VOLUME III. NO. 2 APRIL, 1924

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. III APRIL, 1924 No. 2

Plating the 10c, 1847

Preliminary Notes

By ELLIOTT PERRY

BEFORE setting down the results of my attempt to reconstruct the plate of this prime favorite among the many interesting early issues of the United States postage stamps it will be well to tell how I happened to become engaged in this most fascinating problem and to clear up any misapprehension which may exist on account of certain incorrect statements which have been circulated in the philatelic press and elsewhere and have been accepted in some degree by other philatelists in regard to the collection of 1847 stamps owned by Representative Ackerman and the way it was put together.

Of the value of the results attained the reader may judge for himself but whatever their value to philately may be, they were made possible through my access to the Ackerman collection. This extraordinary collection was loaned to me in order that sufficient material at least to make a good start should be available for the work and throughout the entire period during which my efforts were largely concentrated on the work it was referred to constantly. It is the basis upon which rests the entire achievement.

Previous to 1919 my knowledge of both the 5c and 10c stamps of the 1847 issue was little, if any, better than that of most philatelists in America. My own personal collection contained a pair of 5c found in the family correspondence of a friend in Vermont, two or three single 5c, one of which was a relic of schoolboy days in Philadelphia and had cost 40c, and one 10c for which I paid my good friend H. F. Colman the modest sum of $5.00 about 1901. The latter was soon soaked off the cover but the cover was carefully preserved.

In 1918 and for some years previously the Ackerman collection of the 1847 stamps, while by no means the largest such collection, contained many fine items and was certainly one of the most important collections of this issue. Late in the fall of that year A. K. McDaniel of Denver, Colorado, was in New York City and talked with me about selling his collection of the 3c 1851. At that meeting he was not favorably inclined toward disposing of his 1847 stamps. A few weeks later I purchased nearly all of the United States collection of the well known philatelic writer, William L. Stevenson, except his 1847 stamps, and in company with Judge Robert E. Emerson of Providence, went to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, taking most of the Stevenson collection with me. While at Cincinnati a telegram I received from Mr. McDaniel indicated that something worth while might be accomplished in Denver and regretfully parting company with Judge Emerson at Chicago, early in January, 1919, I went to Denver and opened negotiations with Mr.

McDaniel for the sale of his 1847 collection to Mr. Ackerman. The collection was sent to New York and reached there before my return. The negotiations were completed early in February, 1919.

From Chicago to Kansas City on the Sante Fe train I enjoyed the excellent company of D. C. Hammatt of Topeka, Kansas, who was interested in the 10c of 1851 and 1857 in the Stevenson collection and to whom nearly all of those 10c greens were sold shortly thereafter. This apparent digression is made because when I was preparing the article on the 10c 1857 for the series on the 1857-60 issue for *Mekeel's Weekly* Mr. Hammatt kindly loaned me the 10c 1851-57s from the Stevenson collection together with his other 10c green stamps of those series and the *Mekeel's* articles were largely the result attained by studying his material. My only experience in plating which could be fairly compared with plating the 10c blacks of 1847 was gained in attempting the reconstruction of the bottom row of the first plate of the 10c green. Stevenson believed the "full shells" stamps were the ten stamps comprising the bottom row of one of the two panes on that plate, I was unable to reconstruct the bottom row of either pane but did identify sixteen different "full shells" stamps and satisfied myself that all twenty of the stamps comprising the bottom row of that plate were the "full shells" variety. Although many of the 10c stamps of the 1847 issue are difficult to identify the reader may be pleased to know that many others are much less difficult to "plate" than the 10c green stamps referred to.

The McDaniel collection of 1847 stamps was contained in five oriel albums —four albums of the 5c and one album of the 10c. Of the 5c stamps there were 777 items, (each pair, strip, block or cover counting as one item), and of the 10c there were over 200 stamps—in both cases reprints, proofs, etc., are excluded. The total catalog value was between $4,500 and $5,000. Being busily occupied in disposing of the Stevenson collection, the McDaniel collection remained untouched until the following fall.

In the summer of 1919 I was approached by Dr. Carrol Chase who wished me to negotiate the sale of his collection of 1847 stamps to Mr. Ackerman. This collection had been offered to Mr. Ackerman over three years before but the difference between the price asked—approximately ten times the catalog value of the original stamps—and my estimate of the actual value was so great the interested parties did not reach an agreement. The Chase collection was then contained on approval cards. Afterwards it was mounted in three loose leaf albums and beautifully lettered. Important additions had also been made between 1916 and 1919 and when I examined it in the summer of 1919 it presented a very fine appearance. It then contained 378 of the 5c stamps and 111 of the 10c—each pair counting as two stamps but the totals given do not include reprints, proofs, essays, etc. The total catalog value of all the original stamps was between $2,000 and $2,500.

The stamps in the Chase collection duplicated so much of the material in the McDaniel collection that I saw no satisfactory reason why Mr. Ackerman should purchase it. The sum involved was comparatively large and the benefit to be derived by additions to his collection along the lines in which Mr. Ackerman was then interested seemed comparatively small—not to mention other reasons which need not be stated here. At Dr. Chase's request, however, negotiations were renewed and in the latter part of August, 1919, an agreement was finally reached whereby Dr. Chase sold me his entire collection of 5c and 10c 1847 stamps, and I became the sole owner. In recognition of the assistance afforded by Mr. Ackerman which enabled me to fulfill the requirements laid down by Dr. Chase it was agreed between Mr. Ackerman and myself that I should select from the Chase collection whatever items I thought might improve the Ackerman collection—the prices to be paid me for same being fixed by myself.

Mr. Ackerman then turned over to me all the McDaniel collection, some very fine 1847 items which he had recently acquired, another U. S. collection, and all his own 1847 collection. I spent a month working on this whole accumulation and the Chase collection, selecting the items I thought Mr. Ackerman should retain, and discarding the others, regardless of the source from which any of them had come. When completed the collection filled eight oriel albums, six of which contained the 5c stamps and the other two contained the 10c stamps. Counting each pair as two stamps, etc., there were about 1,000 copies of the 5c and over 300 copies of the 10c.

The collection was arranged and mounted solely with regard to convenience in locating any of the varieties. The specimens off covers were classified mostly according to cancellations and the covers were arranged in groups. Those bearing railroad postmarks were all together, arranged alphabetically according to the name of the railroad, and most of the other covers were arranged alphabetically according to the name of the town or city from which they originated. Of course this system has little in common with scientific philately but it had one very important advantage, viz., it was possible to determine almost instantly whether any particular item was or was not included in the collection. When exhibited at the A. P. S. convention at Providence in August, 1920, the collection was in this form and so remained until the spring of 1923.

The statements made regarding the Ackerman collection are largely drawn from my own records which contain the original correspondence from Mr. McDaniel and Dr. Chase, together with many notes and other data made at different periods specified. When the collection was completed there had been laid aside a large number of duplicates. These duplicates which had come from the McDaniel collection and the other collections belonging to Mr. Ackerman were purchased by me and were marketed together with the stamps laid aside from the Chase collection. Ownership of the latter group had remained with me from the date of the sale by Dr. Chase. Altogether the duplicates totalled more than 100 of the 10c and over 300 of the 5c stamps.

It is my belief that Dr. Chase was the first collector to make a serious and extensive study of the 1847 stamps. His discoveries were important and his opportunities for acquiring material were great. For many years $5.00 was the usual retail price for fine copies of the 10c stamp and the 5c stamps sold for a dollar each—or less. His letters clearly indicate he considered his 1847 collection superior to any other that had been made or probably could be made. No doubt the reader will be curious to know how the McDaniel collection could be built up in the face of such competition as Dr. Chase—whose knowledge of the 1847 stamps in 1915 was unquestionably preeminent—could give. I will try to answer the question, first quoting from a letter from Dr. Chase to me dated March 29, 1916, at the end of the earlier negotiations for the purchase of his 1847 collection:—

> "I feel that the one thing that you did not sufficiently take into account is, that the collection cannot be duplicated. I don't believe that a man with $-000 or $-0000 could go into the market and buy similar stamps enough to make up as representative a collection."

Soon after this letter was written Dr. Chase went to France and served in the French army for three years. A large part of the McDaniel collection was gathered together during those three years. The 10c stamps were acquired here, there and everywhere; many of the 5c stamps came from one source—a source regarding which collectors have heard many rumors and but little fact.

In 1916 Frank H. Lord of San Jose, California, sold 2,687 copies of the 5c 1847 to John A. Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Company, New York. These were practically all the 5c stamps then remaining in Mr. Lord's possession from the famous "corner" which had been started by him in Minneapolis about 1906. He had bought the holdings of the gentleman associated with him in the corner, had acquired many

of the better specimens from another accumulation made in Wisconsin at the same period, and these, with his own holdings in the original corner and those he later acquired from other sources finally gave him a grand total of 3,318 copies.

Before the sale to Mr. Klemann however, about 400 copies had been sold to Mr. Richardson of California and over 200 other copies had been sold in San Francisco or in that vicinity. According to my information Mr. Klemann also purchased the Richardson accumulation, thus obtaining in all over 3,000 copies of the 5c stamp that had been in the corner.

Mr. McDaniel had an early opportunity to purchase from the stock Mr. Klemann had gathered and did secure many of the finer specimens. Thus it happened that when the McDaniel collection was sold many of the more desirable of the 5c stamps originally gathered by Mr. Lord passed into the Ackerman collection. Some of these were discarded as duplicates when the various collections belonging to Mr. Ackerman were consolidated in the fall of 1919 and were part of the lot purchased from him and resold to other collectors by me.

This brief history of the famous corner in the 5c stamp is important in connection with the 10c stamp because it dispels exaggerated statements regarding the number of 5c stamps available for collectors and to a certain extent gives a definite basis for arriving at a reasonable conclusion about the relative scarcity of the two denominations. Obviously the Minneapolis accumulation should not be added to the La Crosse accumulation and this total further increased by adding the Richardson, McDaniel, Chase, Klemann and Ackerman holdings to make a grand total of about 9,000 of the 5c stamps, for in so reckoning this total the same 3,000 to 4,000 different copies would each have been counted two or three times.

Mr. Lord made no attempt to acquire the 10c stamp. He states he never had half a dozen of the 10c at any one time. He believed in the 5c as an investment but thought the 10c was much commoner than it really is. What induced him to commence gathering the 5c stamp was his discovery that although dealers then generally had an ample supply of the 10c denomination they seldom had more than a few of the 5c and he concluded therefore that the 5c stamp was the scarcer and was the stamp to buy and hold for an increase in value that was certain to come.

In my opinion Mr. Lord misled himself into an erroneous conclusion regarding the relative scarcity of the two stamps because he formed his estimate from observing dealers' stocks. It is now generally conceded that there are at least five copies of the 5c to every 10c. In 1906 the 5c sold at 40c to 60c each and the 10c at $3 to $4 each. The 5c sold rapidly not so much because it was scarce but because it gave the collector a representation in the 1847 issue—the first issue of United States stamps—for a price quoted in cents. The 10c sold much less rapidly because it was not a low priced stamp for those days—it cost dollars. For every collector who could afford to pay $3 for a 10c there were twenty collectors who could afford 50c for a copy of the 5c. Hence, the 10c tended to accumulate in dealers' stocks while the 5c seldom accumulated. It might be put this way:—the 5c stamp was chiefly held by collectors—the 10c was more largely in dealers' hands. Any estimate of the relative scarcity of these two stamps based on the quantities held by dealers was certain to be incorrect. However, it is also true that the greater demand for the 5c would justify a price greater than 20 per cent. of the price for the 10c even if there were more than five copies of the 5c to every one of the 10c and eventually Mr. Lord's judgment was well justified financially.

When the Chase collection of 1847 stamps was offered to Mr. Ackerman in 1916 the price included the data which Dr. Chase had accumulated and which would be helpful to the purchaser in carrying on the study of the stamps, in addition to the stamps themselves and the reprints, proofs, etc. Apparently it was not Dr. Chase's intention to include this data with the stamps and other material when his collection was sold to me in 1919. I did not receive it and in fact received no data of any kind from him, unless the lettering on the pages of the albums in which his

collection was then mounted could be considered data. These pages are still in my possession but contain nothing that was of any help to me in the work on the 10c plate. The work itself was truly a one man job, but in stating this it is not my wish to make the slightest detraction from the constant encouragement afforded me by Mr. Ackerman, or from the value of Dr. Chase's study, or to belittle the great assistance rendered me through the loan of stamps by friends whose kindness cannot be over-estimated.

This present work cannot take the place of Dr. Chase's articles on the 1847 stamps and it is not my desire that it should. It makes no attempt to cover a great deal of ground already gone into thoroughly and with great detail by him, and the reader who is seriously interested in the 1847 stamps is heartily recommended to study Dr. Chase's articles very carefully, bearing in mind, of course, the few erroneous conclusions reached by him in regard to the construction of the plates.

In classifying and arranging the Ackerman collection very little attention was paid to plating and, in fact, no plating whatever was attempted. While there certainly was a great deal of material I had neither the time nor the knowledge to make any attempt toward reconstructing any of the plates and, besides, the results of Dr. Chase's own work in this direction convinced me that where he had made so little progress—in spite of his much greater knowledge and experience—it was useless for me to try. I realized that the peculiarities of the 10c stamps were such that if sufficient material of the right sort were available that denomination probably could be plated, but from what Dr. Chase had told me, or from what he had published, I believed he had examined such a large proportion of the available supply, in addition to the stamps in his own collection, that even had I possessed his experience and ability, after a great deal of difficult work I would probably have arrived just where he did. However, I thought it wise to include in the Ackerman collection the material which would likely be of most help if at some future time an attempt at plating was made, and only a few pairs and copies showing unusual margins, and other stamps likely to be helpful in plating were laid aside and disposed of as duplicates.

In December, 1922, I went to England, partly for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the Ackerman exhibit at the International Exhibition in London in May, 1923. It was Mr. Ackerman's intention to show that part of his collection which philatelists in England and other countries abroad might be most pleased to see and which would in the least degree duplicate other collections to be shown at the Exhibition. His collection of the 5c and 10c stamps of 1847 was selected as most suitable for the purpose and early in the spring of 1923, soon after my return from London I began to prepare the collection for the Exhibitin. The amount of space available was ten frames, (later reduced to six), each of which would hold 16 oriel pages, or a total of 160 pages. The collection filled about 400 pages and therefore it became necessary to rearrange the stamps so that as many as possible of the more interesting items could be shown in the frames for the benefit of those of the general public attending the Exhibition. The balance of the collection could be seen only by the judges.

As the 10c stamps occupied only two volumes and the work of rearranging them could be quickest accomplished, (so I then thought!), I began with that denomination, intending to have them out of the way in short order so plenty of time would remain to be devoted to the more difficult 5c stamps. Almost the first thing I noticed, however, was a cover from the McDaniel collection bearing a 10c stamp which I found quite impossible to reconcile with the statements made by Dr. Chase in regard to the 10c plates, and which convinced me that the problem of plating the 10c stamp, while very difficult, was somewhat different from what his articles had led me to believe. It is more than likely that Mr. McDaniel called my attention to this stamp, but I was not then interested in plating and whatever he may have said made so

little impression that I had completely forgotten such a variety was in the collection, or even in existence.

When Dr. Chase's articles on the 1847 stamps appeared in the *Philatelic Gazette* in 1916 I read them with interest although I was not then particularly interested in those stamps, but I have no recollection of seeing them between that time and the fall of 1923. I did, however, have a distinct recollection of his demonstration that there were certainly two plates of the 10c stamp because his collection contained, and the Ackerman collection now contains, two different copies each presumably being No. 100 on a plate because each of them came from the lower right corner of the sheet or pane, and which were so different that they could not possibly have come from the same pane of the same plate. I recall suggesting to Dr. Chase the possibility of the plate having been recut and thus occurring in two states to account for these two stamps. Dr. Chase assured me he was convinced recutting could not account for the difference in these two specimens and after seeing them I most heartily agreed with him.

The stamp from the McDaniel collection which cannot be reconciled with the Chase theory of two 10c plates of 100 subjects each is one of the four well known shifts. This shift comes in the *upper left corner* of the pane and was correctly plated by Dr. Chase as occupying position No. 1. The stamp has a wide margin at the left and beyond this margin is part of another stamp. The part of the stamp which shows at the left of the margin is identical with the corresponding part of another copy which occupies an *upper right corner* position and is undoubtedly No. 10. In one abnormally margined specimen therefore we have for plating purposes the equivalent of a horizontal pair consisting of two corner stamps—presumably No. 10 in the left pane and No. 1 in the right pane—separated by a wide blank margin.

All attempts to reconcile this incomplete pair with a single pane of 100 stamps met with total failure. What appeared to be the most satisfactory explanation to reconcile Dr. Chase's theory with this item lay in assuming that the plate of 100 subjects was divided vertically by a wide margin and that 50 subjects were arranged on either side of this margin. No such arrangements which would meet other facts regarding the plate or plates could be worked out. The most likely such arrangement, viz., that the 100 subject plate consisted of two panes each containing 10 horizontal rows of five stamps at either side of the dividing margin conflicted with the fact that an unsevered horizontal strip of six stamps was known to have been in existence within recent years.

Only one logical possibility remained: the plate must consist of two panes, side by side, each containing 100 stamps in ten rows of ten; the two panes being separated by a wide blank margin. This conclusion perfectly accounts for all the statements regarding the plate, or plates, of the 10c stamp of 1847 which unquestionably can be demonstrated as facts. It perfectly explains why there are two lower right corner stamps quite different from each other, (No. 100 L and No. 100 R), and is the only arrangement which reconciles perfectly with the copy from the McDaniel collection. As the work on the plate progressed it became more and more evident that the true solution of the problem had been reached, and that there was only one plate of the 10c stamps.

