VOLUME III. No. 1 JANUARY, 1924

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. III JANUARY, 1924 No. 1

British Columbia and Vancouver Island

By HENRY C. HITT

THE writer has for some years been digging into all philatelic matters connected with these two Colonies and has in preparation a monograph on the subject which will be published by the *Collectors Club*.

When I started this research I speedily found these Colonies to be a practically untouched field. As far as I know but two philatelists have ever made an effort to hunt out the data, Mr. E. D. Bacon for the Royal Society, and Mr. Donald A. King, and both reported a failure to find any official documents or other data. Mr. King's articles, published in 1892 in Stanley Gibbons M. J., include a very interesting long letter from an "old timer" in the colonies which was but a series of surmises and poor memory and has helped greatly to mislead later writers and catalogers.

So the joy has been mine of digging into virgin philatelic soil and the results have been a surprising success. A wealth of documentary material has come to light and through the wonderful help of my many correspondents I have been enabled to construct a very nearly complete story of the postal affairs of both Colonies.

This has only been possible because philatelists are such a wonderfully whole hearted bunch. They have made my work a joy indeed. Though I have tried to reciprocate where possible my debt to my helpers is heavy.

I recently had a request from Dr. Munk, editor of the great "Kohl's Manual", the veritable encyclopaedia of philately which is appearing from Germany, to review his manuscript on these Colonies, and it was so full of the old erroneous statements that I thought best to rewrite it with the hope of getting in touch with new correspondents and new data from the German countries.

At the same time I want to share this material with the readers of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*.

It is very condensed for use in Kohl. Many statements will be found which are at variance with former philatelic writings and catalogs, but I publish it at this time merely with the assurance that there is ample proof which will be published in due course together with many interesting matters which had to be crowded out of this dry summary of the subject.

Authority.—Mr. Henry C. Hitt, of Bremerton, Wash., U. S. A., (Box 863), has been making a thorough research in these Colonies and has in preparation a monograph on the subject. He will welcome correspondence and all data, particularly photos or sketches of covers or notes on rarities. Prior to his studies very little of a philatelic nature was known about the Colonies. *Literature*:—London Soc. "Stamps of B. No. Am."; Donald A. King, Stanley Gibbons M. J., Aug.-Sept. 1895; B. W. H. Poole "The Postage Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island," Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Booklet No. 31; (above references all contained many erroneous conclusions); E. D. Bacon, "The Stamps of B. C. and V. I." *London Phil.* March, 1920 (includes an official list of all stamps printed but also describes a 2½d imperf. in used condition which has since proven to have a forged cancellation).

Correspondence on any phase of the material, however, slight, will be most heartily welcomed by me.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND

These two distinct British Colonies have always been joined together in philatelic writings. They had no philatelic connection until they consolidated in August, 1866, as British Columbia, after which date the current stamps of each colony were distributed and used throughout the combined territory.

The stamps for both Colonies were furnished by Thos. De La Rue & Co., of London, the dies engraved on steel probably by their Mr. Joubert. The dies were in relief, cut away where the design appears white. The die was impressed on lead blocks, these arranged in panes of 60, and electro casts taken for the printing plates, four to each plate of 240 stamps. These were faced with silver for wear.

All except the Perf. 12½ issue of 1869, and the rare imperforates, were comb perforated 14 by the British government on the steam power machines at Somerset House. One out of every six of these pref. 14 had the wide margins on one side that is characteristic of these early comb perforates.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

(*Vancouverinsel, Vancouver*) 1 Dollar—100 cents.

Was known as Vancouver's Island until after about 1861. Victoria, at the south end of the Island, was settled in 1843 as a Hudson's Bay Co. fur trading post. On July 31, 1848, the Company was given a ten year grant to the whole island. At its expiration in 1858 Vancouver's Island was made a Crown Colony. Meanwhile gold was discovered up the Fraser River in British Columbia and from March to June, 1858, over 20,000 people rushed into Victoria en route to the mines. The Colony was combined with British Columbia in August, 1866.

The postal arrangements were very crude. There were no real towns outside of Victoria and the coal mines at Nanaimo. *Wells, Fargo & Co.*, the private express that was handling much of the mail and gold shipments in California, established an office in Victoria in July, 1858, and handled practically all of the mail to and from the Colony, using U. S. postage stamps, and stamped envelopes printed with their franks. May 4, 1859, a proclamation was issued, covering both the Colonies, authorizing the express companies to carry the mails and fixing a colonial charge of 5c per letter (2½d in British Columbia). In Vancouver Island the collection of this charge was shown by several types of *rubber stamp franks.* 5c and 10c postage stamps were issued in July, 1865, but the rubber franks continued in use, and the postage stamps had little use until in August, 1866, the Colonies were combined and the stamps distributed and used throughout the combined colony. Covers showing Vancouver Island stamps used as such, before joining British Columbia, are very rare. The stamps were for internal use only, except apparently to New Westminster, the port and capital city of British Columbia.

1865 July (? left London April 10) Nos. 1 and 2. White paper, watermarked Crown CC; perforated 14 and imperforate.

		Imperf.	Perf. 14	Issued
1	5 Cents rose	.. ..	.. ..	114000
2	10 Cents blue	.. ..	.. ..	111360

They were probably all used as the surcharged British Columbia issue of 1869 was urgently needed and the 5c and 10c of that issue was issued at once. The *imperforates*, though very rare, were postally used, apparently all from Victoria, V. I., during 1866. Nothing is known as to their origin, they are like the perforated stamps in shade and paper.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Britisch-Columbia, Colombie Brittanique- 1 Shilling—12 Pence to March 13, 1867; (1 Dollar—100 cents).

From 1806 until November 19, 1858, when it was made a Crown Colony, this was fur trading country controlled by the forts first of the Northwest Co. and after 1821 by their successors, the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1857 gold was discovered on the Fraser River and the summer of 1858 the miners swarmed up that wild mountain stream. Their coming was followed at once by the establishment of the Colony. The miners brought numerous private express companies who handled the mails at their own high rates. On May 4th, 1859, a proclamation authorized the express companies to handle the mails but required 2½d to be paid the Colony on each letter.

