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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. IV. APRIL 1925 No. 2

Norway No 4.

By REV. ELIAS RASMUSSEN

NORWAY No. 1 had not proven satisfactory. The press of the country expressed itself freely. In *Aftenbladet,* January 19, 1855, we read in part: "When we finally should get Postage Stamps why should we then make them so ugly, so homely, so unseemly that any cultured person must blush, when he looks at them and ask himself the question, what will the world say?" Zarbell, who was responsible, apologised for the result and disclaimed responsibility, on the ground that he had been on a trip out of Norway and had left the superintendence of the job in the hands of what were considered competent men.

But as the relatively small emission of 2,018,000 was soon exhausted it was decided to have the stamps made in a foreign country. Already, January 23, 1855, a letter, regarding this matter of new Postage Stamps was sent to England.

"According to a law of July 7, 1854, the Norwegian Post Department has issued Postage stamps each valued at 4 skilling, that should be used in payment for letters between certain points within the country from January 1 this year, so that the postal rate within the country is to be uniformly 4 skilling for a single letter. Since the stamps made in this country, of which a sample is enclosed, are not satisfactorily executed, the Department has decided to have the Norwegian Postage Stamps temporarily made in England, and hereby request the General Consul to investigate if this work can be undertaken by responsible men in London; furthermore to secure for the Department 2 drawings in different colors: one representing the Norwegian Coat of Arms, and one Mis Majesty, The King's Picture, and with the inscription illustrated in enclosed sample namely *Frimaerke,* and below, *4 skilling.* As a guide for the drawings a Norwegian Silver specie half dollar is enclosed.

"The Department takes the liberty to request Mr. General Consul to secure for the Department an estimate of the cost for the production of the necessary plates and paper with crown watermark, also the printing of 8 million stamps on sheets, each containing 200 stamps of which 6 millions should have a value of 4 skilling and 2 million for 8 skilling per stamp. Furthermore, when after the order is given, the work can be expected to be completed and finally it should be investigated what control the British Post Department keeps during the production of the English stamps; if it embraces the engraving, the paper production and the printing or only one of these.

"The Department would consider it desirable if the same men that the English Postal Authorities use could accept the production of the Norwegian stamps."

In answer to this letter the General Consul, Mr. Carl Tottie, writes as follows, dated London, February 27th, 1855:

"Upon request of the Royal Department according to correspondence of 23 of last month sent me, I hereby have the honor to present drawings of two stamps for prepaying letters in Norway for the value of 4 skilling and 8 skilling respectively, each in their own design. These drawings are executed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., a highly respected firm that have consulted concerning the execution of the order, and who declare themselves willing to undertake the same upon following conditions:

"1. For the original engravings and the necessary plates for the printing of the postage stamps a price of three hundred and fifty (350) pounds Stirling.

"2. For eight million stamps paper included, a price of one shilling and two pence per thousand, but one shilling and four pence, if the sheets are to be perforated like those used here, so that the single stamps can be severed without the use of shear or knife.

"3. That contract for the delivery of stamps for the Norwegian Post Department needs be given Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for at least 5 years.

"Messrs. De La Rue & Co. neglected to answer my inquiry regarding the time required to complete an order of this kind, wherefore, I have repeated my question and shall without delay forward their answer and will then at the same time write more specifically regarding the control of the production of stamps by the local postal authorities. Mainly the guarantee against counterfeiting which depends to a great extent on the honor and trustworthiness of the manufacturer, and the impossibility for other persons to change one of the little numbers (values).

"Finally, I ought to mention that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. is not, as I was first led to suppose, the contractors for the production of the stamps of the English Postal Department which are produced by the house of Bacon & Co., although they produce the Revenue stamps for another Government Department, as well as stamps for the East Indian Company. They can therefore be considered as trustworthy as any manufacturer in this branch here."

The letter of February 28th reads as follows:

"Regarding my humble letter of yesterday concerning the order for stamps for the Norwegian Post Department, I hereby have the honor to add that De La Rue & Co. have promised to have the plates as well as 8 million Postage stamps all ready 6 months after the contract is let. Furthermore, I take the liberty to inform that the control made by the local Postal Authorities consists at present of a selected service man present at the printing between which operations the plates are kept in the office of the Postal Authorities."

The Department seems to have taken plenty of time to consider this bid, but evidently decided to go ahead, as a letter written early in July, 1855, and addressed to the General Consulate in London is on record. After repeating the 3 points mentioned in Mr. Tottie's letter adding the time limit of 6 months for the delivery of 8 millions of stamps, the General Consul was requested to make clear to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., that although they received exclusive contract for 5 years there was a possibility that 8 million stamps would be all the Norwegian Post Department needed in 5 years. That the stamps must be so well gummed they could not be removed from the letter without being torn. The sheets to be wrapped in packages of 6 sheets each.

The Department also requested the General Consul to secure at the expense of the Department a trustworthy person to control the printing and keep the plates when not in use. Finally, to send the stamps on the mail Steamship just then under construction in London for the Norwegian Post Department.

This letter was never sent. The reason why this order was not executed is unknown, but one reason may be that Sweden had by this time introduced stamps, and July 11, 1855, the following letter was sent to the Royal Swedish General Post Authorities:

"According to a law of July 7th, 1854, the Norwegian Post Department have issued Postage Stamps each valued at 4 skilling that are used in payment of letters from January 1, 1855. Since the stamps made in this country are not satisfactorily executed, the Department believes it ought to investigate if the Norwegian stamps could not in the future, temporarily be made in Sweden by the same persons that produced the newly issued Swedish stamps. With this object in view we take the liberty to seek the Cooperation of the Royal General Postal Authorities, to secure two drawings, one of light blue and one of light red color with the image of his Majesty the King and following inscriptions:

"Above *'Norge,'* on each side *'Frimaerke,'* and below on the light blue stamp *'4 Skilling'* and on the light red stamp *'8 Skilling,'* furthermore in the lower corners '4' and '4,' '8' and '8.' The Department also requests to know the expense for the engraving of the necessary plates and for paper (watermarked with the Royal crown in each stamp) also for the printing and gumming of 8 million stamps on perforated sheets, each sheet containing 200 stamps so that 6 millions be of 4 skilling value and 2 millions of 8 skilling; likewise it will please the Department to know how long after the order has been placed, the work can be expected to be finished and finally if it can be expected that the persons that are selected to control the production of the Swedish Postage stamps, also would undertake the same work for the Norwegian Post Authorities."

The Swedish Postal Authorities was very gracious in the reply of the following October 22, and with a short note enclosed the following documents:

1. A copy of the Swedish contract with the Postage Stamp producer, Count P. A. Sparre.

2. An expression from manager at Tumba Paper Mill regarding the delivery of paper.

3. Two bids; one from Count Sparre and one from Engraver Nyman in Stockholm.

It might be of interest to read all this correspondence, but it would make this article too long, so we will have to be satisfied with a summary. The Manager of Tumba Paper Mill advised against putting water-mark in each stamp, because of the shrinking of the hand-made paper making the spacing irregular, but suggests putting watermark in the corner margins.

Count Sparre writes that he has the honor of presenting drawings for four different stamps to be selected from, with necessary corrections according to directions of the Royal Norwegian Post Department. He intimates that if his offer is accepted, the shield upon which the King's picture is found will be artistically engraved, to be executed by the foremost artists of Paris. His price will be the same and the time for the executiion same as for the Royal Swedish Post Departments.

P. A. Nyman offers in his letter to print 8 million stamps, paper not included, for twenty-four skilling per 1,000 stamps unperforate, and forty skilling, perforated.

Neither Count Sparre's four drawings nor Nyman's submitted drawings are now to be found in the Norwegian Archives.

October 30, 1855—The Swedish General Post Department sent another bid from Prof. J. Bogge, who also submitted two colored drawings.

With all this material on hand, the Norwegian Postal Department very soon decided in favor of Nyman's design, with certain modifications, mentioned in a letter of November 16th to the Swedish General Post Authorities, which reads in part:

"1. The paper for the stamps should be made by the Swedish Rigsbanks Paper Factory, Tumba. As there is to be 200 stamps on each sheet and each ream from the factory contains 500 sheets, there will be required 80 reams, besides the quantity destroyed during the printing. For the paper the Department is willing to pay the price mentioned, namely 10 Rdl. Swedish Banco per ream. The Department withdrew its demand for watermark in each stamp but required the same watermark on the whole sheet, as found on the Swedish Postage stamp sheet. The Department wished the paper to be somewhat thicker than the paper used for the Swedish Postage Stamps, about the same thickness as that used for the English 4 Pence Stamps. If, on account of this, there is required a higher price per ream than the above mentioned, the Department is willing to pay such increase.

"2. The Department entrusts the production of above mentioned numbers (8 million, 6 of 4 skill and 2 of 8 skill) stamps at the price demanded by Prof. Bogge—32 skilling Sv. Banco per 1,000 stamps, furnished with shading of letters to prevent imitations. On each sheet there shall be placed as mentioned above 200 stamps. The sheets shall be perforated and so well gummed on the back that the stamps can not be taken off letters without being torn. Mr. Nyman receives no extra payment for the perforating and gumming.

"3. Engraver Nyman will produce the stamps according to the bid presented by him and which is hereby enclosed, signed by the chief of the department, but with following changes:

"On each side is put the word *'Frimaerke.'* The 'E' is not found in the print. *Frimaerke* must be placed as one word, while on the sketch submitted it is in two words.

"Below on the blue stamps is to be put *'Fire Skilling'* and below on the red stamp, *'Otte Skilling,'* also in the lower corners respectively '4 & 4' and '8 & 8.'

"Furthermore, the engraver's attention to the fact that the hairlock on top of the head of the picture must be removed. The red stamps, if possible, are desired in the same color as the enclosed English 4 pence stamps.

"4. The Department demands that engraver Nyman four months after the signing of the contract shall deliver one million 4 skilling stamps and later one million every month, until the entire amount is delivered. The 6 million 4 skilling is wanted first.

The Department is willing to increase the price mentioned under No. 2 to 40 skilling Sv. Banco, and also extend the terms under No. 4, if required by Mr. Nyman."

Engraver Nyman in his reply advises against the use of shading as a means of protection against counterfeiting, stating that, in his opinion, it gives no protection and will make the appearance of the lettering less clear.

The Swedish General Post Authorities also advised that the watermark be changed so that it become different from the Swedish watermark to facilitate the handling of the paper and avoid confusion.

The Norwegian Post Department agreed to accept the advice of Mr. Nyman and the Swedish G. P. Authorities on these two points.

The contract with Engraver Nyman was signed with modifications mentioned, December 13, 1855.

However, on December 17, a hurried letter was sent by Chief Postal Executive Sorsen to Postkamrar Winroth that the Department had noticed that the proofs submitted by Nyman and now decided to become the stamps of Norway have such a likeness with the French Postage Stamps that they could be mistaken to be French stamps, and that this could be avoided by having the King's picture turned to the right like the Stamps of Prussia. He was requested to confer with Nyman about this.

Winroth answered December 20 that he had seen Nyman, but that the original die had been made. The Norwegian Department through Mr. Sorsen finally declared that the danger of mistaking the Norwegian stamps for French is not so great that it warrants the making of a new die, and the matter was dropped.

June 5, 1856, Winroth announced that 2 million 4 skilling stamps were delivered, and June 23 he notified that another 2 million was sent, and finally November 3, he wrote that on November 1, 1856, the remainder 2,070,000 of the 4 skilling and 2,225,000 of the 8 skilling had been delivered.

CIRCULAR OF NOVEMBER 7, 1856

From the Department of The Interior to all Postmasters and Post Office Executives. There will in a short time be set in Circulation new Postage Stamps: 4 skilling, light blue, and 8 skilling, light red. They bear the image of his Majesty and have following inscription: On the upper edge "Norge," on each side "Frimærke," on the lower edge respectively "Fire Skilling" and "Otte Skilling" and in the lower Corners Respectively, "4 and 4," and "8 and 8." The stamps now in use can, of course, be used also and in fact should be sold before the new issues are placed on sale.

When these new stamps were sent to the various Post Offices and placed on sale is not absolutely certain, as there is no record. Undoubtedly they were distributed during the fourth quarter of 1856. The earliest known cancellation is "January 19, 1857, Tromso," in possession of P. A. Mossin, Oslo.

July 9th, 1860, Post Authorities in Christiania wrote Postkamrar Winroth ordering 4 million more of the 4 skilling light blue. This was to bridge over until new stamps could be designed, as King Oscar I. had died in 1859, and that necessitated a change.

The original die is lost. There was, in all probability, only one die made for the entire series of 2, 3, 4, and 8 skilling.

The plates, however, are preserved and kept by the Postal Authorities. They are made by the galvano-plastic method, and consist of 100 copper cliches molded on a plate of type metal, so arranged that they make 4 blocks of 25. There is a distance of 2½ mm. between the individual stamps.

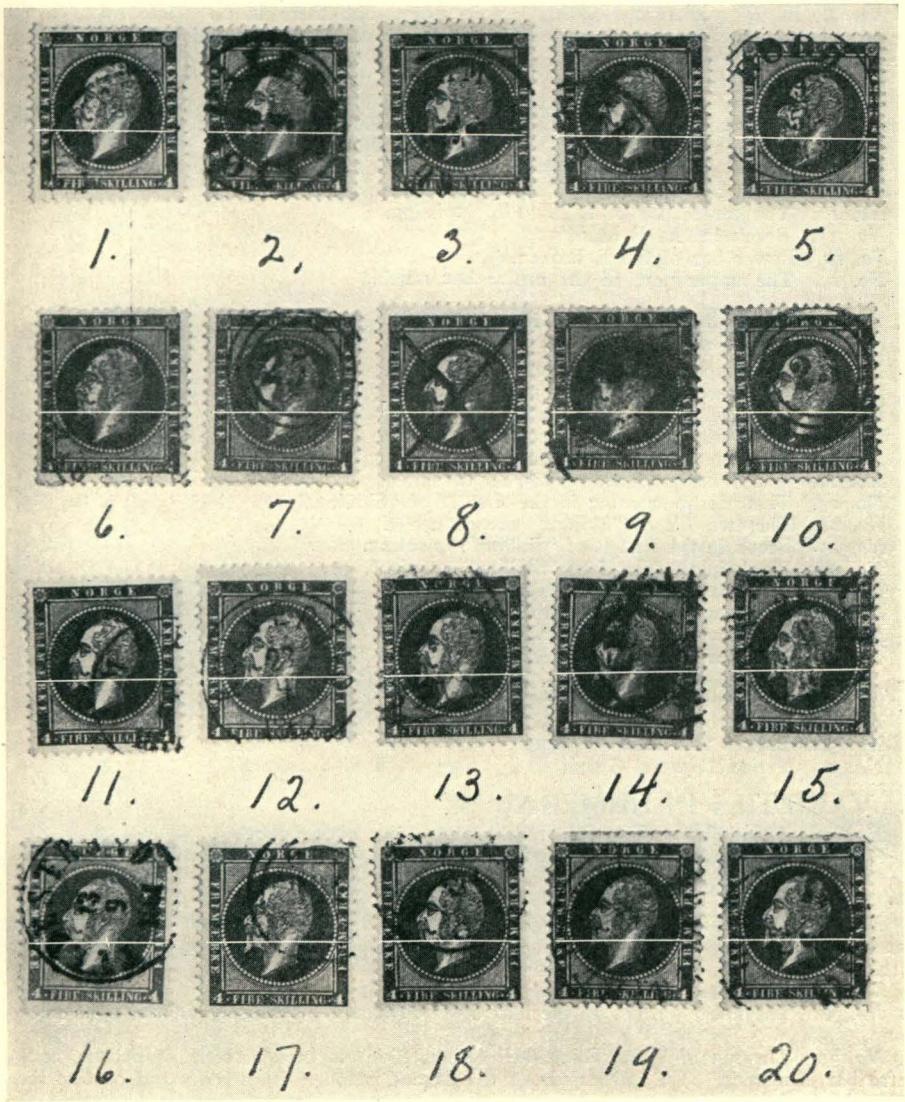
Within each of these blocks A, B, C and D, with careful examination one can discover variations in the drawings of the stamp in the form of deformities of the letters in the inscriptions or numerals; while spots and flaws guide the specialists in the reconstruction of the sheet. These flaws are so distinct that the stamps are now being successfully plated.

PLATE FLAWS

A number of interesting plate flaws are to be found. Some of these, undoubtedly, are not prominent, especially those that appear as hairlines or scratches, of which I have seen a number, but never two identical. These apparent flaws may be caused by foreign matter, such as hair or dust having fallen on the plates during the process of printing or becoming mixed with the ink. There are also paper flaw varieties, caused by straw in the paper. None of these are constant.

There is, however, to be found a number of consistent plate flaws, of which I have nearly 200 copies in my collection. Of some of these varieties I have seen 25 to 30 copies, while others are more elusive. I am listing 40 varieties. Many more undoubtedly can be listed. As far as I know this is pioneer work in this field. Dethloff and Andersen, in *"Norges Fremarker,"* 1855-1924, mentioned three

flaws: The Apostrophe, Colon, and broken "L" varieties. R. Stoebe, Kopenick, mentions two varieties: Point lacking in F. of Frimaerke, and right L of skill *"verstummelt."*



I. VARIETIES IN GENERAL

No. 1. Apostrophe variety with a clear comma between fire and skilling.
No. 2. Colon variety. This consists of an added period found after skilling placed above and a little to the right of the regular period.
No. 3. White spots directly in front of the King's eye.
No. 4. Two breaks in the upper left hand corner between the ear under Norge and the lined background.
No. 5. Period between "Fire" and "Skilling."
No. 6. Comma after skilling instead of period.

There are many other general plate flaws. As, for instance, the varieties found in the lined background where at times the edges are ragged, caused by the wear of the plate. Also broken points of the four rules, etc. Eventually all these may be classified to the delight of future specialists in this intensively interesting stamp.

II. VARIETIES IN "FIRE"

No. 7. Fibe Variety. This is a very rare and interesting variety. The lower right hand point of the R in "Fire" is missing and a white spot is placed in the opening forming a clear B.

No. 8. In this variety the R has lost its point but there is no white spot to fill the breach; on the contrary, there is an opening both at the top and bottom forming an imperfect "13."

No. 9. The Serifs are gone at top, bottom and upper right F in "Fire." The I is lacking serifs on the right side both at top and bottom. The lower point of R is missing. The script is missing and the lower bar of E is broken. All these flaws are found on the same stamp.

No. 10. The I and the R of "Fire" are connected.

No. 11. The R in "Fire" is broken off on top and a white spot added as if the part of the R that was broken off had been added to the broken end.

No. 12. The centre bar of E in "Fire" missing.

No. 13. Break in the E of "Fire."

No. 14. Lower bar of the E broken.

No. *15.* The upper part of the centre bar missing.

III. VARIETIES IN "SKILLING"

No. 16. Broken S in "Skilling."

