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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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STOP PRESS NOTE

CHARLES LATHROP PACK AWARDED HONORARY DEGREE CITING HIS WORK AS A PHILATELIST XXVIII

1926 Scott Catalogue

Advance Sheets

The first set of advance sheets of the 1926 SCOTT STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE will be ready for distribution about

JULY 20th

Orders are now being accepted at the usual price of $5.00 for the complete set (payable in advance). This does not include copy of bound catalogue when issued.

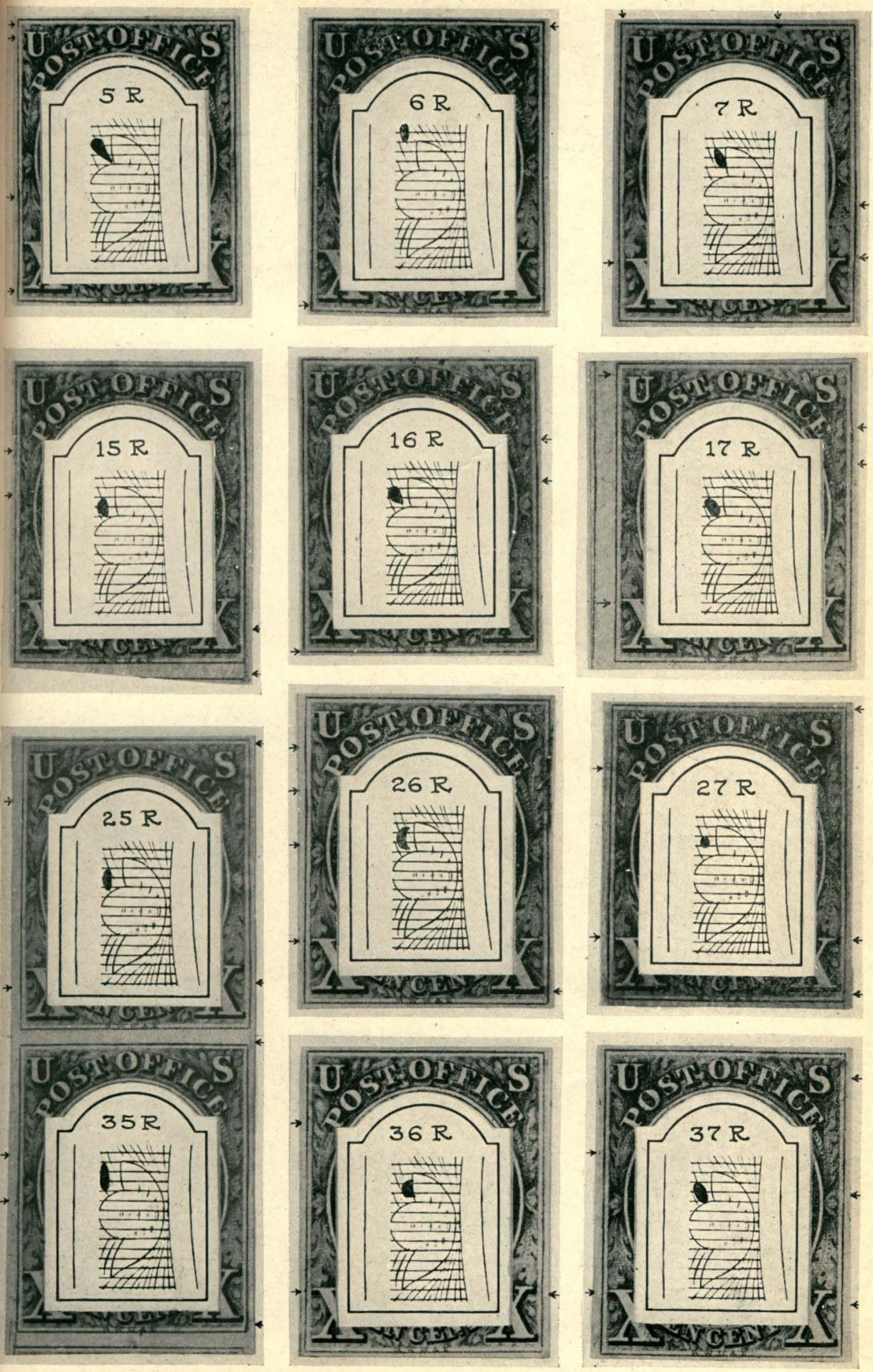
These sheets provide a complete listing of the 1926 valuations of all stamps as given in the Catalogue. They are mailed to subscribers in forms of 32 pages as soon as these forms are delivered from the press, and will contain all new issues up to the time that they are printed.

Invaluable for all who wish to protect their stamp investment with a foreknowledge of forthcoming prices.

Scott Stamp and Coin Company

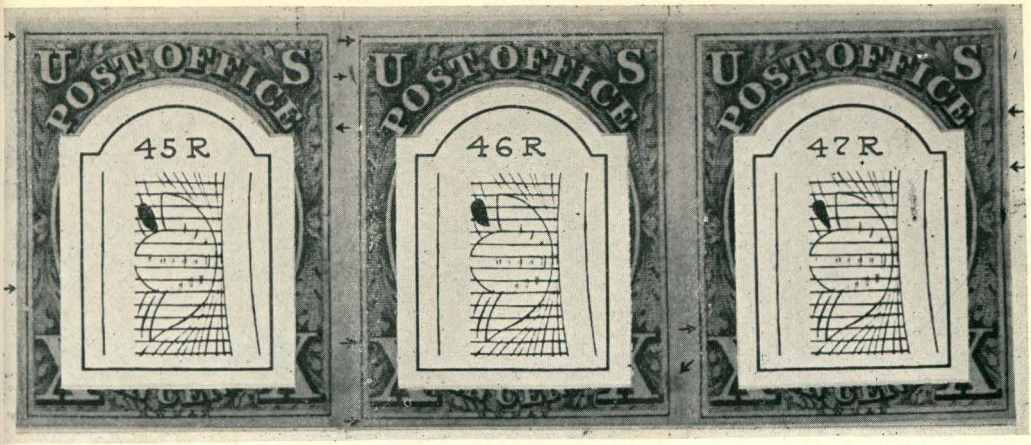
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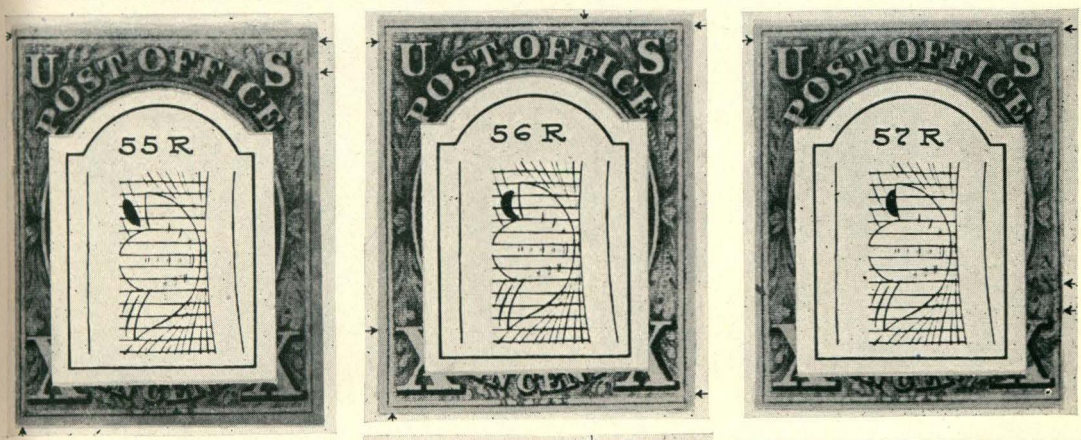
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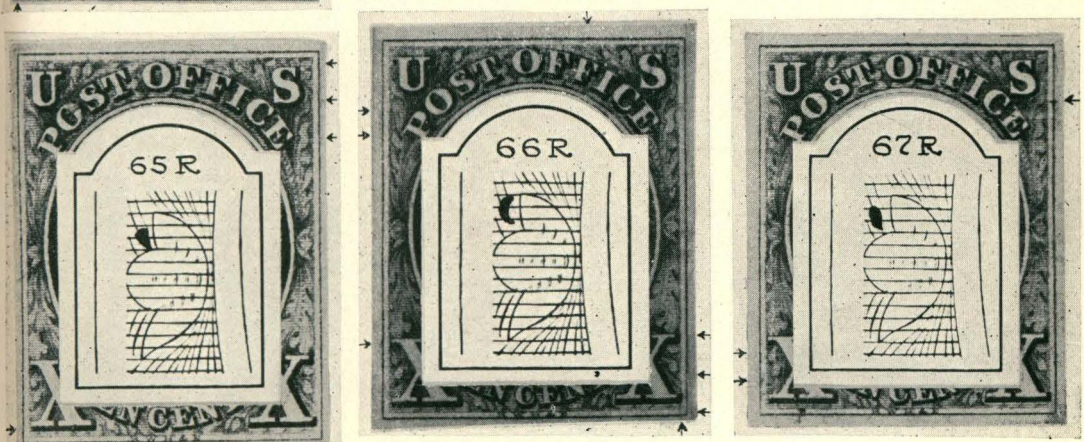


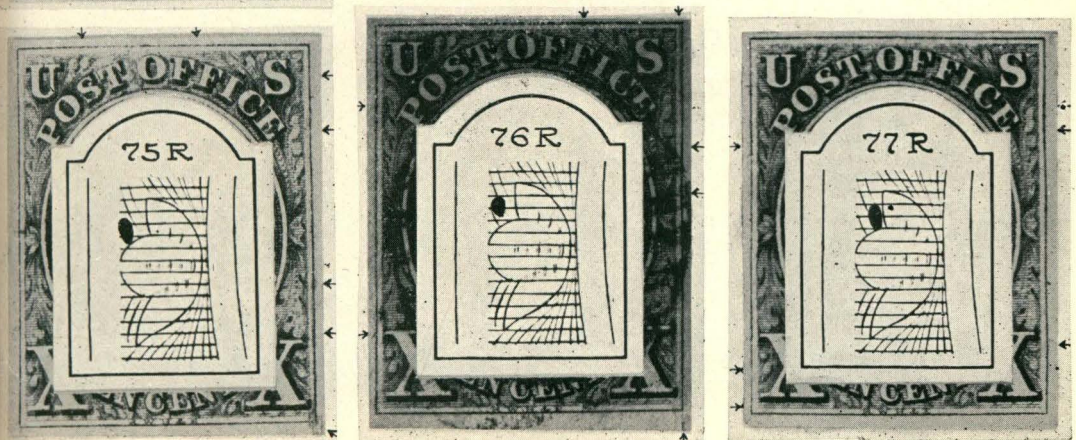
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UNITED STATES 10c. 1847



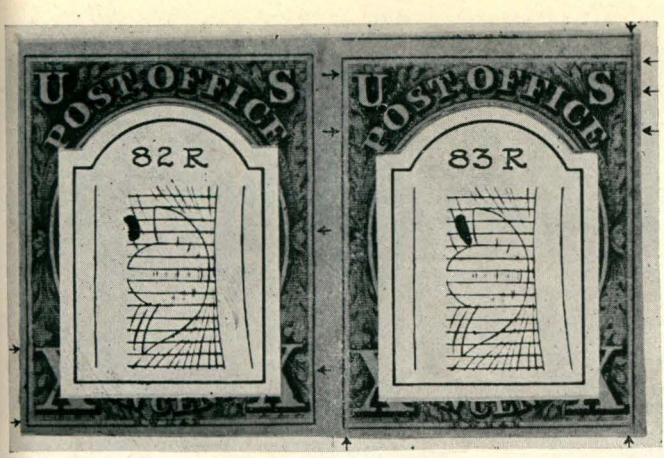


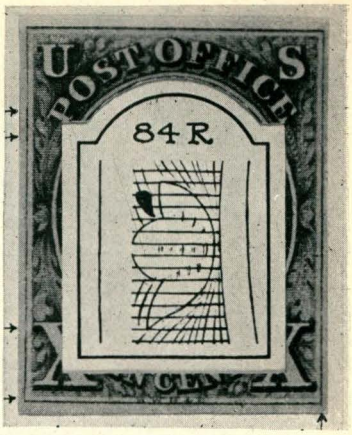


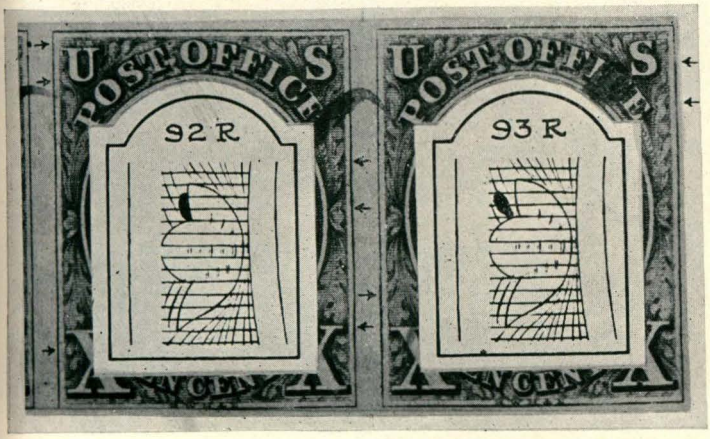


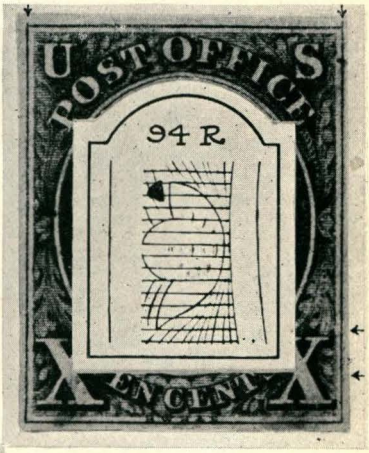
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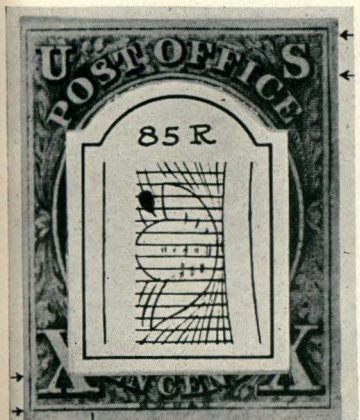
UNITED STATES 10c. 1847

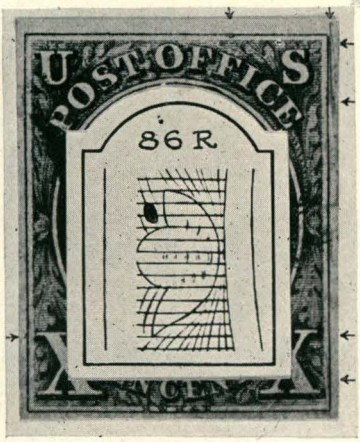


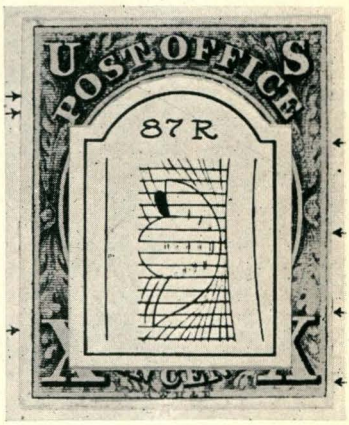


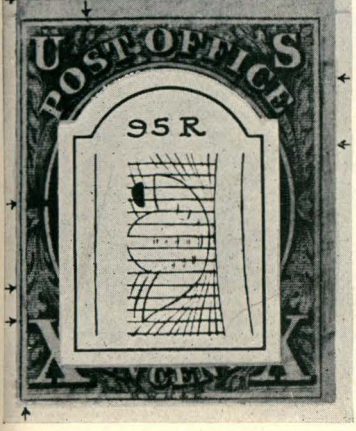


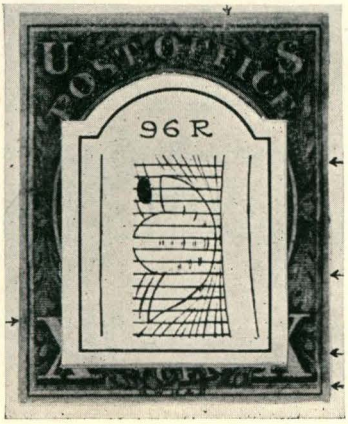


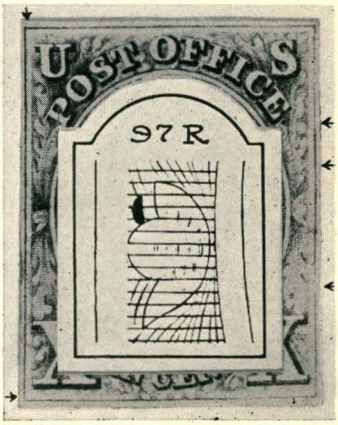












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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

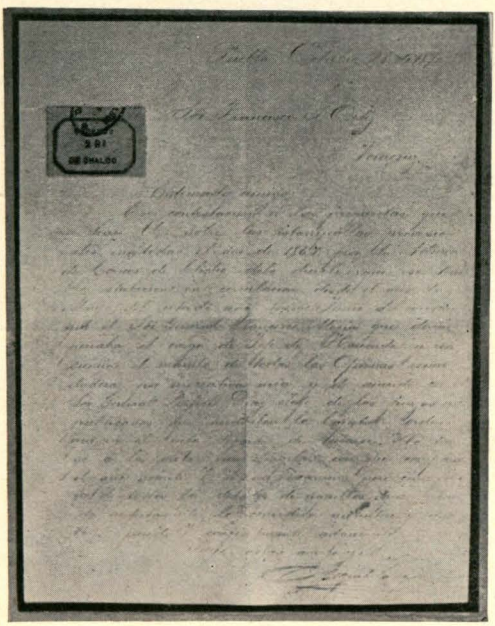
VOL. IV. JULY 1925 No. 3

The Provisional Stamp of Chalco

By S. CHAPMAN, *Sevenoaks, England*

FOR over 30 years I have been endeavoring to obtain evidence as to the authenticity of a Chalco provisional stamp, and on my last visit to Mexico City, June-October last year, I was enabled through the kind assistance of Señor Don. A. Philipp Mendoza, F.R.P.S.L. to complete the necessary evidence.

The name Chalco, in addition to the lake referred to by Prescott and the town, also applies to a *District* in the State of Mexico bounded on the north by the District of Texcoco, on the west by the Federal District, on the east by the State of Puebla, and on the south by the State of Morelos. During the Maximilian regime this office had control of the following branch offices: Amecameca, Ayotla, Cuautla, Jonacatepec, Tlalmanalco, Tlayacapan, Totolapan and Yautepec. Both Amecameca and Cuautla had populations about double that of Chalco itself. In the year 1865, which was fairly normal and undisturbed, the sales of stamps at Chalco only averaged 60 per month of the 1 real and 18 of the 2 reales, while of the ½ real during the whole year only one was sold, of the 4 reales 15, and of the 8 reales none.



Letter from Sr. Miguel Vargas to Sr. Francisco S. Ortiz.

In 1892 I was shown a letter dated Puebla, October 28th, 1890, from Señor Miguel Vargas to Señor Francisco S. Ortiz, Veracruz (as illustrated), the essential part translated reading:

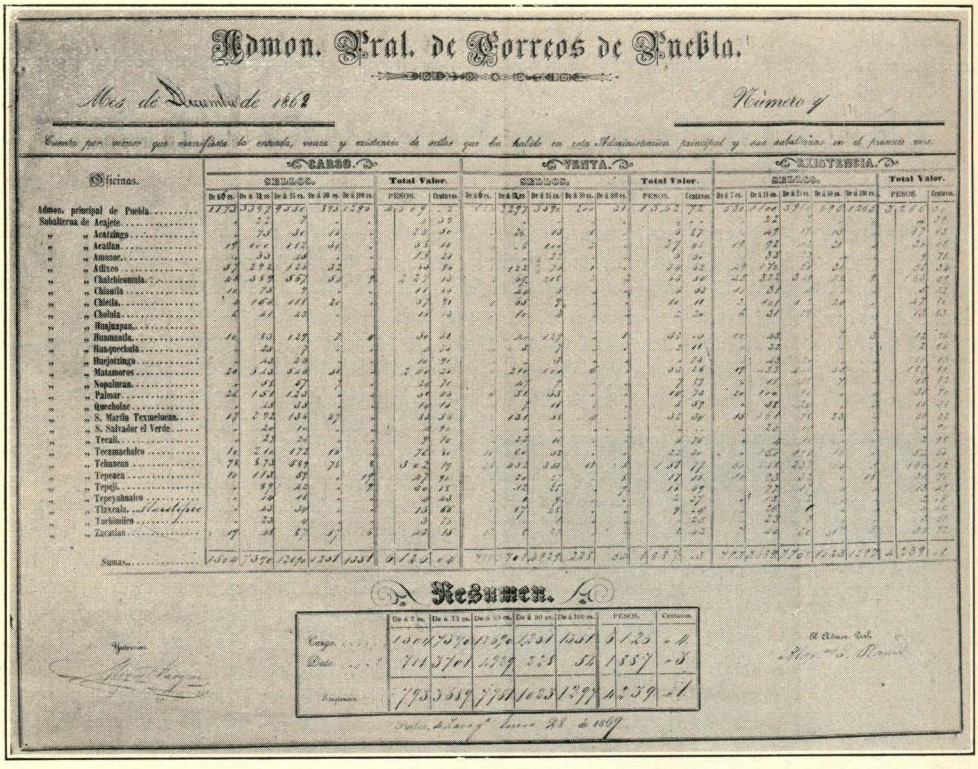
"In reply to the question you ask me with regard to the provisional stamps issued in the year 1867 by the Post Office of Chalco, I beg to say that these stamps were in circulation from the month of May of the said year.

"It so happened in June of the same year that General Francisco Mejia, who held the position of Chief of the Department of Hacienda* and reassumed control of all the Revenue Collecting Offices, on my initiative and with the approval of General Porfirio Diaz, then at the head of the Republican forces that occupied the capital, ordered that they should at once cease to use these stamps."

I was never satisfied with the stamps commonly shown in catalogs (Moens No. 827, Heitmann No. 141, etc.) but as Señor Vargas held an official position as Interventor at the important Post Office of Puebla in 1868 (as will be seen from the photograph of the monthly statement of stamps sold in the District of Puebla during

*In other words, Minister of Finance.

December of that year, which I was permitted to inspect through the kindness of Señor J. Y. Limantour) I made inquiry and, finding that Señor Vargas was still alive and resident in Puebla, I obtained an introduction to him and had the pleasure of an interview, when he confirmed what was said in the letter and told me that it was he who was sent to stop the further sale of provisional stamps. It therefore was clear that there had been a provisional issue, otherwise there would have been no necessity to take such action.



Admon. Pral. de Correos de Puebla.

Mes de Diciembre de 1868 — Número 4

Cuenta por menor que manifiesta la entrada, venta y existencia de sellos que ha habido en esta Administracion principal y sus subalternas en el presente mes.

CARGO. — VENTA. — EXISTENCIA.

Oficinas. — SELLOS. — Total Valor. — PESOS. — Centavos.

Admon. principal de Puebla
Subalterna de Acajete
" " Acatzingo
" " Acultzingo
" " Amozoc
" " Atlixco
" " Chalchicomula
" " Chiautla
" " Chiconcuautla
" " Cholula
" " Huajuapan
" " Huamantla
" " Huauchinango
" " Huejotzingo
" " Matamoros
" " Nopalucan
" " Palmar
" " Quechulac
" " S. Martin Texmelucan
" " S. Salvador el Verde
" " Teziutlan
" " Tecamachalco
" " Tehuacan
" " Tepeaca
" " Tepeji
" " Tepeyahualco
" " Tlaxcala
" " Tochimilco
" " Zacatlan

Sumas

Resumen.

	De 7 ctvs.	De 11 ctvs.	De 13 ctvs.	De 20 ctvs.	De 100 ctvs.	PESOS.	Centavos.
Cargo	1300	750	1330	1291	1031	3120	40
Data	711	370	1232	228	56	1357	28
Sobrantes	589	380	98	1063	975	1763	12

Puebla, Diciembre Treinta 28 de 1867

El Admor. Pral.

Statement of Stamps sold in District of Puebla, December 1868.

It was also clear that Chalco had no stamps, as the stamps of the previous issue remaining on hand when the "Eagle" issue commenced, viz. 102 ½ real, 2,798 1 real, 357 2 reales, 116 4 reales and 121 8 reales were duly returned to headquarters in accordance with instructions, so that there seemed a possibility of a provisional similar to the one catalogued having been used.

However, the true provisional is quite different, as will be seen from the photograph of a letter in the possession of Señor A. Philipp Mendoza, who writes me as follows under date of August 26th, 1924:

"I have much pleasure in handing you the photo of a letter which I found amongst the papers of the late Mr. Faustino de Goribar, my father-in-law.