The express companies issued numerous printed franked envelopes, and adhesives. Wells, Fargo & Co. did not operate on the mainland except through other companies.

Ballou's Pioneer Fraser River Express operated from June, 1858, to October, 1862. Envelopes have been reported in the philatelic press with their printed frank.

Dietz & Nelson's British Columbia and Victoria Express, 1862-1868, operated from Victoria to British Columbia. They used envelopes with their printed frank,



Beautiful Cover Showing cancellation covering all stamps.

and had a circular hand stamp which is often found on the British Columbia stamp. A series of four adhesives in red are known from the Ferrary collection and elsewhere but not clearly authenticated.

Barnard's Cariboo Express was started November, 1861, and operated until recent years. They issued numerous franked envelopes during Colonial days, some on United States stamped envelopes and some combined with the Wells, Fargo printed frank. They also used typeset adhesives, on green paper for collect and on red for paid. There are many types of these, and many counterfeits. Barnard also used a circular hand stamp, though it is scarce.

British Columbia and Victoria Express Co. printed envelopes, and a handstamp, are known but not entirely authenticated.

These various franks and locals are usually found on covers combined with the Colonial stamps or rubber stamp franks, and always with United States postage if going beyond the Colonies.

1860 No. 1 Stamps left London Dec. 29, 1859, and earliest known cover is dated July 30, 1860).

Thin hard wove paper somewhat yellowish, no watermark.

Comb perforated 14, and imperforate.
One printing of 235,440 stamps, most of which were issued.

		Imperf.	Perf. 14
1.	2½d		
	a. orange rose	.. ..	.. ..
	b. brown rose, flesh rose	.. ..	.. ..

No entirely satisfactory used copy of the imperforate is known. All indisputable unused copies are in a distinctive shade. There is no proof known that the imperf. came from the Colony, the copy in the Historical Archives at Victoria was purchased in London.

This stamp, while inscribed "British Columbia and Vancouver's Island" was used only for inland British Columbia postage (except, probably, to Victoria, the Vancouver's Island port and capital city). On July 20, 1865, Vancouver's Island purchased 28 sheets to sell for use on letters going into British Columbia, and after that date these purchased stamps are found on letters from Vancouver's Is. to inland British Columbia, and occasionally bear Vancouver Island cancellations.

The early use of the 2½d was much like a postal tax, the express companies making their own charges for carrying the letters. *1864, June 20* to *Nov. 1, 1865,* the 2½d was *provisionally used as 3d* without surcharging. New lower rates were established and the stamps were used to pay all the postage except to the more distant mining camps.

The 2½d was officially retired and replaced by the 3d on Nov. 1, 1865, but probably very few remainders of the 235,440 issued were left to be destroyed.

1865, Nov. 1 No. 2. The unusual design originated in the Colony though slightly changed by the printers. "V" with the Imperial crown over for Queen Victoria, and the heraldic rose, thistle, and shamrock of England, Scotland, and Wales.
White wove paper, watermarked Crown CC.
Perforated 14, and imperforate.

		Imperf.	Perf. 14
2.	3d		
	a. deep blue		.. ..
	b. light blue	.. ..	.. ..

The imperf. is not known used. The color and paper are exactly that of the issued stamps. It is very rare.

There were two shipments, the first of 111,360 stamps and the second (left London Feb. 8, 1867) of 1,063,440. This last printing can generally be distinguished by its light somewhat milky shade and thinner paper, and was probably not used, as the decimal rates were adopted March 13, 1867, and the Vancouver Island 5c and 10c were distributed throughout the Colony after the *consolidation of the two colonies in August, 1866,* and the adoption of the new rates.

1867, March 13, new rates in cents were adopted in place of the pence rates. The Vancouver Island 5c and 10c stamps were distributed on the mainland and the 3d was used provisionally as 6¼ cents to make the 25c rate to the more distant mines.

1867, Nov. (?). No. 3. Newspaper Stamp. TWO CENTS surcharged on 3d die
Paper and perforation as before, 2,115,600 stamps were printed, nearly all of which must have been destroyed in 1871. This and the later surcharges were printed by an offset process and show no indentations.

		Perf. 14
3.	2 cent on 3d brown, surcharge black	.. ..

1869 Jan. 17, rates prepaid by Colonial stamps were established to the United Kingdom. Prior to this date all the Colonial stamps were *for inland use only.* Prepayment to the United States, Canada, P. E. I., and Newfoundland was established at the same time, withdrawn March 13, 1868, and reestablished to the U. S. May 20, 1870. These new rates necessitated some higher values of stamps and an urgent order was sent to London.

1869, March (?). Nos. 4 to 8. Twenty sheets, 4800 stamps, of each of the new stamps left London Jan. 16, 1869, by special dispatch. These were very roughly perforated 12½ on a single line machine, probably by the printers. Paper as before. Apparently all issued about March.

			Surcharge	Perf. 12½
4	5 cent surcharged on 3d	red	black	.. ..
5	10	red lilac	blue	.. ..
6	25	orange	violet	.. ..
7	50	violet	red	.. ..
8	1 dollar	green	green	.. ..

1869-70. No. 9 to 12. The balance of the surcharged issue was regularly comb perforated 14 and left London February 13, 1869. Issued only as they were needed the $1 and 10c are not known used, though they were on sale to the stamp dealers before being retired and the remainders destroyed in 1871.

			Surcharge	Perf. 14	Printed	Earliest date seen
9	5c on 3d	red	black	.. ..	244,320	April 21, 1869
10	10c	red lilac	blue	.. no	241,920	
11	25c	orange	violet	.. ..	475,280	March 19, 1870
12	50c	violet	red	.. ..	571,760	Not seen
13	$1	green	green	.. no	117,600	

Most of these were destroyed as remainders. An imperforate 50c was included in the Ferrary sale and now reposes in New York City in what is probably the greatest collection of these Colonies. The margins are entirely satisfactory. Nothing is known of its origin.