No. 17. White spot before S in "Skilling."

No. 18. The lower part of S is missing.

No. 19. Serifs of K and I connected top and bottom.

No. 20. Serifs of K and I connected at bottom.

No. 21. A wedge shaped cut in the lower end of I in "Skilling."

No. 22. The I has a break on top as though a period had been intended.

No. *23.* There is an opening in the first L of "Skilling."

No. *24.* The two L's of "Skilling" are connected.

No. 25. Break in the first L of "Skilling"—slanting.

No. 26. Break in the first I of "Skilling"—straight.

No. 27. Serifs missing in both I's of "Skilling."

No. 28. White spot at the bottom of first line in N of "Skilling."

No. 29. Large white spot connecting N and G of "Skilling."

No. 30. Three white spots between N and G of "Skilling."

IV. VARIETIES IN "NORGE"

No. *31.* Period between R and G in "Norge."

No. *32.* Broken top in R of "Norge."

No. *33.* Period between G and E in "Norge." Period after E.

V. VARIETIES IN NUMERAL "4"

No. 34. Period just to the right of the centre bar of 4 (right).

No. 35. Odd shaped spot just on the end of the centre bar of Numeral 4 (right).

VI. VARIETIES IN FRIMAERKE

No. 36. The serifs of the lower part of the R in the Frimærke on left side of the stamp is connected and the opening nearly closed with white spots. The serifs of the K also connected in this variety.

No. 37. The M and Æ of "Frimærke" connected in this variety.

No. 38. The lower part of all the letters of "Frimærke" is missing on the right side of the stamp.

No. 39. The top of F in "Frimærke" (Right Side) is broken, serif at bottom as well as centre bar is missing. The lower part of the first R is gone. Both serifs and part of the letter itself. M is deformed. Second R has a break on top. K and E smaller flaws.

No. 40. The serif at the bottom connects with the centre point of M. The lower portion of K is misshaped and serifs connected. This is on the left side of the stamp. All letters on the right side are crippled.

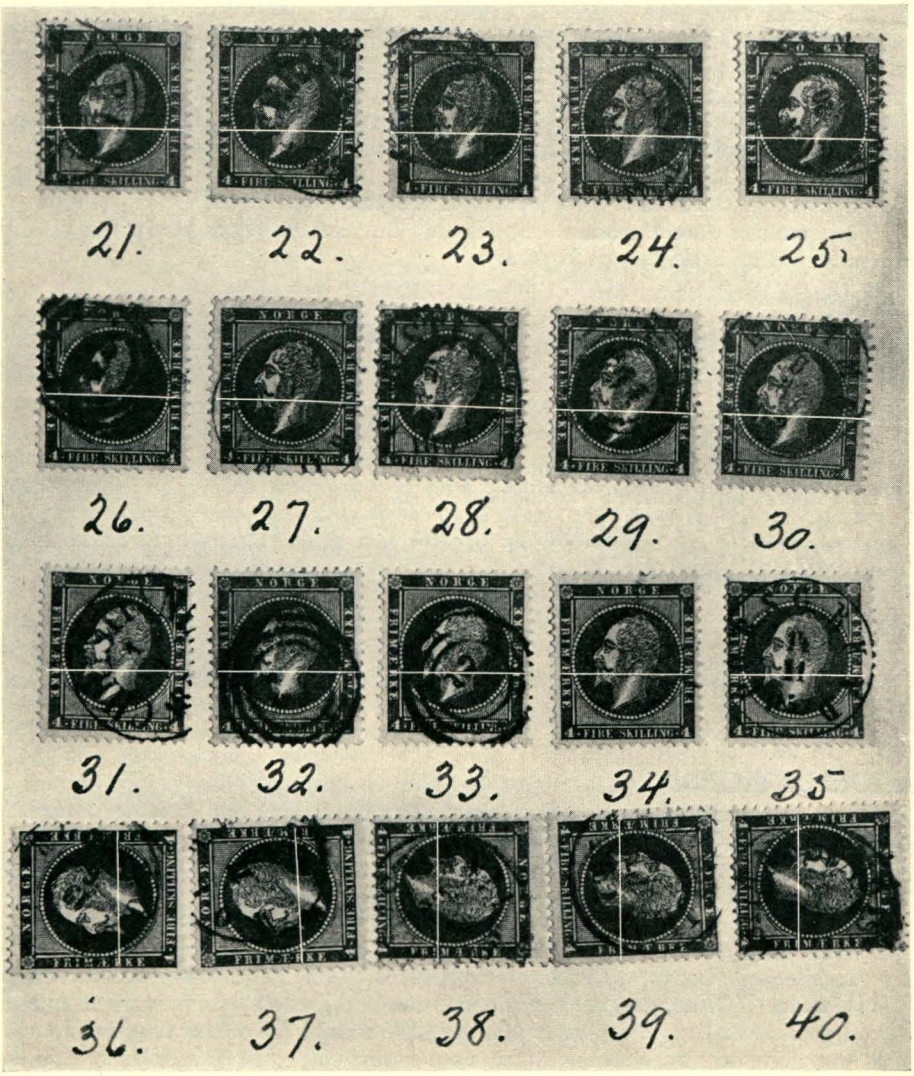
There are dozens of minor flaws not mentioned in this list of 40 varieties. For instance, between "Fire" and "Skilling" can be found several combinations of small dots. Likewise white spots near the margins of the stamps, overinked rosettes, etc.

A notable Norwegian specialist, in a recent issue of N. F. T., claims that he has found a variety with a spot on the King's eye, giving the eye an expression of a downcast look. I have never seen this variety, and doubt its constancy.

PAPER

The paper was made by Tumba Paper Factory in Sweden, and is handmade with watermark consisting of a small lion in the corner of each sheet connected

by wavy lines. If the paper was not carefully placed on the press during printing it happened that single stamps along the edges received part of the watermark. The paper varies in thickness from very thin to very thick. Without difficulty thick,



medium and thin paper can therefore be listed. The paper is generally white. I have, however, several copies of thick yellow paper. Occasionally stamps are found with paper flaws caused by straw in the paper. It looks like a white spot of various shapes, often mistaken for plate flaws. I have a number of these paper flaw copies, not two alike, and I have never found two consistent flaws among those examined.

WHAT ABOUT THE 2 TYPES?

A number of philatelists that have written about the second emission of the stamps of Norway have contended that there are two types of this series, based on the length of the lines in the shading on the King's neck. When the lines are short and white space wide it is called Type 1, and when the lines are long and the white space narrow, Type II. This was caused, according to Stoebe, D. C. Gray and

others in the case of Type II, by the retouching or re-engraving of the original plate. This was considered plausible, because of two distinct printings, the last printing in 1860, and the supposition that Type II., only was found after 1860. It has been proven, however, that both types are found dated before 1860, and also that the spaces vary, thus giving a variety of "types," to which H. Kratzsch has also called attention. Dethloff-Anderssen in *"Norges-Frimaerker,* 1855-1924," have exploded this old theory and proven conclusively that the plate which is still in existence has neither been reengraved or retouched. Experimenting with the original plate, with the permission of the Government, the authors of above-mentioned work proved that by arrangement, the long or short lines or the narrow and wide space could be produced at will. It is, therefore, the arrangement during the printing that has caused the two types and the transition types.

The stamp is found marked "Specimen," but I have never seen a copy. Diagonal half used as 2 skilling is known.

THE GUM

The Stamps printed in 1856-1857 have a thinner gum than those of the 4 millions printed in 1860. The gum in both printings is of light color.

PERFORATION

The perforation is exactly 13. Diamond perforation is also known. It also exists imperforate. Following cancellations seem to prove that there have been at least 4 sheets imperforate: "Hougsund 19/2, 1861"; "9/3, 1861"; "Fredrikshold 11/4, 1862"; 11/4 (?), /11 (?) 1862"; "Laurvig 26/7, 1862"; Christiansand 18/12, 1862"; "11/10, 1863"; "(?) 1863." All these cancellations seem to prove that the imperforates belong to the second printing (1860).

SHADES

Norway No. 4 can be found in a variety of shades from very light blue-green to very dark blue. The medium shades being the most common. Heavy inking and dry plates have also produced many peculiar impression. Offsets are found, but are rather scarce.

CANCELLATIONS

Occasionally the old grid cancellations can be found, but it is very rare. In 1857 the numeral cancellations (November in three concentric rings) was used according to the circular of July 28, 1856. According to this circular the small post offices, post officials of steamships, etc., had to cancel with ink.

The numeral cancellations should be placed on the stamp with black ink, but occasionally blue can be found. Some post offices seem to have misplaced or lost their cancellation dies, as we find the numbers written in with ink, as, for instance (117 Hjertdal). There were in all 383 post offices that were furnished numbers. According to record in *"Norges Frimarker,* 1855-1924," for the year 1857, during which the numeral cancellations were used, some of these cancellations are so scarce that there is little hope of securing them. For instance, Brandesund sent only 72 letters during that year; Hero, 131; Polmak, 89; Sopuos, 39; Oklandsvaag, 38, and Kvalsund, 141. When you consider that the numeral cancellations were used in most cases only during 1857 and first part of 1858, and that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were used during these years, the scarcity of certain numbers can readily be understood. So far the highest amount of numeral cancellations secured in one collection is near the 200 mark. Mr. Risholm of Oslo, Norway, according to the January, 1925, issue of *N. F. Tidskrift,* has carefully examined seven specialists' collections of Norway No. 4, and made a list of the relative rarity of these numbers. One hundred and four numbers were missing in all the collections examined.

Some Post Offices like Bergen, (No. 25), Laurvig (172), Christiania (42), and others had two or more dies each. As the dies were hand-engraved, each die makes a distinct variety. The town cancellations were used from 1858 to 1864.

Three distinct types of dies were used. The Royal Resolution concerning the use of these reads as follows:

"At such Post Offices that had been furnished with Date Cancel dies, every letter shall be cancelled to designate time and date of mailing so that the date cancellation die is also used for the cancellation of the stamps. Where the date die has not been received every letter from the post office from which it is mailed, must be marked with name of place and date, and the present cancellation die used for the cancellation of the stamps."

Following Post Offices were not equipped with date dies before following year: Alteide (1874), Digermulen (1876), Egersund, Old Hellesund, Gomrid (1864), Havningberg, Hopseidel (1886), Hollen and Sogne, Ingo (1873), Karasjok (1871), Kjelvig (1862), Kjollefjard (1863), Komagfjord (1875), Kvalsund (1883), Moalsner, Mosladmarken, Polmak (1885), Ralfsohovn, Russemark (1870), Skarsvaag (1874), Soon (1866), Sopuds (1874), Syd Varanger (?), Voro (1873), Oxfjord (1874).

These postoffices occasionally used ink. The larger postoffices already had the old type date dies with large letters which were first used and later replaced with smaller type.

Various methods were used for pen cancellations. Sometimes the stamp was cancelled by two lines crossed like an X, other times horizontal lines. At other times the name of the place was written in; for instance: "Opdal 19/2, 1862." Or the number of the Postoffice written in. Occasionally one can find both pen and Ring cancellation or pen and date cancellation. This also occurs frequently with the "383 Hull, England," cancellation. The stamp was cancelled with ink by the small postoffice or steamship and cancelled again upon the arrival in Hull, England.

Probably the most interesting and rare cancellations are the Steamship cancellations. Following are known: Prinds Carl, Bergen, Konstitutionen Hakon Jarl, Jupiter, Nordland, Lindesnes, Nidelven, St. Holvard, Nordcap. Dethloff-Andersen declare that only one "Fjalir" had a rectangular die, but I have in my collection a stamp cancelled with a rectangular die with "Dampskibet Nordcap" in two lines without date, in bright blue color. I also have "Hakon Jarl" in blue. Of Nordland, I have four different dies, with various sizes of the lettering, all date cancellations. Of Dampskibet Bergen I have three copies with the date written in with ink, also two normal copies.

Most of the steamship postoffices used pen cancellations Ganger Rolf. Gyller, Frommos, St. Olof Gler, Foldin, Skjold, Nordstjirnen, etc. Ordinarily when ink was used both the name of the ship and the date was written on the stamp. Sometimes only the name was written in. I have seen all three methods used by steamship "Gler."

SCARCITY AND VALUE

Norway No. 4 was used from 1857 to 1864, and 10 million copies issued. So plentiful was this stamp that the waste was very great. The price always being low, the collectors could easily acquire very good copies for a few cents, and the poor copies were destroyed.

It is now nearly seventy years since the stamps were issued, and during these years practically the entire stock has been distributed among collectors. The result is that there are practically no stamps left on the world's market. I have, with other specialists,, written hundreds of dealers and have come to the conclusion that Norway No. 4 is harder to get than Norway No. 1. I have corresponded with European dealers and collectors, and the condition is the same there. A remarkable thing also is the extreme rarity of this stamp in pairs, strips and blocks.

Mr. Hroar Grundtvig, President of Bergen's Philatelist Klub, Bergen, Norway, one of Norway's foremost collectors, who wrote the first article ever written on Norway No. 4, when asked how this stamp happened to be so rare in pairs, etc., said: "The only reasons I can find for it are these: It was the first perforated stamp of Norway. Either the people thought that since the stamps were perforated they were supposed to sever them, or lsee they did it to amuse them-

selves. Anyway you can often find as many as four stamps on one cover, but all singles. Mr. Grundtvig said that pairs of this stamp are lacking in most of the big collections of Norway. He wanted a year ago 75.00 Kroner for a pair. There is no doubt in my mind that Norway No. 4 is ten times as scarce in pairs, strips, etc., as Norway No. 1. Please keep in mind that I am not a dealer. I have no accumulation of this stamp, only my specialized collection.

LITERATURE

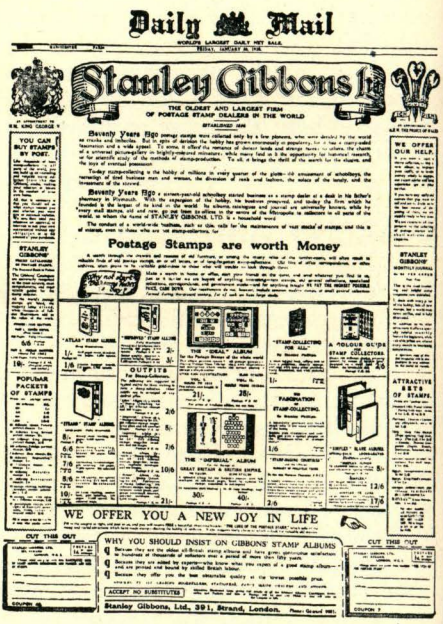
D. C. Gray, "The Second Issue of Norway," *London Philatelist* Vol. XXXII, No. 374. *"Norges Frimarker* 1855-1924," by Anderssen and Dethloff "Die Briefmarken von Norwegen," von R. Stoebe Kopenick. Justus Anderssen, "Di Norske Nummerstampler 1856-58," N. F. Tidsskrift, 1913.

It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the courteous cooperation of H. L. Lindquist, who has assisted by submitting for inspection a number of specimens from his own collection of Norway No. 4, and has always been willing to give me the benefit of his observations and expert knowledge on the stamps of Norway. Likewise Messrs. Odfjell, Minde, and Hroar Grundtvig, Bergen, Norway, who have given valuable assistance.

A Great Advertisement for Stamp-Collecting

BY taking the front page of the *Daily Mail* (the most costly newspaper advertising space in the world) on January 30th, 1925, Stanley Gibbons Ltd. have given stamp-collecting an advertisement that will be of considerable benefit to the hobby.

In addition to a summary of the many activities of their business, which includes the purchase and sale of stamps, the production of albums, catalogs, handbooks and accessories, and the publication of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,* Stanley Gibbons Ltd. have devoted a large portion of their space to a brief history of the hobby and a forceful summary of its many attractions.


Daily Mail

Stanley Gibbons Ltd

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST FIRM OF POSTAGE STAMP DEALERS IN THE WORLD

Postage Stamps are worth Money

WE OFFER YOU A NEW JOY IN LIFE

WHY YOU SHOULD INSIST ON GIBBONS' STAMP ALBUMS

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London.

This is backed by the announcement

WE OFFER YOU A NEW JOY IN LIFE

and a promise to send to any inquirer a booklet giving further details. This booklet, *The Lure of the Postage Stamp* by Stanley Phillips, covers the many-sided appeal of stamp-collecting and gives the answer to the question, "Why should *I* collect stamps?" A copy will gladly be sent to and a promise to send to any inquirer a

The fact that stamp-collecting is of sufficient importance to justify an advertisement of this nature must of itself have an incalculable effect in raising the status of the hobby still higher in the eyes of the world at large, while the direct recruiting value of the campaign which it initiates is considerable.

Plating the 10c 1847

By Elliott Perry

THE following descriptions cover a section of the right pane and include a number of the most easily recognized and therefore most easily plated varieties. In this group of 24 positions, which comprise the upper eight stamps in the second, third and fourth vertical rows, are included one of the four well-known shifts (No. 2 R), the position on which the lower right corner was least successfully recut (No. 22 R), and the position showing the most and heaviest scratches in the right margin (No. 44 R). Several of the positions in this group also have the top frame very heavily recut and one of these positions (No. 62 R) is an excellent example of the extension of the left frame line beyond the top frame.

Illustrations of the position dots can rarely be exactly correct and are intended merely to give approximate shape, size and location of the dots. As the largest dot will not exceed ¼ mm. in its greatest dimension, it can readily be understood that very slight variations in printing may produce comparatively large variations in the shape or size of these tiny marks.

The drawings were made by comparing as many clearly printed copies as were available of each position and drawing the dot to approximate the average as shown on those copies. The relative position of the dot to adjacent portions of the design can vary only slightly on any position, that is to say, a dot which is placed relatively very high on a certain position will never be found very low on other copies of that position. Copies from the same position may show larger or smaller dots but these will be so located that if the stamps were exactly superimposed the smaller dot would be included in the area covered by the larger one.

Many positions on the plate show traces of a very fine horizontal guide line crossing the edge of the design through or very near the position dot. Parts of this line are most readily seen in the white border between the trifoliate and the left frame and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the edge of the background. A continuation of this line may also sometimes be found similarly located at the right side of certain positions. It seems probable that in burnishing this line away before the designs were transferred to the plate, the workman was careful not to come too close to the position dot lest he burnish that away also.

On the stamps the lines of color are relatively heavier—that is, thicker—than as shown on the illustrations of the trifoliate, and are relatively less sharp. For this reason and the additional fact that the design often did not transfer perfectly, closely adjacent to the position dot, the appearance of the tiny part of the design between the edge of the background and the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate may appear different on the stamps than as shown on the drawing. On a number of positions detail of the design adjacent to the position dot is missing, thus leaving a tiny colorless area which makes the position dot itself stand out more strongly than on other positions.