"The letter was written on the 28th February, 1867, in Casasano, the hacienda of Mr. de Goribar, in the State of Morelos, District Cuautla; received in Mexico on the 2nd March. The cover, as you will see in the photo, does not bear any postmark but only the three stamps in the position as shown. I also send you an enlarged photo of these stamps. The wording on them reads: *Admon de Correos de Cuautla* and in the center the number 73. All three stamps carry the same number, 73.

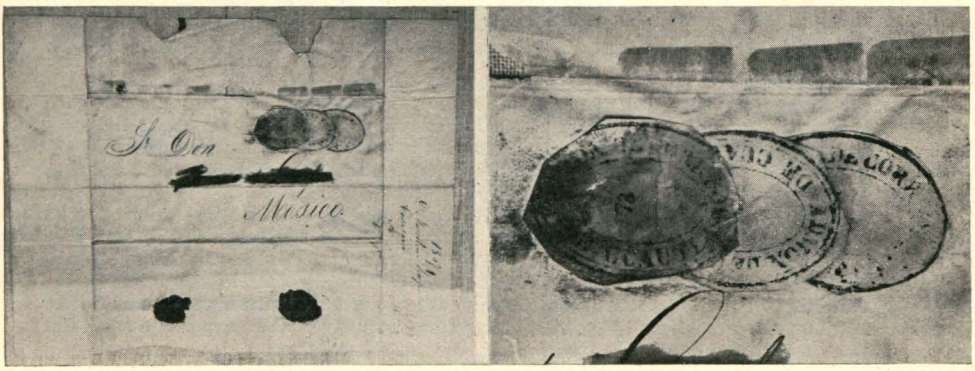
"On the cover, in the upper right-hand corner you will find the following inscription:

1867
D. Marcelino Zapata
Casasano Febro 28
R. Mzo 2
C. " 4

which was written by Mr. de Goribar's clerk when the letter reached Mexico (R means received, C answered). D. Marcelino Zapata was the manager of the hacienda.

"The two black dots on the right are sealing wax."

It will be observed that in the letter Señor Vargas speaks of the provisional stamps having been in circulation from May, 1867. This, however, is probably a slight lapse of memory, having in mind that Maximilian stamps were issued to Mexico City office up to April 23rd. He may not have known—being located at Puebla—that on 17th January, 1867, the General Post Office ordered Chalco to return all unused stamps on hand, and on 23rd January there were returned 210 7c, 200 13c, 1,820 25c and 770 50c, thus leaving the District of Chalco entirely without stamps when the letter of Señor Zapata was written.



Showing the Cover and Enlarged View of the Stamps.

I am unable at present to explain the number 73 which appears on each of the provisional stamps. Although I do not know the oval form of cancellation for Cuautla during the Maximilian period, a similar one was in use for Amecameca and as these two places were roughly of equal importance it is probable that Cuautla was supplied with the new type at the same time as Amecameca.

It may be of interest to mention that after the visit of Señor Vargas, Chalco was supplied with stamps (Mexico Gothic) on August 3, 1867, viz. 60 ½ real, 400 1 real, 190 2 reales, 10 4 reales and 4 8 reales. As no more ½ real or 8 reales were sent, these stamps are amongst the rarest of all Mexican stamps.

AUTHOR'S NOTE—Stamps cancelled with the Diligence Company's cancellation at Cuautla must not be confused with those sent to Chalco. In my book on Mexican Stamps, 1856-1868, I hope presently to give full details of these.

Have You Any Moldavia's?

Our new member, Director Heinrich Birnbach, Kleistrasse 30, Berlin, informs us that he is preparing a monograph on the stamps of Moldavia and that he is desirous of obtaining photographs of all the known copies in this country. He has already obtained photographs of most of the copies in the great continental collections and through the help of Mr. Melville, is getting photographs of the known copies of these valuable stamps in Great Britain.

We are desirous of helping Director Birnbach in this splendid work and to this end would request you to send any copies of Moldavia stamps which you have by Registered Mail to Eugene Costales, c/o Scott Stamp & Coin Company, 33 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y., who will have them photographed and returned to you in the best condition.

Director Birnbach is also writing valuable articles on the stamps of Baden and we have opened the pages of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* to him and hope to soon present some interesting matter from his pen. (Submitted by Theodore Steinway.)

Major General Harry Hill Bandholtz

IN the passing of Major General Harry Hill Bandholtz, who died at his home in Constantine, Mich., May 7, 1925, the *Collectors Club* loses one of its most distinguished members. General Bandholtz had been an enthusiastic collector for many years and his name was recently mentioned in connection with the presidency of the A. P. S. to succeed P. M. Wolsieffer, an honor, however, which he felt forced to decline.

His collection was especially strong in the stamps of the United States and Colonies, and pairs, strips and blocks were represented in abundance. He was also very fond of rare and interesting covers and his many years of travel and service in foreign countries had given him a remarkable opportunity to pick up many unique items.

The details of his long and honorable military career are quoted from the *Detroit Free Press* of May 8, 1925:

"General Bandholtz, who had not been well for some weeks, was sitting talking to Mrs. Bandholtz when he suddenly stiffened and nearly fell from his chair. He expired almost at once. Heart trouble was the cause. General Bandholtz was born in Constantine in 1864. He leaves a widow and one son, Major C. H. Bandholtz, now stationed at the Massachusetts School of Technology, Boston.

"He was graduated from West Point in 1890 and served in the Spanish-American war as acting regimental adjutant, 7th Infantry, being at the battle of E Caney and in the fighting around San Juan hill. From March to July, 1900, he commanded the district of Sagua La Grande, Cuba, which involved superintending the first Cuban elections in that district.

From Cuba he went to the Philippines, where he served thirteen consecutive years. In Marinduque, when the situation was at its worst, young Bandholtz, then captain, Second Infantry, went alone with Lieutenant Campbell King, of the First Infantry, into the camp of the insurgent leader, Colonel Maximo Abad, arranged for the Filipino chief's surrender, and returned with him and his entire command. A month after he had been sent to Tayabas province, he received the surrender of Colonel Mariano Castillo with nearly 200 rifles.

He was elected by the people of Tayabas province as their governor—the only regular army officer ever so elected. He served a year as governor.

Then Governor Taft appointed him colonel and assistant chief of Philippine constabulary and put him in command of the district of southern Luzon. In 100 days he had ended the insurrection under General Simeon Ola that for more than a year had been disturbing the Bicol provinces, by going with only a native guide into the camp of Colonel Antonia Loamo and bringing back the colonel and his 70 men and 30-odd rifles.

In the fall of 1905 he was transferred to the district of Luzon, and inside of six months he had destroyed or forced the surrender of the most notorious outlaws in the islands.

One of the most notable exploits was the recovery, in 1913, of the stolen plans of all the defenses of Manila bay.

Meanwhile, he had seen much service in New York and elsewhere. In 1914 he was in command of the post of Fort Porter at Buffalo; was at Plattsburg barracks in 1915 and 1916; was chief of staff of the New York division on the Mexican border, and on its return he became senior inspector of the New York National Guard.

Late in 1917 he was on the western front in Europe, serving with the British in their drive on Langemarck, and with the French in their great Chemin des Dames drive. In 1918, he was assigned to command of the 56th ('Gray,' Maryland and Virginia) Brigade of the 29th (Blue and Gray) division, took it to France and commanded it while holding the Gildwiller-Salschwiller sector and in the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne drive.

Later in that year came the appointment by General Pershing as provost marshal general of the A. E. F., which meant that he had to reorganize and make efficient the entire military police of the army in the British Isles, France, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg and the occupied portions of Germany and Austria, besides having charge of the 50,000 German prisoners of war captured by the Americans. Testimony to his success was contained in letters of commendation from General Pershing and many other army chiefs.

From August 9, 1919, to February 9, 1920, he was American military representative on the inter-allied military mission and commissioner of the United States in Hungary.

His work as head of the federal troops sent to West Virginia at the time of the coal miners' strike attracted wide attention. Within a week a situation that had alarmed the nation had been settled without firing a shot or shedding a drop of blood.

Besides his campaign and service medals, General Bandholtz has the distinguished service medal of the United States; from France, the Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the Commander of the Legion of Honor; from Belgium, Commander, Order of the Crown; from Montenegro, Order of Prince Danilao and Medal for Bravery; from Italy, Commander, Order of the Crown (twice); from Roumania, Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania."

Watermarks in Norwegian Stamps Since 1872

By Dr. Justus Anderssen
Translated by A. Odfjell

IN the contract erected June 30, 1871, with Messrs. Bentse Brug regarding the delivery of the necessary quantity paper for the printing of stamps of the Emission 1872, it reads, viz.:

"The paper shall be pure and white and each sheet shall have at least 100 watermarks (posthorn) so arranged that there is one wmk. on each stamp. The price shall be 100 shilling pr. Ream; the department shall also pay for the roll for the watermarks."

It is this wmk. which is always found on paper delivered by Bentse Brug. Later also on paper from Carl E. Petersen & Son and Messrs. Alvoen Mills, also on the paper which in the later years has been delivered by The Hamang Papermill.

The wmk. is made during the fabrication by the aid of the "Dandyroll" bought by the department in 1871, and which later, with a few exceptions, was forwarded to the various papermills that by contract were the suppliers of the paper.

Bentse Brug evidently did not have sufficient experience to produce a paper for stamps which met any reasonable requirements.

Mr. P. Petersen, secretary in the department, who had to do with the printing of the stamps from 1872-1878, complained of the paper received, which he partly refused, and which caused the department to take the matter in their hands. In a letter dated February 5, 1872, to the Board of Directors of Bentse Brug, they wrote:

"The supplier of the postage stamps has declined to accept for use the parcel of paper last delivered by Bentse Brug, as he considers it unfit for use on account of its impurity and heterogeneousness. As the department therefore finds it necessary to return the above-mentioned paper, the department must insist on delivery of paper according contract within the end of the present week, as the department otherwise (as the continued printing of the postage stamps cannot be postponed) will be compelled to buy and use ordinary paper for the printing of postage stamps."

The same complaints are repeated when the "øre stamps" were printed (1876-77), wherefore the secretary, Mr. P. Petersen, who also printed these stamps, is compelled to demand certain minimum requirements for the paper which should be used for the printing, and from which article we quote:

"Must be sufficiently matured, so that the gum will not go through, as well as the wmk. must appear as distinct as possible."

From a philatelic view the wmk. is so indistinct as to be difficult to see, and one will find this pointed out by W. A. S. Westoby in his mention of the stamps of Norway in "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe" under issue V. (January 1, 1872:

"The paper was machine made, and was watermarked all over with posthorns, which for the most part are almost invisible, even in the blank margins. They are in all sorts of positions, and appear to have been made by the 'Dandy' when the pulp was too wet; the wmk. was consequently all but effaced by the time it arrived at the end of the machine."

An opinion which is repeated by Bertram W. H. Poole in "Norway" (The West End Philatelist, Vol. II, 1905-06).

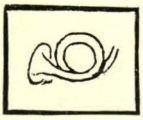
I point this out as I believe that it gradually worked itself into the minds of the majority of philatelists (of course only those interested in the stamps of Norway) that the wmk. was so difficult to see that they neglected to make any examination and took it for granted that the wmk. was there.

It is quite extraordinary that in June, 1893, the *Nordisk Frimerkeblad* number 6 b. advises of "a new 1 øre stamp."

"The type is with unshaded posthorn—and besides it is a cross between the old shaded posthorn and the type of 1892. The value in the inscription has signs of an

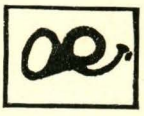
upbow and foot. It is, however, the wmk. which deviates most as the sketches show. 'I' is the ordinary wmk. which is on the shaded posthorn emission and in present one, but 'II' is the wmk. in the 1892 emission. Regarding the difference in the wmk. it is hoped that some acceptable information can be given in the next number. Up to now we only dare say that this variation in the wmk. in the one value seems to be extraordinary for us and many others.

Type I



1872

Type II. 1886



Lyche

The 1 øre light grey is catalogued.

However, as known, it is not this stamp which has the variation in the wmk., but the 1 øre dark olive-brown, which was circulated in November, 1891, and which was announced in the January, 1892, number of the *Nordisk Frimerkeblad* without mentioning the wmk. This is peculiar, as *Nordisk Frimerkeblad* in their April, 1892, number give notice of the 2 øre stamp with the following remark:

"Wmk. posthorn which, however, is vertical in the stamps whilst it is horizontal in the other values."

and further in their July, 1893, number:

"We regret it has been impossible in this number to give further details re the wmk. in the 1 øre stamp but hope in our August number to give satisfactory light on this peculiar phenomenon."

Any such light has never appeared either in *Nordisk Frimerkeblad* or in *N. F. T.*, which came out in 1894. In this year *"Nordisk Filatelistik Kalender,"* edited by F. W. Andrew and some other Scandinavian philatelists, appeared, and here can be found: "A trial for a standard list for the stamps of Sweden and Norway, during the year 1891": wmk. posthorn type II: 1 øre black brown, as the only stamp with wmk. in this type. This is also repeated by Arthur Harrison: "The Stamps of Norway," in the *Philatelic Record* (vol. XX, page 59). When speaking about 1 øre black brown it reads:

"The wmk., which is to be found once more in various positions, is changed for the first time since 1872. The impression is much clearer, slightly smaller, and it resembles the shape of the posthorn on the face of the stamp."

It seems extraordinary that when the deviation in the wmk. was discovered on one value that it was not found on any of the other values of the emission 1886. This was only done in 1898.

At a meeting at the *Kristiania Filatelistklub* on March 7, 1898, Dr. Wilhelm Hiorth gave a lecture, "Fragments from a Study of Norway." The paper was printed in *N. F. T.* (No. 7, 1898) and it gives an historical account of the stamps, 1877-1898, but it is to be regretted that the author did not take up the question of shades, paper and wmk.

Kristiania Filatelistklub appointed a committee to work out a complete catalog of the stamps of Norway. The committee consisted of the three well-known philatelists, Henrik Dethloff, R. Falck and Wilhelm Hiorth. The committee also dealt with the wmk. of the deviating shape, and Dr. Hiorth states:

"That this wmk. belongs to the paper supplied by Messrs. H. Lyche & Co. and that therefore this particular wmk. was to be found on the 3, 5, 10 and 20 øre stamps (in addition to the 1 and 25 øre)."

The information given here was first published in 1909, when Henrik Dethloff gave a lecture on December 20th at the *Kristiania Filatelistklub,* entitled "The stamps or Norway—Emissions 1882-93" (printed in *N. F. T.,* 1910, Nos. 2 & 3), because the aforementioned committee never finished their mission. Their conclusion was that the øre-stamps, which had the deviating wmk. type II, had to be separated into a group of its own from a philatelic point of view.

In 1924, in co-operation with Henrik Dethloff, when I had gathered material for a complete historical (if not a philatelic) revision of "The Stamps of Norway, 1855-1914," we carried through this idea. These stamps belong to the group of øre-stamps which we call 20 m.m. type (small die, unshaded posthorn), of which on a

later occasion I made a more thorough study, viz.: "The øre-stamps of Norway of 20 m.m. type, 1886-1893," in *N. F. T.* Therefore, when the second edition of "The Stamps of Norway, 1855-1924," was made last autumn, the work had to be thoroughly revised to contain this new information, and we gave the wmk. in type II. a more careful treatment.

The leading catalogs have paid no notice to this new information, and one will search in vain for the information that the wmk. appears in various forms. Gebrüder Senfs *Illustrierter Post-Wertzeichen-Katalog* is an exception, and in the later editions one finds the following note under the emission of 1885-86:

> "Beachtenswert is, dass bei dem vorübergehend von der Firma Lyche & Co. gelieferten Papier ein von dem seit 1872 eingeführten und bis heute gebräulichen, erheblich abweichendes Wasserzeichen auftritt . . . Da aber die Feststellung des Posthornwasserzeichens, das im allgemeinen eur als schwachen Schein nicht ohne grosse Benzinvergendung und nue bei vereinzelten Stücken auf Lyche Papier, wo es in siharfem Umriss (wie eingepresst) auftritt, warhnehmbar ist, halten wir eine Sonderaufführung für unangebracht."

This sums up the available data regarding the wmk. on the øre-stamps of Norway, and I was therefore surprised when Henrik Opheim, Jr., of Bergen informed me that he believed he had discovered "the Lyche wmk. also in the 21 m.m. (large die) and in the last plate of the shaded 10 øre. . . . The wmk. can be seen pressed into the paper, under favorable circumstances, when holding the back up to the light. As a rule, however, the stamp has to be soaked well with benzine before one can distinguish the wmk."

From an accompanying note it appeared that this wmk. was to be found on the 3, 5, 10 and 20 øre in 21 m.m., also on a 10 øre stamp with shaded posthorn, the last belonging to the plate which in the "Stamps of Norway, 1855-1924," is named the "last plate" (1878).

The news created much interest, as H. Lyche & Co., on whose paper this deviating wmk. occurs, never had any delivery of paper for the printing of stamps before December, 1885. An examination of the first stamps forwarded to me reminded me of wmk. type II.

With this clue I examined the documents in the archives of the postal authorities which concerned the supplies of paper during 1877-1884.

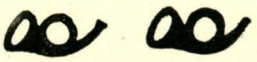
Bentse Brug held the contract for paper for the period 1876-78, and I was fortunate enough to find in the postal archives a sample sheet of the paper used at the time. The sheet had the usual wmk. type I. Thereafter I examined the documents concerning Thv. Moestue & Co.'s supply of paper and cardboard (for postcards) in 1880 and 1884. For the sake of accuracy these shall be quoted:

> "Messrs. Thv. Moestue & Co.'s delivery of paper for stamps as per contract of 23-30, December 1880: 450 reams paper suitable for the printing of stamps.
>
> "Each ream shall consist of 500 sheets. Each sheet shall be 45.8 cm. x 27.1 cm. Each ream shall have a minimum weight of 3.5 kg. The paper shall be of a white color, not darker than the paper delivered by Bentse Brug, *and in general according to the enclosed sample,* besides which it must be sized in the most suitable manner for the printing and gumming of the stamps. It must particularly be sized or matrixed sufficiently strong so that the gum will not show through.
>
> "Each sheet shall be provided with at least 200 distinct wmks. (Posthorn) so placed that the rule is one wmk. for each stamp. The paper must not be fabricated from anything but rags, and must therefore not contain wood fibre or straw . . ."

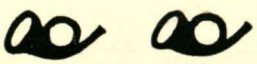
The contract contained also in paragraph 5 a provision for arbitration in case of a difference of opinion, "if the paper supplied *was* up to the contract," and in a letter of December 30th from the postal authorities addressed to the firm, informing them that "this paragraph will come in force only if the department finds, against your protest, that the paper and cardboards delivered are not according to the sample, further if the department finds that the wmks. are not placed correctly on the cardboard; that they are not present in the sample, or that they are not properly spaced in the paper for postage stamps. As mentioned before, the space between was not correct in the sample sheet."

I succeeded in finding the sample sheet mentioned above in the postal archives, and it had a wmk. posthorn *which was plainly pressed into the paper and also had an unusual shape.*

On further examination on the first postcards delivered by Chr. Johnsen, I found that these have the same wmk. (it is the postcards with paid answer, a 6 + 6 øre and 10 + 10 øre).



New Type



Moestue & Co.'s paper

At the first glance the wmk. is similar to the one which is on Harald Lyche & Co.'s paper (for some of the values of small type 20 m.m.), but on further examination it is found that they are not the same. Both are pressed into the paper and are apparently made from a "stanza." Both have a long neck as against the usual wmk. (type I), but on Lyche's wmk. the neck is more curved than on the one from Moestue.

If one follows the lower edge of the posthorn, one can see a distinct angle where the bow forms the thick part and goes into the narrow part of the posthorn on Lyche's wmk. This angle is not present on the Moestue wmk. The other irregularities are easy to see from the illustrations.

After this I examined a large number of the 21 m.m. type stamps (large die) which according to all information at hand should have been printed on paper from Thv. Moestue & Co., including both the stamps which were printed from dies made in Electrotype and those in Stereotype. With the use of plenty of benzine I succeeded in assigning this particular wmk. The stamps of 21 m.m. (large die) are rarely found in sheets except the 12 øre with surcharge "2 øre." One can often see this wmk. by holding the stamp against the light, although in many cases benzine must be used.

It seems, therefore, that a great part of the paper delivered was not in accordance with the contract, "that the whole of the sheet should be supplied with a distinctive wmk." This is most likely due to the wmk. being pressed into the paper. Thv. Moestue & Co. did not manufacture the paper themselves, which is brought out in a letter of May 29, 1884, from Thv. Moestue & Co., addressed to the department, on account of a new order of 225 reams (for the printing of 5 millions of 5 øre, 20 millions of 10 øre, and 3 millions of 20 øre stamps, where it is said that:

> "We have today ordered, according to the contract and our letter, 225 reams paper guaranteed free from surrogates (double size for stamps)."

Acknowledging this, the firm in a letter of November 14, 1883, declared themselves willing to:

> "deliver the necessary quantity paper for the printing of stamps under the terms of the budget 1884/85 of the same quality as before and at the same price."

When the paper ordered received a wmk. it had to be pressed in after the paper had been soaked. This explains why the wmk. is almost blotted out and can hardly be seen after the paper has passed through a printing press.

On the other hand, it seems extraordinary that a philatelist with the experience of Henrik Dethloff, in his lecture on the 21 m.m. as mentioned above, says:

> "The paper used for the above-mentioned issues was delivered by Thv. Moestue & Co. It contained a posthorn pressed in which looked like this . . ."

(The illustration given was of the ordinary wmk., type I.)

The same error is mentioned by such an experienced philatelist as Joseph B. Leavy, who was awarded a silver gilt medal for his specialized collection of Norway at the New York Exhibition. He knew of Lyche's wmk (type II) and had arranged his stamps of the various issues according to the positions of the wmk. For the 21 m.m. (large die) stamps he has given a general note on the paper:

"The paper for the 20 øre brown and the first printings of the 10 øre and 20 øre blue was yellowish wove, varying slightly in thickness, watermarked one hundred times or more in the sheet with a posthorn similar to cut (an illustration of the ordinary wmk.). The paper used for the later printings of the 10 øre and 20 øre blue, and for all the other values was greyish wove, varying in thickness, without any wmk."

The paper from Moestue's is generally firmer and smoother than the best quality of the paper delivered by Bentse Brug.

There is now one one side the opinions from two such well-known philatelists as Henrik Dethloff and Joseph B. Leavy, both of whom have mentioned the existence of the ordinary wmk.; on the other side the present discovery that the paper from Moestue has a wmk. of an unknown type. The real fact is simply this: that the stamps of 21 m.m. (large die) were printed by Chr. Johnsen on paper from Bentse Brug (with the ordinary wmk.) and on paper from Thv. Moestue & Co. (with the new wmk).

In the publication of August 6, 1880, regarding tender for the printing of stamps and postcards by the Marine and Postal Department, it reads:

"The printing includes 40 millions stamps of 10 øre and 30,000 postcards of 6 øre also, probably in 1882, 5 millions stamps of 20 øre."

The printing was extended to 2 million 3 øre, 8 million 5 øre, 3 million 12 øre and 1 million 25 øre in the latter part of 1881, without placing a new order.

It was not until 1884, when there was further printed 5 million 5 øre, 20 million 10 øre and 3 million 20 øre, that paper was again ordered from Thv. Moestue & Co. (see above).

It was for the first printing of 45 million stamps that Thv. Moestue & Co. gave a tender and delivered in all 450 reams of paper. This paper was "of double size." Each sheet gave space for 200 stamps, which equalled 900 reams "single" sheet, exactly sufficient for the printing of 45 millions of stamps. No overage was allowed for waste, which seems extraordinary as this is usually taken into consideration, and in addition to this, Chr. Johnsen's printing works had quite a lot of paper condemned. This can be seen from a government bill of April 4, 1882 (Odelsthing bill No. 18, for 1882):

". . . The department will not omit to say in this connection that although (according the public offer of contract in 1880) it has been necessary to be more lenient than before as to the paper for stamps and postcards delivered by aforesaid suppliers, it has at the same time been necessary to condemn as waste a considerably larger quantity that were delivered as good than during the time when the printing was attended by Secretary Petersen . . ."

One finds if one looks at the statement delivered after Chr. Johnsen printing of 10 øre stamps from August 27 to October 22, 1881 (the first delivery of 10 øre stamp), that he (Johnsen) had received 210 reams of paper calculated as single sheets, showing that waste was taken into consideration. He delivered:

9,267,500 10 øre stamps, equal to 185 reams, 175 sheets.
Waste ..... 24 reams, 375 sheets.

The same occurred with the 20 øre stamps, and when one considers that between August, 1881, and May, 1883, there were printed about 59 millions of stamps which required about 1,180 reams of paper, and as there was only ordered and delivered 900 reams (450 reams double size), it shows that the suppliers had a stock of stamp paper from Bentse Brug still on hand. This last paper is to be found in different qualities, one thick and soft, the other thin and firm, but both with the usual wmk.

The stamps of 20 øre, 21 m.m. (large die) are to be found both in brown and blue. I have always found the ordinary wmk. on the brown ones.

On the blue stamps both the ordinary wmk. and the new one are found, which shows that paper from both sources was used.