It does not seem likely that the first plate of the 5c denomination would differ from that of the 10c. The reasons which impelled the contractors to make a large double plate of the 10c stamp, would probably apply with even greater force to the 5c. Conclusions may be drawn from Dr. Chase's own statements regarding the 5c stamps which indicate that the two plates of the 5c, each containing 100 subjects, which he states were in use *concurrently* from the early printing in 1847 until late in 1850, were in fact one plate containing two panes. I see no good reason why the contractors should have made and used two separate plates of the 5c concurrently for over three years. It would be far easier for me to believe they used one plate until it was worn out and then made another one. Even had two separate

plates been in use during that period what reasonable chance is there that they would each have been used to exactly the same extent so that late in 1850 they each showed exactly the same degree of wear? The evidence Dr. Chase adduces to prove two early plates of the 5c can be employed much more effectively in proving one plate. The instant we convert Dr. Chase's two separate plates into two panes of the same plate it is no longer necessary to explain the illogical concurrent use and we know why both plates—that is, panes—were equally worn late in 1850. By assuming the first 5c plate was a double plate of two panes like the 10c plate we can account for all known peculiarities of the stamps from that 5c plate and can meet all the statements regarding the earlier printings of the 5c stamps which can unquestionably be demonstrated as facts.

In regard to the later 5c plate which Dr. Chase called No. 3, I cannot at this time state whether it contained two panes or one pane. The small amount of evidence available does not point definitely to either conclusion. On the one hand we have established that the early plates of both denominations,—the 10c certainly and the 5c probably,—consisted of two panes. On the other hand we have to consider that the later plate of the 5c was made only a few months before the expiration of the contract and this may have influenced the contractors to make and use a smaller plate. If and when more than 100 varieties—that is, positions—known to belong on this later plate are identified, or if and when two specimens so different that they cannot come from the same position of the same pane but which do come from corresponding positions are found we shall know the later 5c plate also contained two panes.

It is quite evident Dr. Chase reached his incorrect conclusions regarding the earlier plates either from lack of suitable material—which is probable,—or from incorrect observation—which is improbable,—or from attempting to reconcile what the stamps revealed with the only statement which has come down to us regarding the plates of the 1847 stamps, and which his own study of the stamps forced him to admit did not tell the whole truth, even if it were partly true. My own belief is that this statement is even less worthy of credit than Dr. Chase believed. On page 63 of Luff's "The Postage Stamps of the United States" we find the following:

"The following orders for stamps were sent to and executed by the contractors:

	5 Cents	10 Cents
June 3, 1847	600,000	200,000
Mch. 15, 1848	800,000	250,000
Mch. 20, 1849	1,000,000	300,000
Feb. 5, 1850	1,000,000	300,000
Dec. 9, 1850	1,000,000	.....
Total	4,400,000	1,050,000

"Of these quantities 3,712,000 five cent and 891,000 ten cent stamps were distributed to postmasters for sale. A small portion were returned to the Department after the appearance of the next issue. * * *

"It has been said that the first contract for the manufacture of stamps did not provide, as was done in all subsequent contracts, that the dies and plates should be the property of the Government. Consequently they were claimed by the contractors. This may explain the anxiety of the Post Office Department to secure the return and destruction of the remainders of the 1847 issue and the forbidding of their future use. That this anxiety was groundless is proved by the following affidavit:

"New York, Dec. 12, 1851.

"Have this day destroyed dies of 5 and 10 cent stamps also the plate of same. 1 5c stamp plate, 100 on, 1847 issue. 1 10c stamp plate, 100 on, 1847 issue.

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.

Witness:
Wm. Brady, P.M., N. Y.:
John Moor.
G. W. Johnson.

The reader will note that this affidavit is dated a full year after the date of the last order for 5c stamps, nearly two years after the date of the last order for 10c

stamps, and nearly six months after both denominations had gone out of use. As it was customary to maintain a supply equal to about three months requirements on hand the date of the affidavit is probably not less than nine months later than the last printing of the 5c stamps and may be fully a year and a half later than the last printing of the 10c stamps. During such a long period many things might have happened to those plates. Possibly they were cut in two and at the date stated in the affidavit only half plates remained. Whatever happened, it is certain this affidavit does not cover all portions of all the plates used for the 1847 series. Whether it states what was the literal truth at the time it was dated or not, it does not tell the whole truth regarding the 1847 plates and therefore is not entitled to full credit. The original affidavit may have been incorrect or an error may have been made in copying it. The later plate of the 5c may have contained only 100 subjects and only one-half of the 10c plate may then have been in existence. Whatever the affidavit means the reader may be certain that at the time the stamps were printed the 10c plate at least contained 200 subjects.

Dr. Chase states, (*Philatelic Gazette,* 1916, page 204):

> "As yet it is impossible definitely to assign copies of the 10c stamp to either plate.
> "From the fact that all the stamps making up certain strips and blocks turn up often, while others (equally distinct varieties) from other strips and blocks are very rare, it seems a fair conclusion that one 10c plate was used much more than the other. Why one plate seemingly was destroyed some time during the life of the issue is not known, but the strongest probability is that the plate became cracked or otherwise damaged."

The present writer's experience directly contradicts this statement. In examining more than 1,000 copies of the 10c stamp he fails to note any marked difference in scarcity between those from the left pane and those from the right pane—which, of course, correspond to the two plates discussed by Dr. Chase.

Going back to the plating itself;—being immensely encouraged by the discovery that there were two panes of the 10c plate and not two separate plates and that the margin at the left of the McDaniel copy was the connecting link between No. 10L and No. 1 R on the double plate, and being further encouraged by Mr. Ackerman, who wished to have his exhibit in London reveal as much new philatelic knowledge of the 1847 stamps as was possible, I proceeded with the work of identifying the different varieties of the 10c stamp and attempted to locate them on the plate. I discovered that the middle stamp in a vertical strip of three from the Chase collection, (Nos. 10 L—20 L—30 L), was identical with the end stamp at the right in a strip of five which came to the Ackerman collection from another source, (this is on the well known cover owned by C. F. Rothfuchs for many years), and this strip therefore was Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 in the left pane. Mr. Ackerman had also obtained a square block of 16 proofs from the original plate which I suspected of being Nos. 22 to 25R, 32 to 35R, 42 to 45R and 52 to 55R. Afterwards this suspicion was found to be correctly based. This piece had formerly belonged to the Earl of Crawford and at the time of writing is the largest block of original 10c proofs known to me.

A tentative partial reconstruction of the first vertical row of the right pane, viz., Nos. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51 R, soon followed although positive proof of the positions of some of these stamps in the row did not come until some time later. In his articles Dr. Chase states that the two shifts with the line in the "X" occupy positions Nos. 1 and 2 and that the "Post Office" shift comes directly over the shift with the double frame line at the bottom in the first vertical row of the same plate. My plating thus indicated and later established that the four shifts were Nos. 1, 2, 31 and 34 in the right pane and that a block of ten stamps from the upper left corner of the right pane could include all four shifts.

Through the kindness of Mr. Joseph T. Lozier who loaned me his unused vertical strip of four further progress of great importance was made. This magnificent piece has sheet margins at the top and left and must therefore come from the upper left hand corner of the pane. But as the four stamps which comprise this

strip do not at all agree with the stamps which I was certain were Nos. 1, 11, 21 and 31 of the right pane it was obvious this strip must belong in the left pane and consist of Nos. 1, 11, 21 and 31 L. At that period in the work I had proof that the plate contained two panes and had a group of stamps definitely located in each pane from which the remainder of each pane might conceivably in time be reconstructed.

From then, however, progress was much slower and I soon realized that although the Ackerman collection contained between 300 and 400 of the 10c stamps, including many pairs and strips, there was very slight possibility of making a complete reconstruction of a plate containing 200 subjects without much additional material. Therefore my efforts were largely concentrated on classifying the varieties as rapidly as they could be identified and when a variety was identified but its position on the plate could not be located it was given an arbitrary name consisting of a combination of two or three letters—"DUB," "TNT," "AEF," etc. This work continued through April and on the voyage to Liverpool from April 28th to May 7th. When London was reached 125 distinct varieties had been positively identified and about 50 others, some of which later proved to be duplicates, were partially identified. At that time the position of only about 50 of these varieties had been definitely located on the plate, but not less than seven of the eight corner stamps had been identified and all but two or three of the 20 stamps which make up the right end, (10th), vertical rows of the two panes. When shown at the exhibition the collection contained positive proof that the 10c stamps were from one plate of 200 subjects, laid out in two panes side by side.

After my return from England in June, 1923, I began to solicit the cooperation of other collectors who had specimens of the 10c stamps, particularly pairs, strips, and single copies which had abnormal margins. The response was immediate and whole hearted and the work progressed more rapidly than I had dared to expect. At one time during the summer the number of varieties which had then been identified was counted and the total was discovered to be 212! This rather surprising result, together with certain peculiarities regarding some of the varieties, led me to consider the possibility that in addition to one plate of the 10c containing 200 subjects another 10c plate might also have been used. As more material was submitted for examination, however, the excess varieties were gradually found to be duplicates of other positions and again I became certain there was only the one plate, of 200 subjects. If it is possible to identify all of these—and all but a very few of them have already been identified—the reader may be certain that the number of plate *varieties* of the 10c 1847 is but very slightly in excess of 200. The reason there are any excess varieties has no bearing on the construction of the plate. Each one of these excess varieties comes from the same position on the plate as one of the 200 "regular" varieties and was caused by something accidentally happening to the plate *after* an undetermined number of sheets had been printed. In a few instances stamps from certain positions differ in later printings from stamps from the same positions in earlier printings. In this sense there are two—or perhaps more—states of the plate.

(The next installment will take up "Guide Lines and Position Dots", "Recutting", etc. Illustrations showing every position will accompany this series. Correspondence is solicited.)

MEMBERSHIP IN THE COLLECTORS CLUB

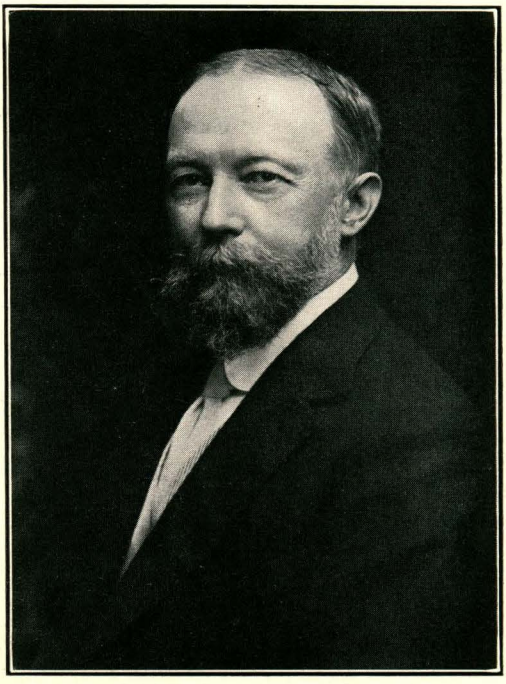
is open to both local and non-resident stamp collectors and a cordial invitation to join is extended to all who are interested in our objects.

AN APPLICATION BLANK WILL BE SENT UPON REQUEST

Hobbies and Health

By Charles Lathrop Pack

FREQUENTLY every active mind should have a hobby and indeed needs it. The fact that medical men have always been great "hobby riders" strongly suggests that it is not merely an innocent pastime, but is of great constructive and practical health value, a real nerve restorer.



CHARLES LATHROP PACK

I collected stamps when a boy at school in Canada, but I first became a specialist in the real study of stamps some twenty years ago when trying to divert and help a young man who was confined much of the time to an invalid rolling chair. Since then it has become a genuine help on occasions when I myself have been laid low.

Many doctors, the world over, are collectors of stamps. Notable examples will on consideration occur to those who care to give the subject only a few minutes thought. Here in the United States there are more than a a thousand physicians who take an active interest in philately and some of them have become authorities. A number are members of our active New York *Collector's Club.*

Some of our best writers, like Weir Mitchell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Conan Doyle are notable examples of physicians who during active lives have ridden hobbies by writing novels or poetry. Some wonderful collections of birds and ceramics have been brought together as a hobby by other doctors. A doctor in Philadelphia is well-known because of the collections he has made from time to time of the most varied objects—autographs, bookplates, weapons and specimens of natural history.

Mr. H. Addington Bruce said:

> "This fondness for hobbies must largely be attributed to the fact that in spite of the exacting duties imposed on them, the average span of life for physicians is longer than that for most men. Diversion of mind, through concentrated interest in some entertaining avocation, is among the surest prescriptions for health and long life. It is also in many cases one of the most helpful remedies for disease.
>
> "So true is this that today the "hobby cure" is among the recognized modes of treating functional nerves and mental troubles, the basic cause for which is always unhealthy preoccupation with thoughts of self. Not a few specialists in the treatment of this disease have effected "miraculous" cures by nothing more than providing their patients with hobbies appropriate to their peculiar temperaments and capacities."

I think that everyone should have a hobby of some sort, one that can be resorted to particularly in those times in life when the right sort of a diverting stimulus is most desirable. The one thing to be sure of, is that you ride your hobby and not let your hobby ride you. The hobby particularly of stamp collecting properly cultivated, gives a zest to existence undreamed by those who allow themselves to become slaves to the treadmill of routine.

In these times after the Great World War everyone has greater responsibilities and this entails a greater strain on humanity than many have ever known before. The man who is blessed with a stamp collection will do well if he can snatch but a few moments a week, for its peaceful stimulus will surely better prepare him for the taxing responsibilties which comes to every man these days, when we must all give greater service and have larger faith.

Annual Banquet of the Chicago Philatelic Society

By Henry Ades Fowler

A memorable occasion was the annual banquet of the *Chicago Philatelic Society* held February 21st, 1924, at the Hotel Morrison, Chicago. It was also the regular meeting night of the Society which was organized in October, 1886, and which has enjoyed an uninterrupted continuity through all the years since its inception.

The seating was arranged in the shape of a letter "U" and it was an eager and expectant body that anticipated the good things in store for their physical and mental enjoyment.

During the several courses, words of regret were read from those unable to attend, among whom were S. Valentine Saxby, Duluth, Minn.; Eugene Klein, Philadelphia; H. L.- Lindquist, Editor, *Collectors Club Philatelist;* Major Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Constantine, Mich.; W. G. Windhurst, Marion, Ohio; Irving Dickinson and Henry W. Wolsely, Chicago; and a telegram from P. M. Wolsieffer, Member No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was moved and unanimously carried that a night letter be sent to P. M. Wolsieffer as follows:

"At Annual Banquet tonight motion unanimously carried sending you cordial personal greetings as Member No 1, an old hero of Chicago Philatelic Society, and expressing our desire that you accept the Presidency of the American Philatelic Society for 1924."

When the delectable feast had been concluded, the President called on several present to tell of their experiences. The first to respond was Burridge D. Butler, publisher of *The Prairie Farmer,* who spoke of his early experiences and told how he bought newspaper stamps at face at the post-office. He is a general collector, one of the few of the old school surviving, and lacks only 292 major varieties. A. W. Filstrup, Benton Harbor, Mich., a collector of United States stamps, started in 1900 as a general collector and in two years amassed 10,500, but, realizing what a task he had before him, he turned to the United States. G. C. Rheinfrank, known in various fields of endeavor as a minister and a lecturer, is also a true philatelist and believes in preaching it. He is Dutch and French by extraction, German by pedigree, American by birth, a Yankee by marriage and Irish by adoption. He is dominated by enthusiasm, tenacity of purpose, and "full of stamps." W. A. Hitchcock first became interested in stamps among the foreign population of Chicago in an endeavor to keep boys off the streets, but even though his efforts were sometimes a failure, Judge Arnold of the Juvenile Court said it reduced delinquency in the Juvenile Court 76 per cent. in two years. He classed it as a human interest experience. Sumner Gary told of two interesting finds he had made: a complete pane of the 1898 4c, with a double impression, and the 5c error in complete panes, perf. 10 and 11. Julius H. Huber, one of the earliest collectors to join the Society, became interested in 1865, when the mourning stamp of Lincoln, (the 15c), was issued. He showed interesting souvenirs of the early banquets of 1886-7. Henry Ades Fowler also spoke of the earlier banquets of the Society.

C. F. Adams started collecting when he was ten years old by writing to the Rulers of the different governments, the postmasters-general and expended a large sum for him, at that time, between $40 and $50 in postage, but received in return about $800 worth, including early sheets of Western Australia and Ceylon and one from the Rajah of Sarawak. He has taken twenty-one ocean voyages out of his stamps, and the stamp hobby helped him enjoy his other hobby, travel. J. Max Golding, through whose generosity all of those present were able to become "millionaires," donated the favors to the committee and each one present was presented with seven specimens of German currency aggregating 1,636.000 marks.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Max Golding, Lester Fragler, C. F. Adams, A. F. Boehm, J. Unseitig, Jr., James A. Zalud, L. A. Lauritzen, E. H. S. Martin, R. McP. Cabeen, C. Schlieckert, Aug. Peter, L. Josephson, C. E. Severn, J. Mizera, F. Isensee, T. B. Potter, C. J. Rapp, L. J. Bachand-Vertefeuille, Chas. F. Mann, B. L. Voorhees, Jos. Cohen, Gordon C. Abbott, Col. and Mrs. H. F. Stearnes, G. C. Rheinfrank, R. W. Robinson, Jas. M. Brown, Henry Ades Fowler, W. A. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamprecht, Valparaiso, Ind.; H. A. Opallo, Julius H. Huber, R. E. Baldwin, Miss F. L. Hopper, Sumner Gary, V. Consolo, Gearhart Franz, C. W. Balke, J. W. Rowell, G. W. Hoogenboon, L. E. Gifford, Burridge D. Butler, A. H. Krause, Milwaukee, Wis.; N. B. Paulson and A. W. Filstrup, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Check List on Denmark Number One

By HARRY M. KONWISER

Denmark, 2 Rigsbank Skilling, Issued April 1, 1851.

Scott Catalog: No. 1, 2rs. Blue.

European Catalogs: No. 2, which coincides with official production.

Blue. Dark Blue. Deep Blue.

Two Printings: A: Copper Plate; B: Lithographed.

Lithographed copies show tail of "2" very slightly to left.



Unused Originals.
From Collection A. F. Lichtenstein.

Produced from single steel die, each sheet 100 stamps in rows of 10, figures and words engraved on original die, therefore "variations" are not "types." Obviously two printings required, one for burel back.