No. 2 R: The position dot is medium size and touches the middle leaf of the trifoliate. It extends to the edge of the background. This position is one of the four well known shifts and was named shift "C" by Dr. Chase. It greatly resembles Shift "A" which is the next stamp to its left, the most noticeable difference being found in the right "X" which contains a line of color close to the right side of the upper left arm and the lower right arm. This duplication of the design slopes upward to the right, the opposite direction to the line of duplication on the right "X" of No. 1 R. Duplication of the design is also clearly seen in the "U" and "S" and less plainly in several of the letters of "POST OFFICE." The horizontal lines of the medallion background extend into the white oval at the left as on No. 1 R. There are also traces of duplication in the word "CENTS" and near the lower right corner, particularly below the bottom frame.

No. 3 R: The position dot is larger than average and its left side coincides with the edge of the background; its lower end forms a point which nearly touches the middle leaf of the

trifoliate. The top frame is heavily recut and is somewhat thicker in the middle than toward the ends. The right frame is rather heavily recut and it is quite even. The left frame is also quite evenly recut. This position is apt to give trouble. The identification mark most easily recognized is a very fine vertical scratch at the lower left corner about half way between the left frame and the background, extending downward from a point nearly opposite the middle of "X," crossing the lower frame and for a short distance below. Scratches extending vertically are also found in the white border at the right opposite the upper arm of the right "X" and near the lower leaf of the right trifoliate.

No. 4 R: The position dot is larger than average and its left side coincides with the edge of the background. It does not touch the middle leaf of the trifoliate. The top frame is rather heavily recut and is not quite so thick at the ends. The right frame was recut downward from the top frame to opposite the middle of "S" and upward from the bottom frame to a point slightly above the upper leaf of the right trifoliate. This lower half of the line is neither straight nor even. The left frame was recut quite evenly for its whole distance, except for about 1 mm. at the upper end, where it is weaker. This position is most easily identified by the peculiarities of the right frame line and by two short vertical dashes in the margin outside this line. One of these dashes is opposite the middle segment of the lower oak leaf ¾ mm. outside the right frame and the other, which is a shorter and heavier mark, is opposite the foot of the right "X," ½ mm. outside the frame. The lower dash is about ½ mm. high and may be continued upward as a very fine blur for nearly 2 mm., ending in a fine dot.

No. 12 R: The position dot is about average size and oval shaped. It is placed about half way between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background and its lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was evenly recut. The right frame was recut very unevenly, being thicker for several millimeters opposite "E." The left frame was recut down to the foot of the left "X." The portion of the line from this point down to the bottom corner is the original frame. This position is readily identified by the upper ends of the right and left frame lines. On careful examination, both lines are seen to be doubled for a short distance, the left line down to about opposite the middle of "U" and the right line down to about the top of "S." On the left the finer line is outside, while on the right it is on the inside. Possibly this doubling is caused by a slight shift and some copies of this position show other slight indications which may have come from shifting. However, re-cutting not quite skillfully enough done would probably produce the same doubling of the frame line.

No. 13 R: The position dot is average size and tear shaped. It is placed midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background, with its point touching the middle segment of trifoliate. The top frame was evenly recut. The right frame was recut less heavily than the top and is irregular and not perfectly straight. Left frame is entirely recut except for a fraction of a millimeter at the bottom where it does not properly join the bottom frame. This position is quite easy to identlfy. There are several scratches in the white frame at the right and in the margin between this position and No. 14 R. There is a short vertical scratch in the white border at the upper right corner, extending down to opposite the top of "S" or even further. A long vertical scratch, broken in its upper part, starts near the lower segment of the right trifoliate and continues close to the background to the foot of the right "X" and curves toward the right frame joining the frame at the lower right corner of the stamp. There is a short vertical scratch extending from opposite the foot of the right "X" downward as far as the bottom frame, just outside the frame. The most noticeable scratches are in the margin near the right frame. One of these is about 4 mm. long and parallels the right frame ½ mm. outside, ending a little higher than the tip of the lower segment of the trifoliate. At about this position on the right frame line another scratch begins and extends diagonally downward out into the margin for about 3 mm. A fainter scratch extending downward slightly toward the right may be found 1 mm. outside the right frame and a fraction closer to the left frame of No. 14 R. This scratch is heavier for about 1 mm. at its upper end—opposite the middle segment of the right oak leaf—and gradually fades away to invisibility at its lower end.

No. 14 R: The position dot is medium size and diamond shaped. It is placed close to the edge of the background with the upper end higher than the top of the trifoliate. Top frame is rather heavily recut and is quite even, though perhaps a bit thicker at the left end. The right frame is recut irregularly, the strongest part being opposite "E" and near the foot of the right "X." The left frame is entirely recut and is weaker at its lower end from the top of the left "X" down. On stamps showing sufficient margin at the left, the scratches noted outside the right margin of No. 13 R will appear. There is a faint scratch extending downward and slightly outward from the level of the top frame about ½ mm. outside the upper left corner. This scratch is perhaps 2 mm. long. There are several faint scratches paralleling the right frame just outside it, which extend downward from the middle part of the "S" and gradually fade away. Indications of a very faint scratch close to the right frame may also be found in the upper right corner. This scratch starts about opposite the top of "S" and extends upward and slightly outward past the upper right corner of the stamp.

No. 22 R: The position dot is medium size and placed midway between the trifoliate and the edge of the background, the lower point touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is strongly recut but tapers off somewhat toward the left end. The right frame was recut for nearly its entire length. The left frame was also entirely recut and is quite straight and even, except for 1½ mm. at its upper end, where it is slightly weaker and for 1 mm. at its lower end where it fades away to a point and makes a weak corner with the bottom frame. This position can be identified without trouble. The lower right corner is not closed as the bottom frame line stops opposite the edge of the background and does not join the right frame by nearly a full millimeter. There are several strong vertical scratches at this corner, both inside and outside the right frame. One might imagine that the engraver made several attempts to redraw the lower half of the right frame and never succeeded in obtaining a perfect result. One scratch starts just below the bottom frame and extends upward through the shading at the right foot of the "X" along the right edge of the background and finally ends in the white border between the lower segment of the right trifoliate and the frame. Another scratch starts at the same point and parallels the first one slightly to the right nearly to the top of the "X."

No. 23 R: The position dot is medium size and tear shaped and placed nearer the edge of the background than the upper segment of the left trifoliate with its top about level with the upper tip of the trifoliate. The top frame was evenly but not heavily recut. The right frame was entirely recut and is fairly straight and even. The left frame was recut upward from the bottom to a point near the top of the left "X." It is a fine continuous line downward from the upper left corner to opposite the "P" of "POST" and this perhaps is the original line of the die. The remainder of the line which is its middle part is very faint and much broken. This position can often be identified by the left frame line, but if the left frame is not complete it can also be identified by scratches in the white border at the right. One of these scratches is about 2 mm. long and crosses the white border diagonally extending upward toward the left, midway between "E" and the right trifoliate. Another scratch merges into the right frame and extends upward to the left into the white border about 1½ mm. opposite the top of the right "X." There is also a vertical scratch in the margin between No. 23 R and No. 24 R. This scratch is about 2 mm. long and a little more than ½ mm. outside the right frame. Its upper end is a bit lower than the bottom of the "E" of "OFFICE."

No. 24 R: The position dot is medium size and shaped like a half moon. Its lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate and the curved side is close to the edge of the background. The top frame is recut but is not very even. It is heavier at the left end and over the "OFF" of "OFFICE" and tapers off toward the right end. The right frame is less heavily recut and is irregular. The left frame is recut in places and is very irregular. This position can easily be identified by the peculiarities in the left frame line, particularly the swelling opposite the upper part of the trifoliate. The line is much thinner opposite the lower part of the trifoliate and there are a few very faint scratches extending downward and outward from it outside this point. The left frame is also very faint opposite the middle of the left "X" and then rapidly grows wider towards the bottom until just before it reaches the bottom frame where it tapers off sharply to a point at the lower left corner of the stamp.

No. 32 R: The position dot is nearly round and smaller than average and is placed close to the upper tip of the trifoliate. The upper frame is heavily recut and quite even. The right frame was partially recut. It is strongest for about 5 mm. downward from opposite the top of the right trifoliate, again for about 2 mm. opposite the top of the right "X" and again from the foot of the right "X" to its lower end. The left frame is also partially recut and is quite irregular. It is weak from opposite the base of "U" to the upper end and for 2 or 3 mm. at its lower end. This position is easily identified by the lower right corner which was left slightly open instead of being closed by proper joining of the frame lines. There are vertical scratches in the margin, outside the upper right corner. These are the lower ends of scratches which extend upward for about 10 mm. outside the right frame of No. 22 R. The outer of these scratches extends upward from a point opposite the top of "S," ½ mm. outside the right frame. The other scratch is midway between the first scratch and the frame but is extremely faint and usually only its lower end appears as a dot or very short dash opposite the top of "S" and a bit lower than the lower end of the outside scratch.

No. 33 R: The position dot is elliptical and smaller than average and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background, resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The upper frame was recut and is quite even. The right frame was partially recut and is very weak opposite the upper half of the right "X." The left frame is also partially recut and is irregular from opposite the "P" of "POST" downward. It is broken just below the top of the left "X," and then is much heavier from the middle of the "X" to the lower corner. Along there it appears to slant outward slightly. This position is most easily identified by the irregular left frame and by the very weak section of the right frame opposite the upper half of the right "X." There is also a short vertical dash in the white border close to the right frame opposite the lower segment of the right trifoliate. This dash which curves outward slightly is about ½ mm. long. There are several small blurs of color extending diagonally upward and outward from the right frame line about 1½ mm. above the top of the right trifoliate.

No. 34 R: Medium size position dot, oval in shape, placed about midway between the upper and middle segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background. The top frame is recut strongly. The right frame is entirely recut but is quite irregular. The left frame is recut slightly, if at all. It is strongly suggestive of the hop, skip and jump game of boyhood days, being weak and broken in many places. This position is readily identified by many scratches along the right frame and in the margin between No. 34 R and No. 35 R. Several of these scratches meet to form points, particularly just outside the upper right corner opposite "S" and opposite the right trifoliate. One or more of these scratches merge into the frame line for about 5 mm. from opposite the bottom of "S" downward, making the line very heavy at this section.

No. 42 R: The position dot is round and smaller than average. It is close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background. Close beside it at the right appears another and smaller dot located exactly in the corner where the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate meet. Upper frame is recut evenly, but not heavily. The right frame is recut more heavily from opposite the upper part of the trifoliate to opposite the lower part of the right "X" and is weaker above and below that section. The left frame was partially recut. It is quite strong opposite the left "X" and for a short distance above the "X" and nearly to the bottow frame line. A fraction of a millimeter at the lower end was not recut and a bit of the fine original line forms a weak corner with the bottom frame at this point. The middle section of the frame line is rather ragged and the upper third is a fine continuous and fairly even line. This position is likely to give trouble. Careful study of the left frame line is necessary. A faint blurry line may be found parallel to and just outside the upper end of the right frame line for several millimeters opposite "S." (See No. 43 R.)

No. 43 R: The position dot is medium size, wedge shaped and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame is recut but less strongly than on other positions. The right frame is entirely recut and is noticeably uneven. The left frame is recut and is quite even, though a bit weaker for 4 mm. at its upper end. This position is readily identified if the stamp shows a little margin at the upper left corner. A blurry scratch beginning close to the lower right corner of No. 33 R extends diagonally downward touching the upper left corner of No. 43 R and continuing for about 4 mm. below the corner. Opposite the upper part of "U" a section of this scratch about ½ mm. long is noticeably strong. All of this scratch below this section and just above this section is much weaker. Another scratch considerably fainter merges into the right frame line opposite the "S" and extends upward just outside, but very close to the frame, nearly to the upper right corner of the stamp.

No. 44 R: The position dot is pear shaped with its outer corner at the edge of the background and its lower corner close to or touching the trifoliate. The upper frame is strongly recut. The right frame is recut less strongly and is quite weak at its lower end. The left frame was recut and is weak opposite the top of "U." Unless the right frame line is cut away, this position can instantly be identified. Much of the margin between No. 44 R and No. 45 R is filled with vertical scratches in the form of long narrow loops with pointed ends, as if a sharp instrument had been drawn back and forth on the plate. There are more scratches in this margin than anywhere else on the plate. Several points are found opposite the lower part of the right "X," and one shorter loop ends in a point about half way between the trifoliate and "E." There are also several scratches in the white frame to the right of "S." One of these is curved something like a long letter "S" and continues upward in the corner of the stamp and across the top frame line. Between this scratch and the corner is a short vertical scratch or blur, and continuing upward from the outside corner of the stamp is another faint blur.

No. 52 R: The position dot is medium size and located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The upper frame is recut, but not heavily and tapers slightly at its left end. The right frame is recut for most of its length, but is weaker at the lower end. The left frame is a fine continuous line showing little variation. This position requires very careful study. Comparison of the left and right frame lines with copies that are in pair with other positions whose identification is unquestionable should be made. No. 52 R may show a long blur along the outer side of the right frame from the top of the stamp, nearly to the upper part of the right "X." There are a few very faint vertical scratches in the white border at the right. One of these is opposite the lower part of "S." Another may be found between the foot of the right "X" and the right frame line. Another very faint vertical scratch may be found just outside of and parallel to the left frame line. It is about 3 mm. long and its lower end is a fraction of a millimeter below the bottom frame.

No. 53 R: The position dot is medium in size and being placed closely against the upper segment of the trifoliate may easily escape notice. The upper frame is recut strongly and evenly. The right frame is recut but is noticeably uneven. The left frame is also recut, and although quite straight, shows thick and thin places. This position is difficult to identlfy. Fortunately not many other stamps have the position dot located as on No. 53 R. Careful comparison must be made of the left and right frame lines, particularly at the lower end of the right frame. Perhaps the most easily recognized mark of identification is found, on copies which show it at

all, at the lower right corner. There is a noticeable swelling in the frame line opposite the middle of the right "X," and outside the frame line is a vertical blur commencing about opposite the foot of the "X" and extending below the bottom frame, about ¼ mm. outside the lower corner. Another short blur is an extension of the right frame for about ¼ mm. below the bottom frame.

No. 54 R: The position dot is of average size and its outer side coincides with the edge of the background. The top frame is strongly recut and is heavier over "OFFICE." tapering off towards both ends. The right frame is entirely recut and except at the lower end is fairly even. The left frame is recut and is fairly even, except at its extreme lower end. The lower end of the line for about ¼ mm. at the corner is weak or missing. This position is difficult to identify. There are many vertical scratches in the margin between it and No. 55 R, but these are often extremely faint and not readily recognized. The left frame is a bit swollen for about 2 mm., opposite the "P" of "POST," and the right frame is very crooked from the upper arm of the right "X" downward to the corner. Copies with sufficient margin at the right may show fine parallel vertical scratches opposite the "E" of "OFFICE," and a long vertical scratch which commences opposite the middle segment of the trifoliate and extends upward, midway between No. 54 R and No. 55 R, until it becomes merged with other scratches in the margin near the left side of No. 45 R. A very faint vertical scratch may also be found in the left margin opposite the middle of the left "X." This scratch is about 1 mm. long and is a small fraction of 1 mm. outside the left frame.

No. 62 R: The position dot is medium size, tear shaped and located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is entirely recut and quite even though not very heavy. The right frame was recut extensively and is irregular with three quite noticeable heavy places, one opposite the trifoliate, one just above and another opposite upper part of the right "X." The left frame was recut and is rather uneven. Two millimeters at the upper end are quite weak and this weak line projects about ¼ mm. above the top frame. The last ½ mm. at the bottom is also quite weak or broken. This position is readily identified by the peculiarities of the right frame line, by the extension of the left frame line beyond the top corner and by a series of faint scratches about ½ mm. outside the left frame about midway between the trifoliate and the top of the left "X." There are two of these vertical scratches parallel to each other and to the frame line, but they are broken and appear as a succession of dots or dashes. The inner scratch shows as a vertical dash, little more than ½ mm. long opposite the upper segment of the oak leaf and again as a dash about 1 mm. long opposite the lower part of the middle segment of the oak leaf.

No. 63 R: The position dot is medium with its left side close to the edge of the background. The top frame was quite heavily recut, but appears much less strong owing to the very noticeabloe "short transfer" at the top. The right frame was extensively recut, but is quite uneven. From a point about midway between the "E" of "OFFICE" and the right trifoliate downward to opposite the top of the "X" it is quite heavy, especially for the first 2 mm. This heavy section stops abruptly and above it the line is much weaker. The left frame was recut for about 5 mm. opposite the left "X," being especially strong toward the lower left corner of the stamp. It bends inward noticeably opposite the upper arm of the left "X" being a trifle closer to the edge of the background above this point. The remainder of the line is faint, ragged and broken, being particularly weak opposite the middle of the "U." This position may be readily identified by the "short transfer" at the top, and by the recutting of the right and left frame lines, also by several scratches near the right frame. Opposite "S" there is a faint scratch nearly 2 mm. long, very close to and just inside the right frame. Another faint scratch about 2 mm. long is found just outside the right frame opposite the top of the "X," this merges into the right frame about 1 mm. above the top of the "X."

No. 64 R: The position dot is medium size and located about half way between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end or side resting on or close to the middle segment of the trifoliate. The upper frame was evenly recut except at the extreme right, where it tapers off nearly to a point. The right frame was recut and is characteristic. It is fairly strong except for about 2 mm. opposite the top of the right "X" and stops a full ¼ mm. short of the top frame, leaving the upper right corner of the stamp open. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite even. The bottom frame appears to have been entirely recut, except at the extreme right end where it does not quite reach the right frame, leaving the lower right corner of the stamp open for a fraction of a millimeter. This position is readily identified by the incomplete and lower right corners, and by several scratches near the right frame line. There is a heavy blurry scratch which merges into the right frame about 2 mm. above the top of the right trifoliate and extends upward for about 5 mm., roughly paralleling the right frame but curving outward slightly at its upper end, which extends nearly to opposite the bottom of "S." There is a sharp fine scratch in the white border at the right, commencing midway between the middle segment of the trifoliate and the right frame and extending downward diagonally along the edge of the background to the tip of the upper segment of the oak leaf.

No. 72 R: The position dot is somewhat larger than average and is placed slightly nearer the edge of the background than to the trifoliate, its lower end nearly touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is evenly recut but is not very heavy. The right frame was quite carefully recut, but is a bit thinner for about 3 mm. opposite "E" and for ½ mm. at its extreme upper end. The left frame was partially recut. For 3 mm. downward from the top corner and 2 mm. upward from the bottom corner, the line is fine and appears to be the original line of the die. The middle part of the line between the sections mentioned is somewhat irregular, being heavier for about 3 mm. from opposite the bottom of "U" downward; again for about ½ mm. opposite the upper segment of the lower oak leaf, and again for about 3 mm. opposite the top of the left "X." This position may give trouble. It is most easily identified by the left frame line, the upper and lower ends of which appear not to have been recut.