1871, July 20, British Columbia joined the Dominion of Canada and all Colonial stamp remainders were destroyed.

Postal markings are a particularly interesting study in these Colonies as they include the various rubber stamp Colonial franks, the express markings, and the puzzling *numeral cancellations.* These run from 1 to 36, and their distribution is nearly an unsolved problem. 35 was used in Victoria and is the commonest cancellation.

Rarities known include imperforates, 2½d in blocks of 4, 3d in pair, 50c in single, 5c V. I. in one pair, 10c V. I. in pairs, and used strips. The 2c is known in one pane of 60, as is the 3d. Unused blocks of 4 are known of all the perforates except the 5c Perf. 12½. There is only one known used block, a block of four 3d. Some of the express franks are very rare.

Specimens are very rare but are known in two types on nearly all the stamps except the 2½d.

Cancelled overprint is known on the 5c, perf. 12½.

Die Proofs are known in trial colors.

Counterfeits are numerous but not very dangerous. Some very dangerous fakes of the imperforates are found.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Dinner

By Herman Toaspern

THE brightest spot of the Club year is always the Annual Dinner. This year proved no exception to the rule, for nearly a hundred members and their friends assembled at the Great Northern Hotel on West 57th Street on Saturday evening, December 8th.

E. M. Sperling, who was in charge, saw that every detail under his supervision was perfect—food, surroundings and music. Strange as it may seem, the dinner lacked nothing that made the historical one held at the Hotel Ansonia on St. Patrick's Day, 1917, What this dinner lacked in beverages was more than made up in the speeches of the evening. Many, however, were the sighs for the good old pre-Volstead days, when "men were men',, and the pocket flask was exclusively the property of the "lower classes".

As the toastmaster John N. Luff arose to his feet and looked about he saw practically the "Whose Who in New York Philately". With his usual trepidation our President welcomed the guests in a short speech. With a few well chosen words he introduced E. B. Sterling, of Trenton, N. J., one of the oldest and best known philatelists in America.

SPEECH OF E. B. STERLING

"Mr. Toastmaster, and fellow members of the Collectors Club:—I had no idea that my old friend, Mr. Luff, would call upon me for a speech this evening, as one of the oldest stamp collectors in the United States. I will therefore make a few remarks as they come to my mind.

"I remember starting stamp collecting in 1862 as a boy, and in 1874 commenced as a collector-dealer to specialize in United States stamps, both postage and revenues, of every description. Sitting over there is Charles J. Phillips who has just sent me a copy of his interesting booklet entitled *'Postage Stamps as an Investment'*. In this book he mentions the name of F. W. Hunter as having spent $7,360 for his collection and realized at auction in a sale held by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. in January, 1900, $25,300.

"Mr. Hunter, when a boy student at the Chambers Academy, Freehold, N. J., began collecting postage stamps. I sold him many stamps, and he was doubtless influenced in his selections by the most valuable information given him by Dr. W. E. D. Horner. Dr. Horner was an expert in the envelope field, particularly the Nesbitt and Plimpton Dies, knives, flaps, gums, sizes, etc. His monograph on the subject was published by the late L. W. Durbin of Philadelphia and in the Club library is a copy of his work.

"I frequently met young Hunter at Freehold, and Dr. Horner would often bring him up to Trenton. In latter years I used to call upon him at his office.

"In the late '70s and early '80s envelopes were in great demand. Such men as John K. Tiffany, Dr. Horner, L. W. Durbin, Joseph J. Casey, R. R. Bogart, Joseph Rechert, W. C. Vanderlip and myself were in constant correspondence on this subject.

"I had at that time a truly representative collection of all United States issues. J. K. Tiffany used my collection to a considerable measure when he wrote his splendid book on United States Stamps, in 1887. On many pages of the book you will find references to the early issues that I owned at the time.

"The story of my find of the New Haven stamps has been retold often. In a recent issue of the Club paper you will find the story of the stamp, which was sold again recently in the Ferrary sale.

"William R. Brown cataloged and sold at auction the first public sale of a portion of my stock as a collector-dealer on June 25, 1878. Four hundred and ninety-four lots brought a total of $453.40 gross! There were a dozen lots in the sale which would have realized today the total of the entire sale.

"The late John W. Scott and I were always on the best of terms, except for a short period during 1889, at the beginning of the *American Philatelic Association* Convention at St. Louis. I was returned the victor, and we speedily patched up our differences. At Mr. Scott's request when he was librarian of the *Collectors Club,* I sent him each of my various publications, not then in the Club library, with my compliments. Since then I have sent various squibs and items published up to date, and so, if Dr. Chittenden has had time to assemble them, you have them all in the Club library.

"In the various editions of my United States Revenue Stamps Catalogs issued from 1877 to 1888 inclusive, nothing was recorded as existing, that had not actually passed through my hands. They were either in my collection or had been sent to me for examination and verification. I published no record of any stamp from hearsay, and I consider the Fifth Edition of my catalog of U. S. Revenues, published in 1888, as my monument.

"My biggest transaction without a doubt, was the largest quantity, if not quality, ever made in philatelic annals of U. S. stamps. I purchased from the United States Government 213 tons of paper stock from the Treasury Department in 1890. This purchase was made in connection with H. E. Deats. In all, nine freight cars were sent to Trenton. This stock, in book form, was all in bundles, that had passed through a government expert's hands appointed to superintend the delivery to the party I had engaged in Washington, D. C., to transport the immense stock to the Pennsylvania Railroad freight yards for shipment to me.

"On December 24, 1887, I sold my private collection of United States postage and revenue stamps. Some of the rarities sold as follows:—Eleven 5c New Yorks averaged from $2.20 to $3.20 apiece, a New Haven local, red impression, black signature, brought $13. I had two unsevered pairs of 24c, issue of 1851. One brought $22 and the other $21. A 30c of the same issue brought $30. A full unused set of 1869s brought $11.