Secret mark "F" in centre of posthorn, sometimes seen as a white dash.

Watermarked with small crown.

Paper handmade, covered with a burelage pattern of close wavy lines in various shades of yellow-brown. A few sheets are known without this burelage.

Issued imperforate.

Total issued: 479,000.

Cancellations: Three concentric circles, inner circle carrying town numeral, color black. Many cancellations of 1851 carry four circles with a big dot in the centre.

All previous writers on these stamps appear to have avoided discussing the cancellations. The numeral "1" was used by the Copenhagen Post Office and so appears on this stamp as does the circle cancellation with the dot centre.

Other numerals appear to be legitimate, despite the obvious fact that this stamp was considered local for Copenhagen.

Pen and ink cancellations were officially permitted for a short period by order of the Post Office, April, 1851.

In 1852 the numeral cancellations were begun, but all post offices were not provided with "numbers" until January, 1854. (A list of these numbers will appear in a later issue.)

All numeral cancellations were voided in 1884.

Reprinted officially in 1855 on white wove or yellowish wove paper, with or without burelage and minus the watermark and gum.

All mint copies carried gum.

It might be noted that many reprints available carry cancellation numerals not existent in 1851 and 1852.

Forgeries said to be existent, according to English philatelic papers but the Danish Government have said they were not known to them. There are what appear to be forgeries or imitations of the reprints, apparently produced in Germany. They are neat in appearance, resemble the genuine reprints and are obtainable in the United States.

For reasons not known the writers of ten years back disagreed as to the exact size of the stamp. One claimed the size to be 17½ by 18 mm. Another argued for 18½ by 19.

Apparently neither of these stamp students possessed the ability or the means of measuring the stamps that must have been available to them.

With this article is being shown a reproduction of the stamp under discussion, showing a picture of a genuine stamp, used and unused, showing also proper cancellations.

The block of four shown is the property of A. F. Lichtenstein and was loaned for examination and photography.

The other block shown is a reprint.



Official Reprint of 1855.
Blocks are Scarce.

Careful examination of this stamp, on and off covers, also in pairs and the above block, prove the measurement to have been 17 to 17½ mm. square.

"Allowance must be made," says A. Krassa, of New York, who measured these stamps, at the request of the writer, "for the shrinkage

which develops from the gum placed on the stamps."

Previous writers and careful examination of many specimens indicate there can be only minor varieties and these are as follows:

"G" of "Skilling" too far from "N".

Colored spots. Dashes, Breaks in the four sides of the stamps. No hyphen after "Rigsbank."

"2" sometimes broken at right hand end.

Broken letters in "LL" in "Skilling."

"Rigsbank" appearing like "Rjgsbank."

One sheet of 100, according to philatelic record, shows "variations" in the "2" as follows:

1—"2" is regular.

2—Foot of "2" is not joined at base.

"Variations" are claimed, in the philatelic press of ten years ago, but not supported by specimens, as follows:

The four letters "Post" occupy a space of 6¾ mm. instead of the called for 6½ mm;

The "P" and "O" are narrower;

The "S" is more closed;

The caduceus on each side is more open;

The inscriptions are different.

Comparisons of the originals with legitimate reprints prove the same variations appear in both—with such slight differences as might be developed from time and the mechanical process necessary to stamp production.

The reprints are exactly like the originals, including the secret mark, excepting they are without watermark and without gum.



Concentric Circle Concellation 1851.



Watermark



Numeral Cancellation (Fredericio)

3—"2" is similar to 1 (above) but left part of base seems to be joined together in angle.

One of the philatelic writers claims he saw a sheet of 100 and the second "L" in "Skilling" was distorted, on Number 96. This same writer declares the "R" in "Rigsbank" is more like "K" in Number 100. Obviously these are minor printing errors and not plate errors.

The reprints, according to an English writer of ten years ago, measure 19 by 19¼ mm. The block of reprints shown here, and many single specimens, were carefully measured and the exact measurement is 17½ mm. square.

This measurement coincides with the originals, proper allowance being made for shrinkage.

Single copies, o. g., rated as fine copies, with margins, sell at from $25 to $35. Cancelled copies, well-margined, are available at from $12 to $15.

Horizontal pair, sold as a mint copy, at London, last year brought eighteen pounds.

Recent sales of cancelled pairs indicate prices are from $35 to $55. A perfect-looking pair, on cover, was offered the writer recently at $125.

The last block of four offered in public, appeared at a Berlin auction, held early in 1922 and this block went to Mr. Lichtenstein. This is the same block illustrated in connection with this article.

Hugenot-Walloon Tercentenary Stamps

At the present writing, a new series of commemorative stamps is now in preparation at Washington. These stamps are to commemorate the founding of the colony of New Netherland in 1624, and will consist of the following three denominations:—1c green, 2c carmine, and 5c blue. The designs have not yet been selected, but I am informed by Mr. W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster General, that it is the department's intention to have the stamps ready for issue the latter part of April.

A commemorative half-dollar piece was issued some weeks ago, showing the profiles of Admiral Coligny and William the Silent on one side, and on the reverse, the ship Nieu Nederland in which the first thirty families of settlers came to New York in 1624. These coins are being sold at a 100 per cent. advance over their face value.

A recent editorial in the *New York Morning World,* commenting on this coin, remarks that many will wonder why the coins are decorated in memory of men who died forty and thirty odd years, respectively, before the colony was founded, and why Henrick Hudson's Half Moon and the effigy of Peter Stuyvesant did not occur as more appropriate subjects, for while William the Silent was the leader who destroyed the power of mediaeval Spain, and erected the Dutch Republic in its place, he had nothing to do with the founding of New Netherland, and the real heroes of these early families were the humbler leaders who dealt with the Indians in the forest. Likewise Coligny, who was slain in 1584, had no hand in the shaping of the destinies of the colony of New Netherland.

G. B. S.

The "Large Cents" Issues of Canada

By L. Gerald Firth

FOR several reasons it is difficult to deal with the large cents type as an individual issue. Less than two years after the date of issue, two values, the 1c and 3c were superseded by the small type and within another two years the 2c and 6c also went. The other three values, however, were used in conjunction with the small cents issue over a very long period. Of these three values the 12½c is easily dealt with, as, although in use for a long time, it was only printed over a period of four years or so. The half cent and 15c on the other hand, were



The "Large Cents" Issue

both printed and issued long after the large cents issue had ceased to exist as a distinct issue. It is therefore to be expected that the later printings of these two values will show the same variations in paper, perforation, gum, etc., as are found in contemporary printings of the small cents type.

After having tried many methods of classification, I have come to the conclusion that the 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 12½c and the earlier printings of the half cent and 15c should be grouped together under the heading "Large Cents" or 1868 issue, while some of the later printings should be grouped by themselves and other printings later still, should be grouped with the small cents issue.

I find that neither difference in shade, nor variation in paper, is sufficient by itself to divide this issue into groups, but when shade, paper, impression, perforation and gum are all considered in conjunction with each other, 90% of the

copies studied can be definitely allotted to certain groups. It must be remembered, however, that changes, especially in the papers, usually take gradually, and therefore there will be a certain number of intermediate copies that do not clearly belong to any one group. I do not see how this can be avoided. What I am trying to find therefore, is some relatively simple method of defining 90% or so with reasonable accuracy.

Before dealing with the stamps individually, it will be best to first consider some of the characteristics that appear in all values printed between 1868 and 1873. For various reasons, I will take this as belonging to the large cents issue proper, while the period from 1873 onwards will be handled a little differently.

1. *PAPER.* The earliest printings of 1868 are on a thin crisp, semi-transparent paper, which, however, varies quite considerably in thickness, especially in the lower values. One of the characteristics of this paper is that it takes a rougher and more blurred impression than the later type. It also often has a yellowish tint, and is always crisp to the feel. By May or June, 1868, a stouter, white paper began to appear, and with this the laid and water marked papers, although these were probably not out until a month or two later. The laid paper is found only in the 1c and 3c, but the water marked is found in all values although I have not yet actually seen a copy of the half cent. The 1c orange, by the way, is never found on water marked, laid or thin paper. About 1870 to 1873 we occasionally find a medium to thin very soft and white paper. It is not really a separate paper, but simply an extreme in softness and thinness of the regular stout paper. I mention it so that it be not confused with the thin, crisp paper of the early printings. There are a certain number of copies of all values which appear on a fairly thin, smooth paper, but this can generally be distinguished from the first type by its smooth surface and also by shade or some other characteristic.

2. *PERFORATION.* This is often a little under 12, on all sides.

3. *GUM.* Earliest printings have a rather thin gum. Later it is often thicker and more gluey, while about 1871 or so it became very white and smooth. This type is found in the earliest 2c and 6c small, and in most copies in the rose shade of the 5c small, which latter were only in use until the beginning of 1873.

After studying dated copies and bearing in mind the foregoing characteristics, we can proceed to divide into groups.

GROUP 1

Earliest printings on thin, crisp, semi-transparent paper.

Half Cent	Black
One Cent	Brown-Red
Two Cents	Medium to dark grass green
Three Cents	Red, no trace of rose
Six Cents	Deep (but not dark) clear brown
Twelve and Half	Deep, clear blue
Fifteen Cents	Purple

Of the above, the three cents can usually be distinguished by shade alone. The one cent and two cents are also usually very distinct. In the case of the 6c there is slightly more difficulty and the same applies to the 12½ and 15c and there is sometimes a doubt as to whether copies are the earliest printing or early ones of the next printing.

We now come to the second group, i. e., subsequent printings on stouter paper including laid and water marked papers. In this group there are various changes in shade, so we will first take each value in turn.

HALF CENT. Generally speaking, the later copies are less black than the earlier ones and are more inclined to a bluish or grayish black.

ONE CENT. There is little or no change in shade but in January, 1869, the color was changed to a deep orange. Within a few months this began to show a considerably paler shade

which is much more common. There are all intermediate shades between yellow and deep orange. In February, 1870, this type was replaced by the small type.

TWO CENTS. Some of the thicker paper copies are also in the shade of the earliest printings, but a little later came a more bluish green; water marked copies invariably show this shade. There is not much variation, but during 1871 we sometimes find a pale rather bluish green, or emerald green. This shade is usually on a very smooth, stout paper. In February, 1872, this value was replaced by the one with the small design.

THREE CENTS. It must be remembered that the earliest printings on thin, crisp paper were free from any rose tint, but all subsequent printings show a rose tint to a greater or less degree. The water marked copies are never quite in the red shade of the earliest printings. There is, however, quite a little variation in the later printings of this value from a deep rose red to a very pale rose red. In January, 1870, this was replaced by the small type.

SIX CENTS. This value shows considerable variation and there were probably at least five distinct printings besides intermediate shades. The first printing on thin, crisp paper was in a clear deep brown, and the next printings on water marked and on thicker paper were also in this shade. Towards the end of 1869 a much darker sepia shade appeared. This shows variation in depth but the distinctive sepia tint identifies it. This was succeeded early in 1869 by a shade very similar to the first printings but often showing a slight, pale reddish tint. It is generally impossible to separate it from the first shade on stout paper and in grouping this value it is probably best not to attempt to differentiate always between the two printings. Towards the end of 1870 or early in 1871 this value appeared in a yellow-brown, varying from pale to deep. This was in use until superseded in 1872 by the small type.

TWELVE AND HALF CENTS. The earlier printings of this value on stout paper and water marked paper are in a deep blue exactly similar to the first printings. About 1870 this value is found in a dull blue generally quite distinct from the earlier shade. It is to be noted that water marked copies are never found in this shade.



Two Rare Proofs From Collection of L. Gerald Firth.

FIFTEEN CENTS. The purple shade of the earliest printing is also found on the thicker paper. In 1869 or early 1870 comes the shade usually listed as red lilac or red violet. This is nearly always on a thick smooth paper. We now come to one of the puzzling features of the 15c, i. e., the shade of the water marked copies. In all the other values we find the shade of the water marked the same as that which appeared in the ordinary thick paper printings used during the latter part of 1869. In the case of the 15c we would therefore expect to find water marked copies in either purple or red lilac. Instead of this we find two distinct shades, a dull gray violet, together with various intermediate shades between the two. Apparently there must have been at least two printings of this value on water marked paper. All dated copies of the 15c that I have seen bearing dates between 1868 and 1874 have been in the red lilac or purple shade with one exception, and this appeared to be stained or sun faded. Perhaps some other collectors have dated copies in some other shade. Unfortunately I have not yet found a water marked copy with a dated post mark so am unable to say whether the 15c water marked was printed like the other value during 1868 or at some subsequent date. At the present time, therefore, the 15c water marked is somewhat of a mystery to me. The red lilac shade of 1870 to 1874 was succeeded by further changes which can best be classified separately. We can now then arrange Group 2 as follows:

GROUP 2 (1868-1873)

Later printings on stouter, smoother paper, aid paper or water marked paper.

Half Cent	Gray-black or bluish black
One Cent	Brown-red
One Cent	Brown-red laid paper
One Cent	Brown-red water marked paper
One Cent	Deep orange (Jan., 1869)
One Cent	Yellow (Apr., 1869)
Two Cents	Grass green
Two Cents	Bluish green
Two Cents	Bluish green water marked
Two Cents	Pale emerald green (1871)
Three Cents	Deep rose red

Three Cents	Pale rose red
Three Cents	Rose red. Laid paper
Three Cents	Rose red. Water marked paper
Six Cents	Deep, clear brown
Six Cents	Deep, clear brown water marked
Six Cents	Sepia brown (Jan., 1869)
Six Cents	Brown (May, 1869, very similar to first shade only slightly paler and more reddish)
Six Cents	Yellow-brown (1871)
Twelve and Half Cents	Deep blue
Twelve and Half Cents	Deep blue water marked
Twelve and Half Cents	Dull blue (1870)
Fifteen Cents	Purple
Fifteen Cents	Red-lilac (1870)
Fifteen Cents	Dull gray purple water marked
Fifteen Cents	Gray violet, water marked

(Note) The two water marked shades naturally also come unwatermarked.

We now come to Group 3, which covers from 1873 to 1878 approximately. In this group I place certain printing of the half cent and fifteen cent together with the five cent large of 1875.

In examining the perforation of the 5c large, I was surprised to find that most copies gauged 11½x12 exact. This led me to examine other values of both the large and small pence issue. As a result I came to the conclusion that most stamps of both issues perforated and used about 1875, were of this perforation, while between 1873 and 1875 and between 1876 and possibly 1879, about 25 per cent. showed this variety. The remainder were perforation 12 all around exact. Of the large cents type I found only the half cent and 15c unmistakably with this variety of perforation. In the case of the 15c, it was always accompanied by one of two distinct shades and I found that these shades corresponded to the ones referred to in Howes hand book as having been issued in 1874 and 1877 respectively. Dated copies confirmed this. I may say that I have never yet found any copy dated earlier than 1873 with this variety. This should mean therefore that no other of the large cents values should be found with this variety and such is my experience. In itself, this perforation is of little value, but it is a valuable land mark, and when considered in conjunction with other characteristics, forms a complete identification for certain types. Another thing I noticed was that the 5c large and all mint copies having the 11½x12 perforation had a peculiar gum. Sometimes it is almost invisible, sometimes streaky and blotchy as though the stamp had been regummed, but it is always *dull*. It is most distinctive, and I find that the smooth, very white gum of 1872, gradually passed into this type and that it lasted until about 1880. It is found in all values of the small cents issue printed between these dates. We never find the half cent small of 1882 with this gum. This, therefore, gives us another valuable land mark. By taking into consideration this gum, by the perforation, the stout paper, and in the case of the 15c the two distinct shades we have a fairly clearly defined third group:

GROUP 3 (1874 to 1878)

Perforation 11½x12 stout paper, dull, streaky or blotchy gum.

Half Cent	Gray-black
Five Cents	Bronze-green
Fifteen Cents	Dull purple (Dec., 1874)
Fifteen Cents	Dull lilac gray (1877)

(Note) In the case of the 1877 shade, there is usually a smooth rather shiny finish, which is an additional help.

We are now left with four more distinct printings of the Fifteen Cents. The first of these is most distinct, very rare and forms a group by itself.

GROUP 4 (June, 1880, to May, 1881)

Perforation 12 exact, thick white paper, gum thick gluey and rather dull.

Fifteen Cents ..... Deep, clear violet

The remaining three printings should be classified in my opinion with the small cents issue. The first of these is represented by the common slate and slate-blue shades. It appeared in 1881 and was printed like all previous values at Montreal. It varies considerably in shade from quite a pale gray, to a deep slate, and to an almost true blue. All the 15c bearing these shades have, when mint, a bright clear, yellowish gum, quite distinct from the previous types. The paper is also nearly always of a poorer quality, generally thinner, and taking a more blurred impression somewhat similar to the paper of the earliest printings. It is, however, different in texture from this latter, not so transparent, and usually has somewhat of a grain. This then forms Group 5 as follows:

GROUP 5 (1881 to 1888, Montreal Printings)

Perforation 12 exact, medium thin, coarser and poorer quality paper, bright yellow gum.

Fifteen Cents ..... Pale slate gray
Fifteen Cents ..... Deep slate
Fifteen Cents ..... Slaty blue

In 1888 the British American Bank Note Company at the request of the Canadian Government began to do their printing at Ottawa. The result of this was some quite striking changes in shade in nearly all values. The 15c large now appeared in a slate purple shade almost approaching the earliest shade, but the coarser paper and more blurred impression, the bright yellow gum or the rather duller and more slaty shade makes it perfectly easy after a little practice to distinguish between the two types. In 1890 another change in shade took place. This time to a slate violet somewhat approaching the 1880 shade, but in this case also the more blurred impression, the poorer quality paper, the bright yellow gum and the more slaty shade, leave no doubt in one's mind as to which is which. We therefore have:

GROUP 6 (1888 to 1890, Ottawa Printings)

Perforation 12 exact, medium to thin, rather coarser and poorer quality paper, bright yellowish gum.

Fifteen Cents ..... Slate purple (1888)
Fifteen Cents ..... Slate violet (1890)

This should complete the groups of the large type, but we are now faced with the complication that in 1894 or 1895 remainders of the slate and slate blue shades of 1881 to 1888 were put into use. We therefore find between 1894 and 1897 a large proportion of the 15c in slate and slate blue shades. They were not, however, printed during this period and I therefore consider they should remain classified with the Montreal printings of 1881 to 1888.

