a few members who have paid dues since 1913 with the idea that if another International Stamp Exhibition should be projected at some future time, the Association would be ready to function in taking over the business affairs of the Exhibition.

As it has been decided and announced in the Philatelic Press that there will be an International Stamp Exhibition in October, 1926, the time has arrived for the Association to come to life in earnest and take over the management of the forthcoming Exhibition.

During the years that there were no exhibitions held in this country the Association lent its support and financial aid to recent exhibitions which were held in other parts of the world. The Association contributed liberally to the recent exhibitions held in London, Brussels, and Vienna.

At a recent joint meeting of the Association and the *Collectors Club* of New York, when the projected exhibition was decided upon, it was deemed advisable by the President, J. C. Morgenthau, that the membership of the Association be greatly enlarged with a view toward interesting every stamp collector in the United States of America to further and support the coming exhibition by becoming a member of the Association. To this end we solicit you to become a member at once. The dues are $2 a year. Send your application without delay to the Treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway, 109 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Surely no collector who has the interest of Philately at heart can refuse to support our cause for the modest sum of $2 a year. So send along your $2, or, better still, send $6 for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 which will cover your membership for the exhibition period.

Winnipeg Stamp Exhibition and Philatelic Convention

September 17th to 20th, 1924

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

IT GAVE me great pleasure to have the opportunity of visiting Western Canada, seeing this Exhibition and getting acquainted with a fine body of collectors that I had not previously met.

This Exhibition is the second one to be held in Canada, the previous one having been held at Yorkton last year.

The Committee secured the large lecture hall on the eighth floor of the Marlborough Hotel, but even this was too small for the numerous exhibits. Over 200 frames of stamps were mounted and, in addition to these, numerous show cases at the end of the hall held a large number of general collections, and odd exhibits of various kinds. The anteroom was used for the registration office, a general lounge where collectors could sit and compare notes and for the free distribution of philatelic publications, lists and general advertising propaganda.

The Exhibition was opened at 11 A. M. Thursday, September 18th, by Dr. W. F. Dey, President of the *Winnipeg Philatelic Society,* who in a short and interesting address thanked the officers of the Club for the great and good work they had accomplished in getting this exhibition together. He then introduced Mr. Farmer, Mayor of Winnipeg, who said that in his early days he had been a collector. Philately, the Mayor thought, afforded not only a profitable investment, but had important educational features. He regretted that Winnipeg had not yet a Community Hall in which exhibitions such as the present one could be worthily honored.

The President then introduced Charles J. Phillips, of New York, who gave an address of nearly half an hour on some of the features of Philately in the early days with a number of interesting reminiscences.

The Judges were—Messrs. R. C. Osborne, A. H. Sutherland, J. C. Cartwright, G. B. Arnett, F. S. Thompson, William Van and Charles J. Phillips. Their arduous duties were not completed until nearly 2 A. M. on the morning of the opening of the Exhibition.

I should like specially to mention that I consider that a very large portion of the success of this Exhibition is due to the General Secretary, William Van of Winnipeg, who has devoted himself day and night for weeks to this work, and I rejoice to know that his labor has been crowned with a great and well-earned success.

COLLECTIONS ENTERED "NOT FOR COMPETITION"

MR. A. F. LICHTENSTEIN, New York.

The outstanding pieces in this well-studied and fine collection were:

NOVA SCOTIA. 1d. unused, block of six, 3d. unused blocks of ten, ten, nine, eight and six, used block of eight, 6d. yellow-green, unused strip of four, used strip of five; 1s. cold violet, four unused, and a superb vertical pair and five singles, used; 1s. red violet, one unused and twelve used, one of them has a dated town cancellation.

The "split" stamps of Nova Scotia included the following: 6d. dark green, horizontal half; half of 1s. and half of 3d. used as 7½d. to Liverpool; two 2c. and a half 2c. used as 5 cents; two 5c. and half a 5c. used as 12½ cents; 12½c. and half 2c. used as 13c. to Newfoundland; 12½ and half of 1c. used for 13c. to St. Johns N. B.; 8½c., 1c. and half of 1c. used as 10 cents to Charleston, Mass., and a rare cover is one franked with a 1s. cold violet and a 3d. used as double rate to Edinburgh.

NEW BRUNSWICK: 3d. unused, pair and strip of three, and used strip of four; 6d. two pairs unused, and used pair and strip of three; 1s. dull mauve, three unused, six used; 1s. mauve, of 1s. used as 6d.

In splits the great rarities are: 2 covers of one quarter of 1s. used as 3d.; 3 covers of half of 1s. used as 6d.

MR. FRANK H. ALEXANDER made some very beautiful entries of British North Ameri-

cans. The stamps throughout this fine exhibit are noteworthy for their fine condition, and for the large number of unused blocks. I can only find space to note a few items.

CANADA: 3d. on laid paper, three singles and pair unused; 6d. three unused, and used include two pairs and twenty-five singles; 12d. unused and used, both fine; 7½d. three unused and five used; 10d. five unused and nine used; 6d. perf. unused, and a pair and two singles used; 1859 and 1868 issues, large numbers of pairs and blocks, unused and used.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND: A really large and fine collection of these stamps, including: 5c. Imperf. two used; 10c. Imperf. two unused, four used; 2½d. Perf. 13 unused and about 25 used, among these being a block of three, cancelled. "Dietz and Nelson's Express," and a pair in the rare shade used; 3d. blue, a fine lot of shades in blocks including six blocks of four, two of six, blocks of 16 and 25. In this country there are a number of uncommon cancellations as 5c. perf. with Wells Fargo cancellation and etc.; 50c. perf. 12½ with "10" in black; 2c. with "10" and "1" in black.

NEWFOUNDLAND: In the scarlet-vermilion I noted two of the 1s. and a bisected 1s. on portion of cover with red circular cancellation "PAID 31 Oct." over the cut portion. In the orange-vermilion, 4d. unused and used, 6d. used and 1s. used.

NOVA SCOTIA: 3d. three unused and 29 used; 6d. yellow green, three unused and eleven used. Among these I noted a rare cancellation, "26" in a diamond surrounded by short lines; 6d. dark green, two unused and four used; 1s. four in shades used.

NEW BRUNSWICK: 1s. three used; 5c. Connell.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: Two interesting items in this nice exhibit were: 3d. perf. 9 unused, clear double print all over; 6 cents, black, horizontal pair, Imperf. between.

AWARDS FOR GROUPS ENTERED FOR COMPETITION

CLASS A. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

First Prize. L. C. Bricker, Listowel, Ont.; Canada, very nice copies well arranged and written up, including six 6d., five 10d., and 7½d. unused and two used, 6d. perf. two used,. The other groups mostly unused and used and with some nice blocks, but missing most of the rarities.

Second Prize. R. M. Angus, Vancouver, B. C.: A fine specialized collection of British Columbia and Vancouver Island with a number of rare cancellations. 2½d. with the "B X R" in shield in black, and another with Nanaimo in red. 5c. Imperf. used with "24 A" cancellations. 5c. Imperf. used. 5c. perf. Wells Fargo & Co. 5c. perf. 14 with cancellation reading "For Great Britain and Ireland" in blue. An interesting feature is the inclusion of some scarce Canada stamps with cancellation of use in British Columbia prior to confederation on 20th July, 1871. These are the 1870 3c. with "35" in black, and 1868 6c. crown.

Third Prize. A. Admiraal, Wolseley, Sask.: General collection of the whole group but rather spoiled by the inclusion of a number of poor copies. No rarities.

CLASS B. SIX BRITISH COLONIES

First Prize. Col. J. Y. Reid, Winnipeg, Man.: A collection of very fine copies and fairly complete in Turks and Caicos Island, Trinidad and Tobago, Falkland Islands, Barbados and St. Kitts—Nevis.

Second Prize. Col. J. Y. Reid, Winnipeg, Man.: Jamaica, Cayman Isles, Dominico, British Honduras up to date and well-selected copies.

Third Prize. J. L. Hartley, Winnipeg, Man.: Australians, British Guiana, Barbados and Cape of Good Hope. Mostly middle issues.

CLASS C. COLLECTION OF CANADA

First Prize. G. B. Persse, Winnipeg, Man.: I noted in this very nice and well-chosen exhibit a 6d. unused and seven used, 10d. unused on thick paper and two used. 6d. perf. used. In the 1859 the finest used copy of the rare 17c. blue, imperf. fine cancellation and large margins. In the 1868 issue, fine unused blocks of 25 and of 19 of the 15c. in the early color, the pale red lilac, also scarce used blocks and some good essays and trials.

Second Prize. R. C. Osborne, Winnipeg, Man.: The outstanding feature of this nice exhibit was the 12d. black, a fine used copy and the third one in the whole show, of the 6d. there were 12 copies used, three of the 10d. and two of the 7½d. 6d. perf. used, a fine 10c. black-brown of 1859 with red circles obliteration, and modern issues almost complete unused.

Third Prize. T. W. Cole, Winnipeg, Man.: Canada, only a few of the "pence" issues but a nice lot of 1859 and 1868 with a study of the cancellations.

CLASS D. CANADA, PRECANCELLED

First Prize. H. C. Brook, Simcoe, Ont.; Second Prize. J. S. Cox,, Upper Steriack, N. S.; Third Prize. B. Pellitier, Chicoutimi, Que.

CLASS E. CANADIAN CANCELLATIONS

First Prize. T. S. Seaman, Winnipeg: A very interesting study of the 3c. 1870-1888 with many rare cancellations, such as Tudor and Senate Crowns; Railway Mail Cars, Dead Letter Office; N. B. Way Letters; Numerals, Dates, etc., etc.

Second Prize. F. S. Thompson, Winnipeg: A study of the Die varieties of the "Buy War Savings Stamps and help reconstruction;" War Time Admonitions; Postage Service suggestions toward improvements, etc., etc.

Not for Competition. F. Jarrett, Toronto: A very special item from his collections of cancellations, etc. Canada. 3d. black proofs, block of 47 showing four re-entries; 1868 block of

twelve 1c. used on cover; 3c. blocks of 4, 4 and 6 used; 6c. blocks of 4, 5c. (large) block of 4; page of extra rare cancellations.

CLASS K. GENERAL COLLECTIONS

First Prize. Mrs. W. F. Dey; *Second Prize.* Dr. W. F. Dey; *Third Prize.* J. F. C. Deakin. This is one of the few examples of the ladies beating their husbands. Dr. Dey is the President of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, but let his wife beat him. I would recommend to the members that at their next annual meeting Mrs. Dey be elected to that high office as an example to the other ladies of Winnipeg to follow her good example.

CLASS L. EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY

First Prize. F. C. Cartwright, Birtle, Man.; Second Prize. F. Aretz.

CLASS F. CANADIAN REVENUES

First Prize. G. E. Goodchild, Montreal; Second Prize. B. Pelletier, Chicoutini, Que.

CLASS G. IRELAND

First Prize. H. W. Purvis, Yorkton, Sask.: Superb collection, very strong in errors, stamps on covers, etc., etc., and exceedingly well written up with many useful notes; *Second Prize. W. H. Smith, Saskatoon, Sask.; Third Prize. G. F. O'Grady, Winnipeg, Man.*

CLASS H. UNITED STATES

First Prize. C. F. Langworthy, Washington D. C.: A nice and valuable collection very artistically mounted, including many rare items such as 1847—thirteen 10 cents, sets of the regular issues with complete sets of the ordinary re-issues, sets of Departments, and fine condition throughout. There are also special pages of picked cancellations in 1851, 3 cents 1861, 1c. and 3c. 1871, 1c., 2c. and 3c., etc.

Second Prize. J. B. Persse, Winnipeg: General collection nice copies. 1847 5c. and 10c. 1857 and 1869 complete and later issues to date; *Third prize. F. R. Hyde, Winnipeg.*

CLASS I. FOREIGN COUNTRIES

First Prize. J. C. Cartwright, Birtle, Man.: France, good collection, many shades and minor varieties and strong in the Bordeaux issues of 1870.

Second Prize. Louis Cohen, Hook, Eng.: Tuscany, a really nice, well-selected little collection with two copies of the 1 soldi. and a fine 2 soldi. red, numerous shades and cancellations in all values.