"The 30c with shield inverted which I had bought at the Sanford Sale for $30 realized the same sum! A Petersburg 5c red used on cover brought $4.50. The $500, second issue revenue on violet paper fetched $57.50. The highest price in the Match and Medicine section was $18 for the 2c violet, J. T. Husband.

"My 1869 invert 15c I purchased for $5 in the '80s, and sold it to Mr. Stepen H. Ball of Hartford, Conn., at private sale for $15 net.

"It may be news to many of the younger generation of collectors to know that at one time United States envelopes were more popular than the adhesives. I made quite an intensive study of them, and many others have gone on with the good work. It is pleasing to note that the new Scott's catalog has illustrations of the various dies.

"In conclusion, I must state that I have enjoyed a long and happy life, no little of which was due to my interest in stamps. If Mrs. Sterling and myself live to January 14, 1924, we shall celebrate our golden anniversary, surrounded by three sons, two daughters, two sons-in-law, a daughter-in-law and four grandchildren."

At the conclusion of Mr. Sterling's speech A. H. Lamborn who came as Mr. Phillip's guest, arose to his feet and addressed the toastmaster. In a short speech it developed that as a boy Mr. Lamborn had secured stamps from Mr. Sterling to sell on commission. He being in very moderate circumstances at the time, the sums realized from the sale of stamps while acting as Mr. Sterling's agent, had been sufficient to buy him a bicycle and other things dear to a boy's heart. He said that he was extremely pleased to hear Mr. Sterling and to meet him for the first time in person, and of the opportunity of thanking him publicly for his first chance to engage in business.

Mr. Sterling was greatly pleased and he and Mr. Lamborn met, for the first time face to face. It was a striking coincidence and afforded the members much pleasure.

William C. Michaels of Kansas City, a well known collector of United States stamps, was the next speaker. He said in part that he had been spending a week in New York, most of his time in the evening being given over to banquets, and for that reason would make his speech short. His remarks were for the most part extremely humorous, but he did not fail to avail himself of the opportunity of praising the Club's work, and philately in general.

The toastmaster then introduced one of the best known British dealers, who had delayed his trip home to attend the banquet, A. J. Sefi of Sefi, Pemberton and Co. Mr. Sefi, and his associate C. A. Heath will long be remembered by American visitors to the Exhibition for their kind hospitality, and their rare judgment of forbidden (in America) juices and dispensaries in London.

SPEECH OF A. J. SEFI

"Rumour is ever a lying jade, and on my arrival in this country I was agreeably surprised to find that the rumour current over in England that America had gone dry was entirely unfounded.

"For many years I have been hoping to visit this great country of yours and remember with pleasure the very cordial invitation extended to me by our distinguished member, Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, to visit the 1913 Exhibition. I got as far as booking passage, but at the last minute found it impossible to leave my work at home.

"At last I am here and now would like to tell you of the great pleasure this visit is affording me and to express to you all my deep appreciation of the very cordial and personal welcome I have received on all sides. Originally I had intended returning by the Aquitania today, but your ever genial Secretary, Dr. Chittenden, ordered it otherwise, and very happy was I to obey.

"This spring we in England had the pleasure and privilege of welcoming several distinguished American philatelists to our Exhibition. We enjoyed having them and of seeing their beautiful stamps and I hope that they enjoyed being with us. As a matter of fact, I believe they *did* enjoy themselves, but they need have no fear—I never tell tales out of school, and I feel certain that a little story which was going the rounds after the Exhibition did *not* refer to any of them. The story goes that three stamp men were seen travelling back to the Cecil in a bus after one of the dinners. The first was heard to ask—'What's the time?' whereupon the second said ' 's Thursday,' and the third 'That's where we get out!' In these difficult days in which we live I think you will agree on the necessity for the English speaking races to get together. The collecting of old postage stamps in itself may be but an insignificant thing, but I do think that the constant interchange of visits between persons of this country and Great Britain, persons who show a love for the same hobby, be it stamps or any other—is all for the general good—and that such visits could prove in the aggregate a very excellent diplomacy in that it would be a diplomacy of personal and common esteem and not just one of expediency manufactured in some department of state.

"Visits, however, to this country have lost us a right good stamp man in Charlie Phillips. I should like to tell Mr. P. a little story which has the merits of being true—

though probably you do not expect a great degree of truth from an after dinner speaker, and indeed I heard your last Ambassador to Great Britain in his last speech draw attention to the fact that nothing much is said about not lying in the Commandments—though we are forbidden to do practically everything else interesting.

"Some years ago my firm engaged a new typist—she knew nothing about stamps, but was anxious to learn. One day she said to our manager: 'Do Gibbons publish books as well as sell stamps?' On receiving a reply in the affirmative, she said: 'I thought so. I saw one yesterday—"The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Gibbons.'

"I suppose you are expecting me to say something about stamps. I have now been associated with philately for just on twenty years, and though a professional philatelist can honestly say that I love them, and that the progress—the sane, reasonable and proper progress of the hobby is to me a very precious thing.

"Every one comes into daily contact with stamps which have aptly been termed 'the common currency of human affection', and I of course come into daily contact with collectors of them, from the expert specialist to the old lady who insists on looking over our stock while wearing woolen gloves, and then gets so hopelessly entangled in the perforations that it takes the efforts of the whole staff to comb her clean again.

"On my visit to this country I have been greatly impressed with the amount of really serious collecting that is going on among you. I dislike hearing stamp collecting called a science—it is just a hobby—but no hobby can be a good and a permanent one for a grown man unless it has some justification. That justification exists in the study of your stamps, either in building them up so that they form a document of postal history, or so that they form an exposition of some particular method of production, or that they form in their entirety so many separate items each of which presents some different problem or fact to be studied or learned.