Nassau Stamp Company Acquires Worthington Collection of Entire Envelopes

The famous Worthington Collection of entire envelopes and Western Franks contained in twenty-two volumes, which secured the highest award in its class at the 1913 international exhibition, has recently been acquired by the Nassau Stamp Company.

The collection will be combined with several others which have recently been purchased by this firm including those of Mr. Mason and Mr. Withee, and will then unquestionably be one of the finest in existence, and one impossible to duplicate. Some idea of its value can be secured from the fact that the Worthington Collection alone was believed to have cost between $25,000 and $30,000.

We understand that after the amalgamation has been made, the duplicates will be available for collectors.

Airplane First Day Covers

New York City to San Francisco

By H. L. LINDQUIST

PHILATELY is inseparablely linked with the development of aeonautics and many collectors are taking advantage of the opportunity to form collections that are not only philatelically interesting but also historically important. There are already organizations formed to foster this branch of collecting and we are pleased to present the story of the first transcontinental flight which presents some interesting details.

In August, 1923, appeared the first of the 8c, 16c and 24c airplane stamps (Scott's 589, 590 and 591). Due to the closing of the Government Departments at Washington for several days by the death of President Harding, there was a delay in the issuance of these stamps of a week or ten days. The new transcontinental continuous air service for an experimental five day period was inaugurated on August 21st, 1923, simultaneously from New York going westward and from San Francisco going eastward, but the flights were cut from the five days originally scheduled to but four days. Edward C. Worden of Milburn, N. J., made elaborate preparations to secure covers of these flights and his records are worthy of preservation:

Part One. New York to San Francisco, 8c and 16c Stamps

The first day of the continuous transcontinental flight was August 21, 1923. Previous to that date all transcontinental airplane mail flights had been confined to daylight flying only so that flights containing this date are especially interesting. Mr. Worden prepared a number of combinations of the 8c and 16c stamps, none containing less than 24c in postage but several exceeding this amount. On this experimental trip the Government advertised that they would accept a two cent rate providing the covers were marked VIA AIR MAIL so that Mr. Worden also included covers containing various combinations of both current and obsolete stamps. Altogether the public turned in some 22,000 pieces of mail but most of these were not properly marked and the amount actually taken totalled 91 pounds, which included considerable official matter. These all bear the Postmark "New York, 10 A. M., Aug. 21, 1923" and the San Francisco receiving postmark August 22. 1923, at 6:30 P. M. Mr. Worden's covers were all addressed to his cousin, Mrs. Carrie G. Worden, 1720 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., so that his covers show the additional postmark of "Los Angeles, Arcade Sta., August 23, 1923, at 8:30 A. M."

Part Two. New York to San Francisco, 24c Stamps

The 24c was the last issued of the three new airplane stamps. It was hoped to have it ready for the first experimental flight but due to the closing mentioned above it did not leave the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until the middle of the afternoon on August 21. Mr. Worden has in his possession complete sheets of this 24c stamps dated August 21, 1923, the day of issuance, and autographed by the Postmaster General, the Third Assistant Postmaster General and the Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. This definitely establishes the date of issuance. The stamps were delivered to the Philatelic Stamp Agency at Washington, too late to be placed on sale that day but by means of telephonic arrangement Mr. Worden had a small supply taken out of stock and sent Leo Rutstein to Washington on the Congressional Limited where he arrived at 8: P. M. Aug. 21st. He secured the stamps immediately and took the midnight train back to

New York. On his return he stamped the addressed envelopes which he had brought along for the purpose and deposited these at the General Postoffice on the morning of August 22, 1923, at 7:30. These covers all bear the postmark "New York, Aug. 22, 8:30 A. M., 1923." They arrived in San Francisco late the next afternoon, were forwarded to Los Angeles that night and bear the receiving postmark "Los Angeles, Arcade Sta. Aug. 24, 1923, 8:30 A. M." It is believed that the covers held by Mr. Worden are the only ones bearing this date on the 24c stamp.

Part Three. San Francisco to New York, 8c and 16c Stamps

These two values were first issued on Aug. 14, 1923, as attested by dated and autographed sheets in Mr. Worden's possession. A supply was secured in Washington on the day of issuance and immediately sent to San Francisco by air mail, where they arrived on Aug. 20. These were attached to letters in time to be included in the first eastward bound flight and are dated "San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1923, 7 A. M." The first day's flight was not continuous in that the aviator from San Francisco was delayed by fog and did not arrive in Cheyenne on schedule. The Cheyenne aviator did not wait for him so that while the mail reached Cheyenne on Aug. 21 it did not leave until Aug. 22, arriving in New York Aug. 23 about 2:45 P. M., and in Milburn the same day at 6:30.

Part Four. San Francisco to New York, 24c Stamps

This denomination as explained above arrived in New York on the morning of August 22, 1923. A few were mailed by airplane on the first flight bearing this value (the second day of the test) and arrived in San Francisco August 23 at 6:30 P. M., as explained in Part Two. A friend was waiting for them at the Postoffice and immediately affixed them to covers for the return trip so that they were carried back to New York in the flight leaving on the morning of August 24th and arrived in New York on August 25th, having flown across the continent twice in three days.

Mr. Worden has kept a complete record of newspaper clippings and correspondence relating to this flight and the whole forms a record both interesting and valuable.

Competition Night at the Club

By Herman Toaspern

THERE are three men in the *Collectors Club,* who, if one began discussing Greek Mythology, would smile languidly. If one mentioned the labors of the late Mr. Hercules, who is famed for the performance of seven, the aforementioned gentlemen might point out, that selecting four or five "best collections out of seventeen, all of them gems in their class, was also a considerable task. Prometheus, who hung out at Mount Caucasus and spent most of his time in a more or less friendly argument with a vulture, was no less harassed than these gentlemen struggling against the idea, "Give 'em all a medal, and call it a night."

The "Three Men in a Boat," if I may so term them, were John N. Luff, Charles J. Phillips and Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

And now that secret is out to the anxious waiting Philatelic World, the whole story must out. Early this Spring, several gentlemen, members of an organization within the Club, calling themselves under the euphonious title of "The Fox Club," held a competition among themselves. The competition was held in strict secrecy,

only about thirty collectors being present, amidst terrific excitement, marked by close competition.

One afternoon, the author in his daily peregrinations about New York stopped in at the office of the Kleagle of the "Fox Club," who is known throughout the business day as Percy G. Doane. Drawing me into the corner usually reserved for members of the "Fox Club," I stood, all attention, little dreaming of the outcome. "Toasty," said he, "I have an idea." This being one of the last things that I could possibly have suspected, I stood petrified.

"Along with this program the Committee is getting up for the Spring season, why not include a competition, limited to 50 pages, rating the collections for knowledge and study, interest, condition, arrangement and placing little stress on rarity?" There being no "why not," the competition of Wednesday evening, February 6th, that drew out 56 members and seventeen collections, was born.

The writer was at the Club promptly at 5 P. M. awaiting the advance guard of the collectors. The first to arrive was Dick Pick, wearing his favorite crimson scarf, and bearing in a large valise his best sheets from his Great Britain and Soudan collections. Mr. Pick, as a winner at the London collection, was a welcome first visitor.

Directly behind him came the well known barrister Charles F. Gehrmann bearing a black brief case. Both Mr. Pick and the writer ducked, thinking perhaps a warrant was about to be served when Mr. Gehrmann brought forth the envy and despair of many of our collectors, fifty pages of his fine U. S. collection and the same number of pages from his equally fine Confederates. Mr. Pick immediately exclaimed, "I'm licked," when Mr. Gehrmann turned and saw William S. White standing behind him, holding out 50 pages of his wonderfully fine and immaculate Revenues. Mr. Pick's voice had hardly died away, when Mr. Gehrmann said in sepulchral tones, "Me too!"

Whether some widow had to be dispossessed, or sold some roofing paper, one could not say, but Messrs. Gehrmann and White excused themselves to go back downtown. Then the effervescent Dr. Chittenden strolled out from his quarters in the library and offered a volume of Latvia, the property of Mr. J. J. Lockie as an entry.

W. C. Kretz, who divides his time between traveling in North and South America, came in with his famous pages from his Australians. This collection, with one exception, is the greatest "non-thin-spot" collection in the world. Mr. Kretz has beautiful Australians, each one superb perfection!

Then two of the honorable judges, Messrs. Luff and Phillips, came in, and immediately set to work. After clearing up the early arrivals, we three, with W. C. Meissner, adjourned to dinner. Coming back at about quarter to eight, we found the room comfortably filled. Mr. Lichtenstein, the third judge, had arrived with a part of his fine Cape of Good Hope collection. At this point, it is not out of place to note that a beautiful piece has recently been added to this collection, the One Shilling, dark green bisected, on a piece of cover. Mr. Lichtenstein has two examples of the 1d red on blued paper, and a 6d lilac bisected to make four pence rate already in his collection. The collection was entered, "Not for Competition."

Lawrence B. Mason brought a nice collection of Carriers and Locals, particularly fine in Bamber's Express and Br. Columbia items, as well as some other interesting items.

Joseph T. Lozier, with his ever-good nature brought a book of his U. S. unused blocks and singles, stating that he had brought them just to help out. Mr. Lozier was under the same impression as several others, that the members did not care for competition and that there would only be a slight turnout. His collection of U. S. Blocks is too well known to need description or eulogy.

A. H. Lamborn, who was such a liberal donor and one of the originators of

the Permanent Home Fund, brought three beautifully mounted volumes, Hungary, U. S. Proofs and Twentieth Century rarities. By this time, the judges wore looks of utter despair. Each time the author brought a new volume to the judges there were profound sighs. Mr. Luff was for putting a "Smallpox" sign on front of the building.

Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris brought 50 pages of his Ceylon and Bomba Heads. Looking through his collection, one might think that early Ceylon stamps had margins like Norway No. 1. A wonderful lot of shades and covers, and all the rare shades, immaculate. The Bomba heads were equally fine.

Charles M. Ams brought as fine a lot of Gambias as ever were shown at the Club and Baldwin Schlessinger part of his General Collection, mostly rarities. Vahan Mozian brought Penny Blacks. Dorsey Wheless brought some very beautiful and interesting cut square British envelope compounds, "not for competition."

By 8:30 all the collections were in the hands of the judges, and those which had been judged were being exhibited by their owners. Suddenly a hush fell over the room. An eerie feeling gripped the members of the "Fox Club." A slight noise in the cloak room, and silently "The Old Fox Hisse'f" came into the room. When the members noted that he had no collection under his arm, nor even a stray "Patriotic" in his pocket, everyone seemed more at ease. Some hysterical member laughed, and outwardly the meeting once again resumed its normal gaiety, though it seemed rather restrained.

"The Old Fox Hisse'f," who had looked more thin spots into fine stamps than any man in the world, seated himself. His name, I can not give, but A. F. K. had already his share of glory by defeating the pick of the "Fox Club." Many the man present who had attempted to secure the "brush" of "The Old Fox Hisse'f" and who had come a cropper. Not only at auction, but daily he works, grabbing here a Three Cent Pink at a Rose price, and there a TEN Cent with a railroad cancellation, in addition to finding two thin spots where none had been before in the collection of a fellow member.

About 9:30 the august judges, led by our genial President, Mr. Luff, entered the main room. A silence fell over the room as the awards were made. "Joseph T. Lozier and Lawrence B. Mason each receive a Silver Medal," began the President. "Mr. Lichtenstein was in the same class, but as he showed 'Not for competition' he will not take an award."

"Bronze Medals to William S. White for Revenues, Rear Admiral F. R. Harris for Ceylon and Bombas, and C. F. Gehrmann for United States. Certificates to A. H. Lamborn for Hungary, and Charles M. Ams for Gambia. The judges regret that we cannot award each contestant a medal, as every exhibit is wonderful in its class."

Applause greeted the announcement. There was probably but one with which any fault could be found, but as judges are not perfect, and as everyone's ideas do not coincide, the decisions were very popular.

And thus the Medal Competition goes down into History. Two members of the "Fox Club" were winners. In concluding I want to point out that early in the fall the Fox Club is preparing to take all prizes in a big competition. As Messrs. Dempsey and Firpo have stolen the title of "The Battle of the Century" the writer will present to the man picking the best title for the Fall competition his choice of a block of four "Post Office" Mauritius or one dozen fresh eggs.

This competition is for "Patriotic Envelopes." Three entries are already in. Judge Robert S. Emerson, William S. White and the author. "The Old Fox Hisse'f" will probably be entered. It is said that George Walcott and Edward S. Knapp are holding back their entries. It is very evident that the carnage will be frightful on that fateful night. If you own over ten patriotics, please let me know.

Scott in Philatelic Organizations

By Dr. J. Brace Chittenden

BY referring to the reprint of the first page Vol. 1, No. 1, *American Journal of Philately* (shown in our October, 1923, issue) one observes the list of officers and Article 1 of the Constitution of the *New York Philatelic Society.* As this is the first notice to be found anywhere, it is probable that the 19th of January, 1868, may be taken as the date of the founding of New York's first Society as indicated by the notes of the first meeting on page 3 by Secretary Charles Watson, the boy chum who came to America shortly after Mr. Scott.

F. Trifet of the Boston *Stamp Mercury,* June, 1868, comments as follows:



J. WALTER SCOTT IN 1895

"Received since our last, the *American Journal of Philately,* Nos. 2 and 3, New York, *The N. Y. Philatelic Society.* The publication of which we have only seen the last two numbers and doubt the existence of the first, is a twelve page octavo size paper, four pages being devoted to a New York dealer and the balance to the transactions of the *New York Stamp Society.* As a whole, it is a nice thing and we hope that it will succeed and continue to flourish. Among the advertisements we notice 'confederate 10c rose *head of Beauregard* for sale cheap.' Would our contemporary inform us what they are? Our curiosity has been excited lately on the confederate stamps."

The American Stamp Mercury, Vol. II p. 4, 1869.

"The Journal of Philately (American) is turned complimentary this month, and favors us with an extended review,—in fact, we may add a very particularly extended review, and which said review is the only original article to be found in its somewhat extended columns. Even the stale formula of the "transactions" of the Moonshine Stamp Society are very curtailed and "valuable papers," which were no doubt read before that chimerical assembly, are most unavoidably crowded out to make room for about two pages of superlative nonsense, which, its somewhat peculiar style of spelling, is easily recognizable as being one of the brilliant efforts of the 'junior' editor."

"We next come to a matter of fact. He asserts that a personal friend of our own was refused admission into the Moonshine Philatelic Society on the ground of respectability. This statement can only be met by a plain and unqualified denial. Now, in the first place, we have not a friend in New York or elsewhere but who is perfectly well aware that the existence of this 'Society' is a simple and silly fiction, innocent enough in its way, its design being only another of the loud-mouthed and gaseous pretenses of which the columns of the Journal furnish so many striking examples.

"The Society, as every collector of repute in America knows, is simply a pretense,—no meetings are held, and the so-called Society consists of three persons, who conjunctively sustain the paper which tells the gullible public about the Society and its mighty influence."

"Regarding the 'reprint' of his paper, he states that at a certain time he exhibited a copy of both the reprint and original to ourselves. This statement, unlike the other, is partly true and partly false. Copies of two papers, one printed on white and the other on yellow paper, were exhibited to us, and we noted particularly that the erroneous spelling was carefully reproduced in the 'reprint'; we, also, noted that where a defective letter has been employed in the setting up it was in like manner visible in the so-called reprint, showing conclusively that reprint and original were printed from the same form."

From page 35:—"It was our intention to drop the matter with the last number of *The Mercury,* but the January number of the *Journal* having a few side hits at us,—their editor

not having the face to openly state his false accusations, we have very reluctantly made up our mind to give our worthy friend one more free advertisement in our columns.

"He leads off this month with a grand terrific splurge; and the gallant array of young persons who pretend to style themselves the 'Society' appear to have undergone a very radical change. The 'Rev.' Dr. Morley does not even favor the Society with a letter from Corrientes, and, while disavowing any intention of ridiculing his sacred calling, we would venture to hint that that famous divine and his Cyclopedial letters are 'played out.' The new 'officers' of the mythical society are altogether lacking in dignity, for, alas, the presidential chair of the sainted Morley is now occupied by the worthless author of the chronological stamp system. Ah!

"What a fall was there, my countrymen."

"For the curiosity of our readers, we here give a summary of 'mistakes' made by the editor of the Journal.

"1st page of cover.—For sale by——, who will sell cheaper than any other dealers in the world. Set of six Brunswick stamps, only 25 cents." Our publisher sells them for 15 cents. One *mistake.*

"3rd page.—'We had even given the description of three specimens before they had been accepted by the authorities.' Two of the stamps mentioned are not accepted, the two cents not being a 'post-cart,' and the 12 being green instead of blue." Two *mistakes.*

"13th page.—'The edition is fifteen thousand,' in speaking of their album. What an edition! Three *mistakes.*

"Same page.—'We commence this volume with a subscription list of nearly two thousand." This is worse than the last. Four *mistakes.*

"But our patience fails us as we have five pages more to correct.

"On the whole the *N. Y. P. S.,* always a pretence, is under the new regime a more contemptible imposition, and more miserable subterfuge, than ever, and we strongly commend the trio of worthies who run the Journal to try some more honorable method of obtaining a precarious livelihood than by attempting to gull the timbrophile fraternity by charlatan trumpery and lying imposition. So mote it be."

April 21st, 1868—*American Journal of Philately.* Vol I p. 9.

"George H. Kind was unanimously elected Resident Member of the Society, and Baron Munchausen, F.S.A., was elected Honorary Member."

From Mr. Trifet's *Stamp Mercury,* Sept. 1868, Vol. I p. 81: —

"*The American Journal of Philately.* New York; *The N. Y. Philatelic Society.*

"This is a journal lately established in the city of New York and pretends to be a stamp journal published by a pretended 'Stamp Society' and in fact we may add it is a journal with a great deal of pretence and very little show of reality or 'very much cry and very little wool' as Beelzebub is said to have remarked when he had done shearing a pig.