Third Prize. R. C. Osborne, Winnipeg: France, nice general collection with a fine copy of the rare 1 franc, orange-vermilion.

CLASS J. SIX FOREIGN COUNTRIES

First Prize. Louis Cohen, Hook; Second Prize. J. C. Cartwright; Third Prize. R. C. Osborne.

CLASS M. DEALERS

First Prize. Charles J. Phillips, New York: A highly specialized collection of Prince Edward Island, unused in singles, pairs and blocks, used on covers and very many varieties of cancellations and a number of "splits" on entire cover.

Second Prize. Van Cleland Book Store: Mauritius, 2d. large fillet, and Greek border 1d. unused, 2d. unused and two used. India 4 Inverted. New Zealand, nice "pence" issues, etc. Falkland Isles, nice collection of unused and used.

CLASS H. PAPERS AND ESSAYS

First Prize. J. C. Cartwright, Birtle, Man.: "Stamp collectors and their collections;" *Second Prize. F. S. Thompson, Winnipeg:* "Precancelled stamps of Canada." These were two exceptionally well written papers, the ideas and details well worked out and I hope that both of them may be published in full elsewhere; *Third Prize. Cyril Louth, Yorkton.*

CLASS C. P. S. TEN BEST PAGES

First Prize. K. N. Woodward, New York; Second Prize. T. E. D. Boys, Winnipeg; Third Prize. G. S. Tliffe, Winnipeg.

In the Junior classes three prizes were given to local boys.

The Convention was a great success and a number of interesting papers were read, some of which, no doubt, will appear elsewhere.

The Banquet took place on Friday evening, Dr. Day presiding, and with an attendance of all leading collectors and visitors. Mr. Van in a very interesting speech proposed the health of the visitors to which Mr. Parker replied. M. Hyman proposed the toast Philately, to which Col. J. Y. Reid responded and in the course of his remarks showed that he was a keen Shakespearean student by his knowledge of intimate conversations between Mark Anthony and Cleopatra.

Charles J. Phillips also responded to this toast and in the course of his remarks sketched out the programme of the New York Exhibition of 1926 and then explained to the members the work that the *Collectors Club* had undertaken in publishing a series of handbooks on the stamps of British North America, and urged the local collectors to join our Club and help on this work.

Scott and the Exhibitions

By Dr. J. Brace Chittenden

AT THE centennial, 1876, a Philadelphia correspondent writes (*Am. Journ. Phil. Vol. X*, 1876, p. 631):—

"As the time approaches for the opening of the great exhibition it reminds me of my engagement to keep your readers posted in regard to all that is doing in connection with philately at the great show. Philatelists are probably aware through the public press that the Government intends to establish a post office here, this is to occupy a separate building and all the stamped envelopes used at the exhibition will be manufactured in the building. The stamp is of a novel design somewhat similar to the Mulready envelope and will represent the different modes of conveying the mails from 1776 to 1876; a postal card will also be issued and most likely will be of the same design. The Government is also preparing to exhibit a complete set of stamped envelopes and I believe a collection of foreign stamps if it can be made presentable, but of this more in my next. J. W. Scott & Co's case has arrived and is unpacked with stamps partly arranged, but they are not sufficiently visible for me to give a synopsis at this date, so a list of the rarities it contains must be deferred to my next letter. The case is of solid black walnut with plate glass sides and stands about 15 feet high. It is so arranged that it can be inspected from three sides, and presents a space of about one hundred and twenty-five square feet, all closely covered with stamps, postal and revenue, foreign and American, many of which are very rare and not a few positively unique. I understand that its former owner refused one thousand dollars for seven stamps. The entire collection is marked for sale and doubtless will soon be sold, and the diligent labor of years be wasted to enrich other albums. I must conclude this short letter with a promise of a longer one next month, when more material will be on hand, at present the building is one gigantic heap of packing cases in various stages of opening, and the floors a mass of busy workmen climbing like ants over and around the products of the world. July '76."

On page 93 the same correspondent writes:

"Turning to the display of the Post Office Department, I am almost tempted to pass over it in silence, as it is a disgrace to the country, but as it is my duty to prevent collectors from being deceived, I will point out a few of the *mistakes*, we must call them; a complete set of the regular adhesives is shown, the same as the department has been passing off on country school boys as stamps, of course they have a right to show any rubbish they wish, but they should not label a page of counterfeit stamps, made a year or so ago, "Engraved and printed by Rawdon Wright and Edson," because it is well known that the firm was dissolved about twenty years ago, and we believe all the members of it are dead, but I suppose the department intended to tell us that the original stamps were engraved by that firm, and as I do not think they can have any object in making a mistake here, I suppose they are correct. The makers of the 1851 issue are given as Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.; of the 1869 issue, The National Bank Note Co., and of the 1870 issue, The Continental Bank Note Co. The Department stamps are all shown in proof specimens, the colors of which only approximate those in use, the tints of the War and Executive Departments being nearly the same."

Our correspondent little appreciated how valuable these Government reprints would become at a no distant date. Mr. Scott was the first and practically the only exhibitor of stamps and albums at the Centennial.

At the first exhibition held under the auspices of the A. P. A. (American Philatelic Association) Boston, August 13, 1888, W. C. Stone reports (Vol. II A. P. p. 286):—

"J. W. Scott called his little exhibition 'Rarities'," and such indeed they were; four British Guiana provisionals of the 1862 issue, Canada 12 p., etc., etc."

EDEN MUSEE WAX TABLEAUX
JUST ADDED, "THE LYON'S BRIDE."
ERDELYI NACZI'S GYPSY BAND. 25c. DAY AND NIGHT.
POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTION. THE RUSSIANS.
AJEEB, the Mystifying Chess Automaton.
ART GALLERY FILLED WITH PAINTINGS.

After the foregoing, the famous Eden Musee, New York Philatelic Exhibition, was organized and continued in New York for one month reaching a successful conclusion in April, 1889. Mr. C. B. Corwin gives an account thereof in the *American Philatelist, Vol III*, 1889, p. 207:—

"Little did Mr. Joseph Rechert realize when, as President of the National Philatelic Society, he first proposed this exhibition last autumn, to what fruition his suggestion would arrive; little did he imagine that he was giving birth to an idea that was destined to enlarge until it had attained a degree of completion hitherto unknown in philatelic history.

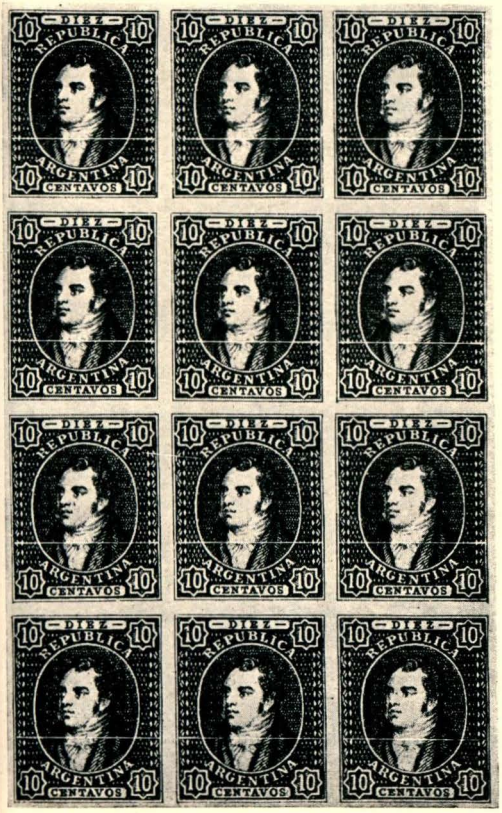
"His proposition was received with favor from the first, the matter was fully discussed by the members of the Society, and in due course a committee was appointed, with power, to whom



PLATE C



PLATE D





Proofs from newly discovered plates and from 5c plate D. Lower left-hand corner of sheet.

all details were intrusted. Immediately following this appointment, the sister societies of Brooklyn and Staten Island proposed to unite with the National in the matter, and the proposition being received with acclamation by the National, the committee of the whole was organized as follows: J. W. Scott, *Chairman;* C. B. Corwin, *Secretary;* etc., etc.

STAMPS AT THE MUSEE.

A very valuable and interesting collection of postage stamps was placed on exhibition in the art gallery of the Eden Musée yesterday under the auspices of the Brooklyn, Staten Island and National Philatelical societies. The collection contained specimens from nearly every portion of the world and from the time that the postage stamp was first invented by Sir Rowland Hill, in 1840, down to the present time. Strange to say, copies of the first stamps ever thrust upon a people to be licked are so numerous that they are deemed the least valuable in the collections of many hundreds. The exhibit of American stamps is by far the largest in the collection. One Confederate State stamp issued at New Orleans is valued at $500, and two other American stamps issued at St. Louis are each valued at the the same figure. Corea was the latest country to add specimens to the collection, which are of neat design. Many of the stamps are extremely pretty, the engraving in numerous instances being very fine. One of the most interesting things the sightseer and stamp collecting fiend finds to do is to note in the collection the gradual improvement and beauty of design in the stamps during the past fifteen or twenty years.

New York Herald, April, 1889.

"After repeated meetings and conferences with the management of the Eden Musee, all obstacles were finally removed, and it began to appear that the exhibition could almost be considered *un fait accompli.*"

"The place set apart for the exhibition, however, being somewhat limited in room, it became necessary to economize space in order to accomplish what the committee had in view, and, upon a careful computation of the space at their disposal, it was found absolutely necessary to closely follow, with a few special exceptions, the Scott Co.'s catalogue, fiftieth edition, that being the latest issued in this country. This necessitated the eschewing of nearly all varieties, save perforate and imperforate, this company, as is well known, only cataloguing stamps according to their faces. It also became necessary to exhibit cut envelopes and wrappers only.

"The ultimate aim of the committee was a 'complete collection of the postage stamps of all nations,' and it is universally admitted that that object has been as nearly attained as any object can well be in this world of disappointments."

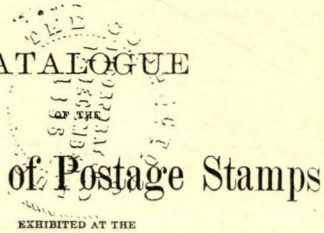
"I have no knowledge of any other philatelic exhibition having as ambitious a scope as this present one, and consider that we are fully justified in calling our successful achievement one that is certainly unique.

"In concluding these prefatory remarks it is just to state that the lion's share of the hard work, incidental to the exhibition, fell upon the shoulders of, and was cheerfully assumed by the Chairman of the committee, who, by his uniform courtesy under the most trying circumstances, his unvarying *bonhomie* and his unswerving pushing toward ultimate goal, attracted to himself the respect and admiration of all."

Mr. Scott gets his as follows:

"While inspecting this frame one is apt to be solicited to purchase one of the exhibition catalogues, price one dime. which, I must certainly say, is money well invested. The catalogue was entirely compiled by J. W. Scott, who, by this time, is surely sufficiently well known at home and abroad to render the *complete* mention of his philatelic works and association which appears upon the title page, decidedly superfluous. A careful inspection of the aforesaid page renders apparent the fact that there are still two or three American and foreign societies that our friend is not a member of, and, it is to be hoped, for completion's sake, that this defect in his titulary attributes will be remedied ere he again has occasion to append his name to an affair of this sort."

"The catalogue *per se* is interesting reading, and shows an intimate knowledge of philately, which should render the possessor thereof a happy man. Barring a few printers' errors and the solecisms which are freely scattered through its pages, one can find no fault with the catalogue in any way. It is a gem of the first water, and should be in the possession of all philatelists. The preface calls attention to the fact that Sir Rowland Hill was the man, after all, and consequently the Chalmerites so freely scattered through the "wild and wooly" West will feel that



their pains have been wasted, and all that they have to show for them are those jubilee sets so freely scattered broadcast o'er our land a short time ago.