As stated above, Henrik Opheim, Jr., informed me that he had discovered the new wmk. on the 10 øre stamp with shaded posthorn (known as "the last plate"), postmarked "Hammerfest 22/ July 1882." I have succeeded in confirming, through

an extensive examination, that the wmk. of Moestue is to be found on these stamps (10 øre, shaded posthorn, last plate), and I was naturally in doubt as to how this happened. The explanation is very simple:

Chr. Johnsen first started to print postcards, as he secured a new contract dated January 11, 1881, calling for 5,000 double cards of 6 øre value and 5,000 double cards of 10 øre value (postcards with answer paid).

The double card, 10 + 10 ore, was delivered by the printing works February 16, 1881, and was followed by the double card, 6 + 6 øre, the 15th of the same month.

Both of these postcards have the wmk. of Moestue, which shows plainly, and it can easily be seen that the wmk. is pressed into the cardboard. The double postcard, 10 + 10 øre, shows also 10 øre *stamped with shaded posthorn.* This shows that Chr. Johnsen first made the die for the 10 øre stamps from the original die of 1876 (with a shaded posthorn) and that the retouching, which later took place, was only made after he had printed a quantity of the 10 øre stamp. It is impossible to form an opinion as to how many, but this stamp, which we heretofore considered as the last plate from the printing by Petersen in 1878, is in proportion to the other stamps of the shaded and unshaded posthorn type relatively very rare. The printing of the first plate probably turned out unsatisfactorily, as the stamps also show the very weak shading, and so it was probably decided to have the die re-engraved and then later to make a new plate. It can be seen by studying the postmarks that this stamp was not placed in use until 1882, at the same time as the stampmaster received the first supplies from Chr. Johnsen.

The catalog of the first emission of the øre stamp must therefore be altered, as follows:

1882 JANUARY—SHADED POSTHORN
Printed by P. Petersen, paper from Bentse Brug, wmk. posthorn type I all values.

1882 JANUARY—SHADED POSTHORN
Printed by Chr. Johnsen, paper from Thv. Moestue & Co., wmk. posthorn new type, 10 øre pale carmine.

1882 UNSHADED POSTHORN
Printed by Chr. Johnsen, paper from Bentse Brug, wmk. posthorn type I, 10 øre carmine rose, 20 øre brown, 20 øre blue (shades).

1882 UNSHADED POSTHORN
Printed by Chr. Johnsen, paper from Thv. Moestue & Co., wmk. posthorn, new type, 10 øre carmine rose, 20 øre blue, electrotype.

1883-84—3 øre orange, 5 øre green, stereotype.

To maintain the chronological order the Moestue wmk. should be listed as No. II. and Lyche's wmk. as No. III. in the future.

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Plating the 10c, 1847

By Elliott Perry.

THIS instalment comprises the six stamps at the lower end of the second, third and fourth vertical rows of the right pane, and all the positions in the fifth, sixth and seventh vertical rows of that pane. It includes all the positions which show the tiny spur of color projecting from the left frame line opposite the top of the left "X" and all the positions which show the large dot or blur of color on the top frame directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." This section of the plate also includes a fifth shifted transfer (No. 6 R) which may be called shift "E"; several positions showing noticeable but not extremely pronounced "short transfer" at the top and a number of other interesting varieties, particularly one of the best examples of the split frame line (No. 45 R), and several excellent examples of the frame line being doubled and forming a loop (No. 17 R and No. 26 R).

The spur on the left frame apparently was caused by a tiny bit of metal adhering to the transfer roll. Sometimes there are slight indications of this on No. 75 R and No. 85 R, but it becomes quite noticeable on No. 95 R and is found on all the positions in the sixth vertical row. It is continued at the top of the seventh row with No. 7 R, on which position it is usually very distinct, but it is less distinct, or missing, on No. 17 R and never shows on No. 27 R. Copies of No. 37 R and No. 47 R may show what looks like the stub of this dash, but the tiny mark occurs a fraction of a millimeter lower than the original spur.

Copies of No. 56 R may show a slight swelling on the lower side of the top frame over the second "F" of "OFFICE" which is repeated on No. 66 R and is usually quite distinct on No. 76 R. This dot or mark is stronger on No. 86 R and is very noticeable on the bottom stamp in this row—No. 96 R, and also on the top stamp in the next row—No. 7 R. It is entirely missing on No. 17 R and other positions below No. 17 R in the seventh vertical row. It seems probable that the dot was so noticeable when No. 7 R was rocked in that the transfer was examined and this dot and also the spur on the left frame line were removed before No. 17 R was rocked in.

As neither of these marks occurs elsewhere on the plate, stamps showing the spur on the left frame must belong in the sixth vertical row or else are either No. 95 R or No. 7 R; and stamps showing the dot on the top frame must belong in the lower half of the sixth row or are No. 7 R.

No. 82 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and its upper corner may extend slightly beyond the edge of the background. The top frame was quite evenly but not heavily recut and is slightly thicker over the left arm of "U." The right frame was entirely recut but the line is neither straight nor even. The upper quarter is thinner than below. It is a trifle thicker opposite the right trifoliate where it bends slightly inward, and again opposite the right "X" where it also is slightly curved inward. It is thinner from the foot of the right "X" to the bottom corner. The left frame was recut very carefully, if at all, down to a short distance from the top of the left "X." From this point nearly to the lower corner it is much heavier, but the recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the corner and the thick part of the line comes to a sharp point leaving a tiny bit of the original line to join the bottom frame and form the corner. This position is most easily identified by the irregularities of the right frame line and by the heavy recutting of the lower quarter of the left frame line. A very faint tiny dash may be found just inside and close to the left frame opposite the tip of the lowest section of the left oak leaf, i.e., a fraction of a millimeter higher than the top of the left "X." This dash is about ¼ mm long.

No. 83 R: The position dot is oval and placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was evenly but not heavily recut. It is very slightly affected by a "short transfer." The right frame was recut for its entire length, or almost its entire length. It is quite heavy from its lower end up to opposite the lower curve of "S," and at that point tapers off toward the upper end. It is noticeably heavy opposite the upper part of "E" of "OFFICE." The left frame was recut from opposite the "P" of "POST" to its lower end and is fairly even. The upper quarter is a much finer line

and may be the original line of the die. The recutting is a bit heavier opposite the middle of the left "X." From this section to the end at the lower left corner of the stamp the frame line appears to curve slightly inward. The bottom frame was evenly recut except at the ends. It does not quite join the left frame line and there is a gap of about ½ mm at the lower right corner. This position is readily identified by the open bottom corner and by the blurs and scratches near the right frame. A cluster of these scratches crosses the margin from the lower right corner of No. 73 R and continues into the upper right corner of No. 83 R, extending downward inside and outside the right frame for several millimeters. There is also a cluster of scratches or blurs around the lower right corner of the frame and one faint vertical scratch enters the white border through the break in the bottom corner.

No. 84 R: The position dot is rather large and pointed at its lower end, its left side almost touching the edge of the background. The top frame was heavily recut and is only slightly affected by the "short transfer." The right frame was recut very lightly and carefully, if at all. The lower two-thirds, however, are stronger than the upper third. The lower end of the line extends a fraction of a millimeter below the bottom frame. The left frame was recut lightly, if at all. It is strongest for a short distance opposite "P" and for about 3 mm at its lower end, but is very weak for ½ mm at the lower left corner of the stamp. There is a very noticeable weak place just below "U" and another opposite the top of the left "X." The bottom frame was evenly recut except at its extreme right end. Here the line tapers sharply to a point where it joins the right frame to form the lower right corner of the stamp. This position is most easily identified by the lower right corner of the frame where the bottom line comes to a point and the right frame is slightly extended.

No. 85 R: The position dot is quite large and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was recut and is quite heavy at the right end. It is somewhat affected by a slight "short transfer." The right frame was recut and is characteristic. Down to opposite the middle of the lower curve of "S" it is quite thin, but from there down nearly to the trifoliate it is thicker and often considerably blurred. Below the trifoliate it is irregular and a bit crooked, and the last millimeter at the bottom is quite thin. The left frame is thin, weak or broken for most of its length, particularly the upper two-thirds. It is fairly strong for about 3 mm opposite the top of the left "X" and again for the lower 2 mm down to the corner. Recutting of the bottom frame stopped ¼ mm short of the lower left corner and left there a bit of the original line. This position may be identified by the irregularities in the right frame line, by the weak left frame line and by the weak lower left corner, caused by the bottom line not being completely recut. Copies of this position may also show a vertical blurry scratch ½ mm outside the right frame line, commencing opposite the lower curve of "S" and extending upward past the corner.

No. 86 R: The position dot is average size and placed midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was quite evenly recut and has a large dot of color almost semi-circular in shape projecting from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was recut and is characteristic. For nearly 2 mm at the top the recut line passes very close to and just outside the original line, but does not meet the top frame, thus leaving the upper right corner slightly open. The left frame was quite evenly recut but is thinner for 2 or 3 mm at its upper end. Opposite the top of the left "X" a spur of color less than ½ mm long projects diagonally outward from the left frame. Several other positions in this part of the plate show the heavy dot on the top frame and the spur of color on the left frame, but No. 86 R is immediately identified by the prominent scratches at the upper right corner. Two of these scratches join to form a sharp point nearly 1 mm above the upper right corner of the stamp. The inner scratch extends downward ¼ mm outside and parallel to the right frame for about 7 mm, curving outward at its lower end which is opposite the "E" of "OFFICE." The other scratch extends downward diagonally outside the first scratch to about opposite the middle of "S." Another short diagonal scratch commences opposite the extreme top of "E" and extends downward for more than 1 mm, parallel to the first scratch mentioned and just outside it. Copies of No. 86 R which are cut too close at the upper right may be identified by a fine scratch which merges into the right frame opposite the foot of the right "X" and extends upward in the white border, ending in the middle of the border between the top of the right "X" and the right frame.

No. 87 R: The position dot is fairly large, oval shaped and rests snugly in the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not especially heavy. The right frame is weak, ragged or broken for nearly its entire length, the most noticeable place where it is fairly strong being opposite the top and bottom of the right "X." The left frame appears to have been entirely recut but is not heavy and is regular. It is fairly strong between the "U" and "P" and beside the left "X." This position is not easy to identify. The unusual location of the position dot and the weak frame line at the right are helpful guides. Copies may also show a few faint blurs or scratches. Two of these are found about ½ mm outside the left frame opposite the top of the "P" of "POST," these appearing as short dashes; the lower one being about ½ mm long and slightly nearer the frame line than the upper one. The lower is directly opposite the serif at the top of "P" and the upper one

is about 5 mm below the upper left corner of the stamp, which brings it opposite the highest point of "P." A very short faint dash may be found about ¼ mm outside the right frame 8 mm below the upper right corner of the stamp. Another faint scratch or blur is located in the white border close to the right frame line. This extends for 1 or 2 mm below the lower segment of the right trifoliate.

No. 92 R: The position dot is medium size and placed closely against the side of the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut evenly and is rather heavy. The right frame was considerably recut and is decidedly uneven. It is noticeably thicker for a few millimeters above and below the right trifoliate and there is a very noticeable swelling on its inner side for 2 or 3 mm opposite the top of the right "X." The remaining sections of the line are much thinner. The left frame was recut much more carefully and is quite even and there are no pronounced variations. It is quite thin for 2 mm at the upper end and somewhat heavier opposite the left "X" where for about 3 mm it appears to curve outward very slightly. This position is not easily recognized. It may be identified by careful examination of the right frame, by the unusual location of the position dot and by faint scratches in the white border at the left. One of these is about midway between the left frame and the edge of the background and may be noticed above the top of "U" and again opposite the bottom of "U." The other vertical scratch is found in the white border close to the background very near the top of the left "X" extending upward for 2 or 3 mm.

No. 93 R: The position dot is rather large and oval or tear shaped. It is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the background, the lower end touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut evenly but not heavily and tapers sharply to a point at the extreme left end. The right frame was considerably recut and is characteristic. Commencing 2½ mm below the upper corner the line is doubled for 2 mm and then the two parts merge. The two sections of this split are so close together that copies may show merely one very thick line at this point. The left frame is also characteristic. The line is very weak at the top and is doubled for about 4 mm from opposite the upper arm of the left "X" upward. It would appear that the engraver recut this line in two directions forming a loop about 4 mm long. The end of each segment appears to merge into the other line thus forming a complete loop. The lines however are so close together that the ink sometimes fills in part of the loop. This position is at once identified by doubling in the upper part of the right frame and the lower part of the left frame.

No. 94 R: The position dot is medium in size, triangular in shape, and is placed about midway between the tip of the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The position of the dot is relatively much higher than usual. The top frame was heavily recut and tapers off slightly toward the right end. The right frame was entirely recut and extends nearly ½ mm above the top frame. The left frame was also entirely recut and extends a fraction of a millimeter above the top frame. On stamps which have a margin at the top this position is at once identified by the extension of the right and left frame lines at the upper corners. No other position on the plate has this characteristic. On stamps cut too close at the top to show the extension of the frame lines, the position may be identified by examining the left frame line, which curves outward for about 2 mm at its lower end. There are also several fine scratches near the right frame. One of these about ¾ mm long is found in the margin ½ mm outside the lower segment of the lower right oak leaf, its lower end being about 1 mm higher than the top of the right "X." Another fine scratch, which appears as a series of dots or short dashes, may be found close to and just outside the right frame, commencing about 3 mm above the lower corner of the stamp and continuing upward past the top of the "X."

No. 95 R: The position dot is rather large and is located slightly nearer the edge of the background than the upper segment of the trifoliate. Frequently a smear of ink, extending from the position dot to the right, crosses the white oval and may cover much of the upper part of the trifoliate. The top frame is rather heavily recut but the recutting stops about ¼ mm short of the left frame line. The right frame was considerably recut and is usually much blurred, especially opposite the "E" of "OFFICE." Two millimeters at the lower end and 3 mm at the upper end are noticeably thinner. Commencing opposite the upper corner of "E" and extending downward for 2 or 3 mm the line was probably doubled, but usually appears as one heavy line. The left frame was also considerably recut but is weak for nearly 2 mm at its upper end. The bottom frame is also recut but shows a break about ¼ mm long very close to the lower left corner of the stamp. This position may be identified by the peculiarities of the right frame line, by the break in the bottom frame at the lower left corner and by various other scratches and blurs, particularly outside the right frame. There is also a very small blur about ¼ mm outside the left frame at the upper left corner, and two faint scratches opposite the lower two segments of the lower oak leaf above the left "X." One of these scratches merges into the outside of the left frame line extending upward to a point 3 mm above the top of the left "X." The other scratch begins between the top of the left "X" and the left frame line and extends downward in the white border about 2 mm. Copies of this position may show a short diagonal scratch crossing the white border at the top, directly over the "S" of "POST." This dash extends upward to the left at an angle of about 45°.

No. 96 R: The position dot is rather large and is placed nearer the edge of the background than to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut quite heavily and a large semi-circular dot of color projects from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was extensively recut and usually is so badly blurred that it is impossible to state its characteristics. For about 3 mm at its lower end, however, the line was not recut and is very thin. The left frame was recut and is neither straight nor regular. For 3 mm at its upper end it is noticeably thin. A diagonal spur of color projects downward into the margin toward No. 95 R from opposite the top of the left "X" exactly as on No. 86 R and several other positions in this part of the plate. This position can be distinguished from other positions by the large dot on the top frame line and the spur on the left frame, by the blurred right frame and also by a fine scratch which merges into the left frame close to the spur of color and extends upward inside the border, close to the right side of the left frame for 2 mm.

No. 97 R: The position dot is rather large and placed nearer the edge of the background than the trifoliate with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was rather heavily recut and is quite even. It tilts upward slightly for a distance of ½ mm at the extreme left end. The right frame was recut to some extent and is noticeably irregular. It is stronger for 8 or 9 mm downward from about opposite the bottom of "E" and again for 2 or 3 mm from opposite the middle of the right "X," but is quite weak elsewhere. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly regular. At the upper left corner it extends slightly beyond the top frame and at the lower end it is very weak where it joins the bottom frame to form the lower left corner. This position is most readily identified by the extension of the left frame above the upper left corner of the stamp but as other positions have a similar extension the other peculiarities of the stamp must also be checked. This position and No. 62 R might be mistaken for each other. The position dots, however, are different and on No. 62 R the left frame extends further beyond the top corner; also the upper part of the left frame of No. 97 R is quite strong while this line is quite weak for about 2 mm at its upper end on No. 62 R.

No. 5 R: The position dot is rather large and tear shaped. Its left side coincides with the edge of the background. The top frame is heavily recut especially in the middle. It tapers off slightly toward the ends. The right frame is also strongly recut but is neither straight nor regular. The left frame was also considerably recut and is very characteristic. For nearly 1 mm opposite the foot of the left "X" it swells outwardly, and commencing about 8 mm above the lower corner a heavy spur merges into the frame and extending upward for 1½ mm closely parallels the frame on the inner side and ends bluntly opposite the upper segment of the lower oak leaf. The frame is weak, ragged and broken for about 2 mm near its upper end, particularly opposite the top of "U" but the last ½ mm at the top, which forms the corner with the top frame line, is noticeably stronger by contrast. This position is at once identified by the doubling of the left frame line as just described.

No. 6 R: The position dot is elliptical and placed very high, its lower end being even with the upper tip of the trifoliate. The position was rocked in a full half millimeter lower on the plate than No. 5 R and no doubt this is the reason why the position dot is relatively so much higher. The top frame is heavily recut and tapers off toward the right end. The right frame was also strongly recut, particularly opposite the "E" of "OFFICE," but the ¼ mm at the lower end where it joins the bottom frame is decidedly weak. The left frame was quite evenly recut. This position shows a definite shifting or duplication of the design. Although it was not listed among the four shifts mentioned by Dr. Chase, a copy showing the characteristics clearly was obtained by the writer in the Chase collection. If we continue his classification on the shifts we may name this variety shift "E." Duplication of the design is clearly shown in marks of color which reduce the colorless area in several letters of the word "POST OFFICE" and in slight duplication of parts of these letters, particularly the letter "T." A fine line of color is seen in the colorless serif of "T" at the left and another line in the colorless stem of the "T" closely parallels the left side of the letter. The slight shifting of the design had the effect of widening the colored lines so that the stamp, as a whole, appears blacker than other positions usually do. Other marks of identification on this position include a short heavy dash about ¼ mm long on the inside of the left frame line a fraction of a millimeter above the lower left corner. For about ½ mm at its upper end the right frame line is doubled but usually appears as being unusually heavy. This position may show a short diagonal spur extending downward from the outer side of the left frame line opposite the top of "X."

No. 7 R: The position dot is rather large and is placed close to or touching the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut and is particularly wide over the "T" of "POST" and "OF" of "OFFICE." A large black dot projects from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was considerably recut and is characteristic. It is very weak at the bottom, noticeably stronger for nearly 2 mm opposite the middle of "X," then bends outward for nearly 4 mm. It is double and the upper part ends abruptly 3 mm below the middle point of the trifoliate. The line is single and much

weaker from the middle of the trifoliate to about 2 mm below the top frame, the last 2 mm at the top being noticeably heavier. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly even. For nearly 3 mm at the lower end the line inclines slightly outward. Opposite the top of the left "X" a short spur of color projects downward into the left margin toward No. 6 R. At the upper left corner the left frame projects a fraction of a millimeter above the top frame. This position is readily distinguished from other varieties although several of its very prominent characteristics are also found on other position, viz., the large dot on the top frame, the spur on the left frame and the extension of the left frame at the upper left corner. The position resembles No. 96 R more than it does any other position of the group which have the dot on the top frame and the spur on the left frame, and as No. 96 R is usually badly blurred along the right frame the doubling of the right frame on No. 7 R might be mistaken for the blur on the right frame of No. 96 R, but No. 96 R does not have the left frame extended at the top and neither No. 62 R nor No. 97 R have the right frame doubled.

No. 15 R: The position dot is medium size and located nearer the edge of the background than the upper segment of the trifoliate, the lower end almost touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is fairly even but not heavy. The right frame was recut and is neither straight nor even. It is particularly weak for ½ mm at the upper end where it forms the corner with the top frame, and for fully 2 mm at the lower end where it forms the corner with the bottom frame. The left frame appears to have been recut very slightly or not at all. It is weak, ragged or broken almost everywhere except for about 2 mm at its lower end. This position is much like several others on which the left frame line was not recut. It can be distinguished from these by the peculiarities of the right frame and by a very fine scratch and blur at the lower right corner. A small fraction of a millimeter outside the right frame is a very fine scratch which begins about 2 mm above the bottom corner and continues downward past the corner toward No. 25 R. The lower end of this line is hardly distinguishable from a blurry scratch which extends downward from the lower right corner of No. 15 R and which extends into the upper right corner of No. 25 R.

No. 16 R: The position dot is medium size and placed close to the edge of the background. The top frame was not heavily recut and is quite even. The right frame was extensively recut and is neither straight nor even. It is particularly heavy for a distance of about 6 mm commencing 8 mm from the top end. It curves inward just above this heavy section. The peculiar appearance of the line from opposite the outside corner of "E" to a short distance below the trifoliate apparently was caused by the engraver strengthening the upper part of this section on the inside of the line and strengthening the lower part on the outside. The left frame was strongly recut except for about 2 mm at its upper end. The tip of the lower end is tapered and as the tip of the left and of the bottom frame is similarly tapered the corner where the two lines meet is characteristic. This position is difficult to identify when that part of the right frame extending for 10 mm above the lower tip of the trifoliate is missing, but no matter how much else may be missing on the stamp it can be identified if this section of the right frame line shows clearly. This position may show a trace of a short diagonal spur extending downward from the outer side of the left frame line about opposite the top of "X."

No. 17 R: The position dot is average size and is placed rather nearer the edge of the background than to the upper segment of the trifoliate, the lower end almost touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was not heavily recut and is somewhat weakened by a slight "short transfer." The right frame was entirely recut and is characteristic. It is doubled, forming a loop for about 2½ mm opposite the lower part of "E." Recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame and is quite heavy for a little more than 1 mm downward. The loop begins about 5 mm from the upper right corner. The left frame was recut and is fairly even. A bit of the spur extending outward from the left frame opposite the top of "X" may show. There is a dot in the left margin 1 mm lower than the top frame line and less than ½ mm outside the left frame, by which this position may be identified if the loop in the right frame does not show. (Compare with No. 50 L.)

No. 25 R: The position dot is medium size, oval and with its outer side near the edge of the background. It does not touch the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not especially heavy. The right frame was recut except for ½ mm at its upper end, making the upper right corner of the frame appear weak. The lower half of the line is quite even but bends outward noticeably opposite the middle of the right "X" and then curves inward down to the corner of the bottom frame. The left frame was recut up to opposite the upper part of "P." For nearly 1 mm at the lower end it is weak and bends slightly outward about 1 mm below the top of the left "X." The recutting stopped abruptly and the line is much thinner from opposite the upper part of "P" to the top corner where it joins the top frame at the upper left corner. This position is not difficult to identify. The weak upper right corner, the outward bends in the lower part of the right and left frame line and the heavy recutting of the left frame line for several millimeters below the upper part of "P," which starts or stops abruptly at that point, are excellent guides. There is also a faint scratch very close to and just outside the right frame, commencing opposite the foot of the right "X" and

continuing downward across the bottom margin and alongside the upper right corner of No. 35 R.

No. 26 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and appears about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was recut but is not especially heavy. The right frame was entirely recut and is fairly strong but is not very even. It bends inward slightly opposite the trifoliate. The left frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. A short spur of color extending diagonally from opposite the upper arm of the left "X" is similar to the spur found in this location on a number of other stamps in this part of the plate. Commencing opposite the upper part of the trifoliate and continuing upward for 4 or 5 mm the line is distinctly doubled to form a loop. It is also noticeably heavy from opposite the outer corner of "P" as high as the bottom of "U" and bends outward slightly along here. The upper end of the line is much thinner. Copies on which the left frame is cut away may be identified by scratches in the white border between the right trifoliate and the right frame and by a vertical dash very close to the inside of the right frame, commencing 1½ mm above the lower corner and extending toward or to that corner.

No. 27 R: The position dot is very small and is located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The upper frame was recut but is not heavy. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. One-quarter millimeter at the upper end is missing, leaving the upper right corner of the frame incomplete. The line is much thinner from the top of the right "X" downward to the right corner and nearly all the last millimeter at the bottom is missing. It looks very much as though this bit of the line had been rubbed out with a dirty eraser leaving a blur or smear just inside the lower right corner. The left frame was extensively recut but is neither even nor smooth. There is a heavy place for about 4 mm opposite the upper part of the left "X" which is really a doubling of the line, although the two parts are merged except at the upper end. The inner line stops about 1 mm above the top of the left "X." There is another poor joint appearing as a bulge or hump about 1 mm long, the upper end being 1 mm below a point opposite the outer corner of "P." There are one or two long faint scratches in the left margin about ¾ mm outside the frame. They start near the bottom of "U" and continue below the trifoliate. Another scratch is just outside and very close to the left frame. This begins a little lower than the lower tip of the trifoliate and extends to opposite the top of "X." This position is not difficult to identify, though other positions having a defective lower right corner do resemble this corner of No. 27 R.