"The editor of this same delectable journal is a person given to ventilating his views of things in general and is withal, or rather thinks he is considerable of a critic in which character however we consider it impossible that he is likely to have greatness thrust upon him.

"His last efforts in that line come in the form of a reply to the doubts expressed by us as to the existence of a No. 1 of his journal and which doubt we take this opportunity of informing our readers amounts to a fact and we challenge the editor aforesaid and his invisible and immaterial familiar LLLL.D. Morley, 'Prof.' Bunger of the Bungtown Bugle, Baron Munchausen, 'Dr.' Grafton, and Dunwiddle of Dumfries to produce any evidence that the number in question had any existence until June last when the "reprint' made its appearance and until which time not a single copy of the 'original' was to be ever seen either in New York or anywhere else."

Note: In the minutes of the first meeting Jan. 19th, 1868, Mr. Freeman, Vice President, was credited with the following resolution:—"Whereas the society having lost most of its original members during the past year and the majority of the present company having had no voice in framing the laws that govern this body, *Resolved* that before proceeding to elect officers for the coming year, that we remodel or form a new constitution. Seconded by H. Grafton, M.D., but opposed vigorously by Rev. Dr. Morley, D.D., LL.D., nevertheless carried

Editorial April 1, 1868:—"On Saturday the 21st day of March, 1867, a party comprising eight Collectors of Foreign Postage Stamps, met together for the purpose of organizing a Society for the mutual benefit of all persons wishing to become members, for the further advancement of the science in the collection of these memoirs of the world's progress.

"After lengthy debates on the merits of the various views of the collectors then present, it was decided to form a society to be called the *'New York Philatelic Society.'* . . . At the meeting of the Society on Saturday, the 19th day of January last, it was resolved to publish a Monthly Journal, devoted to the interest of the Society, to be called *'The American Journal of Philately,'* the first number of which was issued on March 1st, last past, exclusively, amongst its members. . . ."

"Having issued the first edition with a subscription list of one thousand, as a means of

advertising for dealers, we feel perfectly safe in asserting, that it has no comparison on the 'American Continent . . .'"

May 21st, 1869, *American Journal of Philately*. Vol. II p. 55:—

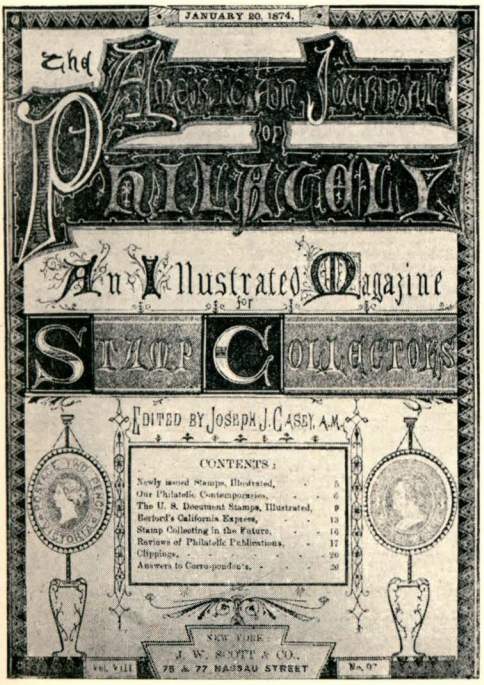
"Transactions of the *New York Philatelic Society*. Messrs. Dinwiddie and Scott tendered their resignations, as their numerous business engagements prevented them bestowing the requisite amount of time that their important positions require."

This is the last report of the *first* New York Stamp Society.

It is a coincidence that on the same page that announces Scott's resignation we find an account of the foundation of the *Philatelic Society, London,* afterwards the *Royal;* President, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., F.R.G.S.; Vice President, Frederick A. Philbrick, Esq.; Sect., W. Durley Atlee, Esq.; Chairman Committee, Edward L. Pemberton, April 10th, 1869. These incidents happened fifty years ago when young Scott and Watson and Casey were about twenty-four years of age, and have been so buried in the lapse of time that the writer never heard a word concerning them. Many will surely say "Keep it so," but as an amateur historian I beg to differ. Watson was unfortunately associated with Scott during this year and proved himself later to be a man of no moral stamina. I should be inclined to charge Watson with this scheme and put some of the blame on him, and Casey.

Even accepting Mr. Trifet's viewpoint in its entirety as he says himself (Vol. II p. *American Stamp Mercury*), "The existence of this 'Society' is a simple and silly fiction, innocent enough in its way." But on the other hand we find three members in this earliest society as founders and we have biblical authority that if the intention is good that is sufficient. Scott broke with Watson and the *New York Philatelic Society* faded but to be renewed several years later.

Mr. Scott had evidently learned his lesson, for during the balance of his editorship of the first *American Journal of Philately* one may search long before any further experiments in personalities are discovered. The magazine in fact was much improved, embellished with colored illustrations of stamps and dignified notes and as good general articles as he could command.


JANUARY 20, 1874.

The American Journal of Philately

An Illustrated Magazine for STAMP COLLECTORS

EDITED BY JOSEPH J. CASEY, A.M.

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NEW YORK:
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
75 & 77 NASSAU STREET

Vol. VIII No. 9

A. J. of P. Edited by Joseph J. Casey.

Throughout the life of his first journal and its successor until the very last no effort is recorded by Mr. Scott concerning the formation of any society except that in June, 1871, "An informal meeting of some of the old members of the *New York Philatelic Society* was held at the residence of Mr. Pettigrew for the purpose of reorganizing the old society."

In 1874, Mr. Scott was more or less involved with Joseph J. Casey, A. M., and this well-known and in many respects able dealer in coins and stamps edited for one year Vol. VIII (1874) of the *A. J. of P.* In many respects it was very much improved. On the cover of No. 12, however, one finds Casey's name as editor erased and this number was edited by Scott. The reason for this was the sale by both Casey and Scott of the famous reprints of the "Berford Locals" discovered later to have been reprinted from the original plate. Mr. Scott promptly broke with Casey, printing the following explanation:

"Correspondence. The 'Berford' Stamps?

To the Editor of the *American Journal of Philately.*

Dear Sir:—Some time ago I purchased from Mr. Joseph J. Casey, a considerable quantity of what he represented to be "reprints" of the Berford Express stamps and on the strength of his representation I sent the majority of them to Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons & Co., C. Van Rinsum, Esq., and Mrs. A. Craig, in exchange for stamps received from them. It has since appeared that these Berford's stamps are counterfeits, and I have therefore already refunded their cost to the above named parties, and I now take occasion to say that as there is a possibility of my having sent a few copies to other correspondents whose names I have overlooked I will be most happy, if they will kindly remind me of the fact, to make similar reparation to them.

I bought the stamps from Mr. Casey in good faith, and he now informs me about six months afterward that he sold them to me as a "practical joke of the highest kind."

Yours very truly,

New York, October, 1874. CHAS. H. COSTER.

Scott's printed comment on the matter accompanies this letter quoting first from a review of the *Timbrophilist* published by C. A. Lyford & Co. of Boston:

"The *Timbrophilist* talks of his (Casey) having been brought up in the 'vineyards of vice and spawning beds of sin,' but he certainly is not responsible for this; in fact, it is greatly to his credit that he should have succeded in raising himself to the proud position from which he has now fallen. In common with many collectors, we were aware of his having placed two bogus stamps (Walker's Express and the 3a Egyptian) on the market, but he has so often expressed contrition for his early errors that we did not hesitate to bestow upon him the honorable distinction of editing this paper, and, when he told us that he had discovered the stones from which Berford's Express stamps were printed, we did not have the slightest doubts of his veracity, or hesitate to purchase some of the so-called reprints. Unfortunately, we have been deceived; but, had it not been placed in print, and were it not for our customers, to whom we owe an apology and restitution, we should simply drop his name from the title and let him pass to oblivion, where others have gone before him; but, as it is, we can only hope that his exposure may never go beyond the confines of the stamp-collecting fraternity, and that he will profit by his bitter lesson in the new fields in which he may be called to labor."

It is of course interesting to note that on the opposite page Mr. Scott advertises "set 116 varieties of the Hamburg Locals, 50 cents" and "100 varieties of reprint and *Facsimile* U. S. Locals, 25 cents."

The advisability of selling reprints and counterfeits (facsimiles) even as such has long been a mooted question. Curiously enough many of them including those of the U. S. Government, the Austrian Government, etc., have become very desirable and valuable to specialists and even counterfeits are sought for purposes of comparison. Dealers are much more careful in this matter than formerly and sell them, if at all, to men known to desire them for their collections and for purposes of comparison. To manufacture them even from original plates is another matter.

Except as quoted above this constitutes all that Mr. Scott ever published concerning the matter except that he offered and did make restitution whenever demanded. Mr. Casey on the other hand fought back for years and with great ability and skill.

In the same month that he broke with Scott he was the prime mover in forming the second philatelic society in New York. On October 17th, 1874, eight men met for the purpose and founded the *"National Philatelic Society"* which adopted a Constitution October 26th, 1874. Mr. Scott at this date had the field of philatelic journalism practically to himself and published nothing relating to this society which was friendly to Mr. Casey, and I can find no publsihed reports of its meetings in 1874-75 except those that Casey wrote in brief in 1878 (Bulletin No. 1 of the *National Philatelic Society of New York*). In these while giving the date of its foundation and mentioning certain papers and exhibitors, no record is given of its officers. I believe, however, that Mr. Furlong was its first President. It was composed largely of Brooklyn men including Messrs. Betts, Bogart, Albert Comstalk and J. A. Mason. In 1886 Casey was given charge of the philatelic department of the *Coin and Stamp Journal* of Kansas City, Mo., and thereafter until his resignation in 1888, reports there are fairly regular. Mr. Casey worked hard and

successfully and by June, 1877, had full control as President with Mr. Bogart as Secretary.

His most notable achievement was the securing of the support of several non-resident members including Gibbons of London, Dr. Diena of Rome and more especially Mr. Tiffany of St. Louis, then and for some years the most influential man in the West. In July, 1876, he obtained control of the *Coin and Stamp Journal* thereafter published in New York and beginning with Vol. III, 1877, its form and style was changed. It became a philatelic journal only and Casey added the title "Fearless and Independent." The issue of 1878 is especially well edited and Mr. Tiffany was a constant and noticeable contributor. Vol. V, 1879, however, presents a striking contrast. Tiffany has deserted and Mr. Bogert has decided to publish the minutes in the *Philatelic Monthly* under the care of the veteran dealer Mr. Durbin. The tone is measurably lowered and it need not be stated that Mr. Bogert is growing weary of too much Casey. In June, 1890, Mr. Bogert started his *Philatelic World* and for a time the *National* reported in this paper also.

Casey and Bogert were reelected in June, 1878, and the *Coin and Stamp Journal* now Casey's own organ became "Fearless and Independent" and continued to be until 1879 the organ of the *National Philatelic Society*. Thereafter comments and Society Notes of any kind are conspicuous for their absence and we must turn to Philadelphia for further information.

That his "Fearlessness and Independence" were at the height of his glory leading to a fall is indicated by the following comment by that mildest and most non-combative of Quakers, the greatly respected Mr. Durbin:

"One thing we will admit—that there are many things in our esteemed friend's collection unknown to us, or any one else. There are doubtless many East Indian and Japanese revenue stamps, and divers other curious things, each with its own peculiar history. Mr. Casey's ingenuity in obtaining such things is well known. His sage remark that 'many things have come to light in the stamp line,' is susceptible of a curiously ironical construction. We agree with him, and we are happy to hear he has eleven hundred varieties—all legitimate, too!"—*Philatelic Monthly,* Sept., 1878, p. 69.

This is followed in June, 1879, p. 45 by the following:

"May 14th, 1879. Meeting was called to order at 8.30. The President being absent, Mr. Bogert took the chair. Mr. Call, of Barcelona, was elected a corresponding member. The Color Chart Committee reported verbally and was continued in existence to further consider if it would be advisable for the Society to publish the chart. The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from President J. J. Casey, tendering his resignation as President and member of the Society, which was laid on the table for the present."

July, 1879, p. 54: "Mr. Casey's resignation was taken up and Mr. Comstock moved it be accepted, seconded and carried. R. R. Bogert was reelected President."

In recalling facts concerning Mr. Bogert, the writer's memory can take a part. Mr. Bogert in about 1874 conducted a mail order business, as a side issue to his regular employment, in the apartment in which he dwelt in Brooklyn. He married a sister of Philip and Albert Comstock, two young men who for many years lived directly opposite to my own home in Schermerhorn Street. The Comstocks received and distributed approval sheets for Bogert, and I, in turn, for the Comstocks.

I soon learned to know Mr. Bogert after his marriage as I was well known to his wife, and ultimately, for about a year, helped Mr. Bogert to arrange his stock, working Saturdays and Sunday afternoons. I took my pay in stamps selected by Mr. Bogert. I recall that I wanted the three Ionian Island stamps, at that time very closely held, but was never allowed to have them. Until this moment and for forty-five years I have never doubted my statement that I was never a dealer, apologies to R. P. S. L. Mr. Bogert and the Comstocks were members of the Society of Friends. He was a rather small man in stature, very nervous and active and inclined to take life very seriously. He soon gave up his other activities and his well known shop in the basement opposite the City Hall soon grew into

formidable rivalry with that of Scott. I do not know of any actual ill-will between these gentlemen but real friendliness was not expected at this early date. Bogert would rather noticeably take the side of Casey as he did to begin with and steadily grew in prominence and influence.

As Scott in his letter home, quoted in October issue, recognized the baleful influence of the mines of Idaho so might it have been with Bogert. The pot called the kettle very black but that was before the reissue of the Providence Local from the original plate. How great a part did Casey play in this?

Certain it is that when the *National* was under Bogert, Scott returned to the ranks but meanwhile in 1888 had countered by taking a prominent part in the formation of the *Brooklyn Philatelic Club* Jan. 10th, 1888, at the home of John M. Sheridan where the meetings were held for over a year, and Mr. Bogert also joined. In 1890 the President was Charles Gregory. At an early date J. K. Tiffany of St. Louis became a member bringing with him another Western champion, the celebrated C. H. Mekeel. These gentlemen persuaded Mr. Bogert and others to establish a truly National Society and a first convention was held in New York, September 13th, 1886. There were six candidates and Mr. Tiffany was elected over Mr. Bogert, 106 to 35 and Mr. Durbin with 43 votes. No less than 16 candidates were involved in the election of the Vice-President, carried by Mr. Bogert with 106 votes. Even for Counterfeit Detector there were ten candidates, the office going to J. M. Chute with 46 votes. It is here recorded that J. W. Scott received one vote.

Scott was more or less out of the running as having supposedly retired, but he was one of the founders of the *American Philatelic Association* afterwards called the *A. P. S.* As ever in these days the dealers and their politics were emphasized.

Mr. Scott was also a member of the excellent *Staten Island Philatelic Society* and after resuming business founded with the aid of his influential supporters de Coppet (president), Thorne, Nast, Clotz, Gregory, Hunter, Herick and Terrett, the *Philatelic Society of New York*, not the *New York Philatelic Society* of historic fame, January 23, 1891. These with the *National* and the infant *A. P .S.* struggled manfully in the cause of philately and in particular for philatelic influence and leadership. Politics and Tammany Hall were the order of the day. One of the smartest and cleverest accomplishments of Mr. Scott and his associates was his success in uniting the four New York societies in helping him to establish his new journal in opposition to *The American Journal of Philately*, then published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Company. The *Brooklyn Philatelic Club* engaged to participate in this venture first appointing Mr. Bogert and then the *Staten Island* who named E. L. Schermer as their editor but Mr. Scott was the Business Manager. The *National* also ran and later the privilege of representing the *A. P. S.* and printing its reports was secured after a very hot fight.

That many members in these societies were hopeful of some ultimate union is evident. We quote from the speech of President Corwin at the 16th Anniversary of the *National Philatelic Society* October 17th, 1890:

"Deeming it fitting to celebrate the occasion in a proper manner the society invited the members of the *Staten Island* and *Brooklyn* societies to sup with them upon the evening of Oct. 14th.

"It has often been suggested that the Metropolitan societies should unite under one banner, and by thus joining themselves together make one of the largest and most influential bodies of that sort in the world—that is of local bodies; I am not attempting to draw a contrast with the National body, the *American Philatelic Association.*"

"It was, perhaps, the object of all-seeing Providence to start this ball rolling when the *Metropolitan Philatelist* was first established, because the nearer that we come together in matter of this sort, the nearer we come together in our social gatherings, the closer that we affiliate ourselves in all sorts of ways, leaving aside the, perhaps, natural feelings of jealously, the nearer comes the millenium of metropolitan philately."

"I have one bit of news: it has been asserted in various places that Mr. Scott had resigned the business managership of the *Metropolitan Philatelist.* It is true that Mr. Scott had this in

contemplation, but he has yielded to the earnest wishes of his confreres and has changed his mind in that respect, and I am glad to say that he will continue to serve the metropolitan societies in that capacity for some time to come. We have all recognized Mr. Scott's worth, and I am sure that all the gentlemen present will unite with the Board of Managers in rejoicing that its circle is not going to be broken after a life of only seven months. It is true that Mr. Scott, for reasons good and sufficient to himself, is about to establish a paper of his own, but I do not see how that will interfere with our paper. It is a source of great annoyance to have these unauthorized rumors constantly buzzing in our ears."

Mr. Scott at this anniversary spoke as follows:

"The President in his introduction said that I would speak on two subjects, business—'scattering my business cards' and the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. I do not know which of these subjects is the more important: perhaps, business first and the *Metropolitan next*. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has now been running about seven or eight months, and I think each number is better than the preceding one. Each number has had a *greater* circulation than the previous one. I thought it my duty to resign from the management some time ago, but I have been induced to continue it. With regard to the financial condition of the paper, that has been steadily improving from the beginning, and there is no doubt but that it will be a success in that as well as in every other direction. It unquestionably is the foremost philatelic paper in this country, but, notwithstanding this, we expect to make the *Record and Review* its equal There is very little to say with regard to what the *Metropolitan Philatelist* can do, you all read it and can judge for yourselves. I have nothing to do with the matter contained in it, and have simply confined my efforts to the business department, and you see what success it has attained in that direction.