"UNITED STATES.—Here may be found nearly all the postmasters' stamps, such as Baltimore (adhesive and envelope), Brattleboro', Millbury, Prov.dence, 5c. *used*, also an entire sheet showing all the varieties; St. Louis, the three dies each of 5 and 10., and that old chestnut, the fabricated 20c., concerning which there was such a discussion some fifteen or twenty years ago, and a battered specimen of the New Haven, which the catalogue claims is the only one known. This is an error, as there are two others in existence, to my certain knowledge, and there may be others.

"There is also shown a full line of U. S. City Dispatch Post, including the one on olive green paper, which, unfortunately, has a fair-sized hole through its centre, and the so-called buff paper (more certainly pink, to my way of thinking), which, as is invariably the case, is uncanceled. Until a used, authenticated specimen of this buff is produced, we shall always look upon it askance, lest it should after all, turn out to be a *proof*.

"An original used Franklin carrier next catches our eye, which is a gem; following that, we are pained to observe, copies of the first 24, 30 and 90c., imperf. It is understood that the 24c. was actually in use at one time in this condition, but the 30 and 90c. *never*. The so-called *stamps* are, in my estimation and from information at my command, nothing in the world but *proofs*.

"We next notice a fine copy of the 15c., 1869, inverted centre, and accompanying it a block of *four* 24c. in similar condition; it is believed this latter is unique. It is a pity that the 30c., inverted, could not have been shown as well, as a copy is held in New York.

"An imperforate pair of 2c., vermillion, 1875, is shown, and the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c. of '76, upon drab chemical paper. The newspaper set is complete, the most attractive feature being the 1865 10 and 25c. used. The Departments are all used, even the high value States.

"The locals are simply superb, and cannot be done justice to here. They are worthy of a separate article by themselves, if for no other reason, from the simple fact that not one of them appears upon the original letter or envelope, Mr. Scott not calling stationery to his assistance in determining the genuineness of a local.

"CONFEDERATE STATES.—Here are seen a fine assortment of locals, among which we note: New Orleans, including a 5c., red on blue, which is considered unique, and is valued at $500; Charleston adhesive and envelopes; Columbus; Memphis, including envelope; Mobile, 2 and 5c.; Baton Ruge, two types; Madison, one of the rarest of these locals; Fredericksburg, Greenville, Lenoir, Knoxville, Macon, Lynchburg, Marion, Pleasant Shade, Tellico Plains, etc., etc.; also, a magnificent strip of four Athens 5c., showing the two varieties, and a Kingston, Tenn., which there seems to be some doubt concerning as yet. We smile, however, when we see that old chestnut, the "Stars and bars," C. S. of A., postage, blue, 10c., and the carmine head of Davis, 10c., both of which are frauds of the worst character, although the Scott Co. still have the hardihood to sell the latter at a round sum each, and to again catalogue them in their last edition. It is about time that these stamps were called in and the money refunded.

"Following Mr. Scott's three sheets, come about a dozen from the 'Secretary's collection, showing shades, papers, etc., in great profusion.'

"AUSTRIA.—(E. R. Ackerman) The Mercuries, pink, yellow and red, are reprints, as is also the 2 soldi, orange, of 1858, and the newspaper 1kr., black.

BBEMEN.—The majority of those shown are reprints, or worse.

CANADA.—An authentic used specimen of the 12 pence is shown, but it is in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

FRANCE.—(E. R. Ackerman) The 40c., Republic, 1849, is a canceled reprint, while the stamp shown as 1f., vermilion, is not the correct thing by any means.

FRENCH COLONIES.—(Scott Stamp & Coin Co.) Reprints abound in this exhibit. The Tahiti line is poor, only four stamps being shown, while at least double that quantity would have failed to intelligently show all the varieties of surcharge. A pair of original Reunions appears, but very indifferent specimens, the 30c in particular being badly damaged. A particularly noticeable stamp is the Guadaloupe, unpaid, 40c., of 1877, black on blue, of the type of the 25c., which was recently 'resuscitated' by a certain well-known 'concoctor of rarities, who, I am informed, disposed of it to the Scott Co. for $25, and for which they are asking the modest sum of $100. One would naturally look for security as strong as one of Casey's "hide-bound" guarantees, before investing in this stamp, especially considering whence its owners obtained it.

NATIVE INDIAN STATES.—(R. R. Bogert) This exhibitor has done himself proud, no less than seven sheets being filled with these 'gems of the engraver's art.'

PORTUGAL.—(H. Collin)) The stamps shown of the first issue, and some of the later ones, are reprints.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—(J. W. Scott) A choice lot, particularly strong in the figure series. The first issue are all there, and the catalogue states that $2,000 has been refused for these four stamps; it is thought that this is a little stretched, as the 5c. and 13c. H. I. & U. S. are cut very close, and the 2 and 13 are torn; the four not being in, by any means, a desirable condition.

SWITZERLAND.—(J. W. Scott) This is another elegant display, although the 4c. Vaud is torn right across the middle. The prominent features are: the 10 varieties of the 6r. Zurich and 7 of the 4r., the double Geneva; and plates showing the forty varieties each of the 5r. of 1852, and the 10r. of 1850, all of which are very interesting.

GERMANY.—(R. R. Bogert) This is the poorest exhibit of all. The stamps are, many of them in miserable condition, and the display of envelopes is simply ludicrous, not a single lilac inscription being shown, and but two or three provisionals. This lot never should have been allowed to be placed on exhibition.

BELGIUM.—(H. C. Needham) The 5 francs is one of those canceled with the lattice-work mark, which denoted that they were used only in the postal savings banks.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—One notes here the absence of the first two issues rouletted, and the presence of a lot of stamps with a round hole punched in each, formerly known as 'Convict' stamps. To my way of thinking, these are undeserving of a place in any well-organized collection.

ZULULAND.—The display of stamps from this country reminds one of that chapter in a certain history of Ireland, entitled "The Snakes of Ireland." There is no display of stamps from Zululand. Here the committee missed fire, evidently overlooking the fact that Wurtemberg had been displaced from the foot of the list of postal- issuing countries, where she had been so firmly planted for thirty-seven years."

"Upon the whole, it must frankly be admitted that the organizing societies have certainly conferred a boon upon philately by their spirited action, and it is safe to predict a great increase of interest in philatelic circles as a direct result therefrom. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks, the general result is exceedingly good. The total value of the stamps exhibited is $30,000, for which amount they are insured.

C. B. CORWIN, New York, March 25, 1888."

There were thirty exhibitors in all, including A. H. E. Burger, E. R. Ackerman, R. P. Bogert, H. C. Needham, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., and J. W. Scott. Messrs. Collin and Calman receive the following comment:—

"Immediately upon entering the art gallery from the elevator, the first object to strike the eye is a fine gilt frame surrounding an elaborate display of post cards, labeled, 'Exhibited by Henry Collin, of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, member of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.' this free advertisement of this company, I regret to state, was permitted by the Hanging Committee not only upon the aforesaid frame of post cards, but also upon the sheets shown by Messrs. Collin and Calman, and the comments passed upon the intrusion of their business into private affair, must certainly have caused the ears of Messrs. C. and C. to burn right smartly at times." (*Note: This frame intact hangs in the Collectors Club.*)

The International Exhibition of 1913 held October 27th to November 1st in the Engineering Building, New York, was the first and the last great exhibition held in this city. Before proceeding further than a preliminary organization the Directors incorporated under the title *"The Association for Stamp Exhibitions"* which organization is still maintained. Its officers were:

J. C. Morgenthau, *Hon. President;* J. W. Scott, *Hon. Treasurer;* J. M. Bartels, *Hon. Vice-President;* J. A. Klemann, *Secretary.*

Executive Committee—J. C. Morgenthau, *Chairman;* J. M. Bartels, *Vice-Chairman;* J. A. Klemann, *Secretary;* J. B. Chittenden, Eugene Klein, John N. Luff, L. B. Mason, A. E. Owen, J. W. Scott.

Three hundred and thirty-one exhibits are described in the yet-to-be-excelled catalogue, the work of John N. Luff. Mr. Scott exhibited his albums only, but as Treasurer and Member of the Executive Committee did considerable work.

John Walter Scott died at his home after a short illness from pneumonia in New York City, January 4, 1919. The last three years of his life were spent daily at the *Collectors Club* where he served as librarian, and by his constant presence did much to keep alive the organization he founded. At the Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the *American Philatelic Society,* Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Mr. Scott was elected President of the Society and at the Thirty-third Convention in Cleveland, August, 1918, he was reelected to the executive office of the premier philatelic organization of America. In the same volume of the *American Philatelist* which records his death we find what purports to be and probably was his last contribution to the literature of philately (*Am. Phil. Vol. XXXII,* p. 232), his subject being the "Crown on Stamps." In the same volume on page 4 we find the following tribute from his friend the editor who has joined him but lately and it is fitting that our final words should be the echo of his:

IN MEMORIAM

"It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of our President, John Walter Scott, at his home in New York City, on January 4, 1919. In his death the *American Philatelic Society* has lost one of its oldest, most enthusiastic, and most valued members, who had endeared

himself to collectors by his untiring and energetic devotion to the improvement of philatelic and numismatic pursuits.

"The first dealer of repute in this country, his catalogues and albums were the first guide given us in our blind groping through the early darkness of unknown philatelia. The thousands of keen, clever minds, throughout the land, now interested in philatelic study is evidence of how well he labored in those early days and how soundly he wrought the foundation of the Temple of Philatelia.

"There is many a collector who will feel keen sorrow that the coach and instructor of his early boyhood days has passed to the Great Beyond.

"JOHN WALTER SCOTT
"Beloved Friend and Mentor
"REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

"Joseph B. Leavy, Editor."

Check List on Denmark Number 3

By HARRY M. KONWISER

(NOTE. Prior to publication this article was submitted to A. A. Kranhold, a distinguished expert on Danish stamps for editorial revision and the thanks of the writer are tendered Mr. Kranhold.—H. M. K.)

Denmark, 1853-57, Scott No. 3, 2s. blue.

Issued May, 1853; withdrawn Sept., 1865.

White gum, also brown gum.

Typographed on white wove paper, same being covered with light brown or yellow wavy lines, as in 1851 issue.

Watermark crown, dotted background.

One die was used, plate being made up of ten blocks, each consisting of ten electrotyped cliches.

Issued imperforate, total 7,968,400. The remainders were sold by the Danish Government April 22, 1912.

In this sale were four lots of the 2s. blue, as follows: 1—two blocks of 25; 2—two blocks of 25; 3—57 stamps in blocks from 4 to 10; 4—1 sheet, 3 damaged.

(It might be stated that A. A. Kranhold holds a block of 40 which probably came from this sale and it is doubtful if there are larger pieces existent.)

Design: Crescent and septre type. At left are letters "K G L"—abbreviation of Kongeligt; at top "POST;" at right "FR.M."—abbreviation of Frimaerke, with period after "FR" and "M." The value "2s" for two skilling. In the triangular space between wreath and frame is background of dots. Posthorns in each corner and over each of these, at left "2" and at right "S."

Size 18½ by 18½ mm.

Colors: pale to deep blue.

Secret mark: A tiny letter "B" (the initial of the engraver, Buntzen) in white, upright, in the oak wreath, opposite "M" of "FR.M."

In the reprints, as in the originals, the same secret marks are seen.

Three varieties: 1—Thin paper, watermarked crown.

2—Unofficially perforated in 1863, perfs. 12½ by 12½, and so used in Copenhagen. Listed by Gibbons, 1899, perfs. 10 to 14.

3—No period after "R" of "FR.M."

Fraudulent rouletted copies known.

Reprinted in 1885-86 from original plates, paper being straw-colored and not watermarked, ungummed. Some were reprinted on both sides of the paper, with pale blue on one side and deep blue on the other.

Reprints have, in pairs, strips and blocks, same margins as in regular stamps, while existing essays have "boardwalk" margins.

Forgeries are lithographed rather than typographed, the burelage of the originals missing. (In originals it is possible that the burelage has become faded.) The paper is much too smooth, compared with the originals.

Lettering and spacing not as perfect as in originals, "KGL" on left is widely spaced and



Block of Reprints

in counterfeits they are heavier and therefore more closely spaced. On counterfeits there is no period after "FR" at right. The color is more ultramarine than blue.