No. 35 R: The position dot is rather large and is placed close to the edge of the background, not touching the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not at all even. It is much heavier over "OFFICE," particularly over the second "F," and tapers off at each end of this heavy section. The right frame was strongly recut and is quite even except that the recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame. The left frame was entirely recut and is also quite even. It stops a fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame. This position is at once identified by a slightly curved vertical scratch extending nearly 5 mm very close to the left frame and with its lower part directly opposite the left trifoliate. Specimens of stamps on which the left frame is cut away may be identified by the fine scratch outside the upper right corner which extends downward from No. 25 R. This stops opposite the top of the "S" but commences again opposite the middle of "S" and extends downward very evenly for about 2 mm. There is another fine vertical scratch just inside the right frame. This commences opposite the middle of the right trifoliate and extends upward about 5 mm. As the recut frame bends outward along here the fine inside scratch or line may be the original line of the die. There is a heavier vertical scratch nearly 1 mm long close to the inside of the right frame line at the lower right corner. Around this scratch and the corner of the frame there is usually a blur of color.

No. 36 R: The position dot is medium size and is close against the left side and midway between the tip and the base of the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is quite even though perhaps slightly heavier in the middle. The right frame was recut but is not especially strong. The recutting stopped ½ mm above the bottom frame line, leaving the lower right corner incomplete. The line bends inward for a distance of nearly 2 mm directly opposite the upper arm of the right "X." The left frame was extensively recut but often is not smooth. There is a thick section about 2 mm long opposite the outer corner of "P." The diagonal spur of color projecting downward from the frame opposite the top of the left "X" is similar to the same mark on other positions in this part of the plate. This position is likely to give trouble but if the cancellation does not cover the spur on the left frame line and the position dot can be seen, careful examination will identify most copies. Another guide is a very faint double vertical scratch in the middle of the white border at the right. This commences opposite the lower end of the right trifoliate and extends downward for about 4 mm. Commencing near the lower end of this scratch is another vertical scratch which extends downward diagonally to or near the frame line. Below this scratch is another single scratch crossing the white border diagonally just above the top of the right "X." These scratches usually are very faint.

No. 37 R: The position dot is rather large and placed about midway between the trifoliate and the edge of the background, the lower end touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not especially strong. It is a trifle heavier for about 2 mm at the left end. There is a slight "short transfer" at the top of this stamp which affects the top frame a little. The right frame was entirely recut and is quite straight though not very even. There is a weak or broken place about ½ mm long opposite the middle of "S" and it is also noticeably weak for about ½ mm opposite the upper part of the right trifoliate. Just above this section it is heavier for several mm. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and noticeably uneven. Sometimes there is a weak place about 1 mm long opposite the upper segment of the trifoliate. There may also be a slight indication of a spur on this line opposite the top of the "X." This position is almost certain to give trouble. There are only two marks characteristic enough to be relied upon and these are both very faint. One is a series of very fine blurry dashes which begins outside the right frame opposite the foot of "X" and continues upward and slightly outward for 3 or 4 mm. These dashes are about ¼ mm outside the right frame. Merging into the left frame 10 mm from the top corner there is a very faint scratch 1 or 2 mm long. This extends upward and slightly outward, paralleling the frame line at its thickest part. Sometimes there are very faint indications of dashes along the middle of the white border from opposite the "P" down nearly to opposite the upper part of the trifoliate.

No. 45 R: The position dot is rather large and oval shaped. It is located about midway 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 is quite heavily recut. The right frame was entirely recut and is characteristic. Opposite the "E" of "OFFICE" the line is doubled. It splits about 8 mm below the top corner and this split extends for 3 mm. The recutting was evidently done downward from the top on the inside and upward from the bottom on the outside and the split is not closed at the top. The left frame was entirely recut and is neither strong nor even. It is heavier and bends slightly outward from the top of the "X" upward for about 5 mm. The line extends slightly beyond the top frame at the upper left corner. Copies of this position which have enough margin at the left are at once identified by the extension of the left frame line at the top corner and by the many scratches in the margin between this position and No. 44 R. There are also two long scratches in the white border at the left, commencing about 1 mm above the top of the left trifoliate and extending upward through the middle of the white border, across the top margin and up into the lower left corner of No. 35 R. Copies on which the left frame is cut away may be identified by the split in the right frame opposite "E" and by two diagonal scratches in the white border at the right which begin a short distance above the top of "X" and, extending downward, merge into the right frame. These scratches appear to join about opposite the top of "X." The outer one merges into the frame opposite the middle of "X" and the lower one joins the frame near the foot of "X."

No. 46 R: The position dot is tear shaped or nearly round and its outside edge coincides with the edge of the background. The top frame was recut and is quite even. It tapers at its left end and there turns upward slightly. The right frame was entirely recut and is quite straight, though not very smooth. A weak place or defect may be noticed opposite the middle of "S." The left frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. It stops ¼ mm short of the top frame, leaving the upper left corner of the stamp open. At the lower end it projects slightly below the bottom frame which is tapered to a point, where it meets the left frame. A short diagonal spur projects downward from the outer side of the left frame opposite the top of "X" as on several other positions in this part of the plate. This position may be identified by the open top corner, the slight extension of the frame line at the lower corner and the spur. There is also a wedge shaped smudge nearly 1½ mm long in the left margin opposite the lower part of "U." This smudge begins at a point about 3 mm below the top frame and extends upward and outward diagonally toward the upper right corner of No. 45 R. There is a blurry scratch in the white border at the left, commencing close to the outer edge of the background and extending vertically downward to a point opposite the bottom of "U." Copies cut too closely at the left may be identified by a strong blurry scratch in the white border at the right. This begins opposite the foot of the right "X" and extends upward and inward for 2 mm. The blur around this scratch often extends across the frame line and well out into the right margin. Two other blurry scratches can be found outside the lower right corner. The inner is ½ mm outside the right frame and extends upward ½ mm or more from a point opposite the bottom frame. The other scratch is parallel to the first and is considerably longer. It extends downward, crossing the bottom margin and along the upper right corner of No. 56 R.

No. 47 R: The position dot is long and tear shaped, and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background, with the pointed end downward. The top frame was recut and is quite even, though not especially heavy. The right frame was recut and is not very even and is anything but straight. It bends inward for about 5 mm opposite the middle of the trifoliate and is noticeably heavier from the bottom of this section down almost to the lower corner. The left frame was partially recut. It is noticeably heavy for about 2 mm just above the top of the left "X." This heavy section is caused by

the recutting which practically doubled the line at this point, though both lines are merged in one. Commencing about ½ mm above the top of the left "X" the line splits and continues as a very faint scratch in the white border, extending upward diagonally for about 3 mm. From the heavy section upward the frame line is weak, ragged or broken for a distance of about 8 mm, and then continues as a fine continuous line to the upper corner. This position may be identified by the irregularities of the right and left frame lines. There are also several blurs and blurry scratches near the right frame. One of these crosses the white border diagonally, commencing at the edge of the background about 1½ mm. above the upper tip of the right trifoliate and extends toward the right frame for 2 or 3 mm. Opposite the "E" the frame line is quite heavy and a blur about 1 mm long may be found on either side of the frame at this point. Another scratch or blur may be found just inside the right frame commencing near the foot of the right "X" and extending upward along the inside of the frame for 2 or 3 mm.

No. 55 R: The position dot is long, narrow and placed in a slanting position about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was recut and is fairly even except for 2 or 3 mm at the left end, where it is heavy. The right frame is entirely recut and is fairly regular except for about 3 mm at the upper end where it is weak and broken. It may not show at all for ½ mm opposite the middle of "X." The bottom frame is weak for a fraction of a millimeter at the extreme left end and sometimes the lower left corner of the stamp appears incomplete. The left frame was quite strongly recut but is weaker for about 1 mm opposite the lower part of the trifoliate. At its lower end the line tapers sharply to a point. This position is most easily identified by the weak right frame in the upper right corner. There are light blurs around this corner and extending upward to the corner of No. 45 R. There is also a faint scratch or blur appearing as a continuation of the left frame line from the upper left corner toward No. 45 R, and the lower end of scratches in the margin between No. 44 R and No. 45 R extending downward to or below the point opposite the "P" of "POST" in the margin between No. 54 R and 55 R. One of these scratches is nearly 1 mm outside and nearly parallel to the left frame line. A faint scratch may also be found in the white border at the right. This begins opposite the top of "X" close to and just inside the right frame and continues upward diagonally for nearly 3 mm close to the edge of the background.

No. 56 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background, its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut and is noticeably heavier in the middle. tapering off toward each end. On its lower side a slight bulge or blurry dot may be noticed, directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was extensively recut but is fairly even. It is weak at the extreme upper end and bends to the left, there to meet the top line to form the upper right corner. The lower end is decidedly weak for 1 mm above the bottom corner. The left frame was extensively recut except for 1½ mm at the upper end, where it is decidedly weak. Projecting downward diagonally from opposite the top of the left "X" is a short spur, as on several other positions in this part of the plate. The bottom frame is weak for a fraction of a millimeter at its extreme left end so that this corner is not strong. This position has several characteristics of others in the same vertical row, but may be distinguished by the weak right frame and the lower right corner, the weak left frame and the upper left corner and by vertical scratches at the upper right corner. The stronger of these is about ¾ mm long and 1 mm outside the right frame opposite the top of "S." There are also two blurry scratches in the lower right corner. The stronger of these starts a fraction of a millimeter above and outside the corner of the frame and extends downward, crossing the bottom margin toward and nearly to the upper right corner of No. 66 R.

No. 57 R: The position dot is medium size and close to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is quite even, though somewhat heavier toward the left end. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. It is heavier and bent inward opposite the upper part of the trifoliate and is doubled to form a loop from about opposite the top of "X" upward for 3 or 4 mm. The two lines forming the loop are very close together and sometimes appear as a single heavily blurred line. The frame is weaker from opposite the bottom of "X" to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is weak at its extreme left end for about ½ mm so that this corner of the frame may appear open. The left frame was extensively recut and is fairly straight, though not very even. It is noticeably weak for about ½ mm at its upper end. This position may be at once identified by the loop in the right frame line just above the right "X" and by its strong diagonal scratch or blur, which joins the upper corner of the background to the corner of the frame in the upper right corner of the stamp. Traces of a faint vertical scratch about 3 mm long may also be found ¼ mm outside the right frame opposite the lower part of "E."

No. 65 R: The position dot is medium in size and placed near the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is recut evenly but not heavily. The right frame is recut and is quite straight and even, as is also the left frame. The upper left corner of the frame, however, is not strongly joined. This position is most easily identified by several vertical scratches on the outside of the right frame opposite "S" and "E." One of these merges into

and crosses the frame opposite the middle of "S" and continues upward at an angle stopping at a point near the top corner ¼ mm outside. Another scratch is very close to this one and parallels it just outside. Still another scratch is found in the white border at the right. This begins 8 mm below the top frame and extends downward in the middle of the white border to a point about 2 mm above the top of the right "X." A very faint scratch or blur may also be found projecting downward diagonally from the left frame opposite the foot of "X." Another blur is found ½ mm outside the upper left corner paralleling the left frame for nearly 2 mm.

No. 66 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was recut and is quite even and fairly heavy. A slight dot or bulge may be noticed projecting from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was recut and is uneven, being noticeably stronger for about 12 mm from the top of the "X" upward. The left frame was extensively recut and is uneven. Just below the foot of the left "X" there is a short swelling which tapers sharply to a point at the junction with the bottom frame. The line is noticeably weak for nearly 5 mm downwards from the upper left corner. Extending diagonally downward from a point opposite the top of the left "X" is a short spur similar to that on several other positions in this section of the plate. This position is readily identified by very plain scratches at the lower right corner. One of these begins at a point on the outside of the right frame opposite the top of "X" and continues downward diagonally beyond the lower right corner of the stamp, passing the corner about ¼ mm outside. The other scratch begins in the outside corner of the shading under the foot of the right "X" and, continuing diagonally downward, crosses the lower frame and the bottom margin. The extension of this line is found on No. 76 R. Copies too closely cut at the right may be identified by a series of dots or short dashes about ¼ mm outside the left frame opposite "P." At this point the frame line is noticeably thicker and the dots parallel this thick place about 1½ mm.

No. 67 R: The position dot is oval and located about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame is heavily recut and is quite even, except at the extreme left corner. Here the lower edge tapers upward nearly to a point, where the left frame is joined to make the upper left corner. The right frame is recut and is fairly strong and even. The left frame is also extensively recut and is somewhat irregular. This position may be identified by a strong dash or smear of color projecting horizontally from the right frame 4 mm below the upper right corner. There is apt to be a fainter blur at this point. The fainter blur is wedge shaped with the pointed end uppermost and this point crosses the horizontal blur. Another characteristic of this position is a cluster of dashes or blurs just above the lower left corner of the stamp. Close to and inside the left frame there is a vertical dash about ½ mm long opposite the foot of the left "X"; just above this dash a double dash or blur about 1 mm long crosses the white border diagonally, slanting upward to the right from the left frame line. A longer dash parallels this one outside the left frame and its upper end merges into the frame about opposite the middle of "X." Two other short vertical dashes, the inner of which is longer, may be found about ¼ mm outside the left frame opposite the upper part of "X."

No. 75 R: The position dot is rather large and its outer edge coincides with the edge of the background or may project very slightly into the white border. The lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top line was recut but is weakened in the middle by a "short transfer" and is a trifle heavier from over the second "F" of "OFFICE" to the upper right corner which is very strong, as the right frame line was also recut strongly for 1 mm at the corner. The right frame is weaker for about 1½ mm opposite the middle of "S" and again for a short distance opposite the outer corner of "E." It is quite strong from opposite the middle of "X" to the lower right corner, but although there is usually a series of vertical blurs in and around this corner careful examination shows that the right frame and the bottom frame do not quite meet and the corner is incomplete. The left frame is weak for 3 mm below the upper left corner but is quite even from there to the bottom corner. This stamp may be identified by the characteristics mentioned and also by three blurs or scratches in the white border at the right. One of these is opposite "E," another is opposite the lower part of the right trifoliate and the third extends upward along the inner side of the right frame for 3 or 4 mm from opposite the top of "X."

No. 76 R: The position dot is about medium size and is placed a little closer to the edge of the background than to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was quite strongly recut and is thicker over the middle of "OFFICE." A smear or dot of color projects from its lower side directly over the second "F" of "OFFICE." The right frame was entirely recut but is not very even, being noticeably thick for nearly 4 mm above the trifoliate and weak for 2 mm at the lower end. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight but is noticeably thick for about 3 mm commencing about 3 mm below the top frame. Projecting downward diagonally from the outside of the line opposite the top of "X" is a short spur like that on several other positions in this section of the plate. This position, however, is easily distinguished from other positions that have several similar marks by a very plain

vertical scratch in the white border at the upper right corner. The upper end of this scratch is in the shading under the lower right corner of the right "X" on No. 66 R and extends downward across the margin between No. 66 R and No. 76 R and, crossing the top frame of No. 76 R, continues downward between the right frame and the background to a point opposite the lower part of "E"; i. e., for a distance of 6 mm below the top frame of No. 76 R. Copies on which the upper right corner is cut too close may be identified by the very short dash or blur about ¼ mm long and less than ¼ mm outside the left frame opposite the upper part of "P." The upper end of this dash is a trifle more than 5 mm below the upper left corner.

No. 77 R: The position dot is medium size and placed close to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is heavily recut and is quite even. The right frame was entirely recut and is neither straight nor even. There is a noticeably crooked place about 3 mm long opposite "E" and the line bends outward slightly opposite the upper part of "X." The left frame was extensively recut and is quite straight; however, not very smooth. It is noticeably weak from opposite the middle of "X" to the lower corner. This position may be identified by a faint vertical scratch 3 to 4 mm long in the left margin 1 mm outside the frame line. The middle of this scratch is about opposite the top of "X" and the scratch is not quite vertical, the upper end being further from the frame line. A faint scratch or blur, continuous or broken, may be found about ¼ mm outside the left frame with its upper end opposite the lower part of "P." Copies of this position cut too close at the left to show the scratch opposite "X" are quite difficult to identify and must be examined very carefully.

"Friends of the Kohl Handbook"

An Organization with a Worthy Purpose That Deserves Your Support

ADVANCED collectors and specialists throughout the world are undoubtedly much interested in the thorough manner in which the Kohl Handbook is being brought out under the able editorship of Dr. Herbert Munk of Berlin.

Each country is in charge of a leading specialist and the resulting article and check list contains the combined ideas and suggestions of the ablest philatelic minds in the world. The book as a whole is a veritable encyclopedia of Philately and is without question the most comprehensive work that has ever been attempted in our hobby.

Six sections of the work have appeared so far and the seventh is now about ready for distribution. This has brought the Handbook through Denmark but owing to the financial difficulties of the firm originally sponsoring the idea, new methods of financing the work have been found necessary and it is for that reason that a new organization has been formed in Germany to be known as the "Friends of the Kohl Handbook" and the support of our members is urgently desired to make their plans successful.

A small group of men interested in seeing the work continued have purchased all of the rights to it and are now about ready to take up the work once again and carry it through to completion. Membership in the organization has been placed at 1000 marks, which amounts to about $250 at the present rate of exchange.

Membership has already been taken by the *Collectors Club* and by A. F. Lichtenstein who was approached on the subject on his recent visit to Germany. Other prominent collectors in this country have signified their willingness to lend their financial support to the undertaking to the extent of a membership and it is hoped that at least 20 of our members will take advantage of the opportunity to help this worthy cause.

In due time it will be desirable to translate many portions of this work for the benefit of the English speaking collectors and arrangements are now pending to secure these rights for the *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

Collectors interested are requested to correspond with Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Times have changed * * * Not so many years ago everything philatelic was supposed to be dropped for the summer but this year activity seems to be increasing instead of diminishing * * * No doubt much of this activity is due to the approaching *International Exhibition* to be held in New York in 1926, the plans for which are rapidly rounding into shape * * * *Alfred F. Lichtenstein,* who has just returned from Europe where he served as a Judge at the *Paris Exposition,* brings back some interesting news regarding the formation of an organization to be known as the *"Friends of the Kohl Handbook"* * * * Particular attention is called to the article on this new association in this issue as it deserves the support of every philatelist * * * *Norway* again comes into the philatelic limelight with an issue of *"Pole Stamps"* issued to assist in raising funds for the *Amundson Expedition* * * * The *Kristiania Filatelist Klub* has gone on record as condemning the issue but collectors are striving desperately to secure sets which are already difficult to secure in quantity * * * An almost identical situation exists with the *Norse American* issue just brought out by our own country * * * They are obtainable in but a few cities and it looks as if they would be good things to buy and keep. We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a first day cover with two fine blocks of four from *Olaf J. Olson* * * * In connection with this issue it is interesting to know that *Rev. Elias Rasmussen,* author of the excellent article on *Norway No.* 4 which appeared in our last issue, is the son of the *Rev. R. Rasmussen* who was one of the crew of twelve who sailed across the ocean from Norway to attend the *World's Fair* at *Chicago* in 1893. It is this trip that is depicted upon the *Norse Commemorative stamp* * * * Also while on the subject of *Norway* we want to mention the fact that a new discovery has been made in the *Norwegian Watermarks* and an exhaustive article on the subject has been written by *Dr. Justus Andersen,* a translation of which has been prepared by *A. Odfjell* for our magazine * * * Our good friend the *Hon. E. R. Ackerman* is again to the front as sponsor for a bill designed to put *United States Stamps* on the free list when reimported into this country * * * Our non-resident member *Saul Newbury* of Chicago visited the Club recently while on his way to *South Africa* where he will remain until October 1st * * * *Mr. Newbury* had some of the gems of his collection with him, including blocks of 17 and 9 of the 90 reis *Brazil Bullseyes,* a beautiful lot of *New Yorks* and 5c. and 10c. 1847's, some wonderful *Columbian Republics* and *Capes,* and various other similar items * * * The *Canadian Philatelic Exhibition* to be held at *Montreal* on October 5th to 9th will attract a number of exhibitors as well as visitors from the *Collectors Club* * * * Better plan to attend * * * *Edward S. Knapp* just advises that he has made his annual pilgrimage to his estate on Long Island where he will remain for the summer * * * Word also comes from *Franklin Coombs* of the *Metropolitan Stamp Co.* that the fishing in *Canada* is fine * * * *Herman Toaspern* (*Toasty*) is still pursuing gems for his next *Specialized Sale* in Europe * * * He promised an article for this issue but Europe has many distractions that no doubt prevent him from concentrating on such trivial matters and anyway he won't need

any publicity for his next sale until the Fall * * * Here's one on *Stephen G. Rich* * * * In *Mekeel's Weekly* of April 27th he wrote a fine article on *Extra-Illustrating the Collection* in the course of which he stated that "the idea came to me from one of the collections of U. S. Telegraphs that was exhibited at the 1913 Exhibition * * * (I don't at the moment recall the maker) * * * It happens that the "maker" in question is his own father, *Joseph S. Rich,* a *Governor* of the *C. C.* * * * *W. Ward,* 37, *Lorne St., Lytham, England,* has just brought out the 4th Edition of his check list on *The Provisional Issues of the Irish Free State* * * * The book sells at 9d and is illustrated with actual specimens of each issue * * * *Victor F. James* just announces his change of address to 15 Strand, London, W.C.2 * * * *George M. Lewin* is again located at his permanent address, Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm, Sweden * * * *Dr. C. W. Hennan,* president of the *Chicago Philatelic Society,* has sent us some fine photographs taken from his collection of *Holland* and the *Dutch Indies.* He is grooming his collection, we understand, for the coming exhibitions * * * An article recently syndicated in the press of the country announced the fact that *Charles Lathrop Pack* was decorated with the *Order of Commendatore of the Crown of Italy* by decree of the *King of Italy* in appreciation for his work in replenishing Italian forests devastated by war * * * *A. H. Wilhelm* of *San Francisco* has been nominated by the S. F. Branch for president of the *A. P. S.* * * * The closing exhibit of the season at the *Collectors Club* was a display by *J. A. Steinmetz* of *Philadelphia* * * * *Mr. Steinmetz* has assembled a collection with real *Human Interest* and we are sure that it would have just as strong an appeal to the non-collector as to the collector * * * *Burger Brothers* dug up an interesting variety of No. 1 *Norway* recently. It appears to be a *"Lion without a Crown".* The postmark makes it difficult to be positive of the variety but it is another item for the gum shoe squad to look for * * * In closing we want to call attention to the wonderful installment on *"Plating the 10c.* 1847" by *Elliott Perry* in this issue and to the plea for aid in preparing his monograph on *Moldavia* made on behalf of *Director Heinrich Birnbach* * * * With one more issue we complete our fourth year * * * Time flies.

H. L. L.

Philately in Literature

Harvey O'Higgins, who writes very readable mystery stories, may be a stamp collector, to judge from his reference to "1851, 3c." stamps in "The Forged Letter" which appeared in *The Red Book* for April. Here is what Mr. O'Malley writes:

> It appeared, from his replies and Allan's that there was no one whom Dunbar could suspect of having forged the letter; and there was no one whom his wife could definitely suspect of being the woman to whom it had been written. He had no special woman friends. He was evidently of that type of arrested development which is commonly called "a man's man"—shy with women, undoubtedly afraid of them, and consequently uncomfortable with them. He had been a good golfer and a better tennis-player until an automobile accident crushed his right wrist and ended his career as an athlete. He was now secretary-treasurer and general head of the Blue Hills Country Club, and his particular hobby was collecting the "three-cent '51," which is an American postage stamp issued from 1851 to 1856, when the plates were destroyed by a fire.
>
> Duff had never before heard of anyone collecting specimens of a single postage stamp. Allan explained how you could distinguish the issues of the various years by slight variations in the color of the stamps; how you identified a stamp as printed from one plate or another by microscopic differences in design or by little threadlike cracks that had developed in the plates; and how, in the end, if you were expert, you could say, for instance: "This stamp was printed in 1853 from plate number one, and it was the third stamp of the fourth row on the plate." Dunbar owned "one of the most complete collections in existence." There was only one larger collection, and that belonged to a man who had devoted his life to a study of the three-cent '51 and written a book about it.
>
> Dunbar listened to his friend's account of his stamps politely, but he did not speak. He listened to Duff's interested questions in the same silence; and if Duff had counted on a collector's enthusiasm to draw him out, Duff failed. Dunbar volunteered nothing.

(Submitted by H. M. KONWISER).

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME I. JULY, 1925. No. 2

REVIEW No. 3. Half-year Ending, July, 1925.

BUTLER (William): THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC YEAR BOOK. Copyright, Canada 1924. Canadian Philately in Review. Compiled by William Butler. Published by The Stamp Herald Publishing Co., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. 1925 Edition. Price 50 cents. 64 pp., 9⅜x6⅛ in., paper cover.