"I think that without impertinence I can say to you tonight that the old world looks for great things, from you. With the experience of the old world at your command, and with the youthful energy and enthusiasm of the new, you should accomplish much. Recently I dug out a quotation which should be a good motto for us all. It was written by Francis Bacon in the year 1580. It reads:

> "I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to secure countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

"Talking of welcomes, a friend of mine and his wife returned to India after a long holiday. In their honour the natives erected a triumphal arch, but were rather perplexed as to what wording to put upon it, their vocabulary being scanty. At last they solved the problem to their entire satisfaction—on one side they put 'God Bless Mr. Smith' and on the other side 'God Help Mrs. Smith!'

"Tonight we stamp collectors are gathered together some 100 strong. The cynic may smile, but cynicism is but the scar of a lost illusion and I shall return to my country in a few days in the confidence and certainty that stamp collectors will never lose their illusions and that their pursuit will ever be one of interest, instruction and good fellowship."

The next speaker was Charles J. Phillips, who has endeared himself to the members of the Club with his liberality both in money and time given to build the Club. His remarks were cordially greeted, for there is none more popular—and deservedly so.

Then came the ever-active Secretary-Librarian, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden. He spoke of the splendid membership which had been achieved and of the success which has almost dawned. He hinted vaguely of a Permanent Fund, which was taken up later. Lastly, the library. There has been much good work done, and more still to be done not only with the original library, but with the Suppantschitsch library which was secured through the liberality of Theodore E. Steinway. Dr. Chittenden was strongly applauded, not only for the speech, but as a token of appreciation for his good work.

The last speaker of the evening was Julius C. Morgenthau, dean of the auction dealers, and a man who has always served the Club to the limit, with time, money and hard work. He spoke of the good work accomplished in the past year, and of the deficit. He pleaded the necessity of a fund to cover the deficiencies, without an appeal to certain members. Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article which covers the same ground as Mr. Morgenthau's speech.

"Then," he said, "in order to prove that I am sincere in this desire for a Permanent Fund, I will donate $500. Now who will match me?"

There were several cries of "I will" from various parts of the room. When

quiet had been resumed it was found that three ever-generous members had matched him. A. F. Lichtenstein, Charles J. Phillips and Joseph Rich were the generous ones. A. H. Lamborn arose and stated that while he was not a member he too would give $500. A tremendous hurrah greeted this, and Mr. Morgenthau moved that Mr. Lamborn be made a member by acclaim. This was done amid cheers.

Mr. Morgenthau then said he would double the amount if matched, and the four agreed. Within the space of five minutes the Permanent Fund had $5,000. Working around the room the donations came thick and fast until after 15 minutes $9,530 had been raised for the Fund.

After Mr. Morgenthau's speech the members formed into small groups and the dinner was officially over.

The Permanent Fund

By Herman Toaspern

THERE are in the Club today some sixty members who remember the falling off in activities in the period when the rooms were on Park Place. Then began the period of gradual rehabilitation dating from the 42nd Street days up until now, when we can boast of many achievements in philatelic circles.

Ever the one thing necessary to success, coupled with hard work, is the well known root of all evil—money. For several years the Officers, Board of Governors, and several of the more active members have been striving to find ways and means of circumventing the annual deficits accrued.

Three years ago, when the Club was making its final struggle to see daylight, one of our most active and best loved members guaranteed a certain fixed sum to assist the Club to go ahead. Due largely to his urging and willingness to back it up with money the *Collectors Club Philatelist* was started. There were other projects in view that were thus enabled to get under way. Fortunately he was not compelled to give to the limit of his guarantee, though he gave without stint, for many other well known members came forward and helped.

It has been the feeling of many of the members that this should not go on indefinitely. It is fair neither to the generous donors, nor to the great body of members. So the opinion is that we must find ways and means of making both ends meet.

There are but two means of securing money at the present time. One is from the dues and the other is from the *Philatelist.*

Thanks to the efforts of our editor, the *Philatelist* is on a paying basis. To those of us who have had experience with other philatelic publications the labor is well known, as well as the financial losses. Many indeed, are the philatelic publications that have sprung up, bloomed for an issue or two, and then given up the ghost. There is, the writer believes, but one paying independent paper in the United States. That is a weekly crammed with advertisements. The success attained in getting the paper to stand on its own feet is indeed an achievement of which to be proud. To expect the *Philatelist* to show any sort of a substantial profit is out of the question.

The alternative would seem to be a raise in dues. This question is very debatable. Much can be said on both sides. The resident members' dues are small for what the Club is prepared to give, but many of our members never avail themselves of the privileges, and any attempt to raise the dues would undoubtedly cause them to relinquish membership. This would cause a large numerical loss, and no particular gain.

Some of the members contend that this could be solved by dividing the membership into Active Resident and Associate Resident. This would curtail the vot-

ing powers of Associate members, which is not so very serious, and yet many men feel that they do not wish to be a member of a Club in which they have no voice.

This question, the raising of dues, has been discussed at the Board meetings and it is felt that no action is desirable for the present at least. There is a crying need for a Permanent Fund, which will enable us to build for the future. The Numismatic Society has its own Club House. Why should it be idle for us to dream of a similar building in the future?

Not that it is the intention of the Club to erect a building, but with a nucleus started, and the donations that are bound to come in time, we shall have enough money bearing interest to permit us to meet our deficits, and to expand as well. We are looking forward to the binding work to be done in the library as a first disposition of surplus funds.

It is the feeling of many of our members prominent in the business world, that the Permanent Fund solves the problem. Everyone can donate, either in large or small amounts as they see fit. Just because one man can donate $100 comfortably, does not prevent a man not so well off in the world's goods from donating $10, just as acceptable.

At the present time the Permanent Fund has about $10,000 for a starter. Our slogan is "$25,000 by '25". We are going to have $25,000 in the Fund by January 1, 1925. Many members that were unable to donate at the Dinner owing to absence have signified their willingness to contribute. We will have a philatelic auction during the year, and will issue a call for duplicates that someone will be glad to add to their collection.