Forgeries have been seen with the rare Holstein bar cancellation.

Prices: Scott, 1924, quotes unused at $1.25 each and used at $1. They are available at these prices readily. Pairs are now being sold at from $2.50 to $3.50; strips of three, sell from $6.50 to $10.50; a block of 12, unused, was recently offered the writer for $125. Covers sell at around $2.

The Permanent Home Fund

Reported by ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN

THE wonderful response that has resulted from the call for donations to create a fund that would eventually enable the *Collectors Club* to secure a permanent home of its own has surprised even those who were most optimistic as to its success.

In just a few months fifteen thousand dollars in actual cash has been raised and the trustees of the fund have adopted as their slogan

TWENTY-FIVE BY TWENTY-FIVE
($25,000 by 1925)

It seems very reasonable to suppose that this amount will be secured without great difficulty so that practically half the amount that it is hoped to eventually raise will be in hand before the first year of the drive has elapsed.

The advantages of a Permanent Home to the Club and to Philately in general cannot be overestimated. It will do much to stabilize philately even in the minds of its devotees and will be a tangible evidence to collector and non-collector alike that here is a hobby founded on a solid foundation and which must necessarily have merit to draw such support. It will be the meeting place for the collectors of the world—for sooner or later most of them will come to New York where they can enjoy its hospitality.

As our readers well know, the subject of a Permanent Home Fund was first broached at the Last Annual Banquet of the Club held December 8, 1923. At this dinner $9,530 was pledged and this amount has been collected as follows:

DONATIONS MADE AT DINNER

Siegmund Adler, N. Y. C.	$ 25.00	H. L. Lindquist, N. Y. C.	$ 10.00
E. R. Ackerman, N. Y. C.	500.00	Ross W. Lynn	25.00
Sidney Barrett, N. Y. C.	20.00	John N. Luff, N. Y. C.	250.00
J. M. Bartels, N. Y. C.	50.00	Lawrence B. Mason, Cranford, N. J	25.00
J. P. Benkard, N. Y. C.	100.00	V. Mozian, N. Y. C.	10.00
F. Bleibtreu, N. Y. C.	50.00	H. C. Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
Geo. R. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25.00	J. C. Morgenthau, N. Y. C.	1,000.00
J. Brace Chittenden, B'klyn, N. Y.	100.00	Max Ohlman, N. Y. C.	50.00
Hugh M. Clark, N. Y. C.	250.00	C. J. Phillips, N. Y. C.	1,000.00
John T. Coit, So. Orange, N. J.	150.00	E. B. Power, N. Y. C.	150.00
Frank W. Crane, N. Y. C.	10.00	Elliott Perry, Westfield, N. J.	100.00
Emil Fried, N. Y. C.	25.00	C. Reinschild, N. Y. C.	25.00
Joseph Hoffman, N. Y. C.	10.00	J. S. Rich, N. Y. C.	1,000.00
A. Hatfield, New Canaan, Conn.	500.00	H. C. Robinson, N. Y. C.	10.00
C. H. Imhoff, Hopewell, N. J.	25.00	W. S. Scott, Bayside, L. I.	100.00
John Klemann, N. Y. C.	100.00	A. J. Sefi, London Eng.	100.00
Jake Klemann, N. Y. C.	100.00	Edward Stern, N. Y. C.	250.00
H. M. Konwiser, N. Y. C.	10.00	E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N.J.	10.00
C. W. Kissinger, Reading, Pa.	50.00	A. W. Taussig, N. Y. C.	100.00
E. S. Knapp, N. Y. C.	50.00	A. W. Vogt, N. Y. C.	25.00
A. H. Lamborn, Montclair, N. J.	1,000.00	C. S. Watson, Boston, Mass.	25.00
R. Lehman, N. Y. C.	10.00	G. Walcott, N. Y. C.	100.00
A. F. Lichtenstein, N. Y. C.	1,000.00	Blair Williams, N. Y. C.	250.00
Oscar Lichtenstein, N. Y. C.	500.00	P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00
		M. Wormser, N. Y. C.	10.00

Following the dinner the Board of Trustees of the *Collectors Club*, consisting of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Chairman; J. C. Morgenthau, and Theodore E. Steinway, into whose keeping the fund has been placed, sent out an invitation to contribute to those members who were not at the dinner with the result that an additional $2,335.00 was sent in by the following members:

OTHER DONATIONS MADE

Charles M. Ams, N. Y. C.	$250.00	Henry C. Hitt, Bremerton, Wash.	$20.00
J. M. Andreini, N. Y. C.	250.00	Thomas W. Hall, London, England.	50.00
Grafton T. Austin, Galveston, Texas	10.00	Daniel F. Kelleher, Boston, Mass.	25.00
T. Allen, London, England	10.00	Philip Lotze, N. Y. C.	10.00
J. Insley Blair, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.	150.00	Louis C. Le Roy, Jr., N. Y. C.	10.00
Thorwald Berg, Brooklyn, N. Y.	100.00	Erik Leijonhufvud, Bournemouth West, England,	45.00
Lewis E. Bradbury, London, England	25.00	Frederick C. MacDonell, N. Y. C.	10.00
Charles Curie, N. Y. C.	100.00	Chas. Nissen, London, England.	10.00
Senator Calder, Ottawa, Canada.	100.00	Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J.	200.00
Ernest Howard Collins, London Eng.	50.00	Dr. Redford, Montreal, Canada.	15.00
V. Domanski, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00	Horace Ropes, Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
Percy G. Doane, N. Y. C.	100.00	Richard Roberts, London, Eng.	20.00
J. A. Galbraith, N. Y. C.	10.00	R. F. A. Riesco, Croyden, England.	50.00
J. Eustace Guest, Dallas, Texas.	10.00	Philip W. Seipp, Yonkers, N. Y.	25.00
Frank Godden, London, England.	50.00	George B. Sloane, N. Y. C.	10.00
Hugo Griebert, London England.	50.00	Baldwin Schlesinger, N. Y. C.	10.00
Arthur Hind, Utica, N. Y.	250.00	Ernest F. Wuertele, Montreal, Canada	10.00
V. H. Huberich, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00	D. F. Wheless, N. Y. C.	10.00
T. Charlton Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	250.00		
Chas. M. Hackmeier, Burlingame, Cal.	10.00		

In addition to the amounts mentioned, two other very substantial contributions have been pledged to the fund, one for $2,500, and the other for $500.

This brings the total in cash and pledges now in the hands of the committee as follows:

Donations made at Dinner which have been paid	$9,395.00
Pledges made at Dinner still to be collected	145.00
Cash donations made since the Dinner	2,335.00
Pledges made since the Dinner	3,000.00
Total in Cash and Pledges	$14,875.00

With the money that has been collected the Trustees have purchased high grade securities as follows:

5 New York Central Cons. A Bonds at 81⅜. Present Market Value 93⅜.	$4,668,75
2 Pennsylvania R.R. Gen. A Bonds at 92. Present Market Value 92.	1,840.00
3 Pennsylvania R.R. Gen. 4½ Bonds at 91¾. Present Market Value 92.	2,760.00
3 Baltimore & Ohio 4s at 86⅛. Present Market Value 87.	2,610.00
Cash on Hand	525.00
Pledges as specified	3,145.00
Total Assets in Fund	$15,548.75

With such a foundation anything is possible. Lend your assistance to the full extent of your ability.

2 R. B. S. Denmark

By A. A. KRANHOLD

Statements are made and commonly accepted that the 2 R. B. S. was issued between March 21 and April 9, 1851. I believe this stamp was issued April 29, 1851—despite what has appeared in print. I believe this stamp appeared subsequent to the 4 R. B. S., which made its appearance March 21, 1851.

To correct any misunderstanding it should be noted that there were NOT two printings of the 2 R. B. S. as might be inferred from the printed articles on this stamp. The burelage was merely applied by both the engraving and the lithographic process.

No originals, it might be added, were issued without burelage, only the reprints being so treated.

Canadian Philatelic Society

The Canadian Philatelic Society, after an existance dating back to 1888, during which time membership was restricted to philatelists resident in Canada and Newfoundland, has amended its constitution to provide admittance to philatelists in other countries, and an invitation is hereby extended to every serious collector and student of stamps to become affiliated with the new international philatelic organization.

In addition to offering the usual benefits the Society is at this time fostering the publication of two works of a philatelic nature, these being the "Postage Stamps of Canada" and the "Canadian Philatelic Year Book," both of which will be available to members at reduced prices.

Interested parties may secure application blanks and further information by addressing William Butler, 137 Gillard Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, 120 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor

Subscription Rates $1.00 *per Year*
Single Copies 25c.

FOR ADVERTISING RATES SEE PAGE 172(D)

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

In this issue appear several articles of especial interest to the members of the *Collectors Club* * * * * the report on the *Permanent Building Fund* by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, *A. F. Lichtenstein* showing that a total of $15,-000 is now available is especially interesting and indicates that a Permanent Home is to be a fact before many years * * * * the *Club Program for* 1924-25 arranged by *Charles J. Phillips* is of a more or less tentative nature subject to some change but it presents a series of exhibitions and competitions that will justify attendance at every meeting * * * * It will be noted that every branch of collecting from the most advanced to the elemental has been given attention * * * * The *Collectors Club Medal* is now ready for distribution and the photographs of it which appear in this issue show how well the medallist has worked out the ideas submitted to him by *A. F. Lichtenstein* * * * * *Herman Toaspern* has returned after an extensive trip through Europe and the account of his stamp adventures will prove of interest * * * * *Toasty* plans to remain in New York just long enough to hold an Auction on October 18th and will then return for further stamp hunting on the Continent * * * * The Suggested program for the *International Stamp Exhibition* to be held in New York in 1926 is printed in this issue for the first time in order to enlist the cooperation of all collectors and dealers in making it the most complete and representative program that has ever been carried out. Your suggestions are solicited * * * * Our good friends, *Josling & Co.*, recently announced their removal to Cecil Chambers, 76, Strand, London, W.C. 2, and extend a cordial invitation to our readers to visit them there * * * * *D. A. Berry* also announces that he has acquired the premises formerly occupied by the late *Mr. Ostara* at 24, Corporation Street, Manchester * * * * One of the most important announcements of all has just been received from *Harmer, Rooke & Co.*, who have acquired the philatelic business of *Walter Bull & Co.*, which they will continue at their Fleet Street address * * * * *Scott's Catalog* for 1925 is progressing rapidly and will soon be in the hands of collectors * * * * In announcing the 1925 edition of *Gibbons' Catalog* a reduction in the price of the British Empire section is noted * * * * There have been a number of important revisions made in several of the countries * * * * *Stanley Gibbons* also announce a departure in advertising their philatelic goods by the use of handsomely printed leaflets in colors * * * * The *Canadian Philatelic Year Book* published by *William Butler*, 137 Gillard Ave., Toronto, will be a handbook worth securing. 3,500 copies will be printed * * * * *Harry M. Konwiser*, who specializes in the stamps of *Denmark* and writes copiously on their issues, is seeking a copy of the *Riis* Booklet on *Danish Cancellations* and would like to hear from collectors who have a copy for sale. Write him at the *Collectors Club* * * * * There was recently organized in France a *Philatelic Literature Society* which shows the reawakening interest in this interesting and valuable adjunct to our hobby * * * * The fact that *George Brunel*, editor of *"Timbre Post,"* is the president and *John Spohr*, 59 bis, rue Rochechouart, Paris, the secretary, speaks for the importance and the