No. 73 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. Top frame was strongly recut and is somewhat heavier to the right, except at the extreme right end. The right frame was recut except for about 1 mm. half way between "E" and the right trifoliate, where it is weak. Below this point the line is very irregultr and decidedly crooked, bending inward slightly toward the trifoliate and then outward for several millimeters, finally curving toward the left again at its extreme lower end. The left frame was recut only slightly, if at all. It is a fine line with occasional weak places and breaks, particularly at its extreme upper end, where it does not quite join the top frame, so that the upper left corner of the stamp is not well joined. Commencing directly opposite the top of the left "X" for 1½ mm. upward the line is noticeably heavy. This position is not easily identified. Careful comparison of the right and left frame lines is necessary. The most easily recognizable mark is a series of fine scratches or blurs in the lower right corner. These may extend upward into the white border as high as the middle of the right "X" and downward across the bottom frame and the bottom margin and into the top of No. 83 R, inside and outside the upper right corner of No. 83 R.

No. 74 R: The position dot is rather large and elliptical with its left side coinciding with the edge of the background; it is close to or touching the upper curve of the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut quite evenly but not heavily, but owing to a "short transfer" at the top of the stamp may not appear as an even continuous line. The right frame was recut and is noticeably irregular. Starting at a point a little below the bottow of "S" it is quite heavy to a point about opposite the middle of the trifoliate and much thinner below, especially for about 2 mm. opposite the upper arm of the right "X." Directly opposite the shading at the foot of the right "X" there is a noticeable swelling on the outer side of this line. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly even. A swelling may be found about 1 mm. above the top of the left "X" and a weak place a little lower than the middle of the left "X." This position is most readily identified by the right frame line, particularly the heavy section opposite the "E" of "OFFICE." A very fine and faint scratch appears to merge into the right frame near the swelling in the line at the foot of the right "X." This scratch extends upward diagonally across the white border and if continued would come very close to the shading opposite the upper right arm of the right "X."

The 28th Annual Dinner

Reported by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS

THE twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Collectors Club was held in the Belvidere Room of the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, January 14th, 1925, with 110 guests present. John N. Luff, President, acted as Toastmaster, and was supported at the Speakers' Table by the Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Charles Lathrop Pack, P. M. Wolsieffer, Senator J. A. Calder of Ottawa, Dr. Lewis L. Reford of Montreal and Harry M. Lydenberg, Librarian, New York Public Library.

Of late years the annual dinners of the Collectors Club have been stag affairs but this year many of our ladies graced the occasion by their presence. Among our guests we had an acceptance from the Hon. W. Irving Glover and Mrs. Glover, but to our great regret Mr. Glover was prevented from attending by important official duty and sent the following telegram:

> "It is with deepest regret that at the last moment I find it impossible to be present at the Collectors Club Banquet. A postal conference between the Governments of the United States and Cuba has been arranged, and the Third Assistant

Postmaster-General has been appointed Chairman of the United States Delegation and a Conference of the American Delegation has been called for this afternoon by the Postmaster-General and it is necessary for my attendance. Congratulations to the officers and members of the Collectors Club and know just what you would want me to say in my speech were I able to be present tonight and here it is. The Post Office Department and the Third Assistant Postmaster-General are more than ever in sympathy with the aims, ambitions and desires of the Philatelists of the United States.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster-Gen."

Charles Lathrop Pack gave a very interesting address upon the importance of the International Stamp Exhibition of 1926, of which he is the President. Mr. Pack stressed the importance of every member of the Club working with all his might for this exhibition in order to make it the greatest and the most complete that has ever been held. Further he urged the committee to cater to the young collectors and collectors of moderate means, so that we show the world that stamp collecting is by no means the hobby of the rich man only. From this viewpoint he suggested the inclusion of classes for exhibits of special groups of stamps, none of which should cost over one dollar each.

The Hon. J. S. Frelinghuysen made a witty address which caused rounds of laughter and applause. He stated that he had found stamp collecting a perfect relaxation from the stress of political work when he was in the Senate. In the evenings he worked so late at his stamps that the call from an inner room of, "Joe, when are you coming to bed," became frequent and from the way this was received I think it is likely to become a slogan by many of our ladies.

Senator J. A. Calder of Ottawa pointed out how he started as a general collector, very lonely and without guidance, but that he had found the greatest pleasure since he had become a specialist and a real student of British North American stamps.

Dr. Lewis L. Reford, President of the Canadian Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Montreal in October, stated that he hoped we would look upon Montreal as preliminary to our own exhibition of 1926 and would both send exhibits and go there and help to make the Canadian Exhibition a real success. In return he assured us that Canadian collectors would loyally support our own exhibition.

P. M. Wolsieffer, President of the American Philatelic Society, gave a very interesting address upon that great organization. He traced its growth from the days of John K. Tiffany until today when it numbers 3,200 active members.

Mr. Wolsieffer also drew attention to the fact that under the Constitution the capital funds were not available for Philatelic propaganda and the income from the funds was barely sufficient for the activities of the society.

H. M. Lydenberg gave an interesting account of many branches of our great public library and described some of the valuable and important donations made to it in recent years. In particular he drew attention to a visit he had last year from a well known specialist in United States stamps who informed him that it was his wish to leave his collection to the library together with a fund for its maintenance.

Mr. Luff stated that the Collectors Club had in the course of many years conferred Honorary Membership upon four noted Philatelists. Two of these have passed on, Mr. G. H. Worthington and the Earl of Crawford, and we still have with us as Honorary Members Messrs. C. L. Pack and E. D. Bacon. He then called upon C. J. Phillips to make an announcement of the extensions of this privilege, who stated that the Governors had decided to ask two of the greatest living European Philatelists to honor our Club by accepting Honorary Membership in it: Mr. Carl Lindenberg, representing Germany, and Dr. Emilio Diena, representing Italy.

The meeting broke up shortly after midnight and the general opinion was that it was the most successful and enjoyable of these annual functions that has been held for many years. Mr. Charles H. Ams was chairman of the dinner committee.

Notes on the Centennial Series of U. S. Stamped Envelopes

By Percy McGraw Mann

TWO dies of the 1876 Centennial stamped envelopes have always been listed, the so-called Philadelphia and Hartford Dies, but recent studies by the writer of these notes disclose three variations of the Hartford classification, which in minor details alone would excuse the supposition that they are not only variations, but actually different dies than the Hartford and Philadelphia dies.

Strange as it may seem, the three newly discovered (?) dies, as they may be called, occur with the red stamps, and it may be that the red samps were never printed from the same dies as the green stamps; although it has been stated that there are three existing or known copies of the red stamp in the Philadelphia die with double line under "POSTAGE".

The supposition now presented is: The dies which impressed the stamps were made from hub-dies, one for the frame, one for the horseman, one for the locomotive, tender and car, and others for the ribbons, numerals and letters "U. S"., "POSTAGE", and "THREE CENTS".

Two dies, thus made by impressing the hub-dies, were used for printing the green stamps, one in Philadelphia and the other in Hartford.

When it was decided to produce a larger sized envelope with a red stamp, new dies were made, from the hub-dies, particularly for differing printing (or envelope making machines.

It is believed, because of the evidence presented by study, that, after the assembling of the impressions from the hub-dies onto the stamp dies, the shading lines on the four ends of the two ribbons in the design were made by a hand-graver to finish the design. It is possible, however, that these shading lines were already on the hub-dies; but not showing up very well when impressed on the stamp dies they were retouched by a hand tool. Of this there may be a doubt after further study. But whichever way the drawing in of the shading lines took place, neither materially affects these notes.

The facts are here, facts derived from study and entirely original, without consultation with authorities or examination of official documents or chronicles. Naturally, to call the Philadelphia die, Die A., and the Hartford die, Die B., is the result of anyone's first glimpse of a catalogue. The Dies C., D. and E., are something newly discovered, it is believed, although they have heretofore been placed in the class with Die B.

In one particular place in the design, but in other places also, after careful examination, do all five dies, A., B., C., D., E., differ. This place is the end of the ribbon at the bottom of the stamp design, following (or to the right of) the "S" of "CENTS"

Describing the ends of the ribbons of the five dies, there is discovered:

DIE A

In the main portion of the ribbon next to the "S" of "CENTS" there are six lines of shading (see Illustration No. 1, over A). The *first* line is short and extending a little over half the width of the ribbon from the bottom. The following five lines show the *second* and *third* parallel, the *fourth* and *fifth* converging at the top, and the *sixth* parallel with the outer edge of the ribbon but some distance from it.

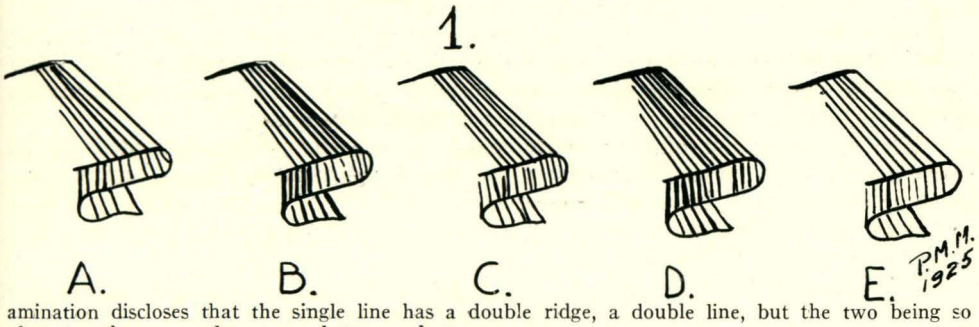
This die can be readily distinguished by the *double line* under "POSTAGE" (it is the so-called Philadelphia Die), which was probably caused by a slight doubling of the impression from the hub-die.

Note that the second "7" in "1776" is slightly higher than the first "7." Note also that "THREE CENTS" is well balanced.

DIE B

There are seven-eight lines of shading next to the "S" of "CENTS" (see Illustration No. 1, over B.). The *first* line is short, extending only half the width of the ribbon. The *second* is also short but longer than the first. The *third* and *fourth* are parallel and close together. The *fifth* and *sixth* are also parallel but slanting away from the third and fourth toward the bottom. The *seventh* and *eighth* converge at the top, and the seventh could be described as growing from the thicker eighth. The latter is close to the outer edge of the ribbon and parallel to it.

It has a single line under "POSTAGE." (It is the so-called Hartford Die). Close examination discloses that the single line has a double ridge, a double line, but the two being so close together, no color comes between them.



Note that the tops of both sevens in "1776" are aligned. The "THREE CENTS" is well balanced, the same as Die A. The "6" of "1876" appears to be slightly lower than the "7."

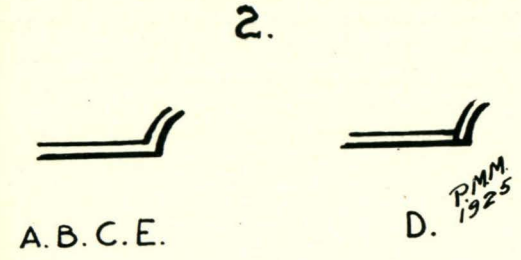
DIE C

There are seven lines of shading next to the "S" of "CENTS" (see Illustration No. 1, over C.). The *first* line is short, extending about half the width of the ribbon. The *second* and *third* are parallel. The *fourth* and *fifth* converge toward the top, but do not touch. The *sixth* and *seventh* are not parallel to the outer edge of the ribbon.

Note that the "THREE CENTS" is *not* well balanced, the second "E" of "THREE" tipping slightly downward at the right and the "C" of "CENTS" appearing higher than the final "E" of "THREE." The sevens of "1776" are aligned at top.

DIE D

There are nine lines of shading next to the "S" of "CENTS" (see Illustration No. 1, over D.). The *first, second* and *third* lines are short, that is, not extending the full width of the ribbon; they appear as steps in length, the first being about two-thirds the width of the ribbon, the second a little longer and the third the longest. The *fourth, fifth* and *sixth* are parallel, but there is more space between the fifth and sixth than there is between the fourth and fifth. The *seventh, eighth* and *ninth* converge toward the top, the eighth and ninth apparently touching at the top, the latter also being parallel with the outer edge of the ribbon.



Note the second "7" in "1776" is slightly higher than its mate. There is a major variation in this die that does not occur in the others. Two lines form the frame line of the design, the outer white line being thicker than its parallel inner line. At the right corner of the base of the shield the curved inner line crosses the bottom horizonal inner line and touches and enters into the outer, thicker base line. (See Illustration No. 2, over D.) The "THREE CENTS" is well balanced.

DIE E

There are six lines of shading next to the "S" of "CENTS," similar in all essentials to Die A., only the *first* line is longer and almost crosses the width of the ribbon. This die would lead one to think, as previously mentioned, that the ribbon shading was laid down on the dies at the original impress of the hub-die, but having been only lightly impressed, was subsequently worked over by a hand tool. In every essential point this Die E. is like Die A., but there is only *one* line under "POSTAGE." By essential points it is meant, for instance, where the same lines occur in both Dies A. and E., they are drawn at the same angles and in the same positions, while unessenti al features occur in one or the other but not in line under "POSTAGE" in A. and the single line in the same place in E. illustrating this point.

These two dies being so much alike, one is inclined to believe that Die E. was made by a transfer from Die A., and then worked over. The reason for this thought is present in the

fact, that, on these two dies, the telegraph wires, at both sides, cross over the thinner inner line of the double frame line and enter into the thicker outer line, this not occurring in Dies B. and C., and only partially, very slightly occurring in Die D., which latter, however, differs in so many other essential points.

It must also be noted that Die E. is inferior in many respects to Die A. The vertical right stroke of the "U," in the upper left corner, appears to be slightly higher than the vertical left stroke in both Dies A. and E., but the height is accentuated in Die E. The upper line of the "S," in the upper right corner, as well as the upper line of the "S" in "CENTS" are broken in both instances, or if not broken, so shallow as to allow color to pass over and cause them to appear broken. The letters of the words "THREE CENTS" in Die E. are flat and appear to have rough or indented edges, and this also applies to the numerals in "1876."

In several other minor details the five dies described also differ, but any further lengthy descriptions would not add to the value of these notes; they might cause confusion to the study of the dies. The illustrations being in black lines, it must be remembered that these represent white lines in the printed stamps.

The following list of entire envelopes with red stamps is represented in the writer's collection. It is not necessary to list those printed in green because they check up with Bartels' Envelope Catalogue.

DIE C., size 4½, white, watermarked "U. S. C. 1876," in monogram.
DIE D., size 4½, white, watermarked "U. S. C. 1876," in monogram.
DIE E., size 4½, cream-white, watermarked "U. S. C. 1876," in monogram.

Check List on Denmark No. 4

By HARRY M. KONWISER

Denmark 4s, Dotted Spandrels

Issued in 1854, probably between March 18 and May 16; withdrawn September, 1865, but were legally used to the end of 1874. Koefed placed the first printing in November, 1853, but present-day specialists, including the leader of that group, John Spohr, place the actual date of the first printing as March, 1854. (Catalog makers are asked to take note.)

Scott list: No. 4, 4s brown; 4a, 4s yellow brown. Yvert Tellier: No. 4, yellow brown; 4a, brown.

Total issued, 19,405,900.

Imperforate, each stamp 18½ by 18½ mm., stamps 1 mm. apart vertically and horizontally. Crown watermark.

Typographed on white wove paper, covered with light brown wavy lines burelage. Most of the writers on this stamp report "several kinds of papers," but the leading students of this stamp declare there is only the hand-made paper.

Design resembles the 4 rs of 1851, with royal emblems in center but with inscription altered. At left, "K G L," abbreviation for Konegligt; at top, "POST"; at right, "FR. M." for Frimaerke, with period after R and M. Value "4s" at bottom. Triangular space between wreath and frame is dotted.

In the two corners, lower, over the post-horn, the figure "2" at left and letter "s" at right; "B" in wreath opposite letter "M" as in No. 3 Denmark. The number "4" appears in some corners. It is generally believed the number "4" appears in stamps issued in 1857, but some specialists aver the "4" was probably in use on the very first printing.

Plates were made up, according to L. Hanciau, of ten blocks of ten electrotyped cliches.

Perforated, unofficially, according to all the writers on Danish stamps, and agreed upon by the outstanding specialists, 10 to 14. Perforated, 12½ by 12½, unofficially. Many faked perforations and rouletted copies available, of course.

Shades: Chestnut, brown, yellow-brown, reddish-brown, deep brown, pale brown.

Reprinted officially in 1886, imperforate, without watermark.

Varieties: (a) Printed from worn plate; (b) Printed on thin pelure paper; (c) Perforated unofficially; (d) No period after "R" in "FR. M."

The worn-plate variety is not approved of by some of our specialists, who declare "a badly printed sheet" might develop this variety. The pelure paper is also questionable.

In some instances the "2" in the lower left corner looks like "1."

This stamp is also reported without burelage.

Cancellations: Three-ring concentric, with numeral centres. Copies exist with "dotted centre" cancellations. Cancellations in black. Blue cancellations are scarce

An interesting numeral cancellation collection can be made of these stamps. Cancellations, in 1851-53, three concentric circles with dot center are scarce. In 1854, the numeral centres were authorized, numbers being issued thereafter from "1" to "286." (See *Collectors Club Philatelist*, January, 1925).

Used singles available at half catalogue; cancelled pairs and strips of three at triple to five times catalogue; cancelled blocks of four at around fifteen times catalogue; singles on cover, 15 cents to $1.50, depending upon cancellation. Unused copies at half catalogue, with pairs and strips at "about" catalogue, and larger pieces accordingly.

Our Two New Honorary Members

CARL LINDENBERG

Carl Lindenburg is now 75 years old. For the past forty years he has been an outstanding factor in German Philately, and has done more for the advancement of Philately than any living German.

Lindenberg by profession was a lawyer, and rose to hold high rank in the Judicature of Germany. He was Judge of the Supreme Court of Breslau, and afterwards held the same high position in Posen until he retired.

To Philatelists he was, and is, best known as the Hon. Curator of the marvellous Reichs-Post Museum in Berlin. Here he has two paid Secretaries and sole charge of the two collections. The one, that is on public exhibition at the General Post Office, and the second and extremely fine one, that is kept in the Curator's room and only shown to special visitors and real students of Philately.

Carl Lindenberg, with real German thoroughness, has published a large number of works of the highest Philatelic importance. Among these I draw attention to his monographs. In 1888 he issued a fine catalogue of the Reichs-Post Museum.

Between 1892-95 he published the history of the Envelopes of the German States in fifteen parts, a monumental work that has never been superseded.

In 1894 appeared his work on the stamps of Baden.

He was Chief-Editor of that great work, *"Das Grosse Handbuch fuer Philatelie,"* which, however, was only completed as far as the letter M. Mr. Lindenberg also contributed many important articles to the Philatelic Press.

For many years he was Editor of the well-known German Philatelic Magazine, *"Der Deutsche Philatelist,"* and only resigned that position on January 1st, last, on the score of advancing years.