With this Permanent Fund the *Collectors Club* is going ahead more rapidly than ever before, to blaze a new path of service to Philately the world over.

Obey that impulse! Write that check now!

$25,000 by '25!

DONATIONS TO THE CLUB FUND

Ackerman, Hon. E. R.	$500	Luff, John N.	250
Adler, Siegmund	25	Lynn, R. H.	25
Barr, Hugh C.	10	Mason, Lawrence D.	25
Barrett, Sydney	10	Meissnar, W. C.	25
Bartels, J. Murray	50	Moyer, Theo. A.	10
Benkard, Maj. J. P.	100	Mozian, V.	10
Bleibtreu, Frederich	50	Morgenthau, J. C.	1000
Brown, George Royce	25	Ohlman, Max	50
Chittenden, J. Brace	100	Perry, Elliott	100
Clark, Hugh M.	250	Phillips, Chas. J.	1000
Coit, John T.	150	Power, E. B.	150
Crane, F. W.	10	Rheinschild, C.	25
Fried, E.	25	Rich, Joseph	1000
Guy, A. W.	10	Robinson, H. E.	10
Hatfield, A., Jr.	500	Scott, W. S.	100
Hoffmann	10	Sefi, A. J.	100
Imhoff, O.	25	Stern, Edward	250
Kissinger, C. W.	50	Sterling, E. B.	10
Klemann, John	100	Taussig, A. W.	100
Klemann, Jake	100	Vogt, A. W.	25
Knapp, Edward S.	50	Walcott, G. W.	100
Konweiser, H. M.	10	Watson, C. S.	25
Krassa, A.	100	Williams, Blair	250
Lamborn, A. H.	1000	Wolsieffer, P. M.	100
Lehman, N.	10	Wormser, M.	10
Lichtenstein, A. F.	1000		
Lichtenstein, Oscar	500		
Lindquist, H. L.	10	Total at Dinner	$9,530

Chili: The First Type Stamps—Part II

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

IN the October, 1923, issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* I stated that a few other illustrations of the transfer varieties in the 5c lithograph stamp would be given in the next number. Various kind friends have lent me stamps and photographs that I now use as a supplement to the last portion of my remarks in October. To Mr. C. T. Harwood I am indebted for the 5c lithographs here illustrated. (No. 25) There are three transfer flaws in this strip. No. 1 has short E in CHILI and the letters "OS" in CENTAVOS are both squeezed up and shortened. The P in Porte has small head. This is very much like my No. 16, but the right lower frame line in this stamp is not deficient as in No. 16, but it may well be another state of the same stamp. No. 2 has the right limb of CHILI thin and the left top limb of T in CENTAVOS short and thin. Also R in FRANCO is squeezed up and too narrow. No. 3 has a squeezed-up O in PORTE, the right side of the O being much too thin. The three lower stamps are normal. This should prove a most useful strip for plating.



No. 25

26. Also from Mr. Harwood has the top outer line missing except a very small portion on the left end.

To Mr. R. F. A. Riesco of Croyden, England, I am much indebted for some fine photographs of transfer flaws in his collection. The following are additions to my list:—

27. "OS" of "CORREOS" and "POR" of "PORTE" squeezed down and flattened. No break in top frame but otherwise much like my No. 1.

28. Additional line above top. This is not bottom of next stamp as margin shows above it. A rare unused stamp.

29. Bottom frame line is very blurred and indistinct, the color running into bottom of "CENTAVOS", the middle corners at bottom are consequently out of alignment.

Mr. G. H. Dannatt has kindly sent me a lot of photographs of lithographed 5c that he received before the war, from Baron Welczeck of Santiago. In these I have found the following new varieties:—

44. Bottom of "VOS" missing and frame line out of alignment under same letters. The fold extends down to the outer frame line of the stamp below which is also broken and out of alignment. The top of this lower stamp is much like the top of my No. 1, the right hand stamp.

45. Unused pair from Baron Welczeck's collection. The right hand stamp has the upper portion of the right hand limb of the N in COLON missing.

46. "A" in CENTAVOS squeezed up, bottom of O and top of S shaved off, break in right hand frame near middle.

47. Transfer flaws as last with left margin all defective.

48. Curved top to "5" and large white spot after CHILE.

A few years ago, in the London Philatelist, Mr. G. H. Dannatt drew attention to the fact that the old theory that all the Perkins Bacon Chili plates were made from one or two dies was not correct, and I make the following extract from his article and reproduce his excellent illustrations:—

"To the unaided eye the stamps of all four values may appear to have been printed from plates manufactured from one original die, but careful consideration of the facts, coupled with examination of the die proofs reproduced on the following page (enlarged about three dimensions), should convince the most sceptical that each of the four plates

was made from its own separate die, three of which differ one from another sufficiently to give evidential testimony to this fact.

"The proof itself is on fairly thick white card in a bright red-brown shade, and the



26 27 28 29

specimen with blank instead of value (Illustration *d*) is almost certainly from the original 5 centavos die, from which was constructed another die for the 10 centavos, and later for the 1 and 20 centavos values.

"Mr. E. D. Bacon suggests that a transfer of the original 5 centavos die was taken for each of the other three values on a soft steel roller, and after the value had been cut out the roller was hardened and impressions transferred to flat pieces of soft steel on which the new values were engraved by hand.

"At all events a close examination of the proofs leads to the inevitable conclusion



44 45 46

that four dies were used to make the four plates, with an overwhelming probability that the proof with blank value (Illustration *d*) was the original from which the other three were constructed.

"My theory, that Illustration *d* shows the original 5 centavos matrix (die), is strengthened by its comparison with a pair of rare red-brown 5 centavos plate proofs in my collection, with which it is in all respects absolutely identical, and although the 5 and 10 centavos dies are apparently exactly alike (note the drawing of collar and shading of hat), Illustration *d* can hardly represent the die for 10 centavos, in view of the fact that this value is accounted for by illustration *a*. (All four die impressions in the original are, of course, on the same piece of card.