assurance of success of the new organization * * * * While speaking of France it is also interesting to note that a number of prominent French collectors have organized in order to hold a *Stamp Exhibition* in Paris in May, 1925. The officers are: *M. Langlois,* Honorary President; *M. Coyette,* President; *M. Lemaire* and *M. Champion,* Vice-Presidents: *M. Jurion,* Secretary, and *M. Marcevaux,* Treasurer * * * * We are indebted to *E. M. Sperling* for his kindness in translating the French items pertaining to this affair * * * * The *Third Australian and New Zealand Philatelic Congress and Exhibition* is well under way and will be held in Christchurch, N. Z., in November * * * * *Dr. Mario De Sanctis* has just sent us a specimen of the New Ecuador stamp issued to commemorate the revolution which started in Pernambuco, July 2, 1824 * * * * The second issue of *"Air Mail"* published by *Eugene Klein,* 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, shows a wonderful development in these issues. Copies sell for 10c * * * * The new edition of *Who's Who in Philately,* published annually by *Harris Publications, Ltd.,* 46 Victoria St., London, S. W. 1, is announced for October 1st * * * * the *Bates Prize Competition,* held each year under the auspices of the *Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain,* is an interesting institution. The subject for the next prize competition, held over from this year owing to the fact that no award was made, is *"Specialism, Its Field, Its Aims, Its Dangers."* Serious Philatelists are invited to send in papers on this important subject to the secretary, *E. S. Davidson,* 36 Garrick Avenue, Golders Green, London, N. W. 11 * * * * At the convention of the *American Philatelic Society,* held in Detroit, the entire regular ticket was elected which, of course, included *P. M. Wolsieffer* for president and our own *Dr. J. Brace Chittenden* as a director at large * * * * the attendance was the largest on record—299 * * * * the editor recently had the pleasure of a visit with *Adolph F. Fennell,* editor of the *"American Philatelist,"* at Cincinnati * * * * He is publishing one of the finest philatelic journals in existance and it is sent to each member of the *American Philatelic Society* * * * * Every member of the *Collectors Club* should belong to the *A. P. S.* and if you have not already affiliated the editor would consider it a privilege to propose your name * * * * The very wonderful collection of United States Stamps formed by *Sir Nicholas Waterhouse* is to be sold at auction November 18th to 21st by *Puttick & Simpson,* 47 Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2. The catalogs have already reached this country and are accompanied by a beautiful set of plates that will be treasured by all specialists * * * * We are indebted to *Frank Godden, Ltd.,* 359, Strand, London, W. C. 2, for a set of the plates * * * * This issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* contains a number of good things that will be readily apparent, but we call particular attention to the new *Philatelic Literature Supplement,* edited by *William R. Ricketts,* which will be a regular feature in the future * * * * *Elliot Perry* writes us just as we prepare to go to press that circumstances over which he has no control makes it impossible for him to send his installment on the *Plating of the 10c 1847* for this issue * * * * We know this will be deeply regretted by all of our readers but they can console themselves with the thought that they will have something good to look forward to in the next issue * * * * This number, incidentally completes our third volume and our third year of existence. We have endeavored to progress in keeping with the progress of the great *Collectors Club* which we represent * * * * This progress must be maintained and in order to do this we are compelled to *advance our subscription* rates to $2.00 per year and 50c per issue commencing with the next number * * * * In the meantime the old rate of $1.00 will secure the next four numbers or renew your present subscription for that number of issues * * * * Percy G. Doane spent a delightful week at the home of Judge Robert S. Emerson in Providence. It is rumored the Judge's collection is more "de luxey" than ever * * * * Max Ohlman is being congratulated on his Centennial Sale * * * * Rear-Admiral Frederick R. Harris has been busy snaring perfect Ceylons all summer * * * * And although slightly premature * * * * We wish you the compliments of the season.

H. L. L.

Collectors Club Philatelist— Philatelic Literature Supplement

INTRODUCTION

In the whole wide world today there is only one Philatelic Journal that gives a review of philatelic works in proper shape. In other words: states the *"Title of the Work," "Author," "Publisher," "Address (of author or publisher, or both)," "Number of Pages," "Size," "Price."* These details are absolutely essential as they are wanted by the possible purchaser of the work as well as by one who later is to give a review of the publications issued during any one year. The above applies to "SEPARATE WORKS" only, the "PERIODICALS" should be given as follows: *"Name of Paper," "Editor" (address when possible), "Publisher," "Address," "Price of Subscription,"* then Volume, Numbers and Dates of each number. If in the past reviewers had only paid more attention to these small details, how much trouble would have been saved E. D. Bacon in the compiling of the Crawford Library Catalogue.

The journal referred to above is *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, organ of the Norway Philatelic Society, published by Mr. Justus Anderssen, Kolbjornsensgate 13, Kristiania, Norway. Almost each number (published ten times during the year) has a department entitled "Literature," edited by Mr. Nils Strandell, Scheelegatan 17, Stockholm, Sweden. This department alone makes this paper one of the most valuable published.

In most of the journals published in England there are reviews from time to time, but most always the details of the publication are missing, why mar it by this neglect? I liken these reviews to a dealers' catalogue without prices and what good would such a catalogue be to a collector (except as a possible check-list)?

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden and myself (with the help of any member who will help) hope to make this small supplement of value to all collectors be they literaturists or not. We propose reviewing al kinds of literature, both new or old each quarter (with bibliographic notes when necessary) and all *details* connected with every publication, so that anyone can write to an author or publisher without further search. To sum then "our endeavors will be to make this publication a reference work of philately.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

REVIEW No. I. Quarter ending October, 1924

Mr. Fred. J. Melville and some of his latest publications:

PHILATELIC INSTITUTE PAPERS. A series of handy reference brochures on all subjects connected with stamps and stamp-collecting. Eighteen of these have been published to date, they are small pamphlets, size 7¼x4⅞ in., and sell for 7d. (about 14c each):

No. 1: Hints on Arranging a Collection, by F. B. Cooper. (2) +9+ (1) pp. (This was reprinted from "Stamp Lover" (London), March, 1919.)

No. 2: British Prisoners' Stamps of Ruhleben, by Fred. J. Melville. (2) +4+ (2) pp. (An ill. and descriptive list of a series of stamps issued by the English prisoners while confined at Ruhleben, Germany in 1916. (Reprinted from "Postage Stamp" (London), Aug., 1919, XXII No. 508, p. 27).

No. 3: Stamps of the Mozambique Company, by Fred. J. Melville. (2) +9+ (1) pp.

No. 4: A Check List of the Stamps of the New Republic of Poland, by Capt. C. W. Care, 20 pp. (Reprinted (with additions) from "Stamp Lover," Aug.-Sept., 1919).

No. 5: (The) War Stamps of Turkey, by Lieut.-Col. H. Wood. (2) +13+ (1) pp. (Reprinted from "Postage Stamp" (London) Sept., 1919, XXII, 509, p. 51).

No. 6: Early Transmission of Letters, by John Knight. 13 pp.

No. 7: New Finland, by R. E. Burton. 8 pp.

No. 8: (The) Grammar of Philately, by Fred. J. Melville. 18+ (2) pp. (This chapter I. of the "Complete Philatelist," published separately). (See "Complete Phil." reviewed below).

No. 9: Philatelic Accessories, by Fred. J. Melville. 15+ (1) pp. (This is Chapter IV. of the "Complete Philatelist").

No. 10: Switzerland: The Children's Stamps "Pro Juvenite," by Fred. J. Melville. 14 pp.

No. 11: History from the Stamp Album, by Fred. J. Melville. 16 pp. (This is chapter V. of the "Complete Philatelist").

No. 12: A Simplified Collection, by Fred. J. Melville. 8pp. (Chapter XII. of the "Complete Philatelist").

No. 13: Local Stamps, by Fred. J. Melville. 14 pp. (Chapter XIII. of the "Complete Philatelist").

No. 14: Postal Stationery, by Fred. J. Melville. 12+ (4) pp. (Chapter XIV. of the "Complete Philatelist").

No. 15: Postmarks, by Fred. J. Melville. 11+ (3) pp. (Chapter XV. of the "Complete Philatelist").

No. 16: Philatelic Library, by Fred. J. Melville, 20+ (2) pp. (Chapter XVIII. of the "Complete Philatelist").

No. 17: Azerbaijan, by Fred J. Melville. 24 pp. (Mr. Melville tells us that there are two Azerbaijans: I. Province of Azerbaijan, Persia. II. Republic of Azerbaijan. The first is in the northwest of Persia and in 1908-9 issued four stamps during a revolution, but these were never actually put in circulation. A second set Persian stamps of 1911, surcharged "Official" to prevent the use of stolen stamps and therefore are not stamps for use of government departments. A third set was issued (it is said) in May, 1917, during the Russian occupation (not authentic), and a fourth set (the 1908-9 issue) surcharged "Azadistan" by Mohammad Khiabani in Sept., 1920, during an insurrection, but as Khiabani was later killed and the postmaster denied their issue, they are probably bogus. II. The Republic of Azerbaijan lies to the north of the Persian province and embraces the Russian Caucasian province of Baku and the greater part of the province of Elisavetpol. This Republic has issued stamps as follows: 1919, 10 stamps; 1922, 4 provisional stamps; 1922, 15 values and 7 provisionals; 1923, 7 provisionals; 1922, 2 charity stamps. In 1923 a bogus set was offered from Italy, 6 stamps, to be had imperforate and perforated.

No. 18: (The) Post-War Stamps of Germany, by W. Gardner. 32 pp. (This pamphlet deals with the different issues of stamps issued by the German Republic from 1919 to 1924, including Aerial Mail and Charity Stamps).

NOTE: This series of pamphlets is edited by Mr. Melville, and is published by The Philatelic Institute, 26, Plumstead High St., London, S. E. 18.

(*The*) *COMPLETE PHILATELIST*, by Fred. J. Melville, London, 1924: The Phil. Institute, etc. (xiv) +246+ (3)—(5) pp., 7⅞x4½ in., bound in green cloth, price 5/6. Also 32 plates (Nos. 3 to 32 being double faced.) "The message of this book is *"Collector, know your stamps,"* (from the preface) and with this text, Mr. Melville has compiled a very useful book for collectors. The best review that can be given is to list the chapter headings with contents. I.—*The Grammar of Phililately*: What Philately is—The Parts of a Stamp—The General Lines of Variations in Stamp—issues—Paper—Design—Gum—Margins—Additions to Stamps. II.—*The Classification of Stamps,* here all kinds are ably described. III.—*The Principles of Collecting,* here is given "How to Begin a General Collection," concerning "Common Stamps," "Condition," "Hinges," etc. IV.—*Accessories:*. Literature, Catalogue, Albums, Pocket Collecting Books, Hinges, Tweezers, Perforation Gauge, Millimeter Scale, Magnifying Glasses, The Watermark Detector, Accessories de luxe. V.—*History from the Stamp Album,* this chapter is concerned with European philatelic history and makes very interesting reading. VI.—*Postage-Stamp Portraiture:* "Queen Victoria," "King Edward," "British Royalties and Celebrities," "Portraiture Statistics," "Foreign Soverings and Royalties," "Liberators, Presidents and Discoverers." VII.—*Old Friends on New Stamps:* "Classical Designs—The Olympic Games—Mythological Persons, and Subjects—Ancient Art Reproduced: Statuary and Coins—Some Famous Historic Buildings—Emblematical Mythology. VIII.—*Heraldry in Stamp-Designs.* IX.—*Stories from the Stamps of China.* X.—*Old Issues and New.* XI.—The British Empire: Political Changes in "Great Britain"—Status of British Possessions—Classes of Colonies—The Empire of India—Dominion of Canada—Colonies in the Western Hemisphere—Australasia—Africa—The Far East. XII.—*A Simplified Collection:* General Collecting—Varieties to Retain in a General Collection—Essentials of a Postage Stamp—Admissibility of Watermarks—Varieties of Impression—Colour—Perforation—Overprints and Surcharges—The Rock-bottom of Simplification. XIII.—*Local Postage-Stamps:* Definition of a Local—The Student and the Fashion—Progenitors of Government Stamps—Inconsistency in Cataloguing "Locals"—The Stamps of the Steamship Companies—Some Bogus Issues. XIV.—*Postal Stationery:* The Popular Postcard—Mr. Gladstone's "Epic Poem"—The Postcard in Great Britain—Elaborate Devices—Pictorial Post Cards—On Collecting Postcards-Reply-Postcards—Letter-Cards—Envelopes—The Sydney Letter-Sheet—The Mulready Covers—A Versified Commentary on Mul-

ready's Design—The British Embossed Envelopes—The United States. XV.—*Postmarks:* The "Stamp" and the "Label"—The Origin of the Postmark—The Dockwra Marks—The Maltese Cross "Obliterating Stamp," 1840—Fraudulent Removal of Postmarks—Evidential Value of the Postmark—Early-dated Copies—Coloured Postmarks—British Stamps "used abroad"—Army Field Post-Office Marks—Extra Territorial Uses of French and German Stamps—Chilian Stamps used in Peru. XVI.—*Who Collects Stamps?* XVII.—*Philatelic Societies and Exhibitions.* XVIII.—*Philatelic Literature:* Early Newspaper References to Collecting—The First Stamp Catalogues—Philatelic Journalism—Studies of Forged Stamps—Monographs on Specialized Subjects—The Late Lord Crawford's Philatelic Library—A Short List of Books for Students. *Appendix: Philatelic Terminology.* All in all a very useful book for the "Beginner," "Medium Collector," and the "Advanced Collector" as well.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THE PHILATELIC STUDENT. By Fred. J. Melville. Being a Paper read before the Eleventh Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, at Glasgow, on June 3, 1924. London, 1924. Privately Printed. 14—(2) pp. (including cover), 7¼x4⅞ in. (Reprinted from "Report of The Eleventh Philatelic Congress of Great Britain," Published by Plumridge & Co., London, 1924, pages 30 to 38).