DR. EMILIO DIENA

Born Modena, June 26th, 1860.

In 1888 received his degree as Doctor of Laws at Rome.

Been a stamp collector since 1871.

In 1895 decided to collect only the stamps of Italy and the Italian States.

In 1897 the Italian Minister of Post asked Dr. Diena to arrange the official stamp collection.

In December, 1899, he was appointed Librarian of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and keeper of the Postal Museum.

Dr. Diena is one of the greatest collectors of Philatelic Literature in Europe.

In 1883, together with his brother Charles, he prepared a catalogue of the Municipal Fiscal stamps of Italy, which was published in Paris by the French Society.

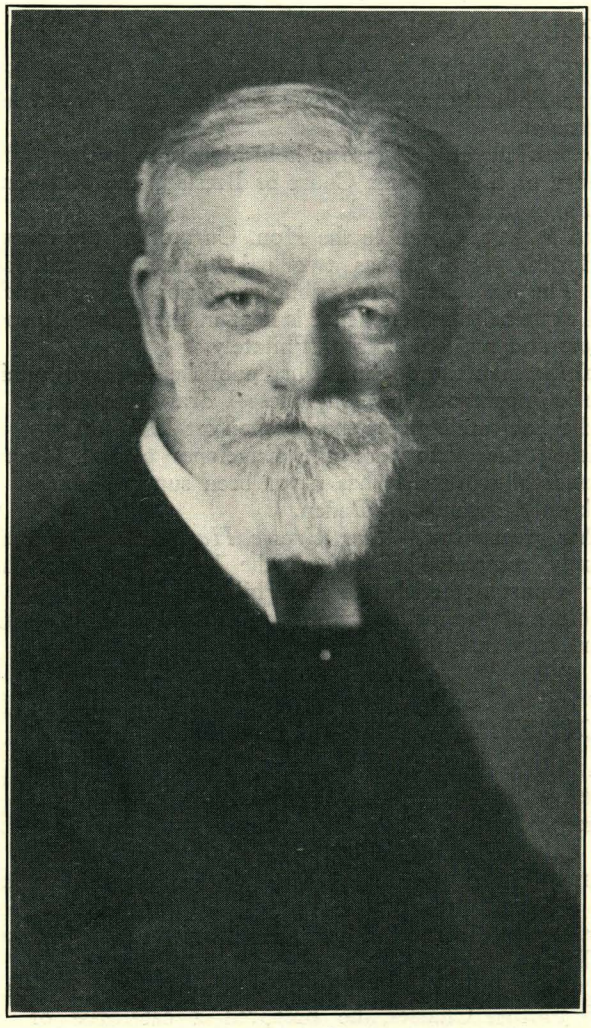
In 1894 he published a monograph on the stamps of Modena, in 1905 this was rewritten and greatly extended, being published by the Philatelic Record Co.

In 1898 he wrote a work on the stamps of Romagna, published by J. B. Moen.

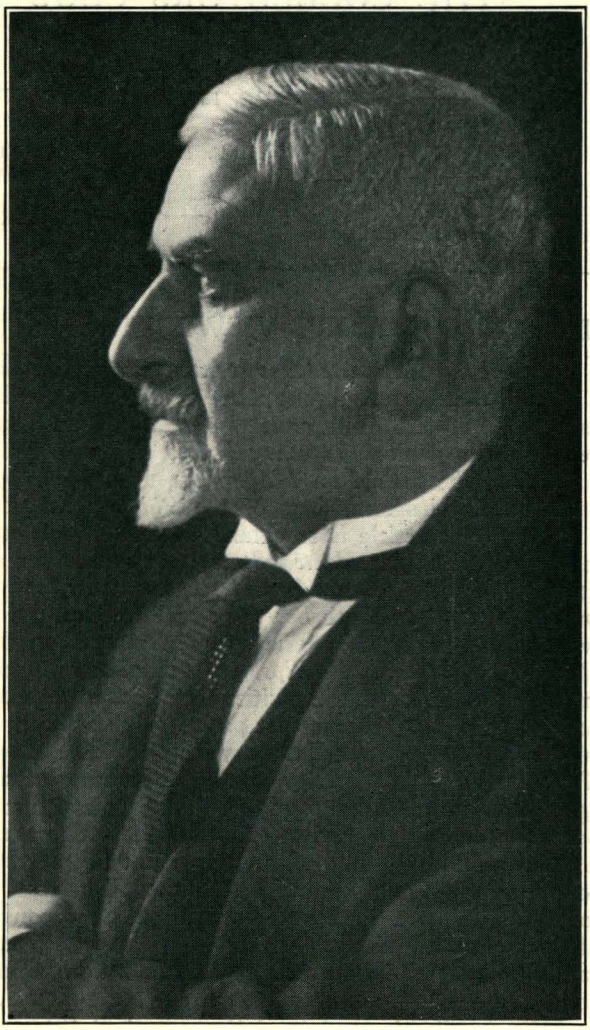
In 1904 he produced his superb work on the *"Stamps of Sicily,"* published by Stanley Gibbons. Dr. Diena's Philatelic eminence is attested by the fact that he has served on the juries of about a dozen Philatelic Exhibitions, and if his health holds good he is looking forward to coming to New York next year to help us in our great undertaking.

I must not omit to mention one of the outstanding ways in which Dr. Diena has helped Philately. As is well known to most of you, that very many stamps of the Italian States are much more valuable used than unused, and the stamp fakers have produced an enormous quantity of forged cancellations both on and off covers.

Dr. Diena collected genuine specimens mostly on covers of all cancellations, even to those of the smallest towns, and with this material he has been, for the past 30 years, the one real expert in the world whose guarantee on these stamps is worth while and is generally accepted.



Carl Lindenberg



Emilio Diena

Rome, March 3rd 1925.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Rev. Elias Rasmussen has written a very fine article on an interesting stamp—a stamp that catalogs but 10c, and which still offers great possibilities for research. * * * This article ought to start a boom in these stamps, a fact which we personally deplore, as we still need a goodly number for our own collection. * * * The article on *Plating the* 10c, 1847, by *Elliott Perry,* has stimulated a demand for back numbers of the *Philatelist* which has entirely exhausted them. * * * This article is recognized as one of the finest pieces of philatelic research on the stamps of the *United States* that has so far appeared. * * * Particular attention is called to the *Annual Reports.* * * * The splendid work of *Dr. J. Brace Chittenden* as both *Secretary* and *Librarian* is well summarized in his exhaustive outlines. * * * The splendid reports on the *"Evenings at the Collectors Club,"* by *Charles J. Phillips,* can be followed with profit by specialists who can use them as a guide to the rarities that exist in the finest collections. * * * That the day of *"Finds"* has not yet passed has been well exemplified during the past few weeks. * * * In the February issue of *"The Stamp Hunter,"* the editor, *W. W. MacLaren,* tells of his *Biggest Find,* consisting of approximately 4,500 covers dating from 1851 to 1870. * * * Now we are just told a story by *L. J. Seeley* of the *J. O. Moore Co.,* who received no less than three finds in one week recently, in answer to his buying ads in the philatelic press. * * * The first lot came from a city in Ohio. An old-established firm was moving and a stamp hunter stopped in to learn if they had any old correspondence to dispose of. He was informed that all of the old files had just been placed on a city dump wagon and was on its way to be burned. By quick action he arrived at the city dump just as the pile of old paper was set on fire. He run in and beat out the flames and rescued a goodly share of the letters, most of them more or less scorched. * * * The lot saved included nearly 200 5c *New Yorks* and 5c and 10c 1847's, among which were 30 pairs. * * * Even before *Mr. Seeley* had recovered from the shock of this splendid find, a second lot was received from another city in Ohio. At first a few 10c 1847's were sent as samples and these were followed with a cardboard box full of all the early imperfs., including many pairs of the 5c 1847, and singles of the 10c of the same issue. * * * The third lot came from an old man in *Maine,* who had accumulated the stamps over a period of sixty years. It contained some wonderful specimens of the *Early Imperfs.* * * * This ought to stimulate many other collectors to renewed search. * * * The various committees in charge of the *International Stamp Exhibition,* to be held in New York in October, 1926, are beginning to function actively, and the philatelic press have been kept supplied with data of interest. * * * Readers of the *C. C. P.,* will be kept in close touch with the important developments. * * * To the American Collector *Gibbons Catalog, Part II.,* will be a welcome addition to his library. * * * This is the first edition in three years, and contains many important editorial and price revisions. * * * The *Zumstein Catalog* of over 700 pages has

also made its appearance, and we call attention to the brief review of *Section Five* of the *Kohl Catalog* in the *Literature Supplement.* * * * Our very active member, *Alfred F. Lichtenstein,* has been spending some time in Europe, and attended the meeting of the *Royal Philatelic Society* on February 12th. He exhibited his collection of *British Columbia* before the *Society* on March 12th. * * * *Major Eustace E. J. Moffatt,* a member of the *Collectors Club,* residing in England, exhibited his fine collection of the stamps of *Palesttine* on February 12th, and his paper which accompanied the exhibit will appear in the *London Philatelist.* * * * A splendid article by one of our members on *"The Royal Hobby Horse"* (meaning Philately of course) appeared in the March, 1925, issue of the *Industrial Digest,* and is an example of the right kind of publicity. * * * Plans for the *Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition,* to be held in Montreal in October, are progressing very favorably, and many of our members will be represented there. * * * We should help them put this over in big shape as a preliminary to our own exhibition. * * * The *Y. Souren Co.,* of New York City, have published a *Specialized Catalog* of the Stamps of *Soviet Russia,* which will be of interest to every collector of these issues. * * * There seems to be a growing movement in favor of these *Specialized Catalogs,* and *Charles J. Phillips* is now at work on the *Stamps of Denmark,* based up on the collection of *A. A. Kranhold,* which he recently purchased. * * * *Herman Toaspern's Third Specialist Sale* maintained the standard of the first two, and justifies him in assuming the title of *"The Tiffany of Philately."* * * * *Toasty* denies any responsibility for the recently issued *"Shillallah,"* but says he will soon break into print with his own publication where he can say what he pleases. * * * We opine it will be some radable journal. * * * That exclusive, and brilliant, organization, *The Hot Stove League,* have just elected as Fellows: *Theodore E. Steinway, Hugh M. Clark* and *Eugene Costalls.* * * * The sessions will now be more interesting than ever. * * * In closing let us urge every reader of the *C. C. P.,* to get in touch with his own Senator and Congressman and urge him to vote for a special cancellation to advertise the big 1926 *Exhibition.* * * * It is none too early to start. * * * Let us show them that the Philatelists want it. * * * We are counting on YOU individually.

H. L. L.

The 3-Skilling Norway of 1867-68

WRITTEN BY R. FALCK. TRANSLATED BY O. N. GJERTSEN.

THOSE that will take the trouble to read this article will agree that "3 skill 3" on account of prevailing conditions was rendered superfluous even before it was issued.

This, however, did not prevent its being gradually used, and, later, through an unforseen chance, used up in entirety quickly.

When around July, 1866, it was decided to issue a new 3 skilling stamp there was still a supply of about 353,000 3 skill stamps of the previous issue at the bureau, not counting the stock on hand at the different post offices. Of these 353,000 stamps, 270,000 were of the directly previous issue, and 83,000 of the 1856 issue with the King's head. The King, by the way, had then been dead seven years.

The 3 skill of the third issue were put in circulation in the beginning of January, 1867, and at that time many of the 3 skill King's heads were still in circulation, at the smaller postoffices, so it is not uncommon to come across stamps of three different issues on the same letter.

The policy of the Post Department was to use up all older issues before the new one was put into use, and time and again the postmasters' attention was called to this fact.

The 3 skill, third issue, was in use all through 1867 and for the greater part of 1868, as the earliest cancellation known of the new 3 skill 3 is September 1st, 1868, but it is not uncommon to find 3 skill third issue cancelled as late as 1870, showing the slow progress of distribution of the new 3 skill 3.

The consumption of 3 skilling stamps during a period of five years was as follows:

1866.....142,000	1868.....175,000	1870.....143,000
1867.....187,000	1869.....123,000	

These figures are very interesting, as they show that the consumption of 3 skilling stamps during 1867 was steadily increasing, but that in 1868 it began to decrease and show a marked decrease during 1869. Many things had happened in disfavor of this stamp during these years.

In the beginning of May, 1868, the first 1 skilling stamp was issued, and intended principally for printed matter, and as such, and also on account of its cheapness, naturally kept on hand in most of the business houses together with 2 and 4 skilling values.

In 1868 the rate to the Netherlands was 17 skilling, and the usual combination was 3+3+3+8. On the appearance of the 1 skilling stamp, this was naturally changed to 8+8+1. In the same way the rate to England was also 17 skilling (1870-12sk.), to Italy 14 skill (1870-12sk.), to the North German Postal district 10sk, to Spain 20sk, and in 1870-19sk., and naturally 8+8+3 was the easiest combination. The absence of a 3 skilling stamp would not have been felt seriously, in order to pay the postal rate to any of these countries, since there were both 1 and 2sk. stamps. In speaking of Spain and the rate of 19sk., it is interesting to remember that this country in the sixties issued not less than nine different 19 Cuartos stamps to cover the postal fee to a single country (Belgium).

In 1868 the rate to the United States via Prussia was 23sk. and via Hamburg 18sk. (in 1870, 16 and 14 respectively), and it is possible considering the relatively large correspondence from Norway to the United States, that many "3 skill 3" have found their way over here, and the prices in Scott seems to indicate that it is often seen.

To France the rate during 1868—71 was 15 skilling, but I do not believe that many "3 skill 3" stamps were used, as the correspondance was largely from business houses, where, I suppose, whole sheets of 1, 2 and 4sk. stamps were on hand.

Its principal use was, I believe, on correspondance to Sweden and Denmark, to which countries the rate was 6sk., with no 6sk. stamp in existance, but in 1869 the rate to Sweden and Denmark was lowered to 4 and 5sk., respectively, and two very important uses for this stamp disappeared.

In 1870 the consumption increased 20,000, but perhaps this only means that the postmasters having this impractical stamp in stock tried desperately to find use for it.

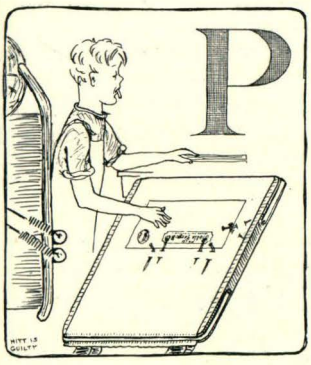
Suddenly in 1872, with the lowering of the domestic rate, from 4 to 3 skilling this hitherto little-used stamp became the most popular. The statistics show that in the three years the stamp had been in use only 330,000 had been distributed and 760,000 copies available to take care of the new rate, until the new stamp of the posthorn type could be issued.

The stamps are printed on thin paper without watermark, in a total number of 1,090,000. The perf. is 14½13½, and the color is grey lilac, with a few shades. A very small part of the issue was printed in red lilace. The cancellations are, as a rule, date cancellations, but are foundwith ink and numeral cancellations.

The forced use during a few months of 750,000 of these stamps undoubtedly have put the greater part out of reach forever; more so since envelopes at this time were coming into general use. The steady increase in price seems to bear out this statement.

It Was the Devil

By HENRY C. HITT



PHILATELISTS are wonderful people when it comes to giving help to their fellow students, and philatelic research is a joy indeed for that reason. No matter what one's problem may be he will find every brother philatelist ready and anxious to help; and such support is the great inspiration and incentive that is responsible for the research that is continually adding to our rich store of knowledge of our hobby.

As a result of years of research work and correspondence with many, many fellow philatelists, correspondence which has meant real work for the other fellow many times, I can heartily assure anyone who is hesitating about asking others, probably strangers, for help that he will find it waiting for him in bounteous measure. May I repeat, philatelists are wonderful people when it comes to giving help.

The little problem of the pin heads found on Wells Fargo & Co. Franks which I passed on to you all in the October, 1924, *Collectors Club Philatelist* is a splendid example of this ready help. Suggestions came from all directions, and two of my correspondents, in particular, brought out quite clearly the probable solution of these pin-head markings.

It would be hard to find two correspondents better qualified to solve the problem. Henry B. Phillips, grand old man of philately, promptly wrote to both the Editor and myself in answer to the article, and followed my reply with further letters written just a few days before his death. Mr. Phillips had been a printer many years ago, and for forty years or more had been a keen philatelist, and an authority on Wells Fargo and other Western Franks, so there could be no better authority on such a problem.

And August Dietz, of Richmond, Virginia, another nestor of philately, supplemented Mr. Phillips' letters by splendid detailed notes and sketches, showing every detail of the problem. It is, perhaps, needless to introduce Mr. Dietz as the Editor of the *Southern Philatelist,* and great authority on Confederate States; but I do want to suggest to my fellow philatelic students that he is a preeminent authority on every detail of engraving and printing processes, with forty-two years' experience, and a mighty help on such problems if you have any.

Mr. Dietz is scheduled to talk before the *Collectors' Club* on May 6th, specifically on the printing processes used on Confederate States stamps, but as this includes lithography, engraved recess-plate printing, type printing, wood cuts, stereotypes, and electrotypes, and he says he is going to demonstrate as well as talk, I can see where the Club has a great treat in store.

I expect my readers are having great sport with the drawing which heads these notes. Go to it, I agree it is no work of art, but despite the envelope being bigger than the boy and other little details it tells the story.

I submit it shows clearly the cause of these pin heads in the bright young countenance of the printer's "devil," or office kid. Despite its fault as art, you can probably make out that it represents the bed of an ordinary small printing press, and shows the way in which ordinary pins were, in the early days, bent and stuck in the "tympan sheet" to hold the envelopes as they were being fed, one by one, by the "devil." Of course, these pins ought not to have damaged the stereos, or electrotypes (it is not certain which were used, in either case the original engraving was probably on wood), from which the franks were printed. But that they

might often work loose or even be wrongly placed must be admitted if you study our young friend closely.

Perhaps he may be partially excused, though, because Mr. Phillips wrote that these franks were all printed in San Francisco, probably on an old "Gordon" foot power press, which had no throw-off to keep it from making an impression when anything went wrong. Thus, if one of these pins loosened the kid could not quickly stop the press with its heavy fly wheel, but would try to replace the pin on the fly, with the results we see. When we consider that Wells Fargo & Co. were using some two million of these franks a year in the early sixties we can perhaps excuse the poor "devil," who had to spend his weary days running the press by foot and doing his best to spoil as few envelopes as he could.

At any rate, it was the devil did it.