"Now with regard to appointing it the official journal of the *A. P. A.*, I think there are very few who are opposed to its being made such."

As I understand it the *National* and the *Brooklyn* Societies considered a union advisable but the *Staten Island* because of its location preferred a separate existence. Mr. Scott, I infer, had advanced fifty per cent. of the cost of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. On the other hand, the *National* claimed to own the other half due to some payments by Mr. Bogert, and passed a vote of censure on the heads of the managers resulting in their resignations and both parties issued a number of the *Metropolitan*.

As was to be expected a hot fight was the final outcome of this attempt, but rather than lose Scott the several societies sold their interests to him and the *Metropolitan* became his journal.

Almost simultaneously *The Philatelic Society of New York* was established as the fourth attempt in this city, and, incidentally, Mr. Scott retained his membership in all four and also in the *A. P. S.*

Serious as these constant and hurtful controversies seemed at the time, consider them in the light of the following report by Secretary John G. Roth of the celebration of the *National* held at Union Square Hotel, October 17th, 1895, in the *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. VIII, p. 567:

"The members and their guests arrived very early, and by 8.30 P. M. the reception parlors were crowded with representative philatelists, among whom could be seen G. H. Watson and R. R. Bogert, ex-Presidents of the Society, J. W. Scott, Messrs. Calman and Collin, representing the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.; Alvah Davison, Mr. Swayne of Brooklyn, J. M. Andreini, Counsellor Abe Levy, of the World building, J. J. O'Donoghue, Jr., and Mr. Sterns as representative of the United Press."

"The procession, led by J. W. Scott, and the chairman of the committee entered the banquet hall to the strains of melodious music. There were covers for 58, each cover being surrounded by several souvenirs, and the one which deserved special mention was the beautifully printed *'Plate Number Catalogue,'* gotten up for the occasion, and presented by J. W. Scott."

"The appearance of the crowded festive board, and the succeeding features of the evening, will leave pleasant memories for many years. J. W. Scott, in the absence of the President, J. N. T. Levick, who was detained by illness, delivered the address of welcome."

"J. W. Scott then responded to the toast 'The Father of Philately,' and his reminiscences of the early days of Philately held the closest attention of all present."

The action by the *National* would seem to indicate that a realization of the injury wrought by published personalities and incriminations was beginning to be realized by all concerned. As a matter of fact the *American Journal of Philately*,

edited by Messrs. Colman and Calmar, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company maintained a dignified attitude throughout and kept that journal as the leader of American philatelic publications. Mr. Scott remained reconciled, outwardly at least, with all his competitors.

This first effort to perform united work failed, but the second was destined to succeed.

Members representing the various societies all lent a favorable ear to the proposition to form a club. Both the *American Philatelist* and the *Metropolitan* wrote and worked hard favoring this proposition and Mr. Scott also wrote in nearly every one of his letters (see John W. Scott's *Weekly Bulletin* quoted in October issue).

After much personal effort on the part of the foremost sponsors, *The Collectors Club* was organized, a club-house rented and furnished, and all hands united in its support. The founders met October 5th, 1896, and Mr. Scott was credited as No. 1 on the list.

A perusal of the names of the founders in the light of the lurid past speaks eloquently. The dove of peace has hovered gently ever since, losing but an occasional feather. How the furnishing committee ever succeeded as they did without murder, is in the light of history not only remarkable but filled with promise for an enlightened future. Without their being conscious thereof it challenged the existence of the four societies. In one form and under one name or another they succeeded precariously and do to this day, but the maximum of interest led inevitably to the *Collectors Club.* It would seem that controversy and politics are the food that nourish American societies. With a good fight scheduled the attendance is large; without one a quorum is difficult to obtain. The *Collectors Club* has had its years of ups and downs and almost expired more than once, but it survived because in principle it was a correct solution of the problem. It has always been subject to the charge that it was a dealers' club. In the light of the history of all philatelic societies in America and elsewhere, this is ridiculous. The dealers were not from choice in the *Collectors Club,* but by necessity. They understood with business instinct, no doubt, that they had much to gain, and the collectors are prone to give this consideration undue weight rather than the equal, if not greater, value such organizations prove to them. Today, unless President Luff and Dr. Morgenthau can technically be considered dealers, the control of the club passes to the collectors. Through its twenty-six years of activity, Mr. Scott served most loyally and was the only dealer who became president (1908-1910) except Mr. Luff and at other times was either Secretary, Treasurer or Librarian. His last years were spent daily in our library.

In the *A. P. S.* his work was not so prominent but few men can say they ever attended more conventions or served on more committees. Few indeed have been the gatherings of philatelists that were not made better by the presence of Mr. Scott. His speech, always in a kindly spirit, filled with good anecdotes and quiet humor, expressing ever an unconquerable optimism, was the event of most occasions. His one-time enemies united to do him honor.

In 1890, Mr. Scott read a paper before the *Brooklyn Philatelic Club* on "Surcharged Stamps" (*Metropolitan Philatelist,* May 1896, p. 34, and continued) which created a wide interest and resulted in the formation of the *Anti-Surcharge Association* with a formidable list of ninety-four members in June, 1890 (*Met. Phil.,* p. 59, Vol. 1) which by November had increased to two hundred and thirty-five. Scott's personal influence is nowhere better illustrated. On the other hand, such names as R. R. Bogert, H. Calman and John Luff are conspicuous by their absence. Nothing could have been more efficacious except a question of finance intending to arouse opposition and this movement had much to do, I believe, in the failure of the societies to support the association as originally designed. It is not to be presumed that dealers and collectors owning valued and scarce surcharges, especially when

properly issued would indorse a movement to place them in the discard. Their collection, like many other varieties must remain a matter of personal choice and discrimination. As with watermarks, perforations, paper varieties, plate numbers and the like so dear to the specialist, the old school of spacefillers yielded ground slowly. In general Mr. Scott carried the old school, but when, as ever, he essayed himself to discriminate between the good and the bad in surcharges, he had Calman and Luff and others to contend with, who, in the realm of specialization, had long outclassed Mr. Scott. The *Anti-Surcharge Society,* like the *Anti-Seebeck* and many another, passed into innocuous desuetude.

P. M. Wolsieffer a Candidate for President of A. P. S.

THE announcements in the philatelic press that P. M. Wolsieffer might be induced to accept the nomination for the presidency of the A.P.S. if sufficient interest was shown, have apparantly inundated him with pledges of support. Already local clubs in Cleveland, Springfield, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee have officially endorsed his candidacy and scores of friends have voiced their enthusiastic approval. This feeling up to the present time seems to be unanimous and no other candidate has been announced to contest the election with him.



"P.M." richly deserves the best that the Society has to offer for he has been one of its most loyal and consistent supporters since its inception. Year after year he maintained first place in the number of new members proposed and his auction catalogs have always carried an invitation to join the society. He was the first to systematize the Sales Department and laid the foundation for the success which has been achieved by the present manager, J. E. Guest.

He was one of the pioneers in the stamp auction business and was practically the first to incorporate such accurate descriptions of the stamps that the mail buyer could submit his bids in confidence. "P.M.", we feel sure, will be a popular choice and will go far toward carrying the banner of the A.P.S. forward to new achievements.



Confederate States

A Used Strip of TEN of the Five Cents Green (200)

By EDWARD S. KNAPP

The Five Cents Green—lithographed by the firm of Hoyer & Ludwig in Richmond, Virginia, was the first stamp to be used by the Confederate States government. It was the only value issued in the month of October, 1861, and carried a single letter for a distance not exceeding three hundred miles. Singles, and even pairs, (which were used for overweight or over the three hundred mile limit), are quite common, but any piece larger than a pair is seldom seen. Outside of this piece, I have no recollection or record of any strip of more than six of this stamp, cancelled, although I do know of a used block of eight, which, like this plate, is not on the original cover.

The strip here illustrated is cancelled "Jamestown, Va., Apr. 4" and it was probably used in the year 1862.

It is from "Stone One," one of the first stones used to manufacture the Five Cents Green, and it is the entire second horizontal row (Positions 11-20, inclusive). The condition of the item is superb, and this is probably in a great measure due to the fact that it still has some of the original envelope on the back, which has helped to preserve it. The texture of the paper on the back leads me to believe that the strip carried a heavy legal envelope.

It would be interesting to compile a list of the "Largest Known Used Pieces" and it would be of value to collectors in the future as well as the present to have such a list. It would give us a positive idea of value and rarity. I will undertake to publish such a list in the fall number of this paper, if the readers will help by telling me of pieces of the Five Cents Green that they possess or have knowledge of (used pieces only). They should say, when they write (1) size of piece, (2) cancellation, (3) whether it is on cover or not (and a photograph, if they have it). Anything larger than a strip of four will be eligible for this list and ANY BLOCK (of ANY size). Address me, care of Collectors Club, or at 158 East 64th St., New York City.

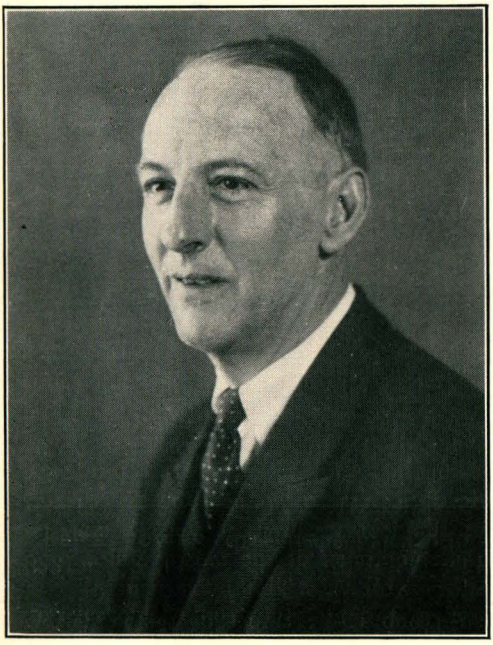
The International Philatelic Exposition to be held in Brussels, Belgium

The *Collectors Club* is taking an active interest in the Philatelic Exposition to be held in Brussels, Belgium from May 24th to June 1st, 1924. In addition to the cash donations made by individual members, the Club has offered a Grand Gold Medal and will be officially represented by A. F. Lichtenstein who will act as a member of the International Jury. The *C. C. P.* will be represented by Herman Toasfern who will report the Exhibition for our next issue.

Broadcasting Philately

By H. L. LINDQUIST

EARLY in February 1924, E. B. Power, the well known New York dealer, broadcasted his first talk entitled "Hidden Fortunes in Postage Stamps" from station WJZ of the Radio Corporation of America. The response was so immediate and so overwhelming that arrangements were made for a regular series of talks not only from this station but from other stations throughout the country. As a result Mr. Power has received in two short months over 11,000 letters from prospective collectors (requiring the services of two clerks) and has also established his reputation as the "Radio Philatelist".



E. B. POWER, "The Radio Philatelist."

When Mr. Power gave his first talk he was moved solely by the thought that he could interest his listeners in hunting up old stamps which he could purchase from them. This talk brought in 1128 replies and the interesting point is that 90 per cent. of these replies were from boy stamp collectors who wanted the booklet that he offered to mail them. Just one reply out of the entire lot offered stamps for sale and they were of no consequence.

However these 1128 replies were an eye opener to the management of WJZ— they established a record for the number of responses received from any lecturer on any subject and arrangements were made with Mr. Power to broadcast further talks on the same subject every month. Mr. Power, in his subsequent talks, decided to change the appeal by endeavoring to promote philately rather than merely encourage stamp hunting and the wisdom of his decision has already been amply demonstrated by the nature of the responses he has received.

In his second talk Mr. Power offered a small album and 25 different stamps to everyone who would send four cents in unused stamps in payment (an amount which exactly covered the cost) and this offer is without question creating thousands of new collectors and is doing more good for philately as a whole than any propoganda that has ever been undertaken. The first album offered was too small an affair and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company realizing the possibilities of this missionery work immediately produced a neater and larger album showing many illustrations, and with valuable "Hints to Collectors" which they supplied to Mr. Power without profit to themselves. It is a gratifying situation to find the heads of the two largest firms working hand in hand with the common end in view, viz. making new stamp collectors.

Following the success of the initial talks in New York arrangements were made for a trip to nearby stations. These included WOO. Wanamaker's Store, Philadelphia (which resulted in over 400 requests for the album); KDKA, the Westinghouse Manufacturing and Electric Company of Pittsburgh (where the record number of 3264 letters was received); WRC, the Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D.C. (which brought in over 600 replies) and WNAC, the Shepherd Stores, Boston, Mass. (which resulted in 400 replies). In each case the number of replies

received established an individual record for the station so that as a result Mr. Power was importuned to set dates for return engagements. Managers of Radio programmes invariably guage the value of a broadcaster from the number of replies he receives from his talks.

On the second broadcast from these stations the response was equally encouraging From KDKA 2500 additional letters were received, from WNAC there were over 1100, and from WRC more than 600 answers were received. The total from all sources in less than two months of effort is approximately 11,000 and Mr. Power and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company working cooperatively are prepared to send out 50,000 of the albums and stamp packets before they complete their campaign.

At the time of writing a trip has been outlined that will take Mr. Power to a number of stations in the middle west and we give these dates for the benefit of those of our readers who care to tune in:

April 14, Detroit, WCX (Detroit Free Press).
April 15, Chicago, WDAP, (Drake Hotel).
April 16, Cincinnati WLW (Crossley Manufacturing).
April 18, Buffalo, WGR (Federal Telephone).
April 21, Schenectady, WGY (General Electric.)

The fact that all of these important stations have been so ready to broadcast a Philatelic Talk is not only a splendid endorsement of the success of Mr. Power's ability as a speaker, but is also a recognition of the appeal that stamp collecting makes to the average listener-in.

Naturally, efforts are being made to cash in on the interest that is being stimulated by these talks. The first "follow-up" was a form letter sent out by E. B. Power offering an additional 75 stamps (which would fill the album that had been sent) for 14c. This brought 250 orders which was not particularly encouraging. A second letter offering an additional booklet resulted in an 80% request and arrangements are now being completed to supply a more eleborate book at a low price. Since the inauguration of the talks, one very noticeable effect has been the increased demand for cheap albums throughout the districts served by the stations from which the talks were broadcasted.

Philatelists will be interested in the offers of stamps that have been received. While these have not been many, there have been some very fine lots submitted, mostly of United States Stamps. Possibly the most interesting was a wonderful copy of the 1c 1851 (Ashbrooke's No. 1C) on cover. A large lot offered by a man in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, consisted of nearly three-quarters of a million U.S. stamps which had been entirely ruined by having the perforations neatly clipped from each stamp on all four sides. An interesting fact is that a large number of the replies were from women, which was either from a personal interest or for the benefit of their children—a fact which has not yet been established.

We print below a typical talk as delivered by Mr. Power:

MR. POWER'S RADIO TALK

We are going to have another talk about two things—one is collecting stamps as a pastime, and the other is about hunting stamps to turn into cash.

I spoke from KDKA on this subject last month, offering to give away a package of stamps and also an album in which to start a stamp collection to anyone who sent me four cents. I received 3264 answers. Tonight I repeat the same offer, and tell you to put in four stamps in your letter and the start for a stamp collection will be sent to you. In the packets of stamps you receive will be found all kinds of examples of printing, such as engraving, lithographing, type set and other forms of production, also all kinds of papers, such as woven paper, laid paper, 20 lb. paper and 80 lb. paper, and also all forms of separation, such as perforated holes, roulettes and saw-tooth perforations.

Among the stamps I sent you was a yellow stamp with a queer looking boat on it. Let us study this stamp for stamp collecting is perhaps the greatest aid to studying detail and from the study of our stamps we learn geography, color, papers, perforations, historical events and changes in governments. From studying stamps we also acquire the habit of paying attention to detail and you will invariably find that a boy who collects stamps is far better posted than a boy who is dependent solely on his text book.

Well, this yellow stamp with the queer looking boat comes all the way from China. Notice that the inscription reads "Republic of China" which is interesting since China only became a Republic a few years ago after being ruled by Emperors for thousands of years

back. The earlier issues of China were watermarked with the YING YANG—a Chinese symbol denoting a long and happy life.

The little boat on this stamp is called a Junk and is typical of the river craft of China. The stamp was issued in 1913 and in 1923 the design was slightly altered —an alteration which no one but the ever observant stamp collector was likely to notice. Here is what the Standard American Catalogue says about this alteration of design—"Most of the white caps in front of the boat have been removed and the water has been made darker. The lines of shading have been removed from the ornaments and the pearls above the top design and the inner shadings at the top and sides of the picture have been cut away." There you are—there is an example of the attention given to details, and you see it is only by noting these small variations that you will be able to see and understand these interesting differences in stamps.

You have no idea at all what a fascinating, interesting, instructive thing it is to study the stamps of the world, and you also have no idea how exciting it is to hunt for old stamps and how likely it is it may mean money for you. Let me tell you something about hunting for old stamps.

In attics, in old trunks, in vaults, in storage rooms, in fact almost any where you can turn up some old letters with stamps on if you hunt for them. And you can sell them to me and put the money into other stamps if you are collecting, or into any other thing you want if you are not collecting.

A gentleman in Maine is riding around today in a nice new car he bought with money I paid him for some letters he dug up out of an old trunk and sent to me.

A lady in Massachusetts now has several hundred dollars in the bank instead of a bundle of old letters in the hair trunk.

A southern lady who is much interested in the Ladies' Aid Society of her town writes to me that she has all the ladies in town hunting for old stamps that may be in attics or trunks or the Lord knows where, and that she hopes to send me a boxfull and get enough cash to run the church socials for a year or more. I hope she will, perhaps she may send me the stamp issued by the Confederate Postmaster at Livingston, Alabama, for which I paid *one thousand dollars* for the last one I bought.

I will not tire you further with this side of stamp collecting further than to warn well meaning ladies who, during the spring cleaning, often make bonfires of old letters and burn up stamps I probably would pay many dollars to secure. That bonfire business always gets my goat—literally burning up money.