As the title implies, this pamphlet has to do with the bibliography of philately. The first four pages gives a review of index work that has been accomplished to date; 8 to 10th "General Information" as derived from official publications; also tenth page: "The Design: Its Inspiration and Execution;" eleventh page: "The Printer and His Processes;" twelfth page: "Paper and Watermarks;" thirteenth page: "Colour." A very interesting and valuable little pamphlet.

GREAT BRITAIN: Reel Printing for Postage Stamps. By Fred. J. Melville. London, 1924. Privately printed. (2) +7+ (3) pp., 7⅜x5 in., paper cover.

In 1916 appeared "Postage Stamps in the Making. A General Survey of the Practices and Progresses Employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps. Vol. One." (Reprinted from "Gibbons' Stamp Weekly," Vol XII. and continued in "Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal"). A volume II. of this work was prepared, but to date has not been published. This small pamphlet is an excerpt from Vol. II. and describes the reel printing of the English stamps for coils and booklets.

OIL RIVERS AND NIGER COAST PROTECTORATES. By Fred. J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Institute, London. 58+14 pp. (Advertisements), 7¼x5 in., paper cover, price 1/6; art cloth 2/6; lambskin 5/-. (Melville Stamp Books No. 23).

This series of handbooks was discontinued in 1916 on account of the war and it is gratifying to know that they are to be continued. A complete set of these 23 volumes is a valuable adjunct to any library. The general scheme of each volume is an "Introductory Note" with chapter one given up to the philatelic history of the country, followed by a description of the various issues as they appeared (by dates), while the last two chapters are a "Bibliography" and a "Check List."

NEW A. B. C. of STAMP COLLECTING. A Guide to the Instructive and Entertaining Study of the World's Postage Stamps. By Fred. J. Melville. MCMXXII. Published by The Melville Book Co. (now The Phil. Institute), London. (2) +145+13 pp., 7½x4¾ in., bound paper boards, price 2/6.

About twenty years ago a first edition of this was published and this "The Second Edition" has been re-written and brought up to date. There are XXXI chapters as follows: Concerning Hobby Horses, The Story of the Stamp, The Romance of Stamp Collecting, How Postage Stamps are Made, On Starting a Collection, Further Hints for Collectors, Effect of Collecting upon Stamp Production, Stamps of Great Price, Provisional Issues and Surcharged Stamps, Local Postage stamps, Reprints and Remainders, Errors, Forgeries and Fakes, Many Inventions, Clues to Classification, Postal Cards and Covers, Philatelic Etcaeteras, Portraiture on Postage Stamps, Philately and the Fine Arts, History in Postage Stamps, Stamps of the Great War, Aero Stamps, Stamps as Instructors in Geography, The Religious Interest in Stamps, Stories about Stamps, Anent the Postmark, Famous Collectors and their Collections, Philatelic Treasure Trove, The Philatelist's Bookshelf, Societies Learned in Philately, Philately in Fiction. Much in little (space) and no mistake.

RARE STAMPS: How to Recognize Them. By Fred. J. Melville. MCMXXII. The Melville Book Co., London. (2) +46+12 pp., 7¼x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 1/- net.

A fine little pamphlet for all who are on the lookout for the rare and curious. There are seven chapters as follows: The Romance of Stamp Collecting, Rariety and Value, Rare Stamps to Look For, Rare Stamps of Great Britain, Rare Stamps of the British Empire, Rare "Foreign Stamps," Rare Stamps of the War.

PHILATELY (Stamp Collecting): A Series of Ten Lecture Lessons. By Fred. J. Melville. The P. Institute, London. Ten pamphlets, 8 to 12 pp. each. 7¼x5 in., paper covers.

I. Deals with "What is Philately." II. How Stamps are Printed. III. How to Use a Perforation Gauge. IV. Stamp-Paper and watermarks. V. Use Your Eyes. VI. A Chat on Forgeries. VII. "Provisional" Stamp Issues. VIII. What is a Reprint? IX. Early English Stamps. X. An Explanation of Philatelic Terms.

In Mr. Frederick John Melville philately possesses one of its greatest writers, and one who is doing more for philately than any other living man, not only by his writings which are truly astounding, but in actions as well, for he is not only the President of the London Junior Philatelic Society (which office he has held since it began) but he figures in almost every philatelic movement in England. He edits three of England's best philatelic magazines: "Stamp Lover," "Postage Stamp" and "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly," also conducts a "stamp Column" in the daily paper "Times" (London) once a week, but finds time to write for other magazines as well.

COLLINS (R. J. G.):

THE STAMPS OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (Vol. I). Compiled for the Christchurch Philatelic Society, by R. J. G. Collins. Published for the Society by Verne, Collins & Co., Limited, Postage Stamp Dealers, 272 High Street, Christchurch, N. Z. 103 pp. +5 pp. (adv.) 9½x6 in., paper cover. Also has a folded map. 1924.

By far the best handbook that has yet appeared on these stamps. The Contents: Part I.—*New Zealand Dependencies:* Chapter 1. Historical and Geographical; II. The Stamps of the Cook Islands and Rarotonga; III. The Stamps of Aitutaki, Niue, and Penrhyn Islands; IV. Postal Cancellations; V. Other Dependencies. Part II.—*Australian Dependencies:* VI. Historical and Geographical; VII. Postal Cancellations; Parts III to VIII have three chapters under each: Historical and Geographical; The Stamps; Postal Cancellations. Chapters VIII to XXV inclusive: Part III. *Samoa;* Part IV. *Tonga;* Part V. *New Hebrides;* Part VI. *British Solomon Islands;* Part VII. *Gilbert and Ellice Islands;* Part VIII. *Nauru.*

WARE (P. W.):

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE IRISH FREE STATE. A descriptive priced catalogue, revised and completed to May, 1924. P. W. Ware, Postage Stamp Dealer, 69 Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol. SECOND EDITION. 17+ (3) pp. (including cover), 8x9¼ in., price 1/-.

Since Ireland became a Free State (philatelicly speaking, 1922) quite a number of pamphlets have been printed concerning the issues of stamps. Mr. Ware's pamphlet is now in its second edition, the first being published in March. This is a price list of the different varieties that Mr. Ware has in stock, and are priced Mint, Mint block of four, Used parcel post, Used circular postmark.

MEREDITH (W. G.):

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND. 1922-1923. By W. G. Meredith, 5, Elmbourne Road, London, S. W. 17. May, 1924. 16 pp., 8½x5½ in., paper cover, price 2/6.

This is much more ambitious than Mr. Ware's book, as it is a priced handbook. The various issues are listed with prices unused and used, errors and varieties, the overprints being quite fully dealt with.

EVERY DEALER *in* STAMPS

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issued quarterly in January, April, July and October

Advertising Rates per insertion on orders for four insertions:

Page .....$12.50 Half Page 7.50

Quarter Page 4.50

Address all correspondence to

H. L. LINDQUIST, *Editor* 120 W. 49th St. New York City

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

1924

OFFICERS

President—John N. Luff
Vice President—Charles M. Ams.
Secretary—J. Brace Chittenden
Treasurer—Harry M. Lewy

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Class of 1925
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Thomas L. Wells

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Class of 1926
Charles M. Ams.
Harry M. Lewy
John N. Luff

THE 1924-1925 PROGRAM

In planning the program of the *Collectors Club* for the present season, the governors have decided to continue the scheme that proved so successful last season of asking philatelists in other cities to show at our Club, and, at the same time, expressing the willingness of the membership of the Club to reciprocate by giving displays in these cities, if so desired.

The governors have also decided to extend the "Competition" evenings, as this feature has proven itself popular.

We are anxious to have as many of our members as possible enter in these competitions, as they are so arranged as to put all collectors on a par.

Silver and bronze medals will be awarded in these competitions, at the discretion of the judges.

Last season it was very gratifying to note the attendance of local members at our meetings, particularly when visiting philatelists exhibited. To those of the members who missed these displays, we suggest a special effort on their part, to attend them during the coming season.

"Knowledge is Power," and none of us are so well informed that we cannot learn and profit by the displays and talks that are planned for our mutual benefit.

The meetings will be held, as usual, at 8 p. m. on the first and third Wednesdays in the month.

Try to keep these dates open.

Oct. 15. Theodore E. Steinway, New York. Exhibit—New South Wales, specialized collection of the early issues.

Nov. 5. To be announced.

Nov. 19. Competition No. 1. From twelve to twenty of the most interesting items from your collection with reasons written under each one why you so consider them.

Dec. 3. Alfred F. Lichtenstein. New York. Exhibit—Switzerland, Cantonal and Silk Thread Issues.

Dec. 17. Annual meeting.

Jan. 7. To be announced.

Jan. 21 Competition No. 2. A collection not exceeding fifty pages from one country.

Feb. 4. To be announced.

Feb. 18. To be announced.

March 4. Mr. A. H. Lamborn, Montclair, N. J. Exhibit—United States, 1894 to 1900 inclusive.

Mar. 18. To be announced.

April 1. Competition No. 3. A collection not exceeding fifty pages from various countries.

Mr. J. Insley Blair, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Exhibit—Some volumes of his general collection including the United States.

April 15. F. R. V. Williams, Baltimore, Md. Exhibit—20th Century, British Colonials, practically complete in all varieties.

May 6. Mr. August Dietz, Richmond, Va. A talk on "The various processes of the Graphic Art as employed in the production of the postage stamps of the Confederate States of America," together with an exhibit of designs submitted to the Confederate Treasury Department, trial and printing plates, and other items of interest to the student.

May 20. Robert P. Levis, New York.
War Issues of the British Colonies and Possessions, almost complete in all varieties.

June 3. Major J. A. Steinmetz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Exhibit—One Hundred Covers. Tragic, Dramatic, and Romantic Souvenirs of early Stamp Days.

Death of Joseph Gallant

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Joseph Gallant, of Hempstead, N. Y. who passed away after an illness of two or three months.

Death of Philip W. Seipp

We regret to chronicle the death of one of our newest members, Philip W. Seipp, 357 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., who passed away on July 5, 1924.

SECRETARY'S NOTES

New Members

A regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on July 9, 1924.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—

484 John Thomas.....Sharon, Pa.
Proposed by: R. J. Wagner.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

492 Wm. F. Van Malder....Boston, Mass.
Proposed by: C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

494 Mrs. Louise W. Kellogg,
West Hartford, Conn.
Proposed by: W. D. Pierson.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

495 Albert E. Pade.....New York City
Proposed by: H. M. Konwiser.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

496 Wm. Pimm.....Birmingham, England
Proposed by: C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

498 Franz Doszkar.....Budapest, Hungary
Proposed by: Rudolf Friedl.
Seconded by: E. Klein.

499 W. H. Golding.....London, England
Proposed by: John N. Luff.
Seconded by: C. J. Phillips.

500 Rockwell C. Osborne.Winnipeg, Canada
Proposed by: E. B. Power.
Seconded by: E. Klein.

501 Reuben W. Ross....West Rutland, Vt.
Proposed by: T. E. Steinway.
Seconded by: J. M. Bartels.

No meeting of the Board of Governors occurred during the summer as the club-house was practically closed for repairs.