Canada in the past has given to the philatelic world considerable literature as the "Crawford Catalogue" shows (Column 72 & 850); "Phil. Lit. Bib. Index," page 56; "Canadian Philatelic Publications," a list started by me in the "Hobbyist" of Winnipeg, Canada, found in Vol. V (1912-13), but from 1908 or 1909 very little has appeared until the last two or three years when Mr. Edward E. Goodchild has given us the "Postage Stamps of Canada"; Mr. Fred. Jarrett, another "Postage Stamps of Canada"; Messrs. E. W. & S. N. Oughtred, "MacLean's Standard Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Canada," and Mr. Frank S. Thompson, "The Canadian Pre-cancelled Postage Stamp Catalogue." The work under review consists of cuts from Jarrett's "Postage Stamps of Canada" and "The Western Collector" as follows: Is Canadian Philately a Failure? by P. H. Johnson, Ed. of the Stamp Herald; Canadian Cancellations, by Edward E. Goodchild, pp. 12-17; The Law Stamps of Manitoba (by Senator J. A. Calder) 13; The Pence Issue on Canada (by Fred Jarrett) 15; The Precancelled Postage Stamps of Canada (by Frank S. Thompson) 18; Canadian Air Mail Flights 21; Canadian Revenue's Gain in Popularity 22; Notes on the Stamps of Canada as an Investment, by W. H. Golding, 23; Philatelic Experts 24; Advertising Cancellations of Canada (by Frank S. Thompson) 25+42; Who's Who in Canadian Philately. An Up-to-Date Directory of Canada's Foremost Dealers and Philatelists (Compiled by William Butler) 26; "Canadian Stamps Promise the Largest Returns," Charles J. Phillips 31; Some Well-Known Canadian Philatelists, portraits 32-33; Canadian Stamp Dealers. A revised and up-to-date list of the Dominion's Stamp Trade, compiled by William Butler 35; Johnson—The Melville of Canada is the Doyen of Canadian Philatelic Journalists, with portrait 37; PHILATELIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADA 38; Canada's Officially Sealed" (by Edward E. Goodchild) 39; The Philatelic Societies of Canada 40; CANADIAN PHILATELIC JOURNALS 41; Canadian Precancels Come Into Their Own (by V. W. Rotnem) 45; Canadian Two and Three Cent Imperforate Stamps 45; Directory of Canadian Collectors, compiled by William Butler 47, together with 18 pages of advertisements and a paper cover make up a very interesting pamphlet and one I hope to see repeated next year.

ALBRECHT (J. R. M.), F. R. P. S. L.: NOTES ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAIPUR. London, 1924. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W. C. 2. 24 pp., 10¾x7¼ in., paper cover.

This India-Native State began issuing stamps in 1904 and has issued to this date four distinct issues, and Gibbons' 1925 Ed. catalogue list 37 var. in all (including color and errors) but this number can be increased very much if one includes the plate varieties of first issue and the different settings of the 1911 or third issue. Mr. Albrecht calls his brochure notes on, but it seems to me that it is really an exhaustive treatise on these stamps, as he describes the plate varieties of the 1904 issue in full, also the proofs and essays; 1911 issue, he gives 10 varieties of design, and describes fully the different settings, or plates; also lists the Postal Stationery, Postmarks, and Postmarks Used Previous to the Introduction of Postage Stamps. A fine handbook for the collector of these stamps.

HARRIS (Albert H.): WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY. The International Philatelic Directory. Edited by Albert H. Harris. Published by "The Philatelic Magazine" (Proprietors: Harris Publications, Ltd.), Windsor House, 46 Victoria St, London, S. W. 1. xxxiv—128—pages lvi (including cover), 7¼x4⅞ in., linen-paper cover, price 3/6 net. SEVENTH EDITION, 1925.

This directory is entirely different from any other directory that has been published for philatelists (excepting the six previous editions and one other "Who's Who in American Philately," compiled and published by George V. Freethy of San Francisco in May, 1915), for it lists the celebrities of the stamp world in alphabetical order and is a very

valuable publication and indispensable to him who cares to know about those who are doing something for the benefit of the hobby. The FIRST EDITION was published in 1914; SECOND, 1915; THIRD, 1916; FOURTH, 1918; FIFTH, 1920-21, and SIXTH, 1923. Under each name is listed birth, specialties, clubs, writings, honors, etc.

PHILLIPS (Stanley): STAMP COLLECTING FOR ALL. London, 1924. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2. 64 pp. (including covers), 7¼x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 1/- net.

Mr. Phillips has compiled still another small handbook for the beginner. I say another, because England during the past four or five years has given us quite a lot of such books appealing to the beginner and medium collector, and the advanced collector will do well to have them at hand for ready reference, for none of us are so far advanced that we cannot learn a little from each one of these. The book is divided into chapters as follows: I. Stamps and Stamp Collecting; II. The Outfit; III. Getting Ready; IV. Identifying Stamps; V. The Anatomy of a Postage Stamp; VI. Overprints and Surcharges; VII. Errors and Varieties; VIII. Forgeries, Reprints and Bogus Stamps; IX. What the Postmark Tells; X. Arranging a Collection; XI. Eyes and No Eyes; Index and Glossary. Making a compact and valuable edition to this class of literature.

RAIFE (Raymond): (The) "B. O. P." (Boy's Own Paper) STAMP BOOK. A Concise and Comprehensive Guide to the Collecting of Adhesive Postage Stamps. By Raymond Raife ("Collector" of "The Boy's Own Paper" and "Specialist" of "Rovering"). With 20 full page plates and other illustrations. London: The "Boy's Own Paper" Office, 4, Bouverie St., E. C. 4. (n.d. 1924). (2)—236—(6) pp., 7⅜x4⅞ in., bound paperboards, price 2/6 net.

Still another beginners' guide and a fine one, too. First, there is a list of the Contents; second, a list of Plates; third, Foreword; then the chapter headings: I. The Advantages of Stamp Collecting, p. 14; II. How to Obtain Stamps, 21; III. Postage Stamp History and the Cult of Collecting, 36; IV. Stamp Albums—Mounting and Arranging a Collection, 47; V. Condition, 58; VI. Stamps of Great Britain, 65; VII. The British Colonies, 72; VIII. Other Favourite Countries, 82; IX. Rare Stamps, 92; X. New Issues, 101; XI. War Stamps, 110; XII. Air Stamps, 120; XIII. Commemorative Issues, 132; XIV. Parcel Post, Special Delivery, and Postage Due Stamps—Booklets and Coils, 140; XV. True Tales About Stamps, 149; XVI. "General" and "Specialised" Collections, 158; XVII. "Type" or "Group" Collecting and the Popular Pictorial, 164; XVIII. How to Identify Stamps—As to Stamp Colours, 175; XIX. Watermarks, 185; XX. Perforations, Plate Numbers, and Controls, 193; XXI. Forgeries, Fakes, Reprints, and Remainders, 203; XXII. Various Accessories, 213; List of Public Stamp Collections, 232; Index, 233. This book I recommend to all.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): (The) BOYS' FRIEND BOOK OF STAMPS. Presented free with the "Boys' Friend," week ending December 13th, 1924. 20 pp., 7x5¼ in.

The contents of this small pamphlet includes: The Sport of Stamp Collecting, p. 3; How Many Stamps Are There?, 3; The Album, 4; Stamps of the Aviators, 5; How to Mount Stamps, 6; Books to Read on Stamps, 6; Sport of the Postage Stamp, 7; Perforations Are a Puzzle!, 8; Stamps of the New Europe and the New Near East, 9; Stamp Clubs—Use Tweezers, 12; The Postage Stamp Zoo, 13; Use Your Eyes, 14; Stamps of the Peace, 15; The Junior Philatelic Society, 16; Engineering Wonders on Stamps, 17; "Stamps of the British Empire." Another Free Booklet Coming!, 17; Christopher Columbus' Stamps, 18; Stamps of the Great War, 19; Two Plates: Stamps of the New Nations, 2 and 20, 29 types illustrated. As this book was circulated with a copy of the "Boys' Friend," it will be scarce.

POOLE (Bertram W. H.): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF BELGIUM. By Bertram W. H. Poole. Published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Publishers of "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," Portland, Me., Beverly, Mass. Booklet Number Forty-Five. (1924.) 74 pp., 9¼x6⅛ in., paper cover.

In 1912 the Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co., as the firm was then known, began the reprinting of some of the most important serial articles published in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" in pamphlet form, commonly known as the Mekeel Handbooks. "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEKEEL HANDBOOKS," being a list by No. with Name of Work, Author, pages, size and price of each:

No. 1. (The) Stamps of the Cook Islands, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 24 pp., 9¾x6½ in., price 25 cents. 1912.

No. 2. (The) Beginner's Guide, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 44 pp., 9¾x6½ in., price 25 cents. 1913. Second Edition, 1918. 54—(2) pp., 9¼x6 in.

No. 3. Goodwin's Specialized United States, by Frank E. Goodwin. 1914. 68 pp., 9¾x7⅝ in., price 50 cents. Second Edition, 192?, 64 pp., 9¼x6 in., price 75 cents.

No. 4. How to Deal in Stamps. Part I: How to Become a Stamp Dealer, by Washington Grant. Part II: Hints to Dealers, by Willard O. Wylie. Part III: How and Where to Buy, by Thorn Smith. 1914. 24 pp., do., price 10 cents. Second Edition, 19??, ? pp, do. Third Edition, 1923, 26 pp.—6 pp., price 15 cents.

No. 5. (The) United States Stamped Envelopes, 1853-1913, by Louis G. Barrett and J. Murray Bartels. 1914. 19—(1) pp., price 10 cents.
No. 6. Stamps of the German States, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 1914. Part I. Stamps of the German Empire. 106—(2) pp., price 35 cents.
No. 7. United States Parcel Post Stamps, 1912-1913. Stamp Booklets. Postal Savings Stamps. By H. L. Wiley. 36 pp., price 25 cents. 1914.
No. 8. (The) Postage Stamps of Gambia, by R. E. R. Dalwigk. 16 pp., price 10 cents.
No. 9. (The) U. S. 3c Green, 1870-1887, by H. L. Wiley. 20—(10) pp. (blank for stamps and notes. Price 12 cents. 1915.
No. 10. Postage Stamps and Stationery of the Hawaiian Islands, by John N. Luff, Clifton A. Howes and Charles F. Richards. 21—(3) pp., 10 cents. 1915.
No. 11. Egypt: A History of Its Stamps, by R. E. R. Dalwick. 1915. 31—(1) pp., price 12 cents.
No. 12. Germany and Its Colonies, by Bertram W. H. Poole. (This Part II of No. 6.) 65—(1) pp., price 25 cents. 1915.
No. 13. United States Department Stamps, by Frank E. Goodwin. 1916. 14—(2) pp., price 10 cents.
No. 14. Stamps of the Virgin Islands, written by R. E. R. Dalwick. 1916. 15—(1) pp., price 10 cents.
No. 15. Range Tales, by Edwin B. Hill. (2)—38—(4) pp., price 15 cents. 1916.
No. 16. United States Grills, by William L. Stevenson. 15—(5) pp. (blank for stamps and notes). Price 10 cents. 1916.
No. 17. (The) Dealer and His Stock, by Bill Bloss. 1917. 29—(3) pp., 10 cents.
No. 18. (The) Stamps of Oaxaca, a State in Mexico, by Roderick Enfield. 1917. 11—(1) pp.—4 pp. (2 plates and explanations), price 10 cents.
No. 19. Stamps of the Canal Zone, by Wm. Evans, M.D. 1917. 35—(1) pp., 20 cents.
No. 20. (The) Stamps of Canada, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 1917. 79—(1) pp., 25 cents.
No. 21. United States Virgin Islands, Formerly the Danish West Indies, by Bertram W. H. Poole and J. Murray Bartels. 1917. 27—(1) pp., price 10 cents.
No. 22. (The) Postage Stamps of Great Britain, by Wm. Ward. 1917. 25—(5) pp., price 12 cents. Author's Autographed Edition, cloth, price 2/6.25 copies.
No. 23. (The) Revenue Stamps of the United States, by Christopher West. 1918. 52 pp., price 25 cents.
No. 24. Monaco and Its Foremost Specialist, Rev. George E. Barber, M.A., by Edwin B. Hill. 1918. 16 pp., price 10 cents.
No. 25. United States Postage Rates, by Joseph Waldo Sampson. 1918. 16 pp. 10 cents.
No. 26. Postage Stamps Worth Fortunes, by Fred. J. Melville. Part I: U. S. and Confederate States; Part II: Foreign. 19??. 21—(3) pp., price 15 cents.
No. 27. (The) Postage Stamps of Prince Edward Islands, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 1920. 16 pp., price 15 cents.
No. 28. Postage Stamps of New Brunswick, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 192?. 16 pp., price 15 cents.
No. 29. United States Five Cents Red Error, by R. McP. Cabeen. 192?. 10—(2) pp., price 10 cents
No. 30. (The) First United States Postage Stamp otherwise known as the United States City Despatch Post, by Elliott Perry. 192?. 14—(2) pp., price 15 cents.
No. 31. (The) Postage Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 192 . 14—(2) pp., price
No. 32. United States Three Cent Violet War and Victory, by L. G. Barrett. 192 . 14—(2) pp., price
No. 33. Postage Stamps of the Cayman Islands, by Fred. J. Melville. 192 . 22—(2) pp., price
No. 34. Postage Stamps of Nova Scotia, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 192 . 20 pp., price
No. 35. Postage Stamps of Crete, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 32 pp., price cents. 192 .
No. 36. Ship Stamps of the World, by Joseph Ward. 15—(1) pp., price cents.
No. 37. (The) Stamps of Denmark, by Bertram W. H. Poole. 192 . 34 pp.—1 pl., price
No. 38. Postage Stamps of Newfoundland, by Bertram W. H. Poole and Harry E. Huber. 192. 65 pp.—1 pl. and map, price cents.
No. 39.
No. 40.
No. 41. Stamps of the Union of South Africa, by Stephen G. Rich. 192 . 16 pp. price
No. 42. (The) Seven Cent Vermilion U. S., 1871-1873 Issue, by J. W. Sampson. 192 . 16 pp., price
No. 43. United States First Class Mail Permits, by A. H. Pike. 192 . 22 pp., price cents
ADDENDA, 8 pp., price
No. 44. (The) Postage Stamps of Panama. A Specialized Study of the Stamps of a Most Interesting Country, by F. E. Heydon, 1924. 62—(2) pp., price cents.

POOLE (Bertram W. H.)—No. 45—(The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF BELGIUM. The contents is as follows: Chapter I: Introduction, p. 3; II: Early Postal History, 4; III: The First

Issue, 5; IV: The Second Issue, 10; V: The Third Issue, 12; VI: The Unwatermarked Stamps, 13; VII: The Introduction of Perforation, 17; VIII: De La Rue Designs, 19; IX: The Arms Issue, 24; X: The 1869-81 Series, 26; XI: The 1883 Issue, 31; XII: The 1884-89 Issue, 33; XIII: The First 35 Centimes Value, 36; XIV: The Sunday Label Stamps, 37; XV: Antwerp Exhibition Stamps, 40; XVI: The Brussels Exhibition Stamps, 42; XVII: Some Color Changes, 43; XVIII: The Last of the Leopold Stamps, 44; XIX: The 1907 Issue, 45; XX: King Albert Stamps, 46; XXI: The Re-drawn Type of Albert Stamps, 47; XXII: The War Issues of 1915, 48; XXIII: Helmet Stamps, 49; XXIV: Liege Commemorative Stamps, 51; XXV: Re-drawn 5 Francs, 52; XXVI: New 3c and 65c Stamps, 52; XXVII: Provisional of 1921, 53; XXVIII: Engraved Issue of 1921-2, 54; XXIX: Typographed Stamps of 1922, 54.—Part II: Charity and Red Cross Stamps. I: Brussels Exhibition Issue, 55; II: Antwerp Red Cross Stamps, 56; III: London Printed Red Cross Stamps, 56; IV: Last Red Cross Stamp, 57; V: Olympic Games Issue, 58; VI: Disabled Veterans Stamp, 59.—Part III: Postage Due Stamps. I: First Issue, 59; II: Second Issue, 61; III: Third Issue, 62; IV: New 30c Value, 62; V: Re-engraved Stamps of 1915, 62; VI: 1919-20 Issue, 63; VII: 1922 Issue, 64; VIII: Provisional Issues, 64.—Part IV: Parcel Post Stamps. I: First Issue, 64; II: Second Issue, 66; III: Third Issue, 67; IV: Fourth Issue, 69; V: Fifth Issue, 70; VI: Sixth Issue, 71; VII: Seventh Issue, 71; VIII: Eighth Issue, 72; IX: 1921 Issue, 73; X: Engraved Issue, 73; XI: Cancellations, 73.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, by Fred. J. Melville. With Permission of the Author Re-published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., etc. Mekeel Handbook No. FORTY-SIX, 1924. 28 pp. 9¼x6⅛ in. price cents.

Contents: Foreword, 5; Chapt. I: Postal Arrangements, 5; II: Stamps of the British South Africa Co. Overprinted "B. C. A.," 12; III: British Central Africa Protectorate Issue, 16; IV: Nyasaland Protectorate Issue, 23; V: Nyasaland Field Force, 23; VI: Forgeries, 24; VII: Postmarks, 25; VIII: Proofs, Colour Trials, etc., 26; IX: *BIBLIOGRAPHY*, 26; X: Check List, 27.

ARLEEN (Cecil): Arleen's (Cecil) Priced Catalogue of Mint Georgian Controls. Cecil Arleen (Albert Ashby), Devoran, Cornwall, England. FIFTH EDITION, (1924). 12 pp. 7¼x4⅞ in., price 7d.

This small pamphlet lists and prices the Marginal Control Letters and Numbers Found on the George V. Stamps of Great Britain and is a valuable one for the collectors of of English stamps, as no collection is complete without these controls. *"BIBLIOGRAPHY."* The FIRST EDITION appeared in 1920, pp.; SECOND, 1921, 8 pp.; THIRD, 1922, 8 pp.; FOURTH, 1923, 12 pp.

MARSH (Oswald): Marsh's (Oswald Priced Catalogue of King George Control, including those overprinted for use abroad). Compiled and Published by Oswald Marsh, Norwood, London, S. E. 19. SEVENTH EDITION, Jan., 1925. 15—(1) pp., 7¼x4¾ in., paper cover, price 7d.

Another pamphlet on English George V. Stamps, this includes those overprinted abroad. *"BIBLIOGRAPHY"*: FIRST EDITION, 8 pp., Dec., 1919; SECOND, 8 pp., May, 1920; THIRD, Jan., 1921, 8 pp.; FOURTH, Aug., 1921, 10 pp.; FIFTH, Apr., 1922, 12 pp.; SIXTH, May, 1923, 12 pp.

WATERHOUSE (Sir Nicholas), K.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.: CATALOGUE OF THE FINE COLLECTION OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES. Formed by Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, K.B.E., F.R.P.S.L. To be sold at the rooms of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, 47, Leicester Sq., London, W. C. 2. Tuesday to Friday, Nov. 11th-14th, 1924. 60 pp., 10¼x8 in., paper cover. Supplement: Eight Plates of Stamps 10⅛x7¼ in.—(2) Prices Realized at the Sale, 4 pp., 9⅛x6½ in.

This collection, which has been well known for some years, was the foundation on which the "POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," by N. E. Waterhouse was written, published in 1916 by Mr. Frank Godden 359, Strand, London. There are 853 lots catalogued, to give some idea of the extent of this collection, I mention: 1845, New York Postmaster's Stamp, 5c black, lots 5 to 126, but only N. Y., Providence and St. Louis are included of other Postmaster's Stamps. 1847 Issue, lots 140-233; 1851-56 Imperf., 234-364; 1857 Perf., 365-532; 1861 (Aug.), 533-546; 1861-66, 550-613; 1869, 633-671; Department Stamps, 739-775; Carriers' Stamps, 787-853. A valuable reference work for any library.

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS. YEAR BOOK 1925. 9x6, 52 pp., paper cover, free to members, others $1.00.

Officers, 1924-5; Attendants at the Convention; Proceedings 30th Annual Convention, 1924; By-Laws; Roll of Members. This was published by Mr. R. C. Bach, 82 Nassau St., New York City, for the Board of Governors.

NEW YORK: Collectors Club Year Book, 1925. (2)—47—(7) pp., 2 plates (Medal), 7⅞x5½ in., paper cover. To be had at the club, 120 W. 49th St., N. Y. City.

A model year book, congratulations to the compilers. It commences with Matter of Incorporation, then: Constitution; By-Laws; Officers and Comm., 1924; Record of

Achievement; Medal; Advantages of Membership; Publications; Growth of Membership; New York Exhibition; Library; "Collectors Club Philatelist"; Assets of the Club; Club Dinners; 1924-25 Program; Membership List.

GINN (*A. E. F.*): (A) SHORT HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE FROM EARLIEST TIMES. Published by "The Philatelic Magazine" (Harris Publications, Ltd.), Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. 16 pp., 7⅛x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 1/ net.

This book is just what the title implies, and gives the history of the English Post Office from James I. to 1840 and adds another little pamphlet on this subject to our libraries, for ready reference. It is very concise and well worth having, and certainly the price is moderate.

WARD (*W.*): (A) PHILATELIC TAM O' SHANTER. A Robert Burns' Quotation (with acknowledgments by W. Ward). 8 pp., 9x5⅝ in., paper cover.

From the foreword: "Many have been the drawings and sketches of various scenes of that night's adventures of Tam o' Shanter—but few can be more faithfully portrayed than in the Swedish Postal Jubilee Commemorative Stamp. Even the master poet himself would not have excelled in such a typical photo of Tam and his horse Maggie viewing with alarm the 'Unco sight'. Few postage stamps have been so aptly described as this example of Rabbie's verse." Printed in brown ink with a used specimen of the stamp mounted on page 3.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY: OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS OF THE WINNIPEG STAMP EXHIBITION AND PHILATELIC CONVENTION to be held Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1924, at the Marlborough Hotel. Organized under the auspices of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can., Second Annual Canadian Stamp Exhibition. 40 pp., 9x5⅞ in., paper cover.

Contents: Patrons, Officers and Committees; Foreword by F. W. Dey, Pres. of the W. P. Soc.; Rules and Regulations; Scheme of the Competitions; The Exhibition Awards; Welcome to Winnipeg; Winnipeg's Postal Service; Canadian Postal Cancellations by H. S. Seaman; Advertisements.

GELLI & TANI: CATALOGUE SPECIAL DE LA BELGIQUE ET DU CONGO BELGE. Ancienne Maison Gelli et Tanni, 70, Rue du Marche-Aux-Herbes, Bruxelles. (2)—(8) pp., 7½x4⅝ in., linen paper cover, price 12 fr. 50. EDITION, 1925.

A fine specialized catalogue of Belgium and Belgian Congo. This is a re-issue of an old catalogue brought up to date, for in 1910 this firm published a catalogue entitled: "Catalogue Illustre des Timbres-Poste, Telegraphes, Enveloppes et Cartes de Belgique et du Congo Belge." 80 pp. and in 1921 a Second Edition of 128 pp., cloth bound. For example of completeness: July, 1849 Issue, 3 color var. of 10c and 7 of 20c; paper 5 var.; pairs, strip of four, and block of four; var. of engraving, 16 of 10c and 8 of 20c; shifted die 2; retouches 3 of 10c, 2 of 20c; plating; reprints 12 var.; postmarks and so through the book. An indispensable for the collector of Belgium stamps.

FORBIN (*A.*): CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DES TIMBRES FISCAUX DE FRANCE ET DES COLONIES FRANCAISE. Avec les prix auxquels on peut se les procurer—chez l'auteur—24, Rue de Milan, Paris. Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier, 37, Rue des Jacobins. Janvier 1925. (4)—192 pp., 7½x4½ in., paper cover, price 10 Francs.

A complete catalogue of France and French Colonies Revenue Stamps. The catalogue is arranged in alphabetical order beginning with Afrique Occidentale Francaise (French Equatorial Africa) and ending with Tunis. These revenue stamps would make a very interesting collection and on the whole seem to be cheap. The book is well illustrated in the text.

LANGLOIS (*M.*) *& FRANCOIS* (*L.*): (Les) OBLITERATIONS DES BUREAUX FRANCAIS A L'ETRANGER. Ouvrage publie sous le patronage de la Societe Francaise de Timbroligie a l'occasion de son cinquantenaire. Amien: Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier, 1924. 149—(1) pp., 8¾x5⅝ in., paper cover, price 12 Francs.

Contents: Preface, p. 3; Introduction, 5; The Bureaux, 5; Stamps, 7; List of Stamps Used by the Bureaux, 9; Types 19 to 22; Forgeries, 23. Part I: Map of the Mediterranean District; List of Numbers of the Bureaux; Europe: Switzerland 29, Monaco 30, Andorra 37, Turkey 38, Moldo-Wallachia (Roumania) 65; Asia: Turkey 67, Syria-Palestine 88; Africa: Egypt 106, Tunis 116; Morocco 120, Barbary States 122; Asia: China 124, Japan 128; Part II: Europe: Crete 132; Asia: China 134; Africa: Tunis 136, Morocco 140, Abyssinia 144, Madigascar 145, Zanzibar 146; Index 147.