The value of old stamps is so dependent upon circumstances that no accurate market price can be quoted. I have, however, printed a small book describing, as best I can, what is worth looking for in United States and Confederate States stamps.

I call this book "Facts" because I print a lot of facts in it and if any of my hearers think they know where to turn up old correspondence, the best thing they can do is to ask me to send them this book which is free for a self-addressed envelope.

Well, we will examine one more stamp tonight. Who is this gentleman with the sailor cap? Let us examine it carefully. It says "COLON—5 Centavos—Chili" and at the sides it has "CORREOS—Porto—Franco." I told you before that stamp collecting produced the habit of observance and from this stamp we observe, immedately, that it has no perforations round it, but has some small little notches of paper sticking out from the sides. This form of separation is called a "Roulette" and was used by many countries in years gone by, but at the present time the perforation holes are almost universally used. The word "Colon" means "Columbus" and we therefore realize that Columbus discovered this country.

Thus do we get historical value in the study of the postage stamp.

Next we see "5 Centavos"—the value of the stamp and from seeing it we learn foreign currencies, for do we not learn that one hundred Chilean cents equal one Peso, and that one Peso is worth three cents in our money today? The word "Correos" is Spanish for "Postage" and the words "Porto Franco" mean "Postage Paid" or "Franked." Thus we learn that Spanish is spoken in Chili.

So, from this common little stamp we learn first that Chili printed the head of Columbus on her stamps because Columbus discovered America; second—that Chilian money is centavos and pesos; third—that Spanish is spoken in Chili; four—that at one time this country rouletted stamps instead of perforating them. Four distinct pieces of knowledge gained by observing details. Speaking of Columbus reminds me that in 1893, during the World's Fair in Chicago, our government issued a special series of pictorial stamps and made a ludicrous error, for on the 1 cent was shown Columbus in sight of land, and Mr. Columbus is clean shaven, whereas on the 2 cent is shown Mr. Columbus landing in America and he has a full beard. Surely this quick growth would be a wonderful advertisement for some hair tonic manufacturer. Who first discovered this mistake? The ever watchful stamp collector. Who first discovered the counterfeits of our present 2 cent stamp made to defraud the government? The ever watchful stamp collector. What applies to the stamp collector applies also to the stamp hunter; he must pay attention to detail too because that book "Facts" that I offer to send you if you send me an addressed envelope, goes into many details—in fact so very carefully have I tried to explain what is valuable and what is not that I have printed out the name of every town in every state in the south whose postmaster issued a provisional postage stamp during the Confederacy. So there is no reason why you should scratch your head and say the man's gone crazy.

So, kind friends, out with your pencils and paper and write down after me as follows: E. B. POWER, Fifty-one, 5.1 East—where the sun rises—Forty-two, 4.2 Street, New York City.

Good night.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by

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

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor

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

FOR ADVERTISING RATES SEE PAGE XXIV

EDWARD DENNY BACON, C.V.O.

THE Board of Governors are pleased to announce the acceptance by E. D. Bacon of their invitation to become an Honorary Member of the *Collectors Club.*

Mr. Bacon deservedly ranks as the leading philatelist of the world. Since 1880 he has taken an active part in the affairs of the *Royal Philatelic Society* and has filled many of its important offices, Treasurer, Secretary, Member of the Expert Committee and President, until ill health compelled him to withdraw from such responsibilities. He has published the results of his philatelic studies in many valuable articles and handbooks. He is perhaps best known through the compilation of the catalogue of the philatelic library of the late Earl of Crawford, the most important reference work on philatelic literature that has ever been published.

The arrangement of the Tapling collection, in the British Museum, is accredited to Mr. Bacon, as well as the H. J. Duveen collection. He is now philatelic Adviser to H. M. King George V. of England and has arranged His Majesty's renowned collection of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on Mr. Bacon the honor of Commander of the Victorian Order.

The Governors and members of the *Collectors Club* have always maintained that Honorary Membership should only be conferred for outstanding merit. Hitherto we have only three Honorary Members: The Earl of Crawford, Charles Lathrop Pack and the late George H. Worthington. The name of E. D. Bacon will be a worthy and welcome addition to this list. J. N. L.

THE PERMANENT HOME FUND

The Board of Trustees of the *Collectors Club* have decided to create a *Permanent Home Fund* with the nucleus of nearly $10,000. pledged at the Annual Dinner as reported in our last issue. This Board, composed of A. F. Lichtenstein, Theodore E. Steinway and J. C. Morgenthau, have collected practically all of this money which has been augmented by other donations, in particular one from Charles Lathrop Pack. Their full report will appear in a later issue of this publication. Every member interested in the welfare of the Club is invited to participate in this splendid movement which will mean much to Philately in general as well to our own Club.

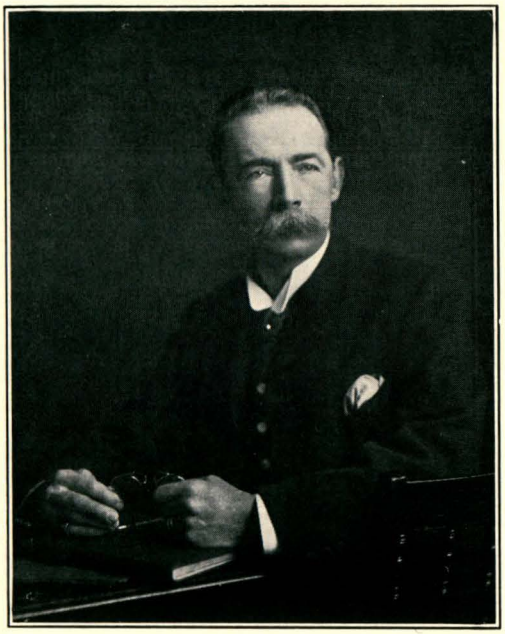
AN INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Edward S. Knapp in his article on *Confederate States* on p. 74, offers to compile a list of the "Largest Known Used Pieces" of Confederate issues. We hope that our readers will take an active interest in this attempt to assemble this data which is of so much value to the specialist. H. L. L.

Baron Leijonhufvud's Collection of Sweden to Be Sold

By George B. Sloane

THE finest and most celebrated collection of the stamps of Sweden is now being dispersed by the firm of H. Lichtenstein of Stockholm, and after the dissemination of this collection, it will be almost impossible for any one collector ever to assemble a highly specialized collection of these stamps in the proportion that rarities are represented in this—the widely renowned Leijonhufvud collection. Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, who formed this collection, was born in Asa. Sweden, in 1862. After graduating from the Lund High School in 1881, he entered the University of Uppsala. Taking an intense interest in medicine and science, he became prominently identified with numerous scientific societies, and aside from his philatelic activities, this is one of his principal diversions.



BARON ERIK LEIJONHUFVUD

At the age of twelve he began collecting stamps, and since 1897 has been one of the most prominent philatelists of the world.

In the formation of this unique collection, he has never failed to take advantage of every opportunity presented to acquire rarities and unique items. At the Ferrary sales in Paris recently he bought the choicest pieces to add to his already extraordinary accumulation. At the London, Vienna, Bern and other philatelic exhibitions, this collection has received innumerable awards. Besides his membership in the *Collectors Club,* the Baron is also a member of the *Royal Philatelic Society* and the *London Philatelic Society.*

Among the many unique and rare stamps in the collection is the error 3 sk. bco. yellow, which was secured from the Ferrary collection. An unused quarter-sheet of the 4 sk. bco. in the collection is unique. There is a single used copy of the 8 sk. bco. imperforate, of which only one other copy is known. There is an excellent representation of skilling banco stamps with sheet margins, which are exceedingly rare.

In the shield and lion issues of 1862-66 are included two unused copies of the 12 ore and two used copies of the 3 ore, all errors, having been printed on both sides. There is a block of eight, unused, of the 17 ore gray, and an unused block of forty of the 20 ore vermillion, the latter being the largest block in existence.

In the shield type of 1858, I have neglected to mention the complete sheet of one hundred of the 50 ore rose, the only known complete sheet of any kind of the old Swedish issues. This sheet was used in 1867 on a parcel containing jewelry, the excessive amount including postage and insurance. The parcel being small, the stamps were cancelled and the sheet folded under the string.

Of the numeral issues of 1872-79, there is a complete set of the ten values, unused, in imperforate pairs, of great rarity. Nine copies of the rare "Tretio" error,

of which two are used, are represented. Throughout the later issues, which are also strongly represented, rarities and unique items are prominent by their frquency, and the collection of proofs and essays is a most exceptional one.



Only Existing Pair 3sk. bco. With Corner Sheet Margin.



Unique 3sk. bco. Yellow Error



Only Existing 24 sk. bco. with Corner Sheet Margins

Stray Notes

George B. Sloane Succeeds to Auction Business Formerly Conducted as Kelton & Sloane

In this issue appears the announcement of George B. Sloane to the effect that he has taken over the stamp auction business formerly conducted by Kelton and Sloan and will hold his first independent sale on April 25th and 26th, 1924.

George Sloane is well known to the readers of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* on account of his many contributions to our reading columns and besides this he has established a reputation as a student and a writer by his articles in the *Collectors Journal,* for many years published by the present editor of the *C. C. P.,* in the *American Philatelist,* where he ran an exhaustive serial on the Mississippi Packet Cancellations, and in the *Mekeel's Weekly,* where frequent items by him have been published.

He is an active worker in the *Collectors Club,* of which he is at present Recording Secretary, in the *American Stamp Dealers Association* of which he is a director, and in the A. P. S. While comparatively young in years Mr. Sloane has acquired a splendid knowledge of philately and his excellent standing in the trade and acquaintance with auction buyers assures his success.

Leonard Gill

In the January issue of our publication we inadvertently gave the address of Leonard Gill as "34, Piccadilly, London W.1." instead of "37, Piccadilly, London W. 1." the correct address. We particularly desire to call the attention of our readers to this fact, for no doubt many of them have occasion to visit London, and when they do they will surely want to visit Mr. Gill's stamp shop.

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120 West 49th Street . . New York City

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1923

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NOTES ON THE FIRST QUARTER, 1924

The Library

Work continues steadily and great progress is reported. The 1700 American journals and the 500 English journals have been catalogued and arranged, with temporary bindings when considered necessary. One hundred and fifty dollars has been expended on new works recently to bring to the library needed works of the twentieth century. Very many most important additions have to be recorded when time and space permit. A. Hatfield, Jr., contributes again, adding four large-sized book cases to the equipment, making his total contribution to this end alone over half the cost of the Suppantschitsch Library itself. We are deeply indebted also to J. M. Andreini; to J. M. Bartels; to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and to Messrs. Stern, Lindquist, Holland and Rich for valuable contributions and interest.

To give in detail a list of donations and their kind donors would require pages and, most of all, time. It will be done eventually. To Alexander J. Sefi we are deeply indebted for attending the great sale of the Clark Library in London, making purchases for us and undertaking the heavy labor involved in sending the same to New York. Nowhere so well as in the library can one understand the widespread interest and cordial cooperation in furthering our success. What we need most is a card catalogue which with our present help we are trying hard to produce. For this purpose we could very well use an extra typist; have you one to spare?

I venture to predict that eventually the library will prove our best constructive contribution to American Philately.

Exchange Exhibitions

The exchange exhibitions that have been in progress for some time are proving very enjoyable and are surely tending to strengthen the several clubs and societies that have joined in this movement. The meetings everywhere, and nowhere more than at the *Collectors Club*, have been largely attended, proving that greater interest is taken in collections seldom seen than in those always at our disposal. The *Collectors Club* is greatly indebted to its own out-of-town members whose primary interest is in their own clubs for exhibitions and addresses of extraordinary interest.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

By George B. Sloane

Exhibit by Charles J. Phillips

Our annual meeting was held on January 9th, and the transaction of routine business was disposed with in short order. The feature of the evening was the exhibit of Chili, first types, by Charles J. Phillips, who also gave an interesting talk on the stamps, and has since published an exhaustive treatise on these issues, which appeared in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*.

This is probably the finest collection of early Chili ever brought together in the United States, and includes over sixty of the rare lithographed five-cent stamps, and a marvellous lot of pairs, strips, blocks, etc., rare cancellations, and stamps on the original covers. There is among the lithographed stamps, an abundance of transfer flaw varieties, the choicest item being a pair of the stamps showing the inscriptions distorted, a highly prized variety caused by carelessness in laying out the lithographic stone, incidentally, this being the identical pair through which the existence of the lithographic stamps was first discovered some years ago.

At the conclusion of the exhibit, a hearty vote of thanks was extended Mr. Phillips who takes advantage of every opportunity to further the interests of the Club.

Philadelphia Night

In the last issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, a program was laid out, for the season. The exhibits were drawn from out of town members, and Wednesday evening January 23rd, was designated as *"Philadelphia Night."* On this occasion we were privileged to view one of the finest collections of the stamps of British West Indies, the collection of Major T. Charlton Henry, who was a guest of the Club and gave a most instructive talk on the stamps.

Throughout the various colonies, the showing of unused blocks was most remarkable, particularly in Bahamas, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. One of the rarest items in St. Vincent is the provisional 4p on 1sh (Scott's No. 33), of which Major Henry displayed a splendid copy used on the original cover. In Trinidad, he exhibited a striking array of the ever popular and exceedingly rare lithographed stamps, all in superb condition.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Major Henry by President Luff, which was carried unanimously.

Bronze Medal Competition

As advertised in the 1924 program, a competitive exhibition among the members of the Club, was held on February 6th, and it proved to be one of the greatest attractions ever held at the Club, the interest being most intense, and the attendance of the evening close to fifty.

The exhibitors were limited to fifty pages of any one country, a bronze medal and two certificates to be awarded to the three best exhibits; philatelic interest, condition, and knowledge of the subject, in the order named, to score, as against rarity and value, thus placing the smaller collectors on a par with their more wealthier confreres.

A description of this competition appears elsewhere in this issue.

Springfield Night

Wednesday evening, February 20th, was *"Springfield Night,"* and on this evening John W. Prevost's collection of France was the stellar exhibition. This was a very fine collection of the 19th century issues, devoted to the earlier issues principally, in singles, pairs, strips, blocks, and combinations of stamps on original covers showing the various rates of postage in use.

Of his four volumes, one was given over exclusively to "Balloon Post" covers, Mr. Prevost possessing the finest lot of these extant, including many of the "vest-pocket-edition" newspapers which were published during the siege of Paris, incident to the Franco- Prussian War, and printed in very small type by a photographic process, for mailing in these balloons leaving Paris. In these miniature newspapers, one of two leaves were frequently left blank for the sender to add whatever personal message he might care to convey to friends on the outside world.

Throughout the entire collection, various postal orders and circulars were shown, while Mr. Prevost talked entertainingly and instructively on the postal history of France, the various issues of its stamps, and the reasons for the different changes from time to time in denomination, design, etc., Among his original covers, he displayed, in many instances, the letters they carried, and explained that frequently he was more interested in the sentimental value of the covers than the philatelic value of the stamps.

Cancellations are also given a prominent place in this collection, Mr. Prevost interpreting the meaning of the innumerable postal markings which are noted so often on early French stamps.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Prevost for his kindness in showing this collection, which, from the standpoint of philatelic and historical value, is one of the most interesting collections ever displayed at the Club.

Pittsburgh Night

L. Gerald Firth obliged with an exhibit of Canada on the evening of March 5th. He selected the issues of 1868-97, of which he displayed the shade, perforation, paper and gum differences, and gave an interesting talk in connection with the stamps.

As most collectors undoubtedly realize, the stamps of these issues are most difficult to arrange correctly accordingly to the various years of issue, hence, Mr. Firth contends that the study of the characteristics of the paper and gum is most important. He illustrated that while the shades varied considerably, rendering it difficult to identify the exact year of issue of many of the stamps there are, nevertheless, certain, well defined characteristics to be found in the paper and the gum, which are of positive help, and any collector, making a study of these characteristics will soon be able to identify single stamps without trouble. Mr. Firth contributes an article on this subject in this issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Firth, and it is hoped that later in the season, we shall again be favored with another exhibit by him.

Boston Night

Dudley L. Pickman was to be the guest of the Club on the evening of March 19th, but various circumstances prevented his being with us in person. However, Warren H. Colson kindly brought from Boston two volumes from Mr. Pickman's collection—his New Zealands and Western Australias, which were exhibited to the members, who were duly appreciative. Mr. Pickman, being a general collector, does not go in for varieties, etc., such as interest the specialists. His aim is to get the finest copies of unused and used condition. Shade varieties are included, together with stamps on covers, and occasionally pairs or blocks. His volumes of New Zealand and Western Australia were beautiful to behold, every stamp, and nearly all the rarities were included, in the finest condition.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, which was enjoyed by the members, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Colson for the opportunity given us to view these stamps.

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¶ We have the knowledge—
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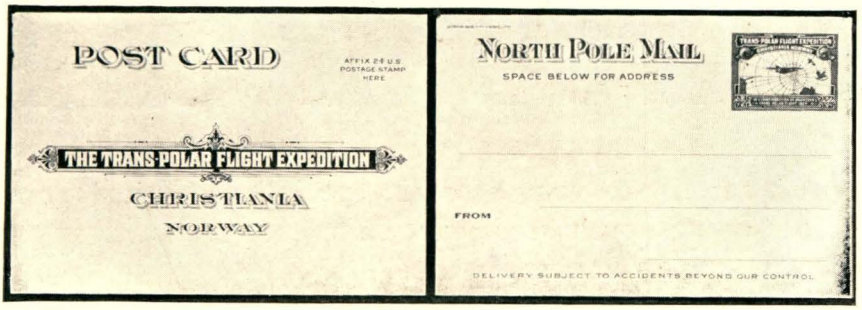
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M. Kurt Maier

The Trans-Polar Flight Expedition



THE Norwegian Government will issue a special postage stamp for this occasion, which will only be in use on the day of the flight. This stamp will be affixed to a special card (illustrated above), neatly engraved by the American Bank Note Company. On one side is the inscription "Trans-Polar Flight Expedition" in black, on which is to be affixed a 2c. United States stamp that will carry the card to Christiania, Norway. It will be retained at the Post Office there until the day of the flight. The opposite side of the card is inscribed "North Pole Mail" in green, showing an airplane approaching the North Pole. A space is provided for your address to which the card will be mailed during the flight. The special airplane stamp will be placed on this side and cancelled "Norwegian Flying Expedition, North Pole Mail". Only a limited number will be issued, just sufficient for the quantity of cards printed. This stamp can only be obtained by purchasing a card to which it will be attached after it reaches Christiania, Norway.