Our members upon returning, will find our rooms have been thoroughly renovated and correspondingly more attractive.

The following gentlemen are candidates for membership:—

Geo. H. Jaeger.....Libau, Latvia
Proposed by: H. L. Lindquist.

Louis E. Mills.....Lahore, India
Proposed by: H. L. Lindquist.

Wm. C. Albrecht .....Boston, Mass.
Proposed by: J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by: A. Howes.

Thomas H. Pratt.....Kingsport, Tenn.
Proposed by: H. L. Lindquist.

J. G. Wiggins.....Savannah, Georgia
Proposed by: E. Perry.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

Robert B. Yardley.....Surrey, England
Proposed by: T. W. Hall.
Seconded by: H, Oldfield.

Lt. Col. C. S. E. Napier..London, England
Proposed by: A. F. Lichtenstein.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

Edw. A. Menczer.....Los Angeles, Calif.
Proposed by: V. H. Huberich.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

O. J. Olson.....St. Paul, Minn.
Proposed by: V. W. Rotnem
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

A. A. Kranhold.....Anoka, Minn.
Proposed by: H. M. Konwiser.
Seconded by: H. L. Lindquist.

Robert Delapierre.....Bruxelles, Belgium
Proposed by: A. F. Lichtenstein.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

Henry P. Manus.....Baarn, Holland
Proposed by: A. F. Lichtenstein.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

Fred. J. Melville.....London, England
Proposed by: J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by: A. F. Lichtenstein.

John H. Haarer.....Lansing, Mich.
Proposed by: H. L. Lindquist.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

Willis G. Whittaker.....Cleveland, Ohio
Proposed by: H. L. Lindquist.
Seconded by: P. M. Wolsieffer.

A. F. Merell.....San Francisco, Calif.
Proposed by: H. L. Lindquist.
Seconded by: C. E. Severn.

Fred T. Norris.....Bay City, Mich.
Proposed by: A. F. Lichtenstein.
Seconded by: C. J. Phillips.

Leslie A. Davenport.....Toronto, Canada
Proposed by: Chas. J. Phillips.
Seconded by: J. B. Chittenden.

Alfred John Marsh.....Manchester, Eng.
Proposed by: John N. Luff.

C. B. Kyrle Fletcher..Newport, Mon., Eng.
Proposed by: John N. Luff.

It is our duty to report the death of two of our esteemed members:—

Hugo Giebert.....London, England
Phillip W. Seipp .....Yonkers, N. Y.

We have also received this year, three (3) resignations, which have not been acted upon as yet.

The Club Rooms will be open this season from 10:00 A. M. until 6:00 P. M. This being made possible through the engagement of Miss Meli Holved, as assistant secretary.

WE CRAVE OLD UNITED STATES

There are about 157 varieties of stamp dealers in New York City to every one in the SUDDEN SERVICE City.

WE SPECIALIZE IN BUYING AND SELLING UNUSUAL UNITED STATES

Therefore why not sell where your stamps are needed and will bring the price? When you have something to dispose of—a rare single, a job lot, or a specialized collection—ship it out here.

We have an extremely select clientele for the immaculate classics, and pride ourselves on the very fine stamps that pass through our hands, and the prominent collectors who require our services.

We Should Be Pleased to Know Your Wants

FENNELL STAMP COMPANY, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

RARITIES

I make a specialty of

BRITISH COLONIAL RARITIES

I hold a very large and choice stock. Only stamps in the finest possible condition will be found in my books.

I have a very choice stock of B. NORTH AMERICANS

SELECTIONS WILLINGLY SENT ON APPROVAL

WANT LISTS WILL RECEIVE MY PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION

It will pay all Collectors—General and Specialists—to get in touch with me.

T. ALLEN

"Craigard" Blake Hall Rd., Wanstead, London, E.II., England

IN THE YEAR 1595, *FRANCIS BACON wrote:*

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from "the which as men of course do seek to receive counte- "nance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor "themselves by way of amends to be a help and orna- "ment thereunto.

¶ We have the will—
¶ We have the knowledge—
¶ We have the stamps—

RARITIES and GENERAL SELECTIONS of Any Country
WILLINGLY SENT ON APPROVAL

Prompt attention given to Want Lists

Specimen copy, gratis and post free, of
The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain
The oldest British stamp paper, Subscription 60 cents per annum, post free.

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AND COMPANY, Ltd.

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ENTRANCE:—CORNER KING WILLIAM ST.

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Cables: EXSTAMPUS, LONDON

Specialty—

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and

BRITISH COLONIALS

One of the finest stocks in London, ranging from the EARLY IMPERFS., up to the MOST RECENT ISSUES.

New Issue Service

Full particulars with latest *"Foreword"* and *Price List,* sent on application.

Always Wanted for Cash

SINGLE RARITIES *and*
SPECIALISED COLLECTIONS

Rarities In Superb Condition

SWITZERLAND

BASLE, 1845, Scott No. 1—Beautiful copy cancelled in red on small neat cover $300.00
GENEVA, 1843, Scott No. 2—Wonderful copy, showing parts of upper and lower stamps 900.00
GENEVA, 1845-48, Scott No. 4—unused, fine..... 40.00
GENEVA, 1845-48, Scott No. 5—used, fine..... 50.00
ZURICH, 1843, Scott No. 8—very fine, used..... 225.00
ZURICH, 1843, Scott No. 9—very fine, used..... 40.00
ZURICH, 1843, Scott No. 10—very fine, on cover 265.00
ZURICH, 1843, Scott No. 11—very fine, on piece of cover..... 35.00
GENEVA, 1848-50, Scott No. 12—fine superb margins..... 500.00
GENEVA, 1848-50, Scott No. 13—fine superb margins..... 45.00
GENEVA, 1848-50, Scott No. 14—fine superb margins..... 65.00
FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION:
1850, Scott No. 16—superb used 15.00
FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION:
1850, Scott No. 17—superb used 15.00

We have a good selection of No. 20 to No. 27; also most of the later issues.

FOREIGN COVERS

Brunswick No. 1—superb with blue cancellation..... $45.00
Luxemburg, No. 1—fine horiz. strip of four..... 45.00
Luxemburg, No. 1a—superb vert. strip of four on face, cover..... 40.00
Parma, No. 11—superb horiz. pair 21.00
Romagna, No. 3—superb horiz. pair 20.00
Wurtemburg, No. 6—very fine on face and two copies No. 1 and one of No. 2 on back of cover 27.50
Wurtemburg, No. 40—two fine copies and a copy of No. 37..... 30.00

UNITED STATES

We have just purchased a superb unused collection from 1847 to date. Included are the following Scott's nos. in mint condition: 29, 34, 60, 65, 67, 70b, 84, 112b, 118a, 120a, 121b, 122a, 143, 191b pair, 217a, block, 216b, pair 294a, 295a, 296a, 485 in block of nine.

At present we aim to sell the collection intact, but better send along your want-list in case we break it up.

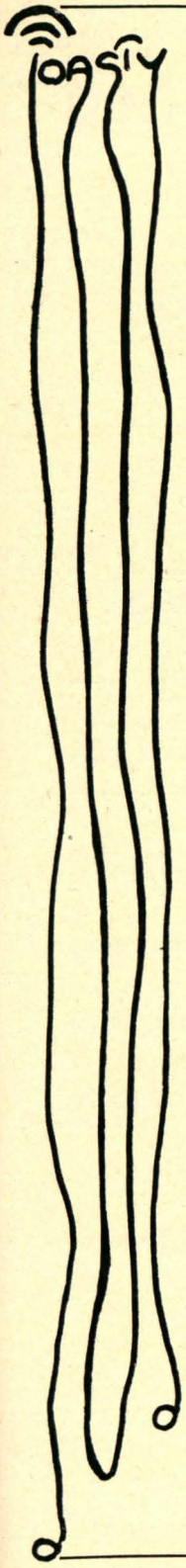
SPAIN AND COLONIES

Breaking up a large unused collection. Send us a list of your wants.

We are always interested in the purchase of the better grade stamps in fine condition. Submit what you have to offer, with lowest cash selling price.

ECONOMIST STAMP CO.

87 NASSAU STREET :: :: NEW YORK CITY



Toasty's Page

In this number of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** our readers will find as usual an article from my pen. This is due largely to the splendid understanding of our Editor, Mr. Lindquist, and me. That is if I write articles gratis, he prints them gratis, **quid pro quo.** However, on this page, I weigh my remarks with metriculous care!

I pay space rates for them!

The joy of writing for the **Philatelist, the pleasure** that is derived from hours of careful planning and writing for our paper, comes from the knowledge of one thing. That thing is the knowldege that I am addressing the best philatelic audience in the world; one made up of thoughtful philatelists and sympathetic connoisseurs who appreciate the same things. Fine stamps, varieties, errors retouches, rare cancellations and original study. It is upon this type of collector that my business depends. It is for them that I am always seeking to buy out-of-the-ordinary pieces.

"SPECIALIST SALES." This is the title I have given to my auction sales to distinguish them from sales made up from the disbursal of ordinary collections. My sales are carefully arranged and lots selected for their condition and beauty. The "Prosser Sale," my first auction was a sale "de luxe" and so-called, and it has already been the inspiration for several caricature sales. The sincerest form of flattery is quite obvious.

On October 18th, I will hold the Second "SPECIALIST SALE." I have carefully prepared a forty page illustrated catalogue. Copy will be sent on request to serious collectors.

EUROPE. I am sailing for Europe to visit the principal stamp centers on the S. S. Homeric, November first. I will visit London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague, Brussels, Paris, Berlin and Hamburg. My many friends among the important dealers will see to it that I return with my usual quota of beautiful stamps.

FIRST CHOICE LIST. I keep very carefully a list of live buyers who are specializing in certain countries, and who want to add unusual items to their collections. I like the collector who knows market values, because they buy without haggling and to their advantage. Drop me a line and tell me just what you would like.

"WATERHOUSE" and "FERRARY" SALES. I will attend the sale of the United States stamps of Sir Nicholas Waterhouse in London early in November and the Ferrary sale in Paris, the following week. I am prepared to examine and handle bids on both of these sales. If interested, please get in touch with me at once.

CORRESPONDENCE. All correspondence will be handled personally by me until November 1st and after December 15th. Please bear in mind that I am always a cash buyer of scarce and rare stamps in fine condition.

HERMAN TOASPERN

Member A. S. D. A.

778 PROSPECT PLACE **BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

If You Have Stamps to Sell

Bring them to the best market;
that's merely common sense!

I WANT TO BUY YOUR

RARE { **War Stamps,**
Air Post Entires
Irish, Errors and Varieties,
West Indians,
Stamps on Original Covers.
– indeed anything of value Philatelically.

For these I will pay the highest prices obtainable, provided the condition is fine.

What I want I pay for. I am a ready-money buyer. You will not be asked to leave your stamps "on approval," nor to accept bills.

Because I want the *best,* I am always prepared to give the best price.

My purchases during the last few months total over £25,000, all for spot cash.

Most of the rare War Stamps, etc., sold at auction have been bought by me, but I prefer to deal direct.

Let me see what you have for disposal and be assured of a square deal.

LATEST PURCHASE.—The magnificent collection of Triangular and Rectangular Cape of Good Hope, formed by Leicester A. B. Paine, Esq., which contains hundreds of the triangulars in superb condition.

D. FIELD

44a, Dover Street, PICCADILLY, W. 1.