Reviews By Ricketts

(A) LIST OF THE IMPRESSED DUTY STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Compiled by A. B. Kay, 1924. Published by Bridger & Kay, Ltd., Postage and Revenue Stamp Dealers, 170, Strand, London, W. C. 2. (2)—70 pp., 7⅛x4¾ in., paper cover, price 4/-. While few collectors in America collect revenue stamps and those that do confine their colection to U. S. revenues only, it is different in England, where they have a Revenue Society and many collectors include the revenue stamps of England at least in their collections anything new in the way of a publication on the revenue stamps is very acceptable. Also to all of us who take any interest in the early history of philately are very glad to add a book like this to their library. The issue of these stamps began way back in 1694, for collecting duties on documents and has continued until the present day, 230 years. An extensive catalogue of the dies of these stamps was compiled by the late W. Denison Roebuck, which is now not available. An earlier work, "History of the Embossed Deed Stamps of Great Britain" was begun by Fred. George C. Lundy in the "Stamp Collector" (Essex and London) and continued in "Revenue Philatelist and Revenue Stamp Guide" (London) was never completed. In "Morley's Philatelic Journal" Vol. VI, 1905, a catalogue of "The Impressed Duty Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland" by L. W. Fulcher, pages 61, 69 and 77 but also never completed and W. Morley's Catalogue of 1911 only lists the dies found on paper. So this is the first complete catalogue of these stamps.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, which meets every year, at one of its sessions since the war, created a "SECTIONAL CATALOGUE SUB-COMMITTEE" whose duties is to prepare for publication Specialized Lists of the stamps of certain countries, three of these have so far appeared:

(1). (A) REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF JAMAICA. Specially compiled for the Sectional Catalogue Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. By W. Buckland Edwards. MCMXXIII. Obtainable from, A.. J. Sefi, Hon. Sec. to the Sec. Cat. Sub-Comm., 12, South Molton St., London W. 1. 16 pp., 7¼x4¾ in., price 1/-. This catalogue gives the 22 issues of adhesive stamps and Fiscal Stamps, Telegraph Stamps and Official Stamps, giving shades, errors and minor varieties.

(2). CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 1864-1902. Compiled by E. R. Woodward. MCMXXIV. 15—(1) pp., do, price 1/-. This catalogue begins with the first rectangular stamp and lists in the same thorough manner all stamps issued through 1902. The Triangular Stamps and later issues to appear in a later pamphlet I suppose.

(3). FEDERATED MALAY STATES. Compiled by Benjamin Goodfellow, and A. Wallace Macgregor. XCMXXIV. 8 pp., do, price 9d. A complete catalogue of these stamps from 1900 to 1924.

KOHL'S SECTION 5.

Kohl's Briefmarken-Handbuch, Section 5, takes up the countries of Chili, China, Cook Isles, Cordoba, Corrientes (Argentine), Costa Rica, Curacao, Dahomey and Denmark—160 pages of authoritative information being given for 1.50 goldmarks.

As an illustration of thoroughness in handbook-making it might be stated that Chili is written-up by Dr. Krause and the eminent Dr. Munk, who is also sponsor for the sections on the Argentine and Costa Rican stamps, as well as Dahomey. J. Kerssemaker looked after Curacao and P. Kleeberg handled the stamp emissions of China. The stamps of Denmark were cataloged by Ch. Holm and A. Petersen, who were assisted by John Spohr, Ed. Ruben and Drs. Borg and Lindenberg—an eminent array of philatelic talent.

In all cases the experts employed to compile the sections of the booklet, here indicated give their references and authorities, going into the history of the stamps, quite unlike anv other catalog. The handbook should be considered an absolute necessity to the students of stamps.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

1925

OFFICERS

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

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Julius C. Morgenthau
Theodore E. Steinway

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Class of 1925	*Class of 1926*
J. Brace Chittenden	Charles M. Ams.
Charles J. Phillips	Harry M. Lewy
Thomas L. Wells	John N. Luff

Class of 1927
Harry L. Lindquist
J. Philip Benkard
Joseph S. Rich

NEW MEMBERS

Since the January, 1925, issue the following members were elected:

550 Hans Lagerloef.....Weehawken, N. J.
551 W. W. D. Sones.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
552 Rudolph Loreck.....Bound Brook, N. J.
553 General. G. R. Dyer.....Roslyn, L. I.
554 H. I. Baer.....Springfield Gardens, L. I.
555 Otto Luft.....New York City
556 E. Housemann, Ph. D....Brooklyn, N. Y.
557 Dr. V. M. Berthold.....Laurelton, L. I.
558 J. E. Williams.....Chicago, Ill.
559 C. W. Hennan.....Chicago, Ill.
560 Brig. Gen. C. A. Coolidge..Detroit, Mich.
561 H. Herrick Bond.....Waltham, Mass.
562 Harry Wennberg.....Stockholm, Sweden
563 W. S. White.....Englewood, N. J.
564 I. Pitblado.....Winnipeg, Can.
565 Armand Creed.....New York City
566 Edward A. Buser.....Lindhurst, N. J.
567 C. H. Goulden.....Montreal, Can.
568 W. H. Kerr.....Emporia, Kansas
569 A. J. Gesner.....Waterbury, Conn.
570 B. Heinemann.....New York City
571 D. D. Berolzheimer.....New York City
572 Tremont Woodruff.....Detroit, Mich.
573 S. B. Hessel.....Woodmere, L. I.
574 Maj. C. Hamilton.....Philadelphia, Pa.
575 Gordon F. Bottomley..Merchantville, N. J.
585 Ramon Ruiz de Arcaute....Tolosa, Spain
586 Philip Kossack.....Berlin, Germany

The following gentlemen are candidates for membership:

576 Henry W. Underhill.....Jericho, L. I.
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
577 Fred J. De Witt.....Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by C. E. Severn.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
578 E. Tudor Gross.....Rhode Island.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
579 F. R. Vernon Williams.....Baltimore, Md.
Proposed by J. C. Morgenthau.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.
580 P. Bond.....Woking Surrey, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
581 Wm. Evans.....Norfolk, Va.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
582 A. Blaikie Dick.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
583 Salmon W. Wilder..Newton Centre, Mass.
Proposed by A. F. Lichtenstein.
Seconded by J. C. Morgenthau.
584 Jorge Juan Giro.....Sanitago, Cuba
Proposed by C. M. Ams.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.
587 Edwin Judd.....New York City
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist.
Seconded by M. Ohlman.
588 Mrs. P. H. Stewart.....New York City
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
591 Maj. His Highness, The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Sachin, Dumas Surat District, Bombay Presidency, British Ind.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
592 Dr Oscar Holder.....City
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
593 William Blackwell.....San Francisco
Proposed by C. J. Hackmeier.
Seconded by H. G. Walker.
594 Laurence J. Heyman.....Lexington, Ky.
Proposed by J. M. Bartels.
Seconded by J. E. Guest.
595 Robert E. Neuse.....Short Hills, N. J.
Proposed by C. M. Ams.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
596 Robert E. Solosth.....Tucson, Ariz.
Proposed by F. S. Shreve.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
597 Cornelius Wickersham...Cedarhurst, L. I.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by C. Curie.
598 Theodore A. Isert.....City
Proposed by A. O. Litt.
Seconded by M. Ohlman.
599 A. Nehammer.....Tacoma, Wash.
Proposed by L. E. Richardson.
600 Herbert Clark.....London, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

MINUTES OF 28th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB Held February 4th, 1925

The 28th annual meeting of the Collectors Club was preceded by a dinner attended by the Board of Governors and our guest Col. Henry B. Redfield, who came from Hartford to exhibit his unusual fine collection of U. S. and Revenues.

After dining at the Harvard Club the Board of Governors went to the Club where some 30 members were present.

President Luff called the meeting to order and announced that the exhibits of Col. Redfield would precede the annual meeting which was greatly appreciated.

The Secretary-Treasurer, and Librarian read their reports which were approved.

The Board of Trustees made a brief report through Dr. Morgenthau.

H. L. Lindquist made a brief statement concerning the year's work in connection with the *Collectors Club Philatelist*

The Secretary then read the report of the Committee on Nominations and declared as the only candidates:

H. L. Lindquist,
Lt. Col. J. P. Benkard,
J. S. Rich,

for members of the Board of Governors of the Class of 1927. There being no other nominations, on motion duly made and seconded the President instructed the Secretary to cast a vote electing these gentlemen. This was done by the Secretary and the President declared them elected.

Chas. J. Phillips read the communication from the committee having in charge the Paris Exhibition and requested the members to consider favorably lending their support. No further business coming before the meeting, on motion duly made and seconded, same was adjourned.

J. B. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

House Committee Welcome Suggestions.

As chairman of the House Committee I would welcome any suggestions for making our club rooms more attractive, and for encouraging attendance on evenings other than regular meeting nights. If I hear from enough members who are willing to cooperate in this worthy cause, I will call a meeting to devise ways and means. Letters should be sent to my office, 101 Park Ave., New York.

CHARLES M. AMS,
Chairman.
H. M. KONWISER,
Secretary.

Annual Reports

Report of the Secretary

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Collectors Club:

MEMBERSHIP. The high quality of our membership has been maintained, jealously guarded, and materially increased; this ratio of increase remaining about the same. In January, 1924, we had 360 members and in January, 1925, 483, an increase in 1924 of 123 members. At the date of this meeting we have 488 members and 22 applications pending, or approximately 510 members. In four years we have increased from 90 to 510, or by 420 members. During this time we have had on the roll or considered 66 others names which represents our loss in four years due to deaths, resignations or failure to qualify. During the past year death has claimed Geo. H. Worthington, January 9th, 1924, Henry B. Phillips, Adolph E. Landvatter and also, as most of us are painfully aware, Philip Lotze died suddenly at our annual dinner, held this year in January, 1925. Our average loss is 3% which will be hard to match by any club in the city. During the year the Board has elected three Honorary members: Mr. E. D. Bacon of England, Dr. Carl Lindenberg of Germany and Dr. Emilio Diena of Italy.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS. The Board of Governors has met regularly on the last Wednesday of each month except during July and August. In addition they have met several times to entertain our guests from out of town. To be a member of the Board is an expensive honor, both in time and money. For example gold medals were voted to the Exhibitions held in Bruxelles, the Hague and at Kristiania, and they were invariably subscribed for by one or more members . The yearbook, entirely a compilation by Mr. Phillips, cost $500.00, but it was all raised by subscription, $300.00 coming from the Board. Not one dollar of the Club money has ever been expended for entertainment. Mr. Lichtenstein designed and financed the dies for the Collectors Club Medal entirely as an offering to the Club.

As we are all aware, we are indebted to Mr. Ams for our most enjoyable dinner but you did not know that he handed a balance of $51.00 to the Treasurer voted by the Board to be added to the Building fund. This is a very rare event. Mr. Steinway donated a fine Addressograph machine costing $100.00.

The Board was increased in numbers to 12 members by changing the Constitution so that the Trustees become members of the Board ex-officio. The tendency to reelect the same members of the Board again and again while at first almost unavoidable, is to be regretted.

There is not one who will not step down and out willingly if you will take the trouble to name a substitute. In this respect we need most volunteers to serve actively on Commitees, in particular, the House Committee and the Entertainment Committee. Mr. Phillips as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee is practically alone responsible for the very high character of our meetings. Incidently he has nominated more new members than any other man. As Secretary I have attended every Board meeting for five years and during that time have been absent from only one regular meeting. As your most active executive officer it becomes my duty to advise you of our great indebtedness to your Board of Governors. Four men on the Board alone have in the last four years contributed well over $11,000.00 towards making the COLLECTORS CLUB a constructive force in philately, and those that have not contributed in this class have given of their valuable time unsparingly.

The five and ten dollars dues from our members cannot suffice to make the Club all it desires to be. That this is thoroughly understood, witness the splendid support the Governors are receiving. At least four members not on the Board have contributed in the thousand class and from every source from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from over seas we are constantly reminded of the invaluable good-will, hearty co-operation and sympathy of all our members.

THE CLUB ROOMS. The rooms have been renovated and redecorated throughout. We still lack much in the way of appropriate, even necessary furniture, but since we close the year without a deficit, this may soon be remedied.

The library cases, a gift from Mr. A. Hatfield, worth $1,000.00 add much to the decoration. Three new drop lights have been installed, one new telephone, etc. The rooms are open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily except Sunday, but not evenings except on regular meeting nights. The number of visitors has steadily increased and our members from out of town have called in great number.

Much could of course be done if certain of our members would be active on an entertainment committee. The habit of coming to dinner on meeting nights should be revived, as many members stay over in Manhattan. Some evenings should be devoted to the general collector. Again in view of the important work accomplished by Mr. Melville in London, we should have a committee interested in organizing a junior membership; two evenings a month devoted to their interest would bear important fruit in the future.

Our rooms, large as they are, are even now inadequate to our needs. The library shelves are full to overflowing and at least eight times a month can not be reached without disturbing the auction sales in progress. The number of sales held in our rooms last year was larger than ever before. All this points to the hour when we must have a Club House of our own. Our Trustees will continue to bear this in mind. I remind the Club that if we build and furnish a Club to cost say $100,000, it will take the income of as much more to conduct it properly. I have always hoped that one of our wealthy members would look with favor on this opportunity to give to our city, more than that to America, even to the Philatelic world at large, "A TEMPLE OF PHILATELY."

Personally I do not believe the work of the Masonic order or the Elks, to say nothing of our social clubs, or for that matter many of our educational enterprises that command such gifts, is a more important venture for the good of our citizens than some organization, in Philately for example, that will lead men to understand a high order of amusement. The City with its park system and art galleries, the Y. M. C. A. and our churches realize the importance of the idea. We will accomplish it together if need be but the time would be much shortened and the load halved by some such timely gift.

ASSETS. Four years ago we had 90 faithful members and perhaps our assets would net $1,000.00, today we have over 500 members and assets are over $30,000. The building fund and the life membership fund are here estimated roughly at $17,000, and the library and furnishing including that of Mr. Ricketts at $13,000. Mr. Deats said he would give $10,000 for the Suppantschitsch library if he were starting new and Mr. Ricketts has paid out in cash much more than this for his invaluable accumulation.

The question rises in the mind of an interested donor as to the ultimate disposal of these and future assets and the answer is found in our constitution. They are the property of our Trustees. We are not likely to dissolve, but if we did our property will pass to the Trustees of the New York Public Library.

OUR PUBLICATIONS. As to the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST our members will form their own opinions. There is no doubt that for the majority it is conceded to be in the first rank of philatelic magazines. Certainly with one accord our appreciation of the steady and splendid work of our editor, Harry L. Lindquist could not be greater. Starting with continued deficits, these have been steadily decreased until today, thanks to the more than liberal support of our own members as advertisers, and our growing membership for which it is to a degree responsible, closes volume three without a deficit. For a quarterly, or for any journal, this is a very fine achievement. Much of Mr. Lindquist's valuable time and a large part of the labor of our stenographer is involved. If these were items considered, the journal would show a deficit. If an attempt were made to publish monthly the burden would involve a paid editor and staff. This will have to come inevitably.

To subsidize our publications by a permanent fund affords an opportunity for some one.

The year 1924 was marked again after a long lapse by the publication of a year book

at a cost of $500.00. This work of 47 pages compiled by Mr. Phillips was urgently needed, to place our new Constitution in print. Without such a publication occasionally we lose standing among other organizations, especially in this city.

Aside from the journal and the year book steady progress is being made on the handbooks on Vancouver and British Columbia by Mr. Hitt and the new Canada by our Committee.

No mention is made of work accomplished in connection with the library as this property belongs to the Librarian's report.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. These have been touched upon. The Club continues to serve as a sure place of welcome to anyone interested in Philately. As fine exhibits as possible anywhere have been held monthly and one or more competitions. Our members have continued to exhibit at other clubs and to extend a helping hand to these deeply appreciating that cordial support. Good fellowship and a better understanding world wide in scope is going on steadily. Our annual dinner was postponed until Jan. 14, 1925, but is the dinner of 1924.

Our Vice President used his personal influence at the Hotel Astor and every effort and its great success is a matter of history. Mr. Lichtenstein served as a juror in Bruxelles, and some of our members exhibited also in Holland, Norway and at Winnipeg. The first award of the COLLECTORS CLUB MEDAL went to Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack. Gold medals were also sent to aid our friends in Belgium, Holland and Norway.

PLANS for 1925. The exhibition of 1926 in New York, although formerly advertised as under the Charter granted the Society for Stamp Exhibitions, is truly a Collectors Club enterprise. Our members of Philadelphia asked New York to take the initiative and 1925 will be a busy year for most of our members. It is expected that not less than $35,000 will be raised to meet expenses, a large part of which has been obtained at this date. The exhibition rooms have been reserved and preliminary steps taken in every way possible. A list of our proposed exhibitions at the Club is in the Year Book and Journal. At Montreal our friends in Canada will hold an exhibition in the Fall, and they have been promised everything they need or desire in the line of exhibits. The exhibition in Paris in May has our cordial support, the Board having offered a gold medal and any service we can render.

With this rough outline of our activities, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I can not conclude in more earnest words than those of the report of 1922. It is a good policy to aim high, so let us visualize and plan for still greater results. We have the ground work, we have the support, we have the best wishes, I thoroughly believe of the best philatelists in the world. It is decidedly our priviledge, our great opportunity to establish in New York a COLLECTORS CLUB not for New York but for Philately.

Respectfully submitted,
J. B. CHITTENDEN.

Librarian's Report, Jan. 1925

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Collectors Club:

The year 1924 will long be remembered as one of great progress so far as our Library is concerned and primarily because of the gift of William R. Ricketts of his splendid Library.

Mr. Ricketts at once assumed the responsibilities of associate Librarian and continues to obtain everything for his Library possible. His Library is completely card cataloged, but his first task is to furnish us with a duplicate set of cards. The first installment has been received but to complete the task is a monumental undertaking. Meanwhile the cataloging of our Library in New York is nearly finished, and a card catalog exists of all the separate works. This means that your librarian has written descriptions of about 4,000 cards. The journals are now being entered on cards but they have all been cataloged except a portion in German which will still require a few months work. Mr. Ricketts has assumed the important work of Reviews and the examples furnished in the last two numbers of the C. C. P. stand as models for all time.