The price charged by the committee is

ONE DOLLAR PER CARD

The funds so obtained are to be used to assist in financing the expedition. After this one printing we are assured that the plate will be destroyed. We cannot state definitely at this time what the color of the stamp will be, but the design is a polar bear looking up at an airplane in flight.

Two planes will be used for this expedition, which will take place in July. One of them will carry Captain Roald Amundsen and Lieutenant Ralph E. Davison of the U. S. Naval Air Service, the other, Captain Haakon H. Hammer and Assistant. They will attempt to reach the North Pole by flight across the arctic wastes from Spitzenbergen to Wainwright, Point Barrow, Alaska. This will be the first attempt to carry mail over this route and is absolute pioneering. It will undoubtedly prove to be the most interesting of all air flights as both the United States and Norwegian Governments are interested in its success.

Due to the limited quantity issued, it is expected that the demand will far exceed the supply.

It is worthy of note that the well-known firm of Gimbel Bros. are the American agents for the Amundsen Trans-Polar Flight Expedition. We, however, are the sole distributing agents, of these cards, to stamp collectors and dealers.

These cards will be available in this country for one month only. It is therefore advisable to send your **dollar** at once, and your card will be mailed to you immediately.

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The stamps are all mounted in small approval books of about 20 pages each and are all priced net. I do not sell by any catalogue, but go by what my experience of a world's trade in stamps for 35 years has taught me of the real values . Many of my stamps are 25% under catalogue, some 30% to 40% less than catalogue, others are full catalogue and over.

No. 16, U. S. POSTMASTERS AND CARRIERS

This book includes:

BALTIMORE, 5c on white, on part cover, **$610.00.** Cat. $800.
" 5c on blue, on cover, **$540.00.** Cat. $800.
" 10c on bluish, on part cover, torn and piece missing, price, **$4000.** Cat. $8000

NEW YORK, U. S. City Despatch Post, 3c rosy-buff, ... **$380.** Cat. $500.
And fine lot of Baltimore, Charleston and Philadelphia Carriers.

NO. 19, U. S. 1847-1867 UNUSED

Includes:
1847, 5c 4 singles and pair.
" 10c, 2 singles.
1851, 5c.
" 10c, five singles and pair.
Aug. 1861, 5c, 10c and two 24c.
Sept. 1861, 5c buff and 5c brown yellow, 3 unused.
1867, grill all over, 30c used, genuine.

NO. 1, UNITED STATES

UNUSED BLOCKS of four and of six including:
1847, 5c red brown, 5c dark blackish-brown.
1851, 10c green.
AND MANY OTHERS

NO. 18, UNITED STATES, 1869-1900 UNUSED

and few rare used, including 1869, 24c and 30c Inverted used.
1875, Special prints, 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, 90c, and 2c vermillion.

NO. 33, BERMUDA, BRITISH HONDURAS AND GRENADA

Medium issues, unused and used, few stamps on covers and few blocks of four. No rarities.

NO. 15, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Includes:
1859-65, Type-set, 2c light blue on bluish used.
1c black on wove, blocks of 4 and 6 making the 10 types.
2c black on wove, blocks of 8 and 2 singles, the 10 types.
1c black very thick laid pa. uncut sheet of 10.
1c dark blue, block of 6.
2c dark blue, uncut sheet of 10.
5c (Type A9, uncut sheet of 10.
2c black on laid pa., sheet of 10.
Many single copies and rare errors in the 1893 issue.

BELGIUM 1849-1867

A magnificent lot of the early issues pricing to over four thousand dollars. In the 1849 issue there are several hundred perfect copies, with many pairs and strips of 4 and 30 to 40 re-entries. The 1851 to 1863 issues are magnificent with numerous pairs, strips and large blocks, many stamps on letters and lots of rare cancellations.

HONGKONG

I have bought the famous G. H. Worthington collection and added many fine unused early issues and rarities from a well known English collection. There are many grand unused blocks of four that can't be matched elsewhere, e. g. 96c bistre, with full gum, 2c perf. 12 (Both these are uniq). In used there are the great rarities 5c on 8c inverted (I will pay **four times** catalogue price for a perfect used copy), 10c on 16c inverted. Two grand books, most of the stamps unused.

CHILI

I have now priced up this fine collection, the best ever got together in the United States. The value is over twelve thousand dollars. All perfect copies, of the first type stamps, only, Nos. 1 to 14. Including over 60 lithographed, many superb pairs, strips, blocks and lots of stamps on cover, rare cancellations.

CEYLON

Three books of the "pence" issue including the following imperf. 4d, three used, 8d unused and three used, 9d unused and five used, 1sh 9d about a dozen unused and used. Later issues in all shades unused and used.

Send me a list of the countries you are chiefly interested in, or those that you are working on at present and let me see if I cannot find some of the scarce items you are missing.

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Isabella Quarters, 1893, Columbia Exposition	$1.00
Alabama Half Dollar, 1921	1.00
Columbia Half Dollar, 1892	.75
Grant Half Dollar, 1922	1.00
Huguenot Half Dollar, 1924	1.00
Lincoln Half Dollar, 1918	1.25
Maine Half Dollar, 1920	1.25
Missouri Half Dollar, 1921	1.25
Monroe Half Dollar, 1923	1.00
Panama Pacific Half Dollar, 1915	4.00
Pilgrim Half Dollar, 1920 and 1921	1.25
Lafayette Washington Dollar, 1900	3.00

GOLD

Jefferson (St. Louis) Dollar, 1903	4.00
McKinley (St. Louis) Dollar, 1903	5.00
McKinley Dollar, 1916-1917	3.00
Lewis & Clarke Dollar, 1905	8.00
Grant Memorial Dollar, 1922	3.75
Panama Pacific Dollar, 1915	4.00
Panama Pacific $2.50 Piece 1915	8.50

Rare U. S. Coin Book

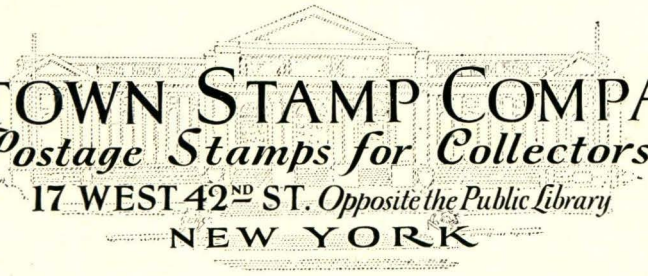
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16-18 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Coin Bulletin mailed FREE to collectors upon request.



UPTOWN STAMP COMPANY

Postage Stamps for Collectors

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NEW YORK

SOME OF OUR RECENT PURCHASES

U. S. COVERS

10c 1851, strip of four on cover, superb, with margins all around.

10c 1851, STRIP OF SIX ON COVER to Vera Cruz, superb condition.

10c 1857, strip of four on cover.

FRANCE 1fr 1853 (No. 21) Napoleon, beautiful strip of seven, margins all around, very rare! Same, BLOCK OF SIX ON COVER, upper three stamps creased, close at right.

80c 1853-60 lake, TETE-BECHE, No. 19a, ON COVER, in perfect condition.

80c 1853-60 rose, pinkish, TETE-BECHE, No. 20a, ON COVER, in perfect condition.

MAURITIUS 1859, 1p red laid paper, No. 16, STRIP OF FOUR ON COVER to Paris, very good margins, one stamp slightly damaged.

NEWFOUNDLAND 1857, 3p green and 4p scarlet vermilion, Nos. 3 and 4, on cover to Baltimore, in wonderful condition.

NEW BRUNSWICK 1851, 3p red, half used as 1½p and 6p olive yellow, Nos. 1a and 2 together ON COVER, very fine.

6p olive yellow, half used as 3p on cover (No. 26) very fine.

NOVA SCOTIA Pair 1p red brown (No. 1) and 6p yellow green, half used as 3p (No. 4a), together on cover, very fine.

6p green, half used as 3p, No. 5a, ON COVER, very fine.

TRINIDAD LADY McLEOD ON COVER, VERY FINE, GREAT RARITY!

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In our auction of Saturday, May 10th, we are dispersing some wonderful items of Hayti of the Rare Liberty Head Issues. This sale of Hayti is without doubt the best of these early issues ever held in the United States.

We list below some of the items to show the character of the sale:

1 full sheet of 50 of Hayti No. 2 Imperf. unused.
1 full sheet of 50 of Hayti No. 8 Perf. unused.
Block of 10 of the rare 13a unused.
Pairs, strips, blocks of 4 and larger of Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Block, No. 4 unused.
Block, of 4 No. 2a unused.
Also others of Nos. 8, 9, 10, 13 and 14 in Pairs and larger
Besides used Liberty Heads, Covers, Proofs, Scarce shades cancellations.

We shall exhibit in

Chicago, at the Sherman House, on April 19th.

Boston, at the Parker House, on April 26th.

Philadelphia, at the Bellevue Stratford on April 28th.

To show these wonderful items to Collectors.

Lots will not be sent out for inspection but photographs of most desirable items will be illustrated in catalog.

Superb condition throughout.

Other desirable things in this sale of German States, Spain Portugal, Siberia Nicolaevsk issue complete, etc.

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My well known firm warrants for all that is offered below, though it seems incredible:

35'000 stamps in sheets, strips, pairs, all mint val. **Scott cat. value more than $500. My Price $25.** Contents: **Danzig** 1000.- 5000.- 20'000,- 50'000.- 100'000.- 500'000 Mark. 10 Million over 100'000 rare, 100 Million over 10'000, 300 Million over 10,000, 500 Million over 10'000, **Austria** imperf. 1919 5 green, 5 gray, 10 orange, 10 carmine, 15. 25 30, 40, 60, H, **1920** perf. 10.15, imperf. 30, **Postage Due** prov. 7½ over 15, **1921** perf.. 2. 2½. 3. 4. 5. 7½. 10. 20. 50 Kr. **1921** 80.1.- 1½. 2. 3. 4. 5. 7½. 10 K. **1922** perf. 80.1. 3. 4. K. **1922** ½. 2. 2½. 7½ K. Express 1920 imperf. 2. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 10. 12. 15, 18, 20, 30, 45, 60, 72. 90 h. 1.20, 2.40, **Postage Due 1916** 5. 10 15. 20. 25. 30. 40. 45. 50. 80 h. large size perf. 1. 1½. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 10. 20 K, Postage due imperf. 1919-21 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30. 40. 50. 80 h. **1922 perf.** 1. 2. 4. 5. 7½ K. **Liechtenstein large form** 1920 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30 40. 50. 60. 80 h. 1.-K Postage due 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30. 40. 50. 80 h. **Ukraine, Kiew,** Podelio, Wemnitca, Kartkow, Austrica perf. 1919 3. 5. 6. 10. 12. 15. 20. 25. 30. 40. 45. 50. 60 h. 1 k. **Germany** air post 10.40 pf. 1920 2.50 rare, 1922 5. 10. 15. 30. 40. 50. 75 pf. 1921 60. 100. 150 pf. 5.-M **Exposition** 1½. 2 M. **1921** 20 M. **Air Post** 1922 1. 2. 3. 5. 10. 25 M. 1923-24 prov. 5000. 20'000. 30'000. 75'000. 100'000. 150'000. 250'000 over 10, 250'000 over 300, 250'000 over 500 M. etc. about 180 diff. kinds, **no waste of words needed, the goods themselves** are guarantee enough, cash with order, postage extra $1 for which I use rare charity stamps.

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6c. red on buff (2325)..... 65.00

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12K. (31) used, very fine.....150.00

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½ sgr. green (14) used.....110.00
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3 Pf. red (1) used close at bottom..150.00
3 Pf. dark red (1a), large margin on three sides and sheet margin on fourth. The finest used copy we have seen 275.00

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½ t. blue (8) Trinacria.....250.00
½ t. blue (9) cross.....125.00

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I have taken over the stamp auction business formerly conducted by KELTON & SLOANE, and will continue holding auction sales of the same high standard. Quality the best, descriptions most accurate.

Booking consigments for early sales now in preparation. Terms for selling on application.

21st Sale, April 25th and 26th, 1924

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I DO NOT MERELY STOCK STAMPS, I SELL THEM

Owing to the fact that this journal is only published once a quarter, it is not possible for me to advertise special items and hold out any prospects of being able to deliver—the stamps would probably have been sold in the meantime.

However, this does not mean that I have not fine stuff to offer. Among other rarities, I have recently sold:—

A magnificent pair of the 1/- *New Brunswick* on original cover.
A superb *Double Geneva,* also on envelope.
Moldavia, 25pa, 54pa, 81pa, 108pa..exceptional copies.
U. S. 1869 15c, with centre inverted.

Get in touch with me, I am constantly buying and selling, and usually have some interesting pieces on hand to offer.

I carry a large stock of the rarer and medium stamps of British Colonials, Old Europe, South America. Send me your want-list.

I have nothing of interest in U. S. and B. N. A. and have more enquiries for these stamps than I can deal with. Nor have I anything in War Stamps, New Europe, and current issues.

161a STRAND, TURPIN LONDON, W.C.2.

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Fully illustrated catalogues containing very reliable descriptions of these collections will be published shortly. Early application is necessary to ensure receipt of same. Catalogues Post Free on application.

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10 cent No. 5 vert. pr. margins three sides hand stamped "'cancelled" and bars red Valparaiso on cover..... 10.00
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12 " " " 4 four margins three sides 11.00
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1d		6d	1/-	6d	2d	3d	6d	3d	2d
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5d		9d	—	9d	1/6d	4d	8d	4d	6d
KANGAROO TYPE.									
2d	3rd wmk.	9d	1/6	9d	4d	4d	9d	4d	2d
2½d	1st wmk.	1/3d	—	1/3d	—	—	—	—	—
2½d	3rd wmk.	—	—	—	4d	—	—	—	—
3d	3rd wmk.	9d	—	9d	3d	4d	8d	4d	2d
6d	2nd wmk.	1/-	2/-	1/-	—	6d	1/-	6d	—
6d	3rd wmk.	—	—	—	6d	—	—	—	3d
9d	1st wmk.	—	—	—	—	3/-	6/-	3/-	—
9d	2nd wmk.	1/3d	—	1/3d	—	8d	1/3d	8d	—
9d	3rd wmk.	—	—	—	9d	—	—	—	5d
1/-	1st wmk.	—	—	—	—	4/-	8/-	4/-	—
1/- (P)	2nd wmk.	1/3d	—	1/3d	—	8d	1/3d	8d	—
1/- (P)	3rd wmk.	—	—	—	1/-	—	—	—	6d
2/- (P)	3rd wmk.	3/-	—	3/-	—	1/6d	3/-	1/6d	—
2/-	3rd wmk.	—	—	—	2/-	—	—	—	1/-
5/- (P)	2nd wmk.	6/-	—	6/-	—	3/-	6/-	3/-	—
5/-	3rd wmk.	—	—	—	5/-	—	—	—	2/6d
10/-	1st wmk.	—	—	—	—	5/-	10/-	5/-	—
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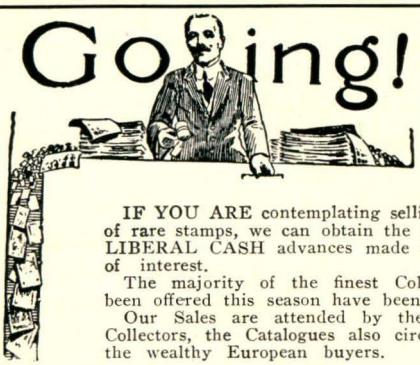
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3 aur orange (A), perf. 14x13½ with INVERTED surcharge	35	0
3 aur orange (A), perf. 14x13½ error "'03-'03" instead of "'02-'03," very rare	50	0
3 aur yellow (B) perf. 12½, error "'03-'03" instead of "'02-'03" joined to the normal stamp	40	0
Official 3 aur, perf. 14x13½ error "'03-'03" instead of "'02-'03," joined to the normal stamp; very rare	50	0
4 aur grey and rose error "GILDI," instead of "I. GILDI"	20	0
4 aur grey and rose error "'03-'03," instead of "'02-'03," in pair with normal stamp	40	0
Official 4 aur grey error, "GILDI," instead of "I. GILDI," in pair with normal stamp	20	0
5 aur green perf. 12½ error "'03-'03," instead of "'02-'03," in pair with normal stamp	50	0
Block of nine, 5 aur green, perf. 12½, centre stamp is error "GILDI," instead of "I. GILDI"	30	0
5 aur green, error with BLACK instead of Red surcharge. (Cat. 15/-)	6	6
Block of nine, 6 aur grey, perf. 12½, centre stamp, error "'03-'03," instead of "'02-'03"	50	0
Official 10 aur blue, perf. 14x13½, error "'03-'03," instead of "'02-'03," joined to the normal stamp	50	0
Official 10 aur ultramarine, perf. 12½, Comma Error, "02'-'03," instead of "'02-'03"	25	0
Pair 16 aur brown, perf. 12½ one stamp is error "GILDI," instead of "I. Gildi"	40	0
Official 16 aur carmine, error "'03-'03," instead of "'02-'03," unchronicled and extremely rare	150	0
20 aur blue perf. 12½, error BLACK instead of Red surcharge INVERTED	80	0
20 aur blue, perf. 12½, error "'03-'03," instead of "'02-'03," joined to the normal stamp; very rare	70	0
Official 20 aur green, perf. 14x13½, error "03-'03," instead of "'02-'03," joined to the normal stamp	40	0
40 aur perf. 14x13½, error "'03-'03," instead of "'02-'03," joined to the normal stamp	40	0
50 aur carmine and blue perf. 14x13½, error with INVERTED surcharge	30	0
Official 50 aur mauve error "'03-'03," instead of "'02-'03," unchronicled and very rare	120	0

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