SERRANE (*Fernand*): (Les) TIMBRES-POSTE DE L'EMISSION DE BORDEAUX (1870). Ouvrage illustre de 176 figures dont 11 planches en couleurs. Bruxelles: Imprimerie Scientifique Charles Bulens & Cie., 75, Rue Terre-Neuve, 1925. FIRST EDITION. 6—189—(1) pp., 9⅛x6 in., paper cover, price

This 1870 issue of France is one of the most interesting ones of French issues and has been duly written up in the past, see "A. P. S. Index" page 431 for articles in the philatelic press, also in separate works they have not been neglected, but this work at once becomes the standard handbook on this issue. Contents: Preface, p. 5; Chapter I: History, p. 1 of work; II: Manufacture: Essays, Wood Engraving, Reports, Plates,

Essays, etc.; III: Manufacture (continued): Number Issued, Paper (controle), Colors, Secret Marks, Name of Engraver, Retouches, Shading of the Eyes, White Line, Notes, Last Printing, Fine Prints; IV: Miscellaneous: Varieties of Bordeaux, Distinction of the First Stamps, Prices, Varieties, Postmarks, Demonitisezed Use, Perforate (Imperforate), Stamp Cuts, Value of Entries, Forgeries, Note on Proportional Values, Note on the Colors; V: 20 Centimes, Type I, 75; VI: 1 Centime, 87; VII: 2 Centimes, 101; VIII: 4 Centimes, 111; IX: 5 Centimes, 119; X: 10 Centimes, 129; XI: 20 Centimes, Type II, 135; XII: 20 Centimes, Type III, 143; XIII: 30 Centimes, 159; XIV: 40 Centimes, 167; XV: 80 Centimes, 177; XVI: 15 Centimes-taxe, 183; Index, 189.

HEIJMANS (K. A., Jr.): NEDERLANDSCH PHILATELISTEN-ADRESBOEK (Dutch Philatelic Directory). K. A. Heijmans, Jr., Editor and Publisher, 161 Vijverhofstraat, Rotterdam, Holland. 148—LII (advertisements) distributed throughout, printed on colored papers, 9⅛x5¾ in., paper cover, price 4/8 net. THIRD YEAR, 1924.

Contents: Preface; Remarks re the Compiling; Key for the English Language and Abreviations; Philatelic Holland; Register of Addresses, First Part: Holland, pp. 33-99; Register of Addresses, Second Part: Dutch Colonies, 101-108; Do, Third Part: Abroad, 109-148. *"BIBLIOGRAPHY."* FIRST EDITION, 1917, 103—(1) pp., paper cover. SECOND EDITION, 1918, (2)—112—30 pp., paper cover.

KITCHOUKIS (Athanase): CATALOGUE SPECIAL DES TIMBRES-POSTE D'ANATOILE ET DE LA REPUBLIQUE TURQUE emis depuis l'annee 1336 (1920) jusqu'a l'annee 1340 (1924). Athanase Kitchoukis, Pera, Koule-Kapou No. 667, Constantinople, Turkey. SECOND EDITION, 1924. 38—(2) pp., 7½x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 5 Francs.

The First Edition was published in 1921, 12 pp., 7x3¾ in., paper cover. Contents: Preface; General Notes; Postage and Fiscal Stamps; Advertisements.

BACHELET (Maurice): (Les) TIMBRES D'ALLEMAGNE DE 1914 A NOS JOURS. Par Maurice Bachelet. En Vente Chez M. Maurice Bachelet, 177, Rue d'Alesia, Paris (14e) et aux bureaux de l'Echangiste Universel, 25, Galerie Montpensier, Paris (1er). 78—(2) pp., 8½x5⅜ in., paper cover, price 7 fr. 50. FIRST EDITION, Oct., 1924.

A catalogue of German War and German Republic Stamps. Contents: Preface; Foreword; Empire D'Allemagne, 7; Republique Allemande, 11; Surcharges Locales, 46; Timbres de Service, 68; Emissions Officieuses, 76.

SPOHR (John): (Les) PREMIERES CARTES POSTALES DE SUEDE. Par John Spohr. Publie sous les auspices de l'Association des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postaux, Paris. L'Echangiste Universel, 25, Galerie Montpensier, Paris (1er). (2)—26 pp., 8½x5¼ in., paper cover, price 5 Francs.

Contents: Introduction, 4; Cartes Postales, 5; Cartes de Service, 19; *"BIBLIOGRAPHY,"* 26.

OTT (C.): (Die) POSTSTEMPEL VON SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Von C. Ott. Verlag: "Die Postmarke," Ges. M. B. H., Wien, VI, Mariahilferstrasse 73, 1924. 22—(2) pp. (inc. covers), 9x6 in., paper cover, price

Contents: I: Stempel ohne Ortsbezeichmung, 3; II: Ortesstempel, 6; III: Bahnhofstempel, 11; IV: Zugs-und Schiffsstempel, 13; V: Landpoststempel, 15; VI: Feldpoststempel, 16; VII: Ankunfts-und Sonderstempel; handschriftliche Entwertungen, 17; Anhang, 18; Sonstige Besonderheiten, 21.

REUTERSKIOLD (A. de): (Les) TIMBRES DU BUREAU FRANCAIS DE ZANZIBAR. Avec une etude des surcharges de l'emission de 1897. Lausanne: Imprimerie A. Marchino, Rue de Bourg, 25, 1925. 28 pp., 9⅞x6⅜ in., paper cover, price

Contents: Emission de 1894-96, 4; Emission Provisoire de 1894, 5; Emission de 1896, 11; Emission Provisoire de 1897, 12; Emission de 1898-1900, 21; Emission Provisoire de 1904, 22; Timbres-taxe, 25; Falsifications, 26.

STRANDELL (Nils): KATALOG OVER HANS LAGERLOFS FRIMARKSDONATIONER TILL POSTMUSEUM Aren 1922 och 1924. Enligt Kungl. Generalpoststyrelsens uppdrag utarbetad av Nils Strandell. Stockholm: Postverkets Tryckeri, 1924. 71—(1) pp., 9x6⅛ in., paper cover.

Contents: Hans Lagerlof: biography and portrait, 3; Explanation of Terms Used in the Catalogue, 7; Stamps (Notables Ones) by Countries, 9 to 69; Index, 70.

ASCHER (Dr. Siegfried): (Der) GROSSER GANZSACHEN KATALOG 1924. Auf Veranlassung des Berliner Ganzsachesammler-Vereins zusammengestellt und bearbeitet von Dr. Ascher, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Schriftleitungsschluss Dezember, 1922. Nachdruck verboten Ubersetzungsrecht vorbehalten. Borna, etc. Verlag von Robert Noske in Borna (Bezirk Leipzig). Published in Parts, 8⅛x4¼ in., paper cover. Part I. (August, 1923), XIV—(2)—158 pp., Afghanistan-Canada; II. (1924), pp. 161 to 320, (Canada to Faridkot); III. (1924), pp. 323 to 494, (Fernando Poo-Heligoland).

This is a very fine catalogue of the Envelopes and Post Cards of all Nations and as it is the only late one of these is a very valuable one. I have always regretted that Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., some years ago eliminated these interesting official issues from their catalogue, even if they did not stock and sell them, because many are issued each year and many varieties may be lost to the collector through not knowing about them.

The last catalogue of Stanley Gibbons to catalogue these issues was published in 1900, being Part IV of the 1899-1900 Twelfth Edition Catalogue and ran to 317 pages, and is one of the standard reference books today. This really is a Second Edition in part, for Dr. Ascher brought out in 1920: "Ganzsachen-Katalog 1913-1920," but this only dealt with the issues from 1913 to 1920, while this new one will be complete from the beginning. Good luck to Dr. Ascher as this work is wanted badly.

GIBBONS (*Stanley*), Limited: STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1925) S. G., Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W. C. 2. Part I: BRITISH EMPIRE. THIRTY-FIRST EDITION. (2)—xiv—(2)—xxxii pp. ("An Illustrated List of Albums, Accessories, Handbooks and Packets and Sets of Stamps Obtainable from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.), 7¼x4⅞ in., bound red cloth, price 6/6 net. Also to be had interleaved.

This catalogue, called "Red Gibbons" to distinguish it from Part II, is naturally the standard catalogue of the world upon these issues: Great Britain and the British Colonies. 70 pages are required to catalogue Great Britain; India and India Native States, 62 pp.; this really is a specialist handbook on all these issues and is absolutely required by any serious minded collector, not only on account of the contents, but also for the values or prices of the different issues, for Stanley Gibbons has always stood as a standard of prices.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1925). TWENTY-NINTH EDITION: Part II: FOREIGN COUNTRIES. xiv—(2)—1,136 pp.—xxxii pp. ("An Illustrated List of Albums, etc.," same as Part I), bound green cloth, price 10/ net. Also an interleaved edition.

Spoken of as "Green Gibbons." The same care in compilation is here shown as in Part I, and is a handbook of the rest of the world. The catalogue of the United States portion is especially fine and consists of 52¼ pp., including Confederate States and Colonies. The same remarks applies to this catalogue as to Part I. As these catalogues are exhausted long before a new edition appears, I advise all to procure them as soon as possible. The whole number (edition) of these catalogues is a little misleading when compared to Scott's with its 81st Ed., for beginning in 1865 and issuing a new edition (some years two) each year up to 1879 when 21 editions had been issued, when with the 1879 ed. it began its numbering, this being the Fisrt Edition. Then again from 1st to 9th eds. (1893), the catalogue was not published annually but was kept up to date by issuing an Addendum, 36 of these appeared to the first nine editions also the later editions had from time to time an addenda.

MICHEL (*Hugo*): MICHEL'S (Hugo) BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG 1925. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, G. M. B. H., Feldstr. 18/20, Leipzig-R. BAND I: Europa. XII—512—12 pp. (adv.), 7¼x4¾ in., bound cloth, price .—BAND II: Ubersee, VI—566—16 (adv.), (6) (blank for notes, etc.), do, price

This catalogue has been before the philatelic world for some years and is a fine one in so far as the major varieties of stamps are concerned as these are fully dealt with and as a comparison of prices for stamps has great value.

SENF (*Gebruder*): SENF'S (Gebruder) ILLUSTRIERTER POSTWERTZEICHEN-KATALOG 1925. I BAND: Postmarken von Europa, etc., etc. Verlag von Gebruder Senf, Leipzig. 048—848—(2) pp., 8⅛x3⅝ in., bound cloth, price

This is one of the oldest European Catalogues, beginning in 1892 it has issued a yearly edition almost every year since. This catalogue carries the major issues a little further than "Michel's" as the total number of pages shows, 832 (of catalogue) to 512. Same remarks as above.

"Foreign Magazines" Received in Exchange with "C. C. P."

Thanks to the Publishers

BERLINER BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG, XXI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (Jan. to April, 1925).

BERNER BRIEFMARKEN-ZEITUNG (Journal Philatelique de Berne), XVII (XI Year), Nos. 2, 3, 4 (Feb. to Apr., 1925).

(II) CORRIERE FILATELICO (Milan), VII, 73 to 77 (Jan. to May, 1925).

(Der) DEUTSCHE PHILATELIST (Berlin), XVIII, 12 (Dec.); XIX, 1 to 4 (Jan. to Apr., 1925).

DEUTSCHE SAMMLER ZEITUNG (Borna, Bez. Leipzig), V, 19 to 53 (Jan. to May, 1925).

GERMANIA-BERICHTE (Leipzig), XXI (XXVIII Year), 12 (280); XXII (XXIX Year), 281-284 (Jan. to Apr., 1925).

L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE (Amiens), 38th Year, Nos. 695, 696; 39th Year, 697 to 705 (Jan. to May 15th), issued twice a month.

L'ECHANGISTE UNIVERSEL, New Series, Nos. 66, 67, 68 (Feb. to Apr., 1925).

Le PHILATELISTE BELGE (Laeken-Brussels), V, Nos. 40, 41 (Jan. to Feb., 1925).

(Die) POSTMARKE (Vienna), Nos. 87 to 91, 93 to 95 (Jan. to 4th May), issued twice a month.

SACHISCHES BRIEFMAKKEN-ZEITUNG (Colditz), IX, Nos. 1 to 5 (Jan. to May, 1925).

SACHSISCHES BRIEFMARKEN-OFFERIENBLATT (Supp. to "S. B.-Zeit."), 1925, No. 2, (Mar. to May, 1925).
SAXON PHILATELIC JOURNAL (Supp. to "S. B.-Zeit."), VIII, No. 10 (Oct., 1924); Vol. IX, No. 2 (Feb.), 5 (May, 1925).
SCHWEIZER BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG (Bern), XXXVIII, Nos. 1, 2, (Jan.-Feb.-Apr.).
SAMMLER-WOCHE (Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung), (Munic), VIII, Nos. 1 to 6, (Jan. 2nd to Feb. 6th, 1925), published weekly.
(Le) TIMBRE-POSTE (Paris), XIX (2nd Series), Nos. 165 to 168 (Jan.-Apr., 1925).
NEDERLANDSCH MAANDBLAD voor PHILATELIE (Breda), IV, Nos. 37 to 41 (Jan.-May, 1925).

Not a very long list considering the number of publishers that receive each quarter copies of the "COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST" as shown by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden in the April No. of "C. C. P." Vol. IV, page 77. I hope this will be extended before the next report. Please take notice that anything sent me for review belongs to the Collectors Club Library and will be duly reviewed in this supplement, catalogued in the club's library and preserved as part of that library. A review in this supplement certainly has some advantages to both the author and publisher so please send copies for that purpose. To publishers of above magazines, will you please send copies missing in Vols. for 1925, so they will be complete.

Check List on Denmark Nos. 5 and 6

By HARRY M. KONWISER

8s Green, Dotted Spandrel

Issued July 24, 1857, and withdrawn June, 1863. Total issued, 1,336,600.

Scott No. 5, green; 5a, yellow green. Yvert & Tellier No. 5, and listed also as perforated 14 unofficially. Kohl No. 5, green; yellow green; blue green.

Issued imperforate, each stamp 18½ by 18½ mm. Engraved on rather thin yellowish white paper, very distinctly watermarked with crown. Cross on top of crown is very plain though small.

Wreath, in design, which follows the Number Four stamp, touches the lettered outer frame at top almost touches at bottom but is not near at sides. All letters of inscription are far apart. Top and bottom tongues of "*G*" in left hand inscription do not touch each other. "L" is well formed and has small period after it.

Royal emblems in centre; at left "K G L"—abbreviation for "Kongeligt"; at top "POST"; at right "FR.M." for "Frimaerke" with periods after "R" and "M". Triangular space between wreath and frame is dotted. In lower left corner, over posthorn, is numeral "2" and letter "S" is at right corner.

Plates made up of ten blocks, each consisting of ten electrotyped cliches.

Perforated unofficially, 10 to 14, also rouletted unofficially. Many perfs. are forgeries, also roulettes, according to the best authorities.

Reprinted officially in 1886 on white wove paper covered with light brown wavy lines, not watermarked, imperf. and without gum.

Forgeries of this stamp exist lithographed, minus watermark and are easily detected.

At the sale of remainders, held by the Danish Government, 1912, some of these stamps were sold.

Varieties: A—Spot over numeral value, due to printing defect; B—Very thin paper, green.

Cancellations: Three-ring concentric circles with numeral centres, also town and steamship cancellations.

Singles at half Scott prices, used and unused; pairs, cancelled, from $3.50 to $5; strips of three, cancelled, from $6.50 to $8; blocks of four, cancelled, estimated, $25; block of six, cancelled, owned by writer, estimated, $75.

16s Lilac, Dotted Spandrel

Issued July, 1857, and withdrawn June, 1864. Total issued 565,100.

Scott No. 6, lilac; 6a, violet. Yvert & Tellier No. 6, lilac gray; 6a, pink lilac, latter also being listed as rouletted and perforated 14 unofficially. Kohl No. 6, gray; gray violet; light violet; lilac.

Imperforate, stamp size as previous number, type and style as previous, plates as previous. Unofficial perforations and official reprints as previous stamp, likewise forgeries and sale at disposal of remainders.

Shades: Lilac, bright violet; bright reddish violet; violet; gray; lilac gray; pink lilac; gray violet; light violet.

Varieties: A—Lilac, no period after "s" in "16s"; B—White spot over numeral, a printing defect; C—Hanciau says with a little good-will one may admit there is a period between "16" and "s".

Cancellations. Numerals in centre of three rings; red town cancellations and blue grid cancellations.

Singles, at half Scott prices, used and unused; cancelled pairs, lilac, sold during past few months, from $7.50 to $16.50; cancelled pairs, bright violet, on cover sold $9.50; strip of four on piece, showing red Hamburg cancellation, sold 1924, to writer, for $45; strip of seven, cancelled, on piece, with 8s in collection of writer, estimated, $75.

An Outstanding Work on Austria

By Dr. J. Brace Chittenden

GROSSES HANDBUCH DER ABSTEMPELUNGEN VON *OESTERREICH* UND *LOMBARDEI-VENETIEN*. Compiled and edited by Ing. Edwin Muller in collaboration with Dr. Stephen Mayer, 1925. Published by "Die Postmarke" Ges. m. b. H. Wien VI., Mariahilferstrasse 73. Issued in parts, four of which have appeared at the date of this review, 8 in. part I, XXX pp., part II pp. 1-32, part III pp. 33-64, part IV pp. 65-96.

Part I contains the preface, history and classification of the cancellations adopted and an explanation of the symbols and observations used in the tables. Parts II-IV contain tables with data by means of which the student can determine all known facts concerning the postmarks and cancellations found on Austrian stamps of the first five issues, including a system by means of which the relative scarcity and approximate value may be determined. Employing the alphabetical system; parts II-IV describe these facts for all Austrian post-offices from A to Ma. How many parts will be needed to complete the work is therefore conjectural at this date, but enough surely to justify in the title the word "Grosses". Such a work as this was foreshadowed by the results of the labor of H. Kroff and especially by his volume "Die Abstempelungen der Merken von Oesterreich-Ungarn and Lombardei-Venetien" Prag 1899. In Kroff one finds an alphabetical list of the offices tabulated as a list of those using a similar class of cancellation. In this work of Herr Muller and Dr. Mayer the offices appear alphabetically and associated with each one finds all the different classes of cancellations used on the first five issues.

Herr Kroff combines with each class one or more plates illustrating the cancellations, and the tables indicate the relative scarcity by affording an indication of the number of offices using those forms of obliteration. Before a final edition of the completed work such illustrations should be and probably will be added to the present volume. In any event the student of Austrian cancellations will need both works. If his object is to illustrate all classes of cancellation Kroff will be very useful. On the other hand, if an effort is made to obtain everything, the work before us will be necessary. Especially will this be so if it is meant to illustrate all the varieties of cancellation used in the same office. Finally the present work is the first to give, by using a point system, an approximate value indicating relative scarcity of each cancellation. This form of specialization suggests an immense field for the philatelist of the future and emphasizes the value of collecting stamps on covers. Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland, also Scandinavia, afford delightful opportunities in this line with classic and finished works to guide the student.

As to the valuation of these postmarks of course our unhappy dealers and catalogers have seen the writing on the wall. The English dealer knows them well, as witness Stanley Gibbons in early English or our own S. S. & C. Co., see specialized catalog of the U. S. But my dear friend Clark would, I fear, resign if requested to indicate the relative value of a cancellation from Four Corners, Conn., with that of Butte, Mont. The early cancellations of the U. S. were not regulated with any degree of uniformity by Washington and the matter will doubtless develop by a series of hand books dealing with the different issues. As was the case with Mexico, we will at once be confronted with a new variety of counterfeiting, all the more dangerous as the Government is very little concerned as to the manner in which its stamps are, from its point of view, made valueless. A new phenomena will be emphasized in the valuation of certain cancelled stamps much higher than the now highly priced uncancelled specimen. What is the use of it all? Why, amusement, the first and primary use in all forms of collecting. Other uses might and have been deduced. For example the Counterfeiter dreads such a collection. Again, any Postmaster General would be advantageously enlightened by studying from such a specialized collection the obvious postal regulations of the country in question.

The wonderful application, analytic powers, patience and careful observation resulting in the work under review is quite awe inspiring. The numerous resources in the way of material available, the exhaustive researches among dusty archives, the expensive plates and careful proof reading involved: all these facts render this work a monumental achievement even when every allowance is made and credit given to preceding works.

The number system of Great Britain, Scandinavia and Baden are comparatively easy to understand though very many exceptional cancellations occur, but except perhaps in the case of France no country lends itself more interestingly to classification than does Austria. The interest in Austria and its cancellations is distinctly on the increase in the United States, but it is safe to say that few dealers or collectors will ever find time to master the notation and symbolism necessary to a proper use of Herr Muller's tables unless they have a fair knowledge of the German language.

Hoping to aid the sale of this work in America and be helpful to collectors of Austria the following explanations are given concerning the use of the tables.

The following main classification is adopted:

1. Cancellations of established Post Offices.
2. Railway Cancellations.
3. Ship Cancellations.
4. Field (Army Post) Cancellations.
5. Newspaper Cancellations.
6. Railroad Station Cancellations.
7. Cancellations in handwriting.
8. Frank Cancellations without Post Office.
9. Registered Cancellations.
10. Curios and exceptional.

Parts II-IV are concerned with 1 only, cancellations of established Post Offices. Section 1 classifies cancellations of this character as follows:

A. Long cancellations without frames.
B. With oval or polygon frame.
C. With special and distinctive cancellations.
D. Framed by a double circle.
E. Without inscription.
F. With circle as frame.
G. Registered letter cancellations.
H. Cancellations of R. R. Station Masters.
J. Cancellations of affiliated Post Masters and assembling stations.

"Filial-postamter" und "Briefsammlungen".

The following notes illustrating the use of the tables are useful examples having been taken for this purpose.

Laufende Nummer		Ortsbezeichnung	Symbol	Bewertung nach den Ausgaben: I 1850	II 58	III 61	IV 63	V 63/64	Farbe d. Stemp	Type wie Abbildung Nr.:	Bestands-Daten des Postamtes	Anmerkungen:	Zugehörigkeit 1850	Zugehörigkeit 1924
1	a	Abanj Szanto	○	W	–	–	–	–	·	F 1	1.Okt. 57	Stempel a: Irrtümliche Schreibweise des Ortsnamens.	U	U
	b	Abauj Szanto	○	60	30	25	40	20	·	F 1				
18	a	Agram	◎vj	20 3	–	–	–	–	·	D 110		Stempel a: nur mit Jahreszahl 1850.	Ks	S
	b		L	V	–	–	–	–	·	A 86		Stempel b und c: Ankunftsstempel.		
	c		○z	50	25	25	40	20	·	F 31		Stempel e: Stundenangabe mit Zusatz „F" oder „A".		
	d		○	2	4		–	–	·	F 1		Stempel f: Expeditions-Nummer mit Zusatz „Ex.".		
	e		○e		2	2	3	2	·	F 113		Stempel Ra: manchmal als Zusatz zum Stempel d verwendet, mit Inschrift „Recomandirt."		
	f		○e		3	2	3	2	·	F 101		Stempel Rb: später ohne Datum als Zusatzstempel verwendet, mit Inschrift „Recommandirt."		
	Ra		○R 0	40 4	–	–	–	–	·	G 31				
	Rb		○R	6 2	4 2	4 2	5 2	4 2	·	G 1				

Section of Tables Showing the Arrangement

Col. (1) [See Ill. Table] gives the reference number according to an alphabetical arrangement of the names. No. 1 is divided in column (2) into *a* and *b*. a shown in (3) refers to the case when the name is spelt Abanj Szonto, whereas in (b) we have the correct spelling Abauj Szanto. On the other hand as in 18 Agram we have several letters corresponding to the different types of cancellations. In (3) we have the name and in (4) the symbol indicating the class of the cancellation.

These are interpreted as follows (*the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are illustrated in accompanying table):

1 L (1) Long cancellation without frame and with slanting letters.

2 *L* (2) Long cancellation without frame and with slanting letter.

3 *L* (3) Long cancellation with script lettering.

4 ○0 (4) Cancellation in oval frame in one of the types indicated.

5 □▭▯ (5) Cancellation in rectangular frame in type indicated in which I infer are included those in polygone frame of more than four side.

6 B (6) Special and distinctive form.

7 ⌒ (7) Name written in circular form, uro.

8 ▬ (8) Negative cancellation white on black background.

9 ◎ (9) Double circle cancellation.

10 ● (10) Blank cancellation or design without name.

11 ○ (11) Single circle cancellation.

The above primary set of symbols are frequently associated with letters used as subscriptis which serve to describe the cancellation more specifically. These are the following:

Z for cancellations with official ornaments.
S for cancellations with star ornaments.
I for cancellations with line ornaments.
V for cancellations with other ornaments.
E for cancellations with number or time of the mail; time of closing of the mail.
J for cancellations with year in date.
O for cancellations without date.
X for cancellations with date attached.
F for cancellations with "Franco".
R for cancellations with "Recommandirt" or equivalent.

Type (11) with 1, 2 or 3 inscribed indicate a double or triple circle in border, 01 denotes that the inscription is not parallel to the frame.

The several varieties of cancellations are denoted in the second column by letter a, b, c, etc. If the letter is accompanied by a black circle as an exponent this indicates a spelling of the name that would be out of order in the alphabetical arrangement but indicates the same Post Office.