Gifts to the Library: A. Hatfield contributed four new cases costing about $100.00 and J. M. Andreini, valuable stamps and coins, the sale of which netted $98.00, all of which was spent by the Librarian in the purchase of certain needed works secured through the agency of A. Sefi. The Library has been enriched by the following gifts:

Briefmarken der Schweitz ....Zumstein & Co.
A. Lichtenstein.
31st Ed. American Album. J. W. Scott
1876 .....Montague Triest
Notable New Yorkers 1899 ..Montague Triest
Boy's Own Guide. F. J. Melville
1924 .....Sefi & Co.
Aero News Letter Typewritten Nos.
1-6 .....G. Anger
Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch Part
III .....Dr. Munk.
Stamps of the Straits Settlement R. P. S. L.
1924 .....E. D. Bacon.
Switzerland (Reuterskold) French Ed.
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Collections in two vols. of very rare American Stamp journals 56 in all. Four of these are of extreme rarity (RRR) purchased at auction .....T. E. Steinway.
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Standard Catalogue 1925 .....S. S. Coin Co.
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Arms of Canada (Senator Calder) .....A. Lichtenstein.
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Notice sur L'Origine du Prix Uniform de la tax des lettres ....Baron A. de Rothschild.
Chili Notes on the Gillet Lithographs of 1854, F. D. Walters .....Sefi Pemberton & Co.
Cradle of the Postage Stamp. F. J. Melville.
Grosser Lexikon der Philatelic.....A. Bungartz
Philatelic Record, Vols. 28-3-bound. Purchased.
History postcards, envelopes, etc. Orange Free State .....L'on de Raay
Study of Types of Norway 4 Skill 1863-66 .....B. Goodfellow.
Wie sammelt man Postwertseichen (Klug) .....Carl Beck.
Das Druckverfahren bei der Herstellung der Postwertzeichen, v. Klug.....Carl Beck.
Record of the Philatelic Student Fellowship .....H. H. Harland.
Telegraphmarken u Fernsprechscheine der deutschen Staaten, 21 copies printed .....Dr. F. Klackhoff.
Die Ganzsachen fuer die deutschen Schutzgebete .....Dr. F. Klackhoff.
Stamps of Greece (Pemberton). Sefi, Pemberton & Co.
Brazil (Napier) .....Sefi, Pemberton & Co.
Jugenderinnerungen (150 copies printed) .....Dr. Kalckhoff.

This list of separate works very valuable gifts, imposing as it is, does not include all. Some were sent to be reviewed before listing, by our Editor, and not yet returned and some have doubtless escaped recording. Moreover, Mr. Ricketts obtains all that we have also, and in addition goes after everything that exists. The advanced condition of his card system and time to devote to the matter makes this possible. All these belong to us none the less because they are at present at Forty Fort. Unfortunately he is absent for a vacation in California and no report from him this year can be expected He has, however, reviewed in the Journal many important additions. We have not of course received everything in this line and can not go after them until a want list is established, a very arduous task, and the next one on the schedule. We have also very many duplicates that might be exchanged but it will require months of work to make this list with a sufficient number to send to our corresponding Librarians, who must then be in a similar happy state with much time on hand to profit thereby. They are very desirous, indeed, to be furnished with such a list. The most astonishing thing is the large number of Philatelic works issued in a year. It is due to these labors, however, that Philately has grown to its present proportions.

To one and all of the kind friends who have added to our store the Collectors Club desires to express its grateful appreciation.

But this is not all by any means for stacks of journals, catalogs, price lists and souvenirs pour in constantly. They are most gratefully received but literally no one man can find time to record them to say nothing of acknowledging them. We endeavor to exchange our magazine with all who have discovered us from the stately London Philatelist to the most humble. Our exchange list at present includes the publications listed on page 77.

We need first a fire-proof home for our Library and secondly a sufficient endowment to secure a permanent Librarian and a Stenographer. It will have to come and I assure you they will be very busy persons.

As it is we have a record complete of all we have but in case of fire it will be lost. It must be duplicated. The greatest work this Club can do is to publish ultimately its library catalogue. It will be a record of philatelic writings of great importance. Here better than in most places the History of Philately is concealed. Some day it will be the inspiration of a greater historian than our science has yet produced.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. CHITTENDEN,

Librarian.

Current Publications

The Librarian acknowledges in behalf of the Collectors Club with sincere thanks and appreciation the receipt of the following Philatelic Journals, during 1923 and 1924.

Aero Newsletter.
Air Mail.
The American Philatelist.
The Australian Philatelist.
The Australian Philatelic Review.
The Australian Stamp Journal.
Der Banater Ogukatekust.
Briefmarken Handler.
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British Guiana Philatelic Journal.
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The Boy's Own Stamp Collector.
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Canadian Stamp Collector.
Chicago International Philatelist.
Chicagoer Briefmarken Zeitung.
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Collectors Library.
Collectors Press.
The City Philatelist.
Le Collectioneur de Timbre-Poste.
Il Corriere Filatelico.
Cobelckhh Phaatahct.
Der Deutsche Philatelist.
Deutsche Sammler Zeitung.
Echangiste Universal.
Echo de la Timbrologie.
Economist Bulletin.
Emco Monthly Circular.
Eastern Bargain Gazette.
Filatelistiska Meddelanden.
General Anzeiger der Philatelie.
Germania Berichte.
Graphic Magazine.
H. E. Harris & Co. Bimonthly Journal.
International Post.
Internationaler Anzeiger fur Philatelie.
Internatioaler Briefmarken Courier.
Internationaler Postwertzeichen-Markt.
Der Junge Briefmarken-Sammler.
Kensingten Philatelist.
Kosmofilatelist.
Laurence Brothers Stamp Bulletin.
Linn's Stamp News.
London Philatelist.
Mail Order Mart.
Mekeels News.
Madrid Filatelico.
Mekeels Weekly Stamp News.
Mitteilungen des Deutschen Philatelisten Vereins, Buenos Aires.
Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie.
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New Zealand Stamp Collector.
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Philatelic West.
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Postmarke.
Precancel Gazette.
Radio de Filintern (Moskow).
Red Envelope.
Revue Postale.
Revista de la sociedad Filatelica Argentina.
Sales Department News.
Sammler Woche.
Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung.
Scott's Monthly Journal.
Saxon Philatelic Journal.
Sachsische Briefmarkenzeitung.
Scout's Stamp News.
South African Philatelist.
Stamp Circular.
Stamp Club Journal.
Stamp & Coin Collector.
Stamp Collecting.
Southern Philatelist.
Stamp Collector.
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.
Stamp Collector's Magazine.
Stamp Dealer.
Stamp Herald.
Stamp Hobby.
Stamp Hunter.
Stamp Lover.
Stamp Planet.
Stamp Salesman.
Stamp Stuff.
Stamp Trade.
Stamp Trade Advertiser.
Stampet.
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular.
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.
Sudden Service Surcle.
Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.
The Uptown Stamp Company.
The Westend Philatelist.
The Western Collector.
The Western Stamp Book.
Weekly Philatelic Gossip.
Wiener Briefmarken Journal.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

Reported by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

Exhibit by Theodore E. Steinway

The second meeting of the season was held November 5th, 1924. The Exhibit was Early Issues of New South Wales, by Theo. E. Steinway. Among those present was Mr. C. L. Pack who was able to give us some useful information as this is one of his favorite countries.

Mr. Steinway, gave an interesting outline of early Australian history and showed, from an old history from his library, one of the earliest lists of the people who were sent to Botany Bay when it was a penal settlement. This "Social Register" was examined with keen interest.

Mr. Steinway then showed two volumes of his stamps. The first page included a lithographic impression of essays for the 1d and 3d Sydneys with the errors in the spelling of the Latin motto which reads "SIC PORTIS ETTURIA CREVIT" for "SIC FORTIS ETRURIA CREVIT."

There is also a very fine block of eight of the Clayton 1d lithographed essays on India paper. In the fine pages of Sydney Views I draw attention to the following:

1d, Plate I. Uused block of four on bluish paper, seven pairs and plate of 23 out of the 25 types.
1d, Plate II. Three pairs and reconstructed plate complete except two types.
2d, Plate I. Some superb early impressions and 21 of the 24 varieties.
2d, Plate I. The "retouched" lower row of 12 complete. Mr. Pack drew our attention to the possibility of some retouching having been done in the upper row.
2d, Plate II. Complete all but one type.
2d, Plate III. Complete all but two types.
2d, Plate IV. Complete all but three types.
2d, Plate IV. On laid paper with 5 types short.
2d, Plate V. Complete except 2 types.

In the 3d green Sydneys, Mr. Steinway showed partially reconstructed plates on the yellowish and bluish papers, including a strip of four and several pairs. In the Sydneys I also noted several 2d and 3d on covers.

In the Laureated no wmk. issue all values are shown plated except the 8d orange. He drew attention to the 2d Stars in corners and considered that a separate variety should be catalogued "on blue paper," which is several times as rare as the yellowish paper. The 3d plate was complete and exceptionally fine as it included two blocks of six, five blocks of four and four pairs.

Mr. Steinway is exceptionally strong in the 6d brown. In Plate I he shows complete separate plates in brown and gray-brown; and in Plate II, also two plates of distinct colors complete except for one or two types. He also drew attention to the 6d laureated on covers used with a 2d stamp and stated that these 6d's were used for the "Registration" fee prior to the introduction of the imperf. red and blue registration stamp.

In the 8d I noted one used on cover in conjunction with a 1d red and some ten used copies.

In the Laureated issue with water-mark, there are two of the scarce 3d green error wmk. "2." In the Diademed issue a fine piece is a block of 8 of the 3d green used on cover.

The large square stamps imperf. are a fine lot and I specially noted two fine shades of the 8d used on covers, one dated "4 JA. 1859," the other, "14JY. 1859."

In the Diademed issue there is a fine 2d really lithographed with certificate of the R. P. S. L., also a fine lot of "Retouches" on the 2d, both imperf. and perforated.

Competition Evening

The third meeting of the season was held November 19th. This was a Competition evening, the subject being: "From twelve to twenty of the most interesting items from your collection with reasons written under each one why you so consider them."

Some very interesting exhibits were shown, among them I am only able to note a few of the more uncommon items:—

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN.

New Brunswick—6d yellow and quarter of 6d used for the 7½d rate. This is one of the rarest bisections of New Brunswick.

Uruguay—1858: 120c blue on cover, dated 2 Aug., 1859. 120c blue, tete-beche pair. 120c blue, block of six and the only block known. 180c green on letter. 180c green, tete-beche pair. 180c green, block of four, pale and deep green. 240c dull vermilion, two used on cover in the only color in which these stamps were genuinely used. Most copies of these 240c offered as used have forged cancellations. 180c red, error of color. This is the only genuine copy of the error known. It is damaged, but used, and was in the Ferrary collection.

As is well known the sheets of the 240c are printed in transfer groups of 30 stamps. In every such group there is a vacant space and it is from this space that the error 180c had been removed. I consider this one of the most important errors of the world and the only stamp I can rank it with is the Spain 1851, 2rls. in the color of the 6rls.

THEODORE E. STEINWAY.

Great Britain—1840, 2d blue superb block of twelve used on cover

North German Postal District—1868, 3kr. rose, a strip of four error, *imperf.*, used on cover to New York.

Hamburg—1859, imperf. Pairs of the 1s brown, 3s blue and the 9s yellow used on covers. 1864, Imperf. 2½s green, superb used block of fourteen. 1859, Imperf. Unused block of twelve of the ½s black with gum.

And a number of other fine items in old Germans, Heligoland, etc.

EDWARD S. KNAPP

Some choice items in U. S. cancellations and gems from his collection of Confederate States.

United States—1851, 3c on cover to England (part payment) cancelled with a "24" in red; 3c with the famous "Chittenden Eagle" cancellation. A hand drawn political party envelope, depicting Lincoln splitting a rail and a negro on the fence telling him some home truths. Mailed and postmarked in New York Nov. 1, 1860, a few days before the Presidential election of that year; 3c with printed note on cover, "Old stamps not recognized."

Confederate States—10c rose, the complete reconstructed plate of the 50 varieties, unique, and consisting of superb copies unused and used; "TEN cents," Die proof in black; "TEN cents," unique strip of seven used; 10c with outer line, horizontal pair, one used and one unused; 2c red-brown, superb used block of twelve; 20c green, vertical strip of five, used and used block of seven on piece of cover.

United States—Treasury 12c used on cover with a 15c U. S. general issue. The 15c apparently paid the registration rate on this cover, which is addressed to Germany.

There were a number of other very interesting exhibits, which it is impossible to describe in our limited space.

Exhibit of Ferrers H. Tows

December 3rd Ferrers H. Tows showed his fine collection of the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. The collection is in five volumes and every page indicates that it is the work of a real philatelist. Where possible Mr. Tows has endeavored to secure entire sheets in all settings, and where these could not be obtained he has endeavored to reconstruct them. The more important varieties are as follows:

1851-52. *So Called "Missionary" Issue.*

5 cents. Type 1, used; Type 2, unused and used.

13 cents. Type A. 2, Variety 1, one of the finest used known.

13 cents. Type A. 3, So called "Dice-Box" on part cover with the heavy bar cancellation.

These rare stamps are all perfect, and advanced collectors will know how hard they are to get in this condition.

1853 *Kamehameha III.*

5c., thick white paper. Eleven in all and one of these is apparently from an unknown printing.

13c., thick paper. Superb plate of the twenty varieties consisting of blocks of 12 and 8.

5c. on 13c. in MSS., two used copies

1855. *Thin white paper.*

5c., blue, 13 copies. Here Mr. Tows drew our attention to the fact that he has this stamp clear double printed, both unused and used, the two coming from the Ferrary collection.

1861. *Thin bluish paper.*

The 5c. stamps are divided into two groups by the papers.

1st, thin opaque paper.

2nd, thin pelure transparent paper.

The earliest printed stamps are in a very dark blue. A cancelled copy is shown with the postmark "A 98" that of the British Consular office in the Hawaiian Islands.

Reprints of the 5c. *and* 13c.

The 5c. was shown in sheets in three distinct printings: 1st, no retouches; 2nd, several retouches, the chief one being an added line on No. 12 on the plate. 3rd, is in a distinct blue shade, as compared with the ultramarine-blue of the other printings, this last printing is on smaller paper which leaves less margin than the two earlier reprints.

Re-issues of the 5c. *and* 13c.

5c. with "Specimen" shown in the three printings in sheets, and the 13c. two sheets, with Specimen in 2 varieties, one with and one without period after Specimen.

Kamehameha IV.

A fine lot of the horizontal and vertical laid papers were shown, including a block of ten of the vertical laid. These were printed in Boston, in sheets of 20 stamps.

The re-issue of 1869 which were engraved are shown in sheets of 15

The Government imitations of 1885 are in sheets of 50 and are shown with and without SPECIMEN.

The Large Numerals or Inter Island Stamps are the real philatelic portion of this fine collection as Mr. Tows has plated them in all known settings as far as he has been able to get the material.

The rare 1c. pale blue is shown in 8 types and the companion 2c. pale blue, no less than 8 used, 7 unused and a block of 4 which Mr. Tows says goes to prove the theory started by J. N. Luff that these were printed in groups of 25 and not in 10's as is generally the case in this issue. Mr. Tows showed one variety he claimed to be unique, the 2c. with dropped stop after Cents.

Of the rare second setting of these pale blue stamps, called plate2, he showed two copies of the 1c. and one 2c.

In the scarce 2c. black on grayish-white he has discovered no less than five distinct varieties of the raised large 2, and this stamp plated, is shown in the 10 types used and 9 unused.

The 1c. black on this grayish, plate 2 is shows in an uncut sheet of 10 varieties, and a fine tete-beche pair.

The rare 2c. black on greenish-blue (Duck egg color) is shown in 6 unused (one superb full gum) and the full set of ten types used.

Mr. Tows also showed a number of specimens that he calls plate 3, none of which will fit in plates 1 and 2.

The very rare 2c. dark blue on bluish paper, he thinks is the hardest of these stamps to find in all the types. He has the 10 types unused and one used on very thick paper.

The 1c. and 2c. on white wove, plates 4 and 5 both complete. The 5c., Hawaiian Islands at sides, the 10 types unused and five used.

One of the rarest stamps shown was the 2c. black on thin grayish paper, clearly printed on both sides, and from the Ferrary collection.

The 5c. blue (H. I.) is shown in a block of eleven, and also in a block of 4 printed tete-beche and said to be the rarest of these tete-beches.

The 1c. black on laid is an interesting stamp, due to the number of varieties found in it. One reads on the left side "HA E" and others "H A" only. This was then reset but in the new setting a fresh variety appears, the "A" being left out of ISLAND.

The 1c. black is also shown tete-beche.

In the 2c. on laid a marked variety is one with the "S" in POSTAGE omitted.

The 2c. is also shown tete-beche.

The 1c. dark blue on white is shown in a block of 17 and the 2c. in a block of 18, and both 1c. and 2c. in reconstructed 10 types.

The 5c. with INTERISLAND on left is shown in a pane of 10 consisting of 5 tete-beche pairs, a very rare item.

I was glad to see that Mr. Tows had paid very special attention to the interesting printings by the National Bank Note Co. of New York. He drew attention to the fact that the 2c. brown was printed in sheets of 100 and all other values in sheets of 50. Also that stamps should be divided into sets on ordinary and on very thin paper, and into printings by the gum which is very distinct.

He showed blocks of four of the 2c. lilac-rosse and the 5c. pale blue imperf, between horizontally

Another interesting point is that some of these stamps are printed both by The National Bank Note Co. and then the plates were handed to the American Bank Note Co. In some cases the later firm put their monogram "A. B. N.C." on the plate and it shows in the margins as in the 2c. carmine, in other cases they printed from a plate without their monogram engraved upon it, such as the 5c. deep blue.

The 25c., 50c., and $1.00 have not been found on the thin paper.

The PROVISIONAL GOVT. Stamps of 1893 have been worked out on a grand scale and have well repaid the many years of study that Mr. Tows has given to them.

On some values he has panes showing three distinct settings of the overprint.

No. 1. No stop after Govt. on stamp No. 6.

No. 2. With stop after Govt. on stamp No. 6.

No. 3. With stop but a different setting of the relative position of the words of the overprint.

A few of the more interesting varieties to which Mr. Towe called our attention are:

1c. blue, double overprint.

1c. green, horizontal pair, one stamp without overprint.

2c. purple, overprint inverted.

5c. ultramarine, both the double and the inverted overprint.

6c. green, double overprint.

6c. green, error, black overprint, superb block of 4.

10c. black, strip of three diagonal overprint.

10c. red-brown, error, red overprint, superb strip of 5 bottom of sheets, with imprint.

18c. dull rose, block of 4 diagonal overprint.

18c. dull rose, double overprint, both without stop after Govt.

18c. dull rose, double overprint, one with and one without stop after Govt.

18c. dull rose, pair, one without overprint.

50c. red, double overprint, both without period after Govt.

In the beautiful issue of 1894 Mr. Tows drew attention to the fact that the 2c. brown has many "retouches" in the first printing, but that these were all corrected in the second and common printing.

The 12c. shows many "Shifts" especially in the letters of "REPUBLIC."

One volume was devoted to stamps on covers, first of all U. S. stamps of 1851 used alone then the Hawaiian 5c. on thick white paper and 5c. on thin blue paper used in conjunction with the U. S. 12c. black and with the 5c. brown of the later issue.

Many other covers of later dates were also shown

The COLLECTORS CLUB is indebted to Mr. Ferrers Tows for one of the finest philatelic treats ever shown.

Exhibited by A. F. Lichtenstein

On Wednesday, December 17th, Alfred F. Lichtenstein made a display of the early issues of Switzerland, and gave a most interesting talk on dates of issue, relative rarity, the use of various kinds of cancellations, a study of which is of special interest in these early stamps, and many other details which should prove of real value to all who listened to his remarks.