UNITED STATES

1847 No. 29, 10c black, red grid canc., fine appearance but close at bottom $15.00

1851-6 Cover No. 32e, 1c dark blue type IV, Trenton, N. J., black canc., full margins all round, fine 7.00

1851-6 No. 34, 5c red-brown, black town canc. lightly applied, fine appearance but close at top.. 27.00

1859 Cover No. 49, 10c green type I, **vertical pair and single,** Indianapolis canc. to Germany, very fine 50.00

1861 No. 63b, 1c deep blue on **thin transparent paper,** undoubtedly a first printing, beautifully centered, superb mint o.g.—a copy for a connoisseur 20.00

1861 No. 65a, 3c dull red, strip of four with **imprint and plate No. 37,** unused and fine..... 12.00

1861 No. 65a, 3c dull red, **block of thirty-five** (7x5) with **imprint and plate No. 37,** unused..... 50.00

1879 No. 185, 15c red-orange, **strip of five** with imprint and plate No. 31 **(Continental plate printed by American Bank Note Co.),** unused, fine..... 12.00

1882 No. 207, 3c green, strip of five with **imprint and plate (No. 396,** unused, fine 12.00

1882 No.209, 10c brown, strip of five with **imprint and plate No. 549M,** unused 10.00

1883 No.210, 2c light red-brown, no shading under the shield, strip of five with **imprint and plate No. 479,** unused, fine 5.00

1888 No.217, 30c orange-brown, **strip of five** with **imprint and plate No. 405,** unused 25.00

1890 Plate, No., strips—let me know your wants.

1890 No. 228, 30c black, strip of five with **imprint and plate No. 24,** unused 15.00

1890 No. 229, 90c orange, strip of five with **imprint and plate No. 25,** unused, fine 30.00

1895 No. 267, 2c rose, block of ten (5x2) with **double vertical perfs,** probably unique, unused 50.00

1916-17 No. 476 (a) 30c vermilion, **unwatermarked and perforated 10,** not catalogued, only 143 copies known, unused, mint, o. g., **guaranteed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,** and by a letter from **The Post Office Department,** a copy of which will be supplied with each order; single copy for $60.00, block of four..... 240 00

Department 1873, No. 1568 **$5 State,** perfectly centered, full o. g. **superb unused** 210.00

Official 1911, No. 1639, 2c black, **block of four,** o. g..... 4.00

Postage Due 1879, No. 2214, 50c brown, strip of five with **imprint and plate No. 333**..... 45.00

ENVELOPES:

1857 No. 2323 (a) 3c red on buff, **double impression,** one albino, not catalogued, cut square, fine, **probably unique,** unused. 25.00

1886 No. 2524 (a) 4c light green on oriental buff, **Die B,** unused, cut square, unknown for thirty-eight years, just discovered, not catalogued, **unique and probably worth $5000** 350.00

1887 No. 2256 (a) 2c green on amber, **double print,** not catalogued, entire, fine, **probably unique** 25.00

1887 No. 2562 (a) 2c green on oriental buff, **double impression,** one albino, not catalogued, cut square, unused, fine 10.00

1887 No. 2582 (c) 4c carmine on amber manila, **double impression,** one albino, not catalogued, cut square, fine unused 10.00

1903 No. 2617 (a) 2c carmine on white, **double print half inch apart,** not catalogued, entire unused, fine, **probably unique.** 50.00

1921 No. 2667a, 3c black on amber—**error**—entire fine 15.00

Revenues 1919, No. 4379 to 4382, unused o. g. per set ..... .25

FOREIGN

Colombia-Santander 1903, No. 19, b, c, d, 50c red, black surcharge, **block of twenty** (4x5) **showing errors,** unused 6.00

Panama 1878, No. 6, 10c blue, used, unusual pen canc. 15.00

Paraguay 1908, No. 148 (c) 5c on 60c orange-brown, **double surcharge,** not catalogued and rare, fine mint 10.00

Persia 1917, No. 586 and 587, 12c on 1k and 24c on 1k, used, **extremely rare,** guaranteed, the two 30.00

Transvaal 1877 No. 75b, 6d light blue on greenish, **inverted overprint,** used 75.00

LET ME KNOW:

If you collect **Rail Road Cancellations.**

If you collect **Plate Number Strips;** large selection, many choice items, 1894 to 1898 inclusive.

If you collect **Stamped Envelopes,** unused or (and) used, cut square or (and) entire—and **fancy cancellations** on them.

Any and all your philatelic needs and wants.

Percy McGraw Mann

720 LIBERTY BUILDING

Broad and Chestnut Streets **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

1500 Portuguese Colonies

Sale Price $45.00

The Big Collection at a Small Price

Neatly Mounted—Now $45.00

Former Price $67.50

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

"I consider the Portuguese Colonial collection of 1,500 varieties the best money-maker at $67.50 I have had in a long time, and will want another one—the fourth—in about ten days. The dealer who cannot make money with these collections must be lacking appreciative customers." D. M. WARD, 608 Buchanan St., Gary, Ind.

"My collection numbered 27,220 varieties at the time I ordered the 1,500 Portuguese Colonial collection from you at $67.50. I want to say that in all my dealings I have never made a purchase which was so thoroughly appreciated. The stamps were not only good in quality, but also in character, and I added to my large collection 695 stamps, cataloguing $248.07, and have 805 varieties with which to make up exchange books. I am indeed pleased!" SENATOR F. A. GODCHARLES, Harrisburg, Pa.

This is the collection which has been praised far and wide, both by collectors and dealers, as the most remarkable offering made in years. Scores of pleased testimonials, similar to the above, are on file, most of them expressing not only the deepest satisfaction, but also wonderment as to "how we can do it."

The collection is *mounted by countries* in a blank book. Most of the stamps are unused and every copy having been selected with care, the condition is practically perfect throughout. The beautiful Vasco da Gama issues rub elbows familiarly with scarce provisionals and other hard-to-get varieties, cataloguing up to several dollars each. Twentieth century issues are present in parade array, some of the smaller colonies being almost complete. One of the best features is the large number of sets, many of which are entirely complete. All in all, a most attractive assembling, and one of unusual value and merit.

Sale Price—$45.00

N. B.. Don't confuse this *collection* with a *packet* of the same size. It was specially prepared by us, and is guaranteed to catalogue from 20% to 25% more than any similar offerings.

Special! Two Collections for $77.50

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

161 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.



Illustration approximately twice actual size.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB MEDAL

J. M. Swanson
Sculptor

"The six figures on the obverse of the medal forming a united group represent the Continents and Australia. The palm of high award ready to be conferred is in the hand of idealized North America. The others, each expecting to be honored also, are joined in approval; Africa to the extreme left with Egyptian headdress and ornamentation to express her character; next Europe bearing the crown of builded cities and the heraldic devices of State, Church and Nobility; South America just to the right of the middle is principally Spanish in character with fringed shawl and wide brimmed hat; Australia in the foreground, young undeveloped and clothed only in a sheepskin. At the extreme right Asia depicted with the charm and mystery of the age old Far East. Below the lettering identifies the Medal as that of the Collectors Club. The hemispheres are indicative of the world wide appeal of philately."

Ready September 30th

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE 1925

Part I. BRITISH EMPIRE

Thoroughly revised. Many important price alterations. Lists of Australian Commonwealth, Bahamas, New Zealand (first type), Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Tasmania (pictorials), Trans-Jordania, and Victoria ("Emblems" type and later issues) have been re-written.

There is no need to tell the regular user of "Gibbons" of its great and very practical value. Those who have not yet availed themselves of its store of information, are reminded that, without it, they are at a disadvantage in every philatelic transaction, and miss much of the interest of the hobby.

Price $1.75 (net) post free

New vol. starts October 1st

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

(New Series.)

We would ask collectors seriously to consider whether they can afford to be without this fine magazine, which brings them twice as much information annually as the largest of other journals, and at only half the cost.

The volume just ended contained:—

142 pages of interesting articles, etc., etc., with 216 illustrations, and 9 pages of art plates.

32 pages of Gibbons' Catalogue Supplements (the world's best New Issue Chronicle) with 232 illustrations.

Nearly 300 paragraphs of Stamp News, Special "Junior" section, Competitions, etc., etc.

A total of 216 large pages (excluding ads.) with 450 illustrations

A POPULAR JOURNAL AT A POPULAR PRICE

Subscription 60 cents a year

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"GIBBONS" PART II. 1925 Ready early in 1925. **Price $2.75 post free**

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Please send me GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, Part I, 1925. (British Empire.)
Please send me Part II. (Foreign Countries) on publication.
I wish to subscribe to STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL for.....year, commencing October, 1924.

Remittance .....enclosed

Name .....

Address .....

.....

391, STRAND, STANLEY GIBBONS LTD **LONDON, W.C.2**

RARITIES IN FREAK GRILLES

Although a great deal of time has been devoted to the study of the grilles used on U. S. stamps between 1867 and 1871 and apparently every most possible combinations are on record, every once in a while there turns up something unknown heretofore and so nearly unique as to make that carelessly handled word applicable. Double grilles, marginal grilles and folded grilles have long been a hobby of ours. When they turn up we buy and put them away to divert dull days. Here are some we have had a long time, others recently acquired:

15x18 mm. on 3c, 1867. This is not the stamp alleged to exist with a perfect 15x18 but the No. 1 from the Luff "test sheet" when the "all over" grilles were cut down. It resulted from imperfect grinding away of the grilles for the first three stamps on the upper left corner of the roller. No. 1 measures exactly 15x18. It was partly ground away and consequently is uneven in deepness. We know of only two copies of which ours is one.

16x16 on 3c, 1867. Superficial examination of this stamp gives a true 16x16, though a powerful glass leads to the conclusion it is a 13x16 double grille almost perfectly aligned.

Block of four 9x13 double grille, 3c, 1867. We have had two or three pairs with double grille but have not seen another block of four. This is a fresh, quite well centered, attractive block, though two perfs. have been restored to one stamp.

10c, 1869, block of three, with strong marginal grille on right vertical pair. Marginal grilles on the 1870 issue are about the highest priced regularly used U. S. stamps in the Specialized catalog. These "end roller" grilles are known to exist on the 1867 issue, the 3c being listed. We have met no one who ever heard of a "marginal" grille on the 1869 issue. A used block of three 10c, 1869's is what Kohl's would call "sehr selten," common as false teeth in garter snakes. When the marginal grille is added, nothing short of B. L. D's vocabulary would do it justice.

10c, 1870, marginal grille, not really rare; lists at but $100, but this one is a world's record; a fresh attractive copy with deeply cut marginal grille covering more than half the stamp.

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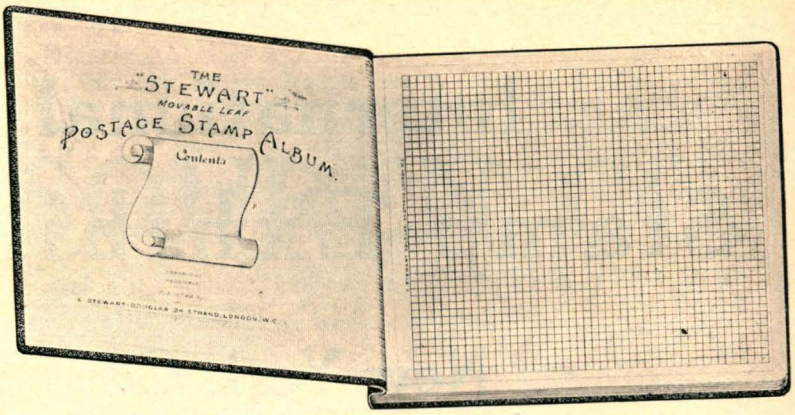
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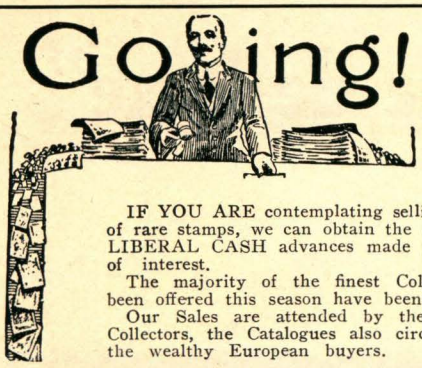
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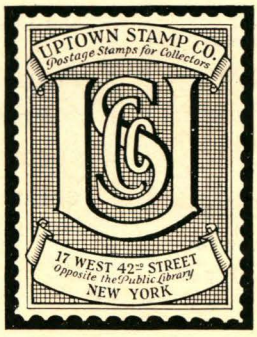
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