47 48

"The 1 centavo die (Illustration *b* is distinct from both the 5 and 10 centavos values, the collar being quite different from each of these in the length of the upper line of shading.

"Conclusion three concerns the 20 centavos (Illustration *c*), which is absolutely unlike any of the other values, especially in the shading of the upturned right flap of hat—the three upper lines of diagonal shading running right into the outside edge—this is probably the most noticeable of all differences in the dies and proves beyond question that the plate for this value was made from its own die. Further confirmation will be found in the left side marking of the collar, which is exactly similar in the 1, 5, and 10 centavos and distinctly in the 20 centavos value, although this distinction will perhaps be barely visible in a photographic reproduction.

"There are other minor differences in these proofs which can only be fully appreciated

by an examination of the actual specimens with the aid of a magnifying glass, and although the impressions vary a little in strength, the main differences which have been briefly indicated are clear and unmistakable.

"To summarize, it seems clear that although the 5 and 10 centavos proofs are exactly alike, the 10 centavos is an untouched transfer from the 5 centavos, while the 1 centavo is distinct from both these values, and the 20 centavos is different from all three.

"In the case of the latter two values, the photographs prove that certain retouches were made on the head, and possibly here and there in the background surrounding the circle."



LOCAL PRINTINGS OF THE 10 CENTAVOS

1. *By Senor Gillet at Santiago.*

According to the Santiago collectors it was in August, 1854, that the authorities sent the steel plate of the 10c to Senor Gillet. In the *Anales* there is a record of the printing of 120,000 10 centavos stamps, locally, in August and I have no doubt

but that this is the whole of the Gillet 10c stamps. This is also borne out by the numbers of the 10c Desmadryl, which are about twice as many as the 10c Gillet, and this degree of rarity is reflected in the stamps I have, the Gillet in all colors and shades being really rare, much more so than the Desmadryl 10c.

The Gillet 10c are all very clearly printed, and have all the fine lines and dots on the face clear and distinct. In many of these stamps the paper shows strong ribbing on the face of the stamp. The paper, as a rule, is thin to medium, not so heavy and opaque as the first of the 10c London printing.

The colors are greenish-blue (by far the rarest), deep blue, and a kind of dull slate blue.

I have found these stamps very rare on covers, the earliest dates I have are:—

Greenish-blue	8 Sept. 1855
Deep blue	27 April 1855
Dull slate-blue	19 Dec. 1855

I have the greenish blue and deep blue bisected and used on covers with a whole 10c stamp, making up the 15c rate, and I have a bisected 10c dull slate-blue used alone on covers for a 5c stamp. My bisections are on covers dated 27 April 1855, 8 September 1855, and 3 May 1856. Mr. W. Howard has two bisections of this printing on covers dated 1 September 1855 and 4 September 1855.

Fine pairs or strips of any of the Gillet 10c are very rare. I do not remember to have seen a pair of the 10c in the rare greenish-blue.

2. *By Senor N. Desmadryl.*

In November, 1854, according to the *Anales* there is a record of a second local printing of 10c stamps, this time 239,040, and I have no doubt this represents the total number of this value printed by Senor N. Desmadryl.

The outstanding features of these stamps are their dull colors and flat appearance. The stamps are clearly printed, the dots of shading on the face are usually very distinct.

The catalog colors are blue and sky-blue. This latter color had better be dropped as it only causes confusion with the common sky-blue of the Post Office prints, and I cannot find any color approaching sky-blue in all I have.

I think there is only one printing, that in blue, which varies in the deepness of the color.

Blue and pale blue will cover all we find in this issue.

I have a bisected 10c used on whole cover for the 5c rate, dated 8 September 1855.

The stamps are also rare on covers. The earliest dates I have are 15 November and 22 December 1855.

Mr. R. F. A. Riesco showed a fine piece at the London Exhibition, a strip of 4½ of these stamps on cover used for a scarce 45c rate.

SECOND LONDON PRINTING OF THE 5c

In March, 1854, Perkins Bacon & Co. received an order for another supply of 5c stamps. As the plate was in Chili and also the moulds for the watermarked paper, the firm made a new plate and moulds.

This new plate had no marginal inscriptions which is an important point to which I shall refer later on.

The watermark was larger, with upright shank in place of slanting one. The differences have been illustrated earlier in this article.

2,000 sheets of this new supply left London on October 31, 1854, and the balance of 6,500 sheets left on December 26, 1854. The total number of this printing was 2,040,000.

As contrasted with the stamps of the first London printed 5c this one is much more red than brown. The paper is generally fairly thin, and the bluing of the paper varies very greatly. I divide my stamps of this printing as follows:—

a. Deep colors on very blue paper.
b. Medium colors on paper not so deeply blued.
c. Medium colors on nearly white paper, very little bluing showing at back.

In the deeply blued paper, the minor variety "Ivory Heads" is not uncommon. The watermark is much more distinct than in the first issue. The distance between the stamps in horizontal pairs and strips appears to vary much more in this second printing than in the rare first printing. I have stamps almost touching and less than ½mm. apart and other pairs in which there is a full 2mm. between the stamps. My few pairs of the first issue are very regular, the distance between the stamps being about ¾mm.

I have a 5c bisected and used on small portion of original, but I fail to see how this can have been used as I do not know of any 2½c rate in Chili at this period. It has three circles in place of four and is undoubtedly a fake.

The stamps of this issue being fairly common, one can well try and get together a representative lot of the rarer varieties of cancellations.

By far the commonest is the well known four concentric circles and six (or seven) inner bars, the latter being much the scarcest.

I have this in black, 1st 6 bars, common; 2nd 7 bars, a little scarce; in blue with 6 bars, scarce; in greenish blue, six bars, rare, and in red, six bars, very rare.