This collection of early Swiss stamps is, I consider, the best studied, the most complete and the finest known to exist. In every issue, Mr. Lichtenstein has gathered together real unused stamps in singles and blocks, but refuses to include the stamps that have been used on correspondence but not cancelled, or cleaned copies which are so often met with especially in the "Rayon" issues.

In the used, he tries to get all known varieties of cancellation, both off and on covers.

A few of the many rare items shown are as follows:

Zurich

In March, 1843, the stamps with vertical lines were issued, and those with horizontal lines did not appear until 1846.

The 4 rp. stamps were for use in the City, the 6 rp. in the Canton. In general, the City of Zurich used red cancellations, and the Canton, black cancellations

In the vertical lines I noted 4 rp., five (5) types unused, and all types used and on covers with cancellations, red and black rosettes, P. P., etc.

In the vertical 6 rp., attention was drawn to the fact that real unused copies were rarer than the 4 rp.

Horizontal Lines

4 rp., the five types, unused and many used.

4 rp. and half of 4 rp., used as 6 rp. on cover.

6 rp., five strips of ten, one of these was of special interest, being from the bottom row on the sheet and with the lines of the background very strongly colored, and one strip showed the retouch

A large number of 6 rp. were shown with red, blue and black cancellations, and with P. P. Town names and several of the large "retouch" were shown including one on cover.

Geneva

5c and 5c on yellow green. This, the rare 10c was represented by a block composed of six whole stamps and three halves with the top margin and inscription. Also unused block of 4, two unused pairs, four used and four on covers, including some cut the wrong way.

Mr. Lichtenstein said, this stamp was overvalued, considering the number known in Swiss collections. Of the rare Geneva envelopes, uncut two used small size, and two used medium size were shown. These are rarer than the 10c stamp. Several of the envelope stamps were shown cut out and used as adhesives on covers.

Geneva. Small eagle, unused block of six, strip of 5, and a number of singles.

Geneva. Large eagle, yellowish green, strip of 10, block of 4, and here was the finest thing in the collection—a superb uncut sheet of 100 stamps, with full margins, and the whole of the top inscriptions, a wonderful piece, and of great use for studying the make-up and arrangement of varieties.

Geneva. Large eagle, blue-green, unused blocks of 12 and 4.

Basle

½ rap. 5 unused, 6 used, pair used and 7 used on covers, and finally a superb block of 15, out of the original sheet of 40.

Vaud

or Geneva Transitional Stamps 4c. Two fine and really unused, and rare in this condition. In the used, there were 2 pairs, 5 singles and 4 on cover.

5c unused, blocks of 12, 8 and 4. In the large number of used, Mr. Lichtenstein drew attention to some interesting varieties.

Long tail to "5," No. 9 on the sheet.

The four corner stamps each have a red dot in centre of cross. Two copies are shown with the cross badly out of register. Copies are also shown on covers used in conjunction with the Rayon II., 10c yellow.

Neuchatel (So-called)

5c, two superb pairs unused, and with gum and two singles, rare, really unused. A number of singles used.

Zurich (So-called Winterthur)

2½ rap. Unused, two pairs and two singles.

2½ rap. Used, block of four, four pairs and a number of singles. Several used, shown on covers used with Rayon I. 5 rp., and with Orts-Post 2½ rap. One is shown on cover, dated February 25, 1850, the earliest date known.

Federal Administration

A grand lot of the Orts-Post and Poste-Locale were shown, really unused in singles, pairs and strips, reconstructed plates of the 40 types. Mr. Lichtenstein drew attention to the great rarity of the substituted transfers in the Orts-Post, framed cross. He showed pairs of Nos. 39 and 40 on the sheet, with No. 40 retouched, and the pair consisting of Nos. 39-39, the second 39 being substituted for the retouched No. 40, which was removed. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the "Poste-Locale" stamps were for use in the French speaking territory, and the "Orts-Post" in the German speaking territory.

Rayons I., II. and III.

In the very large number of these stamps, I can only draw attention to a pair on portion of cover of the 10 rp. with totally framed cross, a very rare item. In the 15 cents, a used block of four is a scarce piece. A great study has been made of the cancellations on these stamps, and almost all varieties are shown.

Silk Thread Issues

These also are a wonderful lot, including a grand lot of unused blocks with many rarities, such as Munich printing on thin paper, emerald green thread, 5 rp. wine-red, the only unused copy known. Also a mint-block of four of the 5 rp. red-brown, of which only one other block is known. The 40 rp., in the real apple-green color, is also here in mint condition. This is from the Ferrary collection, and it is so rare that neither Worthington or Duveen had a copy.

The error of color, 5 rp. milky-blue is here in a single used copy from the Ferrary collecttion, and a superb one on the whole cover.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given Mr. Lichtenstein for his display, which was generally considered one of the finest and most instructive that the Club has seen for a long time.

Exhibit of Henry S. Redfield

Henry S. Redfield of Hartford, Conn., delighted those members who came to the meeting on Wednesday, February 4th.

Mr. Redfield brought with him two large volumes of stamps on covers, two volumes of early U. S. in singles and pairs, one book of Match and Medicine stamps and one of Revenues.

The stamps on covers were a very fine lot with many interesting cancellations and rare varieties.

Stamps on Covers.

A few I noted were as follows:—

New Yorks, 5c black, pair and four singles.
1847, 5c pair, red town canc.
1847, 5c pair, canc., with "Steamer Fashion" in oval.
1847, 5c pair, canc. with "Steamer Hecla."
1847, 5c, many pairs and singles.
1847, 10c, fine pair with portion of bottom margin of sheet.

1851, 1c, strip of three with green cancellation.
1851, 1c, Type II, cracked plate, very fine.
1851, 3c, with a blue cancellation of "3" in upright oval.
1851, 3c, line through value, and R. R. cancellation in green.
1851, 10c green, superb strip of five, canceled Hongkong.
1851, 10c green, two, one being recut at top.
1857, 1c, fine example of the cracked plate.
1857, 3c, canceled "negro's head to right."
1857, 10c, Type II, fine example canceled "Collingville axe."
1857, 5c, used with Hawaiian 5c blue of 1861.
1847, 24c and 30c, fine example in shades.

A curious and probably unique cover was one franked with U. S. 1861, 10c+Revenues 10c blue. Contract+3c 1855 Danish West Indies.

Another Danish West Indies 1855 3c used with U. S. 1869 10c

U. S. 1851, 3c Imperf. and 1861 10c canceled "New York Steamship."
U. S. 1861, 3c canceled Niagara Falls R. R.
U. S. 1857, 10c Type I, two stamps both recut at bottom.

U. S. Not on Covers.

New York 5c, used from Boston on piece of original.
1847, fine page of 5c and 10c in singles and pairs.
1851, 1c, Type I, full ornaments, very fine used.
1851, 1c, Type III, a beauty with red cancellation.
1857, 90c, fine red cancellation.
Aug., 1861, 24c canceled "24" in blue.
Sept., 1861, 3c pink, 5c buff, fine with gum.
1869, 2c and 15c Type II, both part perf.
1870, with grille, 12c and 24c, both very fine.
1875, Special Prints, 2c and 90c.

Department Stamps. A perfect complete set, in superb well centered condition, and a fine set of the same stamps with SPECIMEN.

Local Stamps on cover included:—D. O. Blood & Co., 1845 black. Bouton's, 2c black, red cancellation; Boyce's, 2c green; Boyd's, 1844, large 2c green; City Despatch Post, 2c vermilion; Hartford Mail, pink; Hussey 1862-63, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c; Price's, 2c green; Wells, Fargo & Co., $1 blue with oval cancellation.

Mr. Redfield's Revenues are well known and among the best collections of these popular stamps, but two features in this collection could, probably, not be matched in any other collection. First, the superb condition of all the stamps and, secondly, that the great bulk of them are in perfect unused condition.

The Imperf. set is complete except the 3c Playing Card. The $1.30 a beauty, $1.60 unused, $1.90 unused and used, $2.00 Probate of Will, $2.50 Inl. Exch., $3.50 Inl. Exch., all $5.00, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00 Pro. Will $25.00 and $200.00 mint, with left hand margin and centre line and red and green mark in border.

The first perforated issue complete unused; here outstanding iters were 6c Proprietary, $20.00 Pro. Will and $200.00.

Second issue complete unused with the exception of $500.00 which is unknown in this condition. In the inverted I noted the 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 70c, $1.00 and $5.00 and a used pair of 50c.

Third Issue, all unused except the $20.00 and Inverted 2c on violet, 2c on green, 30c and $1.00.

The Proprietary include 50c, $1.00 and $5.00 on violet, mint, and an extra $5.00 with imprint.

In the 1899 issue I noted $100.00 and $1,000.00 mint and $500.00 used.

The later issues are superb and practically complete.

The Telegraphs are almost all here in mint state.

Match and Medicine Stamps.

Mr. Redfield is deservedly proud of this section of his collection which is complete except 13 varieties.

In the whole collection there are only about ten used stamps, the bulk being unused in finest condition.

Needham Exhibits—Local Stamps

Wednesday, February 18th, was a great night at the Club and a very large attendance of members gathered to see the famous collection of Henry C. Needham.

Mr. Needham brought four huge volumes full of stamps, all well studied and arranged. He has been collecting stamps some forty years and for fully half that time he has specialized in these Local Issues. Among the more important rarities in this grand collection are:—

Adams & Co.'s Express—25c black, type L3a, fine vertical pair and a fine copy used on cover; 25c black on blue on cover cancelled PAID.

American Express Co.—2c green on cover, type L8; 2c black on vermilion on cover, not catalogued.

Baker's City Express Post—2c pink, on cover. Only one other known.

Barnard's City Letter Express—Black on yellow, on cover.

Barnard's Cariboo Express—A wonderful lot on covers, mostly used with Western Franks and some rare combinations with other stamps. Red "PAID," and green "COLLECT" in many types.

Barr's Penny Dispatch—Red on white on cover; only two known.

Bigelow Express—Four colors are here: vermilion, crimson, yellow and green, on covers penstroked.

Bishop's City Post—2c black on blue.

D. O. Blood & Co.—1841, type L22, 3c red and 3c black on covers, 1845-47, a wonderful lot, mostly on covers.

Boyce's City Express—2c green on cover used to Germany and cancelled "New York British Packet."

Broadway's Despatch, Millville, N. Y.—Gold on lilac; only two others known.

Brigg's Despatch—Type L73, small size. Pink and yellow, on covers.

Browne's Easton Despatch—Type L82, 2c black on vermilion; only two others known.

California City Letter Express—1st type, 10c red, 10c blue and 10c green, all cut square and rare in such condition. Also a fine lot of the California Penny Post with the large 5c blue used on cover.

Chicago Penny Post—1c orange, a common stamp unused, but here it is used on cover, really rare thus.

City Despatch Post—A magnificent lot of these popular stamps, both without and with the C. C. Among the rarest I noted: 2c pink, only two others known; 2c white C. C.; 2c buff, four copies and 2c real yellow, the only known copy; 2c vermilion, several copies on letter.

City Express Post—1846, 2c black on rose.

City Letter Express Mail—1c red used with U. S. 1851 3c, canc. Newark, N. J.

City Mail Co.—Black on greenish, on cover addressed to Rob. H. Morris, postmaster, New York.

Clark and Hall's Penny Post—1c black on pink; only one other known.

Cook's Dispatch—Green; only one other known.

Cumming's City Post—Type L113, 2c vermilion, Cummings erased, the only one known; type L114, 2c black on green, only three known; type L114a, 2c vermilion, one other known.

Cutting's Despatch Post—2c vermilion; one other known.

Davis's Penny Post (Baltimore)—1c lavender; two cancelled in red.

Eagle Post—Type L122a, black on pelure paper.

Essex Letter Express—2c vermilion, single used and another used on cover.

Fiske and Rice—This is only catalogued in vermilion, but Mr. Needham has it in vermilion, red, green and yellow.

Frazer & Co.—Type L130; 2c black on grey, canc. Cincinnati in red; 2c black on green, one other known; 2c green with "& Co." erased.

Glen Haven Daily Mail—A superb lot on covers, many used with U. S. stamps and cancellations by tying them on.

Gordon's City Express—2c red on cover; only two others known.

Griffin's Baltimore Despatch—1c black on cover with U. S. 1857 3c and canc. "Baltimore" in blue covering both.

Hall and Mills' Free Despatch Post—Green, on cover, with red "New York" canc.

Hill's Post, Boston—1c rose; 4 copies known.

A. M. Hinkley & Co.—1c red on cover, tied on with "PAID"; the only one known on cover.

Homan's Empire Express—Black on yellow, on cover; two known.

Hopedale Penny Post—Small round "yellow" used with U. S. 1851 3c tied on with "Milford" canc.; three known. Type L152, black on rose; only five known.

Hoyt's Letter Express—Black on vermilion, used on cover with two Pomeroy's.

Jenkin's Camden Despatch—Type L188a, black on gray; only two others known. Type L188, black on yellow, two used on covers.

Jefferson Market P. O.—Black on blue, on cover.

Jones' City Express—2c black on pink glazed; only three known.

Kellogg's Penny Post and City Despatch, New Orleans—Red on buff, on cover; very rare.

Mearis's City Despatch Post—1c black on gray.

Mason's New Orleans City Express—2c black on yellow, not on cover.

Messenkope's Union Square P. O.—Black on rose on cover, tied on with red "PAID" and two on cover with "Dunhams" handstamp.

Metropolitan Post Office—Type L209a, 2c red with "Williams" erased; only two known. As last but with "L. Williams"; two used on covers.

G. A. Mills' Free Despatch Post—Green, cancelled in red "Hudson River Mail."

Moody's Penny Dispatch—Red, one on cover and three loose.

One Cent Despatch—1c violet (Washington) the two types in a used horizontal pair.

Overton & Co.'s Express—Type L218. Pair on cover with the word "FREE" erased in MSS.

Pinkney's Express Post—Green, on cover; only two known.

P. O. Paid—1c black on cover; about one other known.

Pomeroy's Letter Express—5c black, strip of four, used canc. C. D. in red; the only known strip.

Reed's City Despatch—Greenish-blue; very rare.

Roche's Wilmington City Dispatch—Green; one cut square on cover and one cut octagon loose.

Staten Island Express Post—3c vermilion, about four known; 6c vermilion, only one other known.

Telegraph Despatch P. O.—1c black; about three known.

Third Avenue Post—2c green on cover canc. "New York American Packet"; 2c crimson, 2c yellow and 2c buff, all on covers.

Union Post—Blue on green on cover, error "UNOIN."

Walton & Co. City Express—2c pink on cover.

Wells, Fargo & Co.—Garter, $1.00 blue used on cover; only one known thus. $4.00 black, used on cover; $2.00 green, used on cover, and pages of other values used and on covers.

Williams' City Post—2c brown; only about five known.

Wood's City Despatch—Black on yellow, very rare.

Whittelsey's Express—2c red, used, not on cover.

Zieber's One Cent Dispatch—1c gray-blue, used on cover; the only one known.

International Philatelic Exposition

To be Held in Paris from May 2nd to May 12th, 1925

THE plans for the Paris International Exposition have all been completed, and it promises to be a success from every viewpoint. It has been advertised extensively throughout the United States by the American Representatitve, Eugene Klein, 1318 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., from whom a complete prospectus and other information can be obtained.

Attractive Poster Stamps have been designed for further publicity purposes, and the illustration shows the attractiveness of the design. These are printed in brown, blue, violet and red, and complete sets will be placed on sale at the Exposition at the price of 2 francs.



One of the Exposition Labels

The Exposition will be held in the Pavillon de Marsan (Palais des Tuileries), and the date selected coincides with that of the Exihibition of Decorative Arts, which will also attract many visitors.

The Program of the Exhibition is truly International in scope. Considerable attention has, of course, been devoted to the stamps of France and Colonies, but groups are arranged for all other countries and special medals have been provided for exhibits of Red Cross Stamps, Occupation Stamps, Recent Issues, Imperforate Issues and Cancellations. Philatelic Research is recognized with two divisions: one for Europe and the other for any other country outside of Europe.

A praiseworthy departure is the special classifications for collectors between 10 and 15 years of age, and between 15 and 20 years of age. The stamps of the United States are given a good classification with awards that include gold, silver gilt, silver and bronze medals.

Attention is also given to collections of stamped envelopes, postcards, telegraph stamps and locals.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein will represent the United States on the International Jury, and this is a fitting recognition of his extensive philatelic knowledge and the splendid work which he did as Judge at the Begium Exhibition last year.

The officers of the Exhibition are: M. Albert Coyette, President; M. M. Jurion, Secretary, and M. Marcevaux, Treasurer.

We hope to present a resume of the Exhibition in our next issue.

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The catalogue prices have been dormant for many years and ought, in the next catalogue, to be advanced materially, as a great many are entirely too low.

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2333	1861 6c Pink on Buff	1.75
2334	1861 3c Pink on Blue	1.00
2336	1861 10c Green on White	.70
2337	1861 10c Green on Buff	.70
2353	1864 Issue 6c Pink on Buff	.65
2362	1865 Issue 3c Brown on White.	1.50
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2364	1865 3c Brown on Buff	1.65
2365	1865 6c Purple on Buff	.70
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2383	1870 Reay 10c Brown on Amber	2.00
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2403	1874 Plimpton 2c Brown Die B2 on White	2.30
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2423	1876 3c Green on White	.40
2427	1874 1c Blue Die A on Amber.	4.00
2430	1874 2c Brown Die A on Amber	2.20
2431	1874 2c Brown Die B on Amber	1.00
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2464	1875-80 5c Blue Die A on Cream	2.10

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The majority of the stamps have original gum, but I have bought these so reasonably that I am able to offer them for sale at an average of fully thirty per cent. under catalogue. Included in the collections are:

1851. 1 Soldo, yellow and orange, 6 superb copies.
1851. 2 Soldi brick red, unused with gum.
1852. 60 Crazia, brown red, two unused, one with full gum.
1853. 1 Soldo, yellow, pair and several singles.
1853. Interlaced wavy lines, wmk.
1853. 1 Soldo, yellow, three unused.
1853. 9 Crazie, violet, three, one full gum.
1860. 3 Lire, unused and used, this being the one used stamp in the collection.

The other values are represented by many scarce shades of each variety.

The stamps are priced separately and can be sent on approval to collectors who appreciate fine old stamps at right prices.

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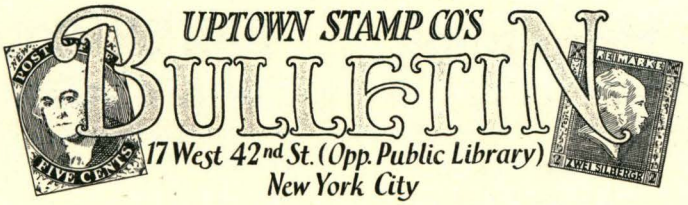
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