To illustrate (see Table) 1a Abanj Szanto, 1b Abauj Szanto. Here the b is not written b* although the name is spelt differently, the alphabetical order is not disturbed. On the other hand note 18b* indicates that in the cancellation the words are spelt differently and out of the alphabetical order. The symbol column shows that 1 both a and b are single circle cancellations. 18a (11), the subscript v indicating a peculiar distinctive ornamentation and the j that the cancellation contains the year, 18b (2) H-1 a long cancellation with slanting letters spelling different from 18a, etc.

18c* (4) z—Single circle with official ornamentation.
18d (4)—Single circle no ornaments.
18e (4) e—Single circle with expedition number or time of closing of mail.
18f (4) e—Explained in column 13 as similar to 18e but with the addition of "Ex" expedition.
18Ra (4)—R-o—Oval cancellation for registered letter without date.
18Rb (4) R—Circle with date (not year) the inscription, if any, reading recommandert. In Column 13 a note states that later no date is written and the cancellation used in the vicinity of the stamp with the inscription "Recommandirt." Column (5) indicates the scarcity of the cancellation on the issue of 1850-58 that is the first I.

These numbers run from 1-10, then 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 85; for 100 the letter V is used, for 125 W, for 150 X, for 175 Y, and for 200 Z.

To illustrate: 1 a Abanj Szanto O.W reads name 1 variety a spelling Abonj Szanto, cancellation "single Circle" 150 times as scarce as cheapest stamp in the issue of 1850 1.e.3 kr. red. Since Scott notes this at 5 cents the true value given this base would be $5 \times 150 - 750 - \$7.50$. On the other hand if this cancellation occured on a variety rated higher, for example, the 1 kr. Scott $2.00, 2.00 would not be multiplied by 150 but added to 750 giving a valuation of 10.50 Gibbons 1921 rates 3 kr. red at 3 d slightly higher but Kohl 1912 at 5 pf. and 1 cent is to my mind a proper standard for the point system, issue 1850.

On this basis 1 a O W is worth $1.50 on the 3 kr. red., and $3.50 on the 1 kr. yellow. If the cancellation is on 1 kr. water marked the valuation is $12.50 for the stamp and $1.50 for the cancellation or 14.00.

If a dash — appears this indicates that the cancellation probably does not appear on the issue in question, whereas if the space is blank the occurance is probable but has never been seen by the author.

In the case of Agram 18 we read 18 a (9) v j, $2T0_3$ Reference number 18, variety a name Agram, cancellation two concentric circles, the subscript v denoting official cancellation, the subscript j that it carries the year, that its scarcity rating is $20 \times 3 = 60$, that its value is with the base 1 cent 60 cents. 18 b° (2) v reads: Reference number 18, variety b, the black circle, °, indicates a different spelling of the name out of the natural alphabetical order. This cancellation is long and composed of slanting letters, observed only on issue 1850-58, and the V stands for 100, that is the cancellation is 100 times as scarce as the standard. This cancellation on 3 kr. commonest paper and without water mark is therefore worth $1.00.

18 C Agram (11) z 50, 25, 25, 40, 20 to be interpreted like b except that the cancellation is a single circle with some official addition to the name. This is explained in the 13th column (Remarks) as the addition of the letter "F" or "A". These are abbreviations for "Früh" early or morning mail or "A" "abend" late or afternoon mail. With 1 cent as the base this cancellation is worth 50 cents on issue I (1850) 25 cents on issue II 1858, 25 cents on issue III 1861, 40 cents on issue IV 1863 and 20 cents on issue V 1863-64. The dot in the 10th column indicates a black cancellation F 31 in column 11 refers to an illustration presumably in a plate to be published later the F = Class, F, single circle class, the subscript = illustration number or like No. 31 in Class F. In column 12 headed "Bestands-Daten des Postamtes" = date of establishment of the Post Office, the space is blank after Agram indicating that a post office was there June 1, 1850.

Under remarks 18a we find "Stempel a" found only with the year number 1850, 18b° and 18C° we find Stempel b and C: "Ankunftsstempel" = Receiving cancellation. 18d is evidently the most common cancellation, in Agram, twice as scarce as the most common anywhere,

presumably some one of the cancellations in Vienna valued at 2 cents. 18e and 18f are circles with the hour of mailing indicated, and under "Anmerkungen"—Remarks, we find e, hour added in form "F" or "A" morning or afternoon and for f, number of the mail with abbreviation "Ex"=Expidition. 18 Ra (4) R-o reads no 18. Agram, an oval with word "Recommandent" or its equivalent, i. e., "registered" the subscript o indicating "without date." It has been found thus far only on the issue I (1850). Its scarcity is indicated by 40_4 = 160 and its value as $1.60 on the 3 Kr. red most common variety. It should be noted that at this early date it would probably be hand made paper and this variety is more valuable than machine made paper and may be found watermarked. The dashes under II, III, IV, V declare that this cancellation will not be found on these issues. The cancellation is or will be illustrated Type G (Registered letter cancellations) No. 31. Under Remarks we find Stamp Ra. Often found on the letter associated with 18d with inscription "Recommandirt."

18 R b Agram is a circle with date and is a registered letter cancellation. Evidently the most common value 12 cents. Under remarks: "Used later without date associated with the stamp on the cover with inscription "Recommandirt."

The last two columns furnish information as to the geographical location of the post office. The abbreviations employed are as follows:

B = Bohmen = Bohemia.
Bm. = Banatisch-serbische Militärgrenze = Serbian Banat under army control.
Bu. = Bukowina.
D. = Dalmatian = Dalmatia.
G. = Galizien.
K. = Karnten.
Km. = Kroatisch-Slawonische Militärgrenze.
Kr. = Kran.
Ks. = Kustenland.
M. = Mähren.
Mi. = Murinsel.
No. = Niederosterreich = Lower Austria.
O O = Oberösterreich = Upper Austria.
S. = Salzburg.
Sb. = Siebenburg.
Sch. = Schlesien.
St. = Steiermark.
Sy. = Syrmien.
T. = Tirol.
Tb. = Temeser Banat.
U. = Ungarn = Hungary.
V. = Voarlberg.
Ws. = Woiwodschaft Serbien.

The following are also used:

Pf—Prager Filialpostamt = Associated or substation in Prag.
Wf—Wiener Filialpostamt = Substation in Vienna.
Wv—Wiener Vorortepostamt = Substation near Vienna but not in the city limits.

Finally observe that in the last column the following observations are used to indicate the present location that is since the dismemberment of Austria, 1918:

C. = Tschechoslowakei.
I. = Italien.
O. = Oesterreich.
P. = Poland.
R. = Roumänien.
S. = Sudslawien.
U. = Ungarn.

To illustrate 1a and 1 b the same office in Hungary both before and after the war 18 Agram (Ks) in the Kwstenland before the war but now (S) in Sudslawien.

Only four standard colors in the cancellations are recognized other than black, namely, blue, green, red and violet. These appear in columns 10 headed F = Farbe or color. If the cancellation is black a dot only appears there, b = blue, g = green, r = red and v = violet.

Illustrations. 19 Agram Bahnhof. But one variety of cancellation, single circle, does not come on I (1850) naturally, as the office was established Dec. 30, 1862. It is worth 15.8.10. 75 cents on II, III, IV and V respectively. *Illustration* "45a*, A, Utsa, (8)X, X8 — C18, Stempel b Siehe." Also Utsa "sb R." *Translation:* Number 45, spelling out of order, the r of Ursa would place it before s of the preceding nos., placed here since Also Ursa, the same office came in natural order; No. 45* cancellation is "Negative," without name or date. Found only to date on I (1850) value 150x8—1200—$12.00 + value of stamp. Illustration C 18 Special cancellation No. 18. For rarity b see ALSO URSA Office in Siebenburg before the war but now Rumania. *Illustration:* "365 a 50_{10} — $E_3$3 St a: als Entwertungsstempel mit beigesetzten St. b. verwendelt. Achtung vor Falschungen. B.C."

Translation: Number 365 variety a "blank cancellation, no name and no date. Value 50x10=500=$5.00 with base 1 cent, black cancellation illustrated under Class E. Stumme Stempel No. 3. This variety *a* employed as a receiving stamp associated with variety *b* on the cover. Beware of counterfeits. Office before the war Bohemia, afterwards in Czechoslovakia.

It is obvious that without observations and symbols compact tables like these covering such an exhaustive and extensive field would be impossible.

The danger is that some study is required before even a German scholar can master the nomenclature, and without a key, similar to that here attempted, the work will not be appreciated or used in English-speaking countries.

Finally it should be recalled that we have before us to date only the first of the ten primary classifications; namely, "Cancellations of Established Post Offices" only, and to the

letters MK only. In addition we have the promise of Lombardy, Venice and the Austrian Levant cancellations.

It is indeed a monumental undertaking, carried out by Herrn Ing. Edwin Muller and his associate, Dr. Stephan Mayer, in a scholarly manner, illustrating to the highest degree the famed German efficiency.

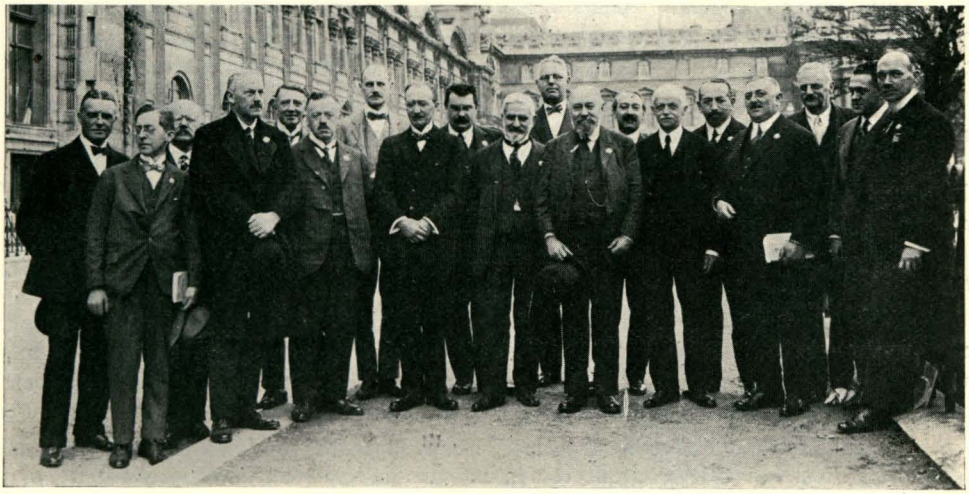
The work appears first in "Die Postmarke," edited by the author, Ing. Edwin Muller, the Journal of the Verbandes Oesterreicher Philatelisten Vereine. Wien, VI Mariahilferstrasse 73.

To obtain the handbook one must be a subscriber to this Journal, subscription 100.000 O.K. Only subscribers will be able to obtain the "Supplements," presumably the accompanying plates.

The Paris Exhibition

Reported by A. F. LICHTENSTEIN

AS one of the Judges at the recent Paris Exhibition there were several innovations as applied to the judging that impressed me very favorably. In the first place the judges were divided into four divisions, each in charge of one of the Vice-Presidents. Each division consisted of a Vice-President and four judges and the President of the Jury, Maurice Langlois, assigned to each the work that they were expected to do. When any serious division of opinion developed in any division



INTERNATIONAL JURY.

Reading from left to right: Nils Strandell (Sweden), Fred J. Melville (England), M. Bigwood (Belgium), Col. Eugene Bayer (Czecho-Slovakia), M. P. Costerus (Holland), M. Von der Schooren (Holland), Lt. Col. G. F. Napier (England), Paul de Smeth (Belgium), M. Francois (France), Dr. Emilio Diena (Italy), A. F. Lichtenstein (United States), Maurice Langlois, President of the Jury (France), G. Gilbert (France), M. Schoeller (France), Theodore Champion (France), Th. LeMaire (France), Baron A. de Reuterskiold (Switzerland), Manuel Galvez (Spain), R. Poncelet (Belgium). Absent from the group: Geo. Hamilton Smith (England).

as to who should receive an award, the President had the authority to assign additional members to the division so that a fair and impartial decision would result.

This system worked admirably and the Jury under this arrangement worked diligently for a full week to complete their work.

Another desirable innovation, from the standpoint of the Jury, and we believe of the exhibitors as well, was that the Jury had absolute carte blanche in the making

of awards. If two or more exhibits in any section were deemed worthy of special medals the Jury had full power to award them.

The committee in charge of the awards are entitled to considerable credit for the manner in which they discharged their duties. At the official banquet held on May 9th all of the awards were announced and the Gold Medals, all properly engraved, were presented by the President. The writer knows of no other exhibition where the same can be said.

As to the exhibition itself much has already appeared in the philatelic press and our readers are more or less familiar with the details. The opening was scheduled for Saturday, May 2nd, at 2:30, but owing to the huge crowd which had gathered to purchase the special stamps that were issued for the occasion, few of those really interested in gaining admission to the exhibition hall could get in until several hours later. The sale of these stamps, however, was of considerable value to the Exhibition Committee and to the Government as well. The full allotment was sold netting the Committee the handsome revenue of Fr. 250,000 while the government received a million francs as its share.

The attendance at the Exhibition was satisfactory and those that attended seemed to be very much interested. One thing that held down the attendance was the early closing hour of the exhibition (5 P. M.) made necessary by the restrictions governing the hall in which it was held.

Some really wonderful collections were on display but the one that impressed me as the most outstanding in the exhibition was that of Henri Kastler who won the Grand Gold Medal for his marvelous collection of Alsace and Lorraine.

For some time there has been a definite trend among many collectors to foresake the formation of highly specialized collections in favor of collections composed largely of fine individual specimens covering a wider field. The showing of "Superb" pieces in this exhibtion was notable and the collection of M. Van Gelder of Brussels was a joy to behold. From the standpoint of salability there can be little doubt but what such a collection offers more interest to the general visitors at an exhibition than one that is highly specialized.

A touching ceremony in which practically all of the members of the Jury and the delegates to the Exhibition took part, took place on Sunday, May 3rd, at 10 a. m., when they proceeded in a body to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier and paid their respects by laying some beautiful wreaths upon it.

As the complete list of awards has already appeared in both the English and American Press we refrain from reprinting this in full, but we congratulate our French Colleagues on a highly successful and pleasing Exhibition.

Four members of the *Collectors Club* to receive awards at the exhibition included John A. Klemann of New York City and Major Joseph A. Steinmetz, Eugene Klein and Philip H. Ward, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Mr. Klemann received a gold medal for his magnificent collection of the stamps of the Philippines. This is without doubt one of the finest collections of its kind in the world and it also won a gold medal at the Vienna Exhibition of last year.

Major Steinmetz secured his award for an unusual collection of airplane stamps and covers, including "first flights" in both this country and abroad. Members of the *Collectors Club* are familiar with the "Human Interest" appeal of all of Major Steinmetz' collections and will recall his splendid exhibit and talk at the last meeting of the past season.

(Mr. Lichtenstein exhibited *Hors Concours* and it goes without saying that his collection would have deserved high honor if it had been entered in the competition. Editor.)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

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482 Aguirre, Eduardo,* Mexico, D. F.
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458 Alexander, F. H.,* Winnipeg, Can.
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328 Alston, George C.,* London, Eng.
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277 Ams, Charles M., New York City.
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346 Anders, Warren F., New York City.

199 Anderson, Stuart J.,* London, England.

1a Andreini, J. M., New York City.
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362 Angers, Geo. W.,* Springfield, Mass.
A. P. S.; Sec. S. S. C.; Ex-Pres. S. P. S.; Author.

382 Angus, Ronald M.,* Victoria, Brit. Col.
Rec. Com.; A. P. S.; Brit. Col. Phil. S.; Yorkton S. S.

468 Argenbright, Hugh C.,* Staunton, Va.
A. P. S.; A. S. D. A.

26 Aronstein, Edgar, New York City.

165 Atherton, H. P.,* Springfield, Mass.
Rec. A. P. S.

464 Aubrey, A. B.,* Meriden, Conn.

261 Austin, Grafton T.,* Galveston, Tex.
P. Calv. P. S.; A. P. S.; M. P. A. Tex. Phil. Ass.

320 Babcock, Dr. Warren L.,* Detroit, Mich.
A. P. S. D. P. S. J. P. S.; Author.

4th Honorary Bacon, E. D.,* London, England.
E. D. C. V. O.

488 Baer, Henri Ivan, East Killingly, Conn.

66 Ballard, A. D., Yonkers, N. Y.

77 Barnhart, J. H., New York City.

73 Barr, H. C., New Rochelle, N. Y.
A. P. S.

93 Barrett, S. F., New York City.

294 Barron, John Hall,* London, England.
F. R. P. S. L.

10 Bartels, J. M., New York City.
Charter Member, Ex. Gov., Ex-Editor; P. G.; Ex. P. A. S.; Hon. J. P. S.; Author.

317 Beals, J. B.,* St. Paul, Minn.

321 Beamish, Charles,* Los Angeles, Cal.
A. P. S.; Pasadena C. C.

203 Beck, Carl,* Berlin, Germany.
Cor. Lib.; Editor; German Societies; Author.

185 Bellamy, F. A.,* Oxford, England.
F. R. P. S. L.; Cor. Lib.; Birmingham; Herts; Hon. Sec. and Treas. Oxford; J. P. S.; Editor; Author.

42 Benkard, Lt. Col. J. P., New York City.

481 Berentzen, Rolf L.,* Oslo, Norway.

287 Berg, Thorstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.

427 Bergman, Geo. G.,* Jalapa, Mexico.

505 Berolzheimer, D. D., Woodmere, L. I.
V-P; Prec. Stp. Soc.

491 Berthold, Dr. Victor M., New York City.

345 Betts, W. R., New York City.

553 Birnbach, Heinrich,* Berlin, Germany.
Mitteldeutscher Phil. Verband Gossnitz. S. A.

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312 Osborn, Edwin T.,* Alameda, Cal.
Pac. Phil. Soc.; Am. Phil. Soc.

434 Osborne, Rockewell C.,* Winnipeg, Can.
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34 Owen, A. E., Montclair, N. J.
Ex. Gov.; A. P. S.

78 Owen, Paul K., Newark, N. J.
A. P. S.

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429 Pade, Albert E., New York City.
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P. P. S.; A. P. S.

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Librarian Lib. of Congress; Wash. Phil. Soc.

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S. St. C.; Author.

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219 Pemberton, Percy L.,* London, England.
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247 Ropes, Horace,* Minneapolis, Minn.

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Treas. P. S. P.; A. P. S.

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63 Ruhl, L., New York City.

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Union Fil. Espanola; Soc. Fil. Barcelona.

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525 Sachin,* Maior His Highness, The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Sachin. Dumas. Surat District, Bombay Presidency. Brit. Ind.

84 Sampson, J. W., New York City.
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A. P. S.; Sec. and Pres. Det. Phil. Soc

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A. P. S.

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Birmingham P. S.

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A. P. S.

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31 Simmons, Sam R., New York City.
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310 Sommer, Geo. N. J.,* Trenton, N. J.
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485 Sones, W. W. D.,* Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S. of Pittsburgh.

405 Spencer, John J.,* Saginaw, Mich.
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54 Sperling, E. M., New York City.
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21 Spiegelberg, Judge F., New York City.
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327 Spohr, John,* Paris, France.
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131 Stahn, Justus M.,* Wilkinsburg, Pa.
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Twin City P. S.

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A. P. S.; Twin City P. S.

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A. P. S.; Hartford P. S.

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535 deWorms, Percy,* London, England.
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116 Dr. H. Baker, New York City.
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Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

117 P. C. Davenport, New York City.
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118 P. H. Thorp, New York City.
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H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor,
120 West 49th St., N. Y. C.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

REPORTED by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS

UNITED STATES 1894-1900

On March 4th, A. H. Lamborn, of Montclair, N. J., made a wondertul display of these issues. Mr. Lamborn told us that his wonderful twentieth century collection is now arranged in no less than 225 volumes, of which nearly 70 are devoted to plate numbers. These are all unused, collected in strips, and in the four positions (top, bottom, right and left) of every type, of every plate number. To give some idea of this huge undertaking he told us that plates No. 1 to No. 1800 were about 95% complete, and later numbers 2,000 to 4,500, were about 50% complete in every position.

Mr. Lamborn brought with him his specialized volumes of the Bureau issues, 1894-95 to 1898, and the 1898 Omaha Issue.

These were all shown in blocks of four, and in every possible shade. This block form is an ideal one for collecting shades, as the colors show up better than in singles and the contrasts are more pronounced.

1894

Imperf. blocks of 4 of the 3c, 4c, 5c and 10c, all without gum, as usual. 6c block of 4 imperf. horizontally.

$5 dark green, two blocks of 4, very rare.

1895

Set complete in imperf. blocks. $2.00 five blocks showing great vareity of shade, $5.00 two blocks perf. 4. 1c, the rare plate Nos. 24 and 35. The 6c and 8c wmk. U. S. I. R., were about the only used stamps I noted in this collection

1898-99

There was a really wonderful range of shades and colors, notably four blocks of the scarce 2c rose carmine and a vast range of shades in the 4c, 6c and 10c.

1898 Omaha

The plate numbers are complete on all values of this issue except the 2c plate No. 667, which was only in use one day.

Several blocks of the scarce $2.00 were shown.

After the shades of this issue, we have the plate numbers all beautifully arranged. Mr. Lamborn drew our attention to the fact that no two pages are arranged alike, a great deal of credit is due to Mr. Goldman, who has had charge of arranging this great collection and who has carried out his work in a most artistic and masterly manner.

I am sorry to say that in many of the fine exhibits we have at the Club we find too little attention paid to neat and artistic arrangement, and often the beauty of fine exhibits is not brought out as it might be if more attention was paid to the artistic side of arranging and displaying the stamps.

A very hearty vote of thanks was carried unanimously to Mr. Lamborn, and the hope was expressed that on some future occasion he would show us more of his wonderfully arranged twentieth century collection.

Charles Lathrop Pack Shows Victoria, Early Issues

Wednesday, March 18th, was a gala night at the Collectors Club with the biggest attendance of members of the season.

Prior to the meeting, the Governors of the Club invited Mr. Pack to dine with them at the Harvard Club. At this dinner we had with us in addition to the guest of honor and the Governors, The Hon. E. R. Ackerman, Admiral Fred Harris, G. W. Walcott, and other well known collectors.

After dinner we adjourned to 120 West 49th St., and Mr. Pack showed us selected volumes of his early Victoria and gave us a most interesting talk on how he had secured many of his finest items and then explained his methods of building up his settings and plates. Nothing was left to chance, the position of every stamp was absolutely proved, often several times over. This was done, largely, by means of horizontal and vertical pairs, strips and even large blocks of some of the settings.

Mr. Pack, in the course of his very instructive and interesting remarks referred to a criticism on his book by E. D. Bacon which he characterized as learned and very fair, on the few points where Mr. Bacon differed from him, Mr. Pack said he thought this was due to his not having the material before him, and he (Mr. Pack) thought that if it were possible to get together all the Victoria "half lengths" in his collection and that of King George and other British specialists it would be found that the truth of his settings and platings would almost certainly be established.

Mr. Pack then showed us a large number of "retouches" and substituted transfers and explained how many of these had occured. He also said that we were by no means at the end of our studies on these interesting varieties, as since his book had been published, several new varieties had been discovered in Australia.

Mr. Pack concluded his exhibit by showing some of the chief items of the 2d. "Queen enthroned". These included a large number of rare "substituted transfers" the "TVO" fault, and many other interesting varieties.

After the Exhibit a Presentation of the *Collectors Club Medal* was made to Mr. Pack by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, who pointed out that this medal was established as a Reward of Merit for outstanding achievements in philately. In a very interesting speech Dr. Chittenden spoke of the many philatelic problems that had been solved by Mr. Pack culminating

in his monumental work upon the early Victorian issues.

Mr. Pack, who was visibly affected, made a very sympathetic reply, and specially drew attention to the fact that very much "research" work remained to be done with low priced stamps which could easily be undertaken by the student of moderate means.

Mr. Pack also spoke about the International Exhibition of 1926 and urged us all to pull together for the good of the cause.

F. R. V. Williams Exhibits 20th Century British Colonials

On the evening of April 15 F. R. Vernon Williams of Baltimore, Md., exhibited his very fine and practically complete collection of twentieth century British Colonials. The collection is mounted in five large volumes and consists of approximately 12,000 varieties, unused.

All of the major varieties are complete with the exception of three stamps as follows:

Labuan No. 122. $10. Brown. Provisional surcharge on the 1893 issue of North Borneo. Scott's price it in italics at $200.

North West Pacific Islands. No. 14. 2½p. Dark blue on paper watermarked with Tudor Crown. Not priced by Scott.

Zanzibar No. 116. 40r orange brown and black. Priced at $45.

Mr. Williams has been actively forming this collection for 18 years, having started it in 1906, and when asked as to the rarest stamp in the collection, in his opinion, advised that it was the 5sh. North West Pacific Islands of 1915-16, which is not priced by Scott. Among those which he has had the most difficulty in obtaining are the New Hebrides and Bagdad issues.

Without an exception, that was noted, the stamps are all in superb condition and artistically mounted on blank pages without ornamentation of any kind. The higher values are all protected with glassine paper.

A large attendance greeted Mr. Williams and he was extended a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy. He was accompanied to the meeting by Dr. Fred Emerson, also of Baltimore, who specializes in early Brazil and who is plating the Bulls eyes. Dr. Emerson has done considerable work on the cancellations on the early Brazilian stamps and we are promised an illustrated article on the subject for an early issue.

Demonstration of Methods Used in Printing Confederate States Stamps

Probably the most instructive meeting held at the *Collectors Club* was that of Wednesday, May 6th, when Aug. Dietz came up from Richmond, Va., and gave an interesting talk and display of the different processes used in printing the Confederate States postage stamps.

Mr. Dietz brought with him various trial plates (including one used by Archer & Daly) lithographic stones, dies, proofs, and a large collection of tools with which he gave us actual demonstrations of the different processes that were used in those days. In the course of his talk he stated that he would divide the first 150 years of stamp collecting into three eras:

The first 50 years he termed the age of chivalry, or the classic era.

The second 50 years the era of study and research.

The coming 50 years he ventured to call the mercenary era.

He thought that the first era of Philately would always be the period for the student and for the man fond of original research work. Lost records are being found and methods by which the Confederate Stamps were produced are being discovered and made public by such students as Edward S. Knapp. Unfortunately, most of the official records of the stamps used in the Civil War period, were destroyed by the fire at the Evacuation of Richmond in 1865.

Mr. Dietz told us that for the past twenty years he has been collecting all the material he could find in connection with the production of stamps and the graphic art as it existed in 1861-1865. He compared the men who really study stamps to the archaeologist who loves to study the hieroglyphics of the past, and a knowledge of the processes then employed is comparable to the finding of the Rosetta stone.

When we begin to study the production of the Confederate States Stamps, Mr. Dietz said that we must try and visualise the printing plants that existed in the South in 1861-62. There were no large establishments, even New Orleans had only about two firms that did lithographic printing and Richmond had only one. This was the firm of Hoyer & Ludwig and they only did small local jobs. Then came the War of Secession and the necessity arose for finding firms capable of producing paper money and stamps. Attemps were made to get a firm in Montgomery, Ala., to do this work but all in vain, and after almost a year the offer of Hoyer & Ludwig to print the stamps was accepted. Their chief work was to print paper money and only during short intervals were they able to print stamps, and the designs had to be rubbed off the lithographic stones to prepare the surface for printing the stamps. These methods were primitive and much as when Senefelder invented them. In brief three processes were used during the War period.

1. Printing from an elevated surface called Typography.

2. Printing from a smooth surface called Lithography.

3. Printing from incised lines, called Steel (or Copper) plate Engraving.

In Lithography the important matter is to have the right stone and this has been found to be a lime stone of a special quality which is only found in one mine in Bavaria. Of late years science has substituted zinc plates for the old lithographic stone, but in 1861-62 the stone had to be used.

The processes used in those days were as follows and Mr. Dietz exemplified each one as he explained them.

First came the drawing in pen and ink or pencil of large size, this being submitted to the authorities for their approval. The stone had then to be ground perfectly smooth under running water and then fanned dry. The nature of the stone accepts grease or water, but the two do not mix and where grease goes water will not go.

The printer has to be careful not to touch the stone with his hand or anything greasy as this would make a spot which would reproduce on the stamps. The stone is first coated with lamp black whereupon the design is "scratched" (engraved) through this coating of black, the design showing clearly in the white of the stone. Next linseed oil is rubbed over the design so that it takes in the exposed scratched surfaces. The stone is then rolled up with lithographers ink and the entire surface subjected to a wash off with water. After the original design is finished on the stone it is an easy matter to multiply it by taking transfers and Hoyer & Ludwig made a "paste up" of fifty subjects. This group of fifty was repeated four times to form the printed sheets of 200 that were used. Sometimes one or other of these transfers did not take and it required a "re-insertion" by erasing defective impressions with a pumice stone and inserting another transfer. This gives us what students call "substituted transfers" and these rare varieties can only be found by those who "plate" these interesting lithographic issues.

Mr. Dietz then drew attention to the double early printings. These are what printers call a "kiss", which is a portion of a second impression caused by a sheet slipping down and picking up the parts of another impression. This is not recurrent and is not a "shift". A shift must be found on several copies to prove that it is recurrent.

Mr. Dietz then showed us the processes used in electrotyping and the cutting out of the design in reverse on boxwood. He also showed a trial plate of Archer & Daly with impressions of the 10c blue and 20c green. This showed where the die was tried time after time as it was further advanced. He also showed the impressions used in electrotypes, explained how they were coated with plumbago and then copper deposited upon them. Next he showed the methods of printing embossed stamps such as early Gambia and Sardinia. Finally he showed the old method of printing from brass rules, or rules combined with printer's type.

The large attendance at the meeting voted his talk one of the most instructive that they had heard and Mr. Dietz was invited to be one of the lecturers during the Great Exhibition in 1926.

Finland Exhibited by Hans Lagerloef

C. M. Ams, as Chairman of the House Committee, called a special meeting of the members on Wednesday, May 13th, to meet our new member, Hans Lagerloef, and see his large collection of Finnish stamps.

This meeting is the outcome of an idea to utilize the Club Rooms for special meetings of members in other than the regular fortnightly meetings as arranged at the beginning of the session.

Those who attended had a great treat not only in seeing the collection but in listening to a most interesting talk on Finland.

Mr. Lagerloef who was born in Sweden, established himself in this country over twenty years ago, and has become an American citizen.

He told us that for some 700 years, up to 1809, Finland had been connected with Sweden, and about that date it passed under Russian rule, and so remained until 1917 when it became a Republic. He pointed out that the origin of the Finns is considered rather doubtful, some authoritites consider they are from a portion of Hungary, while others think they came from the East.

Mr. Lagerloef said that they are a nation of the race of Vikings such as the Swedes and Norwegians.

Sweden and Finland were brother and sister for some seven hundred years, about 10% of the population of Finland speak Swedish, and this 10% holds some 60% of the wealth of the country. The population is now about 3,600,000. The official birthday of the Finnish Republic is December 6th, 1918, and the United States was the first of the great nations to recognize the Sovereignty of Finland. He further pointed out that in Finland Secretary Hoover is considered a demigod, as he practically saved the nation from starvation during the War. On one occasion when the bread of the people had become so bad as to consist of 90% wood pulp and only 10% of the poorest kind of corn, Hoover sent up eight large cargoes of corn and followed this with many other great gifts which practically saved the nation from starvation and has caused the people of Finland to look up to this great country with all love and respect.

He further stated that the prospects of Finland are very good as she has immense resources in her forests and water power. Only 1% of the people are illiterate and they are exceptionally hardy, which has been proved by the Wonderful Finnish athletes now in this country.

Mr. Lagerloef then passed his five large volumes of Finnish stamps around for examination and pointed out that members might note the absence of many of the rarities, as he had presented them to the Stockholm Philatelic Museum to which he has been such a large donor that the authorities have added another floor to the building. He also mentioned that his example has been followed by two other local philatelists who have given their collections to the same Museum.

The Lagerloef collection of Finland is too large and important to be described in a short article like this. Briefly I might mention that it is exceptionally strong in two ways, one in the very large number of entire unused sheets, and the other in the great mass of used stamps with interesting and rare cancellations. Throughout the collection I must draw attention to the superb condition of the stamps.

The hundreds of stamps of 1860-1871 are here with not a tooth of the perforation missing.

A few items I noted are:—

April 1856, Small pearls. 5kop. blue, 4 copies
10kop. rose, 28 copies
four being on laid paper.

April 1858, Larger pearls, 5kop. blue, four fine copies, two of which are on ribbed paper.

1866-67, 1 mark, brown, error in the right hand inscription "MARKK" for "MARK-KA"

1881. 5 pen. orange, two pairs tete-beche and a used pair imperf between.
20 pen. ultramarine, eight pairs tete-beche.
20 pen. horizontal pair, unused and imperf between.
20 pen. block of eight dark blue, all *imperf* and each block with one tete-beche.

Mr. Lagerloef drew our attention to the fact that these tete-beche varieties occur on different positions in the sheets and there were probably several "make ups" of at least two values.

"Wasa" Provisionals

In the temporary lithographed issue made at Wasa in 1918 Mr. Lagerloef has a wonderful lot with many varieties. He told us that three sheets of each value were imperf and he has blocks of four imperf and used of all values also a pair of the 30 p. imperf vertically.

1921-23 Issue

There are a grand lot of imperf blocks and sheets, all unused. I noted,

5 pen. full sheet imperf,
50 pen. full sheet imperf, all but six,
60 pen. full sheet imperf, all but five,
70 pen. full sheet imperf,
1 M. full sheet imperf,
2 M. block of 10 imperf,
3 M. full sheet imperf, all but six,
25 M. full sheet imperf, all but nine.

War Issues of the British Colonies

On May 20th, Robert Levis showed his fine collection of *The War Issues of the British Colonies and Possessions.*

In the course of his address on the history of these stamps, Mr. Levis gave us many interesting details of the different issues, numbers issued, and the rarity of many of the errors. He stated that he had nearly one hundred varieties and errors not in the Scott catalog.

Mr. Levis disclosed quite a romance in regard to one of his sets of rare War Issues.

He ascertained that a Captain Hail of New South Wales was the commanding British officer at the capture of New Guinea from the Germans in 1914, and he secured two sets of the rare surcharges G. R. I. on the German New Guinea stamps. The Captain was engaged to a Miss Macawber of Australia and after the war they were married and the money they received for the War Provisionals went to furnish their new home.

Mr. Levis showed complete sets of New Britain on German New Guinea with the two different spaces between the line of the surcharge, and he explained that one of these was printed at the coast town and the other at an inland town.

He also showed most of the errors in the surcharges.

In the Marshall Isles, Togo and Samoa, he showed the regular sets complete and many of the rare errors.

In Jamaica he showed an extraordinary lot of errors with a number of uncatalogued varieties.

Mr. Levis also brought with him his collection of 20th Century British Colonials, very complete and interesting with many of the rarities.

The Plates of the Rivadavia Stamps of the Argentina Republic

A REJOINDER

By F. J. Peplow

THE article which appeared in the number of this Journal for October, 1924, on the manufacture of the plates of the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic, has received an extensive commentary from the pen of Captain C. J. S. Jewell, published in *The London Philatelist,* January to May, 1925. I am greatly indebted to Captain Jewell for the very thorough examination which he gives to my thesis, and for the critical elaboration accorded to its details, which treatment is of much value to the general investigator as well as to those particularly interested in the subject, for it gives *in extenso* an analysis which was not possible in the original article. I am gratified to know that this has been done by a philatelist whose knowledge of the stamps is indisputable, and it is also a source of satisfaction to me that Captain Jewell accepts in the main the conclusions arrived at. I propose to deal here

with a number of points raised by him in his examination of my article, and more particularly with the very important proposition which he raises, in which he differs very materially from certain of my views, and I shall take this opportunity of making, in reply to his criticism, some slight modification of my text. In writing this rejoinder I again wish to emphasise the fact, as I did in my former article, that my study has been based almost entirely on the material with which I have directly and explicitly referred; that I am not sufficiently familiar with the stamps *in their various printings* to use their evidence, even if it were pertinent to my subject; and that I have not referred to such printings except in a more or less casual remark which in due course I shall endeavour to substantiate. I am therefore on somewhat different ground from that of Captain Jewell and of others who have written on the subject, and though I have utilised the information provided by a number of issued stamps, I have derived almost the whole of my evidence from proofs, which, from their very nature, lead to much more conclusive results, and produce evidence which I hold to be definitive.

In a letter published in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for November, 1924, Dr. Diena drew attention to the statement which I made in my article that "the process used was unique in the history of stamp production up to the date concerned," and instanced the case of the stamps of Sicily, the issue of which pre-dated that of the Rivadavias. I am bound to admit that the phrase I used may read perhaps too drastic, for the parallel of Sicily is remarkable from a certain point; nevertheless what I wrote can be accepted literally, for I know of no other stamps produced entirely by elextrotypy from an original engraved die, to be printed in intaglio; the use of electrotypy for surface printing was, of course, common. Mr. J. Dunbar Heath told me that the actual method has been adopted in recent times, as a quick and serviceable process to avoid recourse to rolling-in the plate, but I have no information of stamps printed from plates so made. I was, of course, familiar with the method of manufacture of the Sicily plates; in view of its unfortunate intrusion in Mr. Cochrane's monograph, and the subsequent comment in the philatelic press, (I believe Mr. Melville took up the matter in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,* about the time that work was appearing serially therein), it is not likely that the comparison should have escaped my attention. Captain Jewell deals with this matter in detail, and his treatment of it expresses my own views in its essentials.

The references which follow are to be taken as made to Captain Jewell's article, unless otherwise stated, and the pagination given is that of *The London Philatelist.* On page 4, giving a summary of the "technique of the process", paragraph (2), Captain Jewell comments upon the possibility of "mass production" of the first *clichés* to economise time, which I suggested as at least not impossible; I have recently come across a piece of evidence quite accidentally which seems to support this, a very minute variety recurring eight times, in varying positions, on Plate B of the 15 centavos, and although this is quite a minor point, as Captain Jewell says, the careful investigation of the proofs now available to collectors might determine whether there was a grouping of *clichés.* I have nothing but praise for the way in which Captain Jewell has marshalled his analysis of my article, and the table which he gives, showing the use of the plates for proofs and colour trials and for the stamps is very valuable. In connection with this he criticises, and incidentally misquotes, my suggestion that the results of the full investigation of the plates *may* necessitate a revision of the recorded use of the plates. Captain Jewell's table just referred to itself is an answer to his criticism, for the dual or queried use of Plates A and B, for example, could be determined by the examination of well-printed specimens, though in referring to this instance I am anticipating the issue between us. In furtherance of my argument I am inclined to go even still farther, and just as Captain Jewell has discarded the allocations to printings of Señor Loescher and Mr. Cochrane from lack or error of evidence, I state it is my considered opinion that the division into eight printings (or seven, if the provisional printing of 1872 be disregarded) for the 5 centavos appears to me of the nature of a generalisation rather than that of a detailed record such as modern philatelic research demands, and that these printings may undergo subdivision; the very conditions under which the stamps were printed, as recorded by Dr. Marcó del Pont, as well as the evidence of the stamps themselves, make me doubt a rigid division into only

seven printings in nearly four years, and it is quite possible that the use of the plates may have been erratic, and that knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of the plate from which a stamp was printed may assist in determining a definite printing. The seven (or eight) divisions now accepted as "printngs," on the authority of Dr. Marcó del Pont's monograph, may then be considered rather as deliveries, and the very considerable range of shade and impression may, with correct knowledge of plates used, prove capable of subdivision into what may be termed "printings" in the philatelic sense, that is typical impressions which were produced under identical circumstances of impression, colour, paper, etc. There is full evidence advanced in Dr. Marcó del Pont's monograph to prove that only one printing press was used, so that only one plate at a time could have served. It is worthy of note that the list of "printings" given by Dr. Marcó del Pont is based, so far as his work shows, upon the official records only, which could hardly be taken to have the philatelic meaning of the word "printing"; he made no attempt to differentiate the use of particular plates, and it can be surmised almost with certainty that he had no knowledge that the plates were otherwise than absolutely identical. On page 101 Captain Jewell recurs to this point, and in his phrase "doubt the validity of the present arrangements of the printings" I fancy a printer's error has crept in, for my word was not "validity" but "finality," the error giving quite another meaning to my reservation. At about the same place, Captain Jewell questions whether the frame lines to the design as they existed on the original die appear on the strip of proofs of the three values together on a small plate. He considers that these frame lines on the strip of proofs show signs of having been retouched. I do not agree with him, and I have made a very careful examination of the strip in green in the collection of Mr. T. W. Hall, and I find no evidence of retouching, nor do I consider it was necessary in the case. The extra frame lines, which only appear on this proof and which were undoubtedly drawn direct on the plate after it was made by electrotypy, differ in thickness from the lines of the design, which latter I believe to be as engraved on the dies. Failing the discovery of die-proofs, however, the matter must remain one of conjecture.

Before dealing with the important part of this article I will refer to sundry critical remarks scattered through Captain Jewell's article, so that I may give special place to the vital matter where I find myself at issue with his conclusions. He states his disagreement with my remark that the irregularities ("cap and tail flaws" he calls them) appearing slighter and fewer in number on the plates of the 10 and 15 centavos, suggests improvement in workmanship due to experience; his disagreement is justified and the suggestion was an error on my part, corrected by implication elsewhere in my text, for the character of the design and engraving of the original dies of the 10 and 15 centavos made rectification less necessary. I shall allude to this again. Towards the end of his article, page 121, Captain Jewell writes: "At that period experiments were going on with a view to eliminating the effect of chemical decomposition which was brought about by the contact of mercury inks with the copper plate," and "the raspberry coloured ink . . . had a most deleterious effect on the plates themselves." I know nothing of any experiments in the direction indicated, but in any case they would have been unnecessary, for no mercuric inks were used for printing the stamps, and the plates being steeled would not have been affected in any case. That the ink used deteriorated is undoubted, and is officially recorded, and it is evident that the printer was quite unskilled in its preparation for use and careless in its preservation; it is also probable that the steeling of the first two plates used, A and B, wore away, and that the softer copper surface soon began to suffer, especially by reason of the rough treatment received at the hands of the workmen. Had any one plate been carefully used, re-steeled when necessary, it would have served easily for the whole issue of the 5 centavos value.

One remark of Captain Jewell's (page 33), that "even though none of the four printing plates were produced by the roller-die process, yet it is, humanly speaking, possible that the master-plate itself might have been produced by a roller-die," surprises me, for if my study has any value at all such a possibility is absolutely excluded; no rolling-in was done in any part whatever of the manufacture of these plates, and

to admit even the slightest possibility of it is to vitiate the whole argument, for the printing plates are exact facsimiles of the master-plate, and what would apply to the latter applies equally to the former. On another point (page 102), where he pronounces on the resemblance of plates to the master-plate, Captain Jewell does not seem to recognize the effect of his observations upon the whole theory. I state here, as I shall state again *infra,* that all four plates were identical in their resemblance to the master-plate in all the tests applicable; that the flaws are always the same, that no "improving" or "elimination" (Captain Jewell's terms) whatever was done to them, and that the magnitude and clearness or otherwise of the flaws is due entirely to the quality of the impression. In his consequent remarks that with the aid of Plate C he could reconstruct Plate D, but that "the reverse does *not* apply," he records an experience foreign to my own, and the "subtle alteration in character" of the flaws on Plates A and B does not exist, to my knowledge, except for the reservation above mentioned. When the proofs in black from the re-discovered plates were printed, this was done under my supervision, and some of the trial proofs were printed with the plate very carefully wiped; on these trials the flaws in some cases vanished almost entirely, and others showed greatly diminished, and for this reason I ordered a fairly full printing so that their nature should be evident on the published proofs.

I now come to that part of my exposition of the manufacture of the plates of the Rivadavia stamps with which Captain Jewell does not agree, and for which he supplies an alternative. I stated that two printing plates were made from a master-plate, prepared by the process described, for each value, and that before any reparation was done these printing plates were in every respect identical. I stated further that the other two plates of the 5 centavos, C and D, delivered two years later, were also identical in every respect with the Plates A and B before reparation; put shortly, had the four plates been made at the same time, they would, immediately after being taken from the elctrotype bath, have been indistinguishable. They could only be differentiated by the retouching and improvement of the frame lines described in my article. Captain Jewell's theory is that one of the plates, A or B, was not made from the master-plate, but that "B having been produced from the master-plate, was finished off with the customary re-cutting of all the *frame lines, circles,* and other portions which received such 'improving.' Thus complete, B in its turn became the master-plate for producing A." He qualifies this statement by continuing: "As stated, I cannot say more than that this is a possibility, but there is in existence some rather pretty evidence in its support." The possibility to which he also refers, that "B might have been taken off A," does not materially affect the matter. In support of this theory, Captain Jewell advances the statement: "Conclusive evidence of this would be, of course, identicality of re-cutting throughout both plates. While absolute identicality does not exist, I can say that there are a very considerable number of identical re-cuttings on the fifteen pairs of impressions which I have been able to compare—and that the exceptions seem to me to be, in most cases, a *subsequent* re-cutting; in other words, a sort of final re-checking. Incidentally, in one or two rather peculiar cases, I cannot reasonably suppose certain marks to be mere defects of printing, due to careless wiping, and I have reason to suspect that the one or two remaining cases are really *retouches, executed in Buenos Aires.*"

When I wrote the account of the manufacture of these plates I thought it sufficiently complicated, but the modification suggested by Captain Jewell would render it much more so. I have no hesitation at all in stating that I adhere entirely to the account I gave, and that the possibility suggested by Captain Jewell becomes, in my opinion, an impossibility. Nothing but absolutely final and completely consistent evidence, evidence which could not be construed but one way, would convince me to the contrary, and I have—and gave—definite evidence in proof of my conclusions. I have seen three pairs of proofs from Plate B and one single, the positions of which on the plate are unquestionable (two are corner stamps), and these differ from the same positions on the proof sheet of Plate A so markedly in the retouches that it is impossible that they could be of identical origin, as Captain Jewell's theory would require. In my article I illustrated a pair from the same position on each of the plates,

with differences in the retouching (but identical in the irregularities derived from the master-plate), which I am prepared to vouch for. My illustrations, unfortunately, were not successful in the reproduction, and proofs or good impressions of stamps are necessary for proper verification. Every proof of Plate B I have seen so far I have been able to assign to its position on the plate, and this by using the proof sheet of Plate C. All the irregularities—"cap and tail flaws" in Captain Jewell's term—are discernible on all the *proofs* I have seen, and I say again, in contradistinction to what Captain Jewell states, that given a proof of any plate, A, B, C or D, the position of proofs from the three others can be detected almost invariably. I say *almost* invariably, and I wish it to be understood clearly that these irregularities, which lead to the position on any plate, though constant, vary greatly in clearness, for they are due *entirely* to the actual impression, and it would be possible with infinite care in wiping to eliminate them all; a lightly inked or carefully wiped plate shows some of the minor flaws hardly at all, as I have already mentioned, while a proof pulled in black, with wiping adapted so as to leave the flaws showing, will reveal them round nearly every design to a greater or lesser degree, the major flaws generally appearing as heavy blotches. On the actual stamps, particularly those printed in pale shades of red, they are often extremely difficult to detect, except in the marked cases, and it requires a good deal of experience before facility of recognition is acquired. The retouches, too, and the variation in the frame lines, present similar difficulties, and I fancy that the deceptive nature of some of these, or perhaps the actual absence (for quite a number of the designs do not seem to have been retouched at all), will prove to account for the evidence which Captain Jewell calls in support of his contention. With regard to his suspicion that some retouching was done in Buenos Aires, I hold this to be quite impossible; apart from other reasons it is most unlikely that the printer of the Rivadania stamps ever showed the slightest concern for the minor details of the design, such as would be affected by retouching, at any stage of the printing of the stamps.

This is a summary of my objection to Captain Jewell's supposition, but there are other reasons against it, the chief of which is that of analogy. Captain Jewell apparently accepts my theory in its application to the 10 and 15 centavos; yet the two plates of each value were prepared under exactly similar conditions. He also raises no question as to the two plates, C and D, of the 5 centavos, though there is no reason to suppose that the process of manufacture was changed for these in the few months which elapsed between their preparation and that of A and B. There is also a technical objection. It is most probable that when the electrotypes were made the whole were made together, and that two moulds were taken from each of the three master-plates and were put into the electrotype bath together to receive the deposit of copper, as would be the usual custom. (This was a fact which I overlooked when I wrote about the probable experience of the workmen rendering the plates of the 10 and 15 centavos superior to those of the 5 centavos, an error to which I have referred above.) Finally, it is always reasonable to assume, failing positive contradictory evidence, that the process of manufacture adopted for any article of value will be that most natural: there is nothing inherently objectionable to Captain Jewell's supposition, it is true, but the alternative is more natural, for it accords better with the customary methods of electrotypy.

Although I am unable to accept Captain Jewell's theory of the origin of one of the two plates, A or B, of the 5 centavos, I nevertheless do not consider his partial schism to be without value to my own thesis, for by critical investigation on such lines lies the road to a full solution. I believe that further inquiry will lead him to accept my views, particularly as he offers his own tentatively. The discovery of proofs from Plates A and B, particularly pieces of some size, such as exist for the other two plates, would quickly settle the matter; unfortunately, proofs of both these plates are very rare, those of Plate A being almost unknown, while such colour trials as are met with are all very distinct. From the stamps themselves much less is to be expected, though with extended research with certain of the printings I still think that the inherent differences of the two plates could be detected without great difficulty.

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> Charles Larthrop Pack, forester, philatelist, author, economist and administrator and world citizen, in consideration of your versatility of talent, your contributions to human welfare in forestry conservation and education, the wide variety and signal success of your administrative activities as President of the National War Garden Commission, American Forestry Association, National Conservation Congress, World's Court League, and your outstanding service as President of the American Tree Association, for your public services in both America and Europe, I admit you to the degree of DOCTOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION and invest you with all the rights and privileges pertaining to that degree.

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