In black town names in one line in large letters I have CONSTITUTION, CHILLAN, CURICO, SANTA ROSA, and others which I cannot make out. Mr. T. W. Hall, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, has a wonderful unused and uncut sheet of these stamps with full margin and gum. Some of the stamps have perished in a portion of the sheet but as well as I remember there are over 200 copies of this stamp in fine unused condition.

Recently a copy of this 5c stamp has been discovered printed on both sides, a very rare error in the Perkins Bacon & Co.'s printings.

This stamp is said to have been issued in Chili in January, 1855. This is possible as the first supply were sent out by Perkins Bacon & Co. on October 31, 1854. I have a number of copies on letters. My dates on covers range between 4 May 1855 and 21 May 1858.

RE-ENTRY





An interesting and marked re-entry occurs on this second Perkins Bacon & Co.'s plate.

This is very clear in the letters of "CORREOS" especially in the "CO". The outer frame line on left is doubled towards the top.

I show an enlarged illustration to make this clear.

There is one point that this re-entry may help us to clear up and that is as to which of the Perkins Bacon plates of the 5c were used for the different printings.

I have this re-entry on stamps as follows:—

1855 5c brown-red on blue.
1857 Post Office prints, 5c dull reddish-brown.
1865 5c with tall watermark "5".

All these were, therefore, printed from the second plate.

Another re-entry is also shown in the second illustration. At the bottom of the stamp it will be noticed that, in the left and right hand corners, the upper spandrels of another stamp have been re-entered on the plate touching the stamp above.

I have this re-entry in the 5c second London print on blued paper, in two singles and included in two strips of three.

I also have it in a strip of three of the last printed 5c watermarked with the tall "5".

This latter stamp is thus proved to have been printed from the second plate of the 5c.

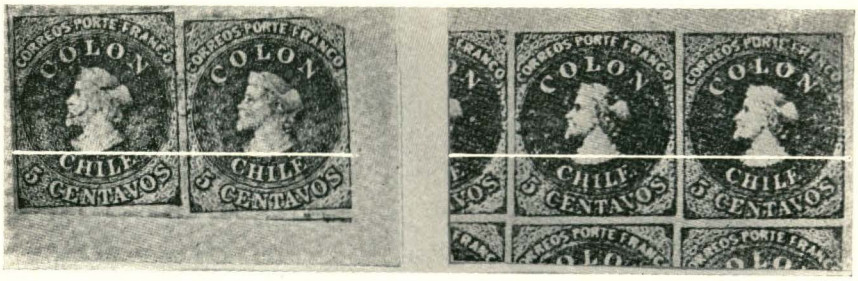
LOCAL PRINTINGS OF THE 5c MADE AT THE POST OFFICE IN SANTIAGO

Towards the middle of 1856 the postal authorities decided not to give out any more stamp printing to local firms but to undertake the work themselves. At this date the head post office in Santiago consisted of three good-sized rooms. The front one was used as an office for the public, the second for the postmaster and his assistants, and in the third or back room a small printing press was established and stamps were printed there for some eight or nine years.

Now in dealing with the stamps of 5c we have an interesting point to bear in mind, and that is that at this date the authorities in Chili had two plates on hand. The one used in 1853 with inscription in Spanish in the four margins, and the one used in 1855 without any inscription.

The late Mr. S. C. Barnett who studied this point with the aid of Mr. T. W. Hall, wrote as follows in *The Monthly Journal* for December, 1913:—

> "It seems to me that the 5c dull red-brown and in fact all the brown shades of the Post Office printings, were produced from the Second Plate, as nearly all the copies I have seen have the characteristics of that plate; and I think it will be established in the future that the second plate was used exclusively until about 1860. It is possible that they reverted to the first plate, about the time when the "Cancelled" obliterating handstamps, and the carmine-red ink, were sent out to Chili by Perkins Bacon & Co., as I have seen copies of both the ORANGE-RED and CARMINE-RED shades, in both types of printing."



From Second Plate — From Plate I.

To prove that both plates were used for the Post Office printings I illustrate two pairs of stamps. The pair with the bad alignment was in Mr. Burton's collection. They are from the right hand upper corner as proved by the watermark of marginal lines and by the margin.

These have the watermark of 1857-65 and are without the top inscription in the margin and are therefore printed from the second plate.

The other pair is a portion of the "trial pull" I have illustrated in full before from Mr. Dannatt's collection. The alignment is almost perfect and the stamps have the marginal inscription in Spanish and are therefore printed from plate 1.

I have a 5c dull red, with the watermark of this period with an inscription in the bottom margin proving it is from this same First Plate.

The printings of the 5c at the Post Office are divided, by the Chilian collectors, into four distinct groups:—

(a) Dull red-brown in use from Oct. 1857 to Jan. 1858.
(b) Red and rose-red in use from Oct. 1858 to Jan. 1862.
(c) Orange in use in 1861.
(d) Carmine-red in use from May, 1862, to end of 1862.

The groups (a), (b) and (c) were printed with ink of local manufacture, while group (d) was printed with the ink sent out by Perkins Bacon & Co.

I will deal with each of these groups in the above order:

A. DULL RED-BROWN. OCT. 1857 TO JAN. 1858

This is a good little stamp certainly worth more than its present catalog price of $1.50 used. It was only in use between three and four months. According to the *Anales* there were 730,800 5c stamps printed in Chili in 1857, but I doubt if all these were the red-browns as we get red shades coming in January, 1858, and I think it very probable that some of them were in the 1857 printings.

There are distinct shades in this stamp, in addition to the dull red-brown, they come in shades of yellow-brown and almost orange-brown.

The stamps are sometimes confused with earlier issues but there is no necessity for this as they are very distinct.

In both the 5c Desmadryl and 5c lithograph the head is well "shaded' 'and is thus not so striking to the eye. Also in these Post Office prints in red-brown the head appears "white" against the background. In the earlier prints the spandrels and the circle containing the head are much the same in depth of shading, while in the Post Office prints they are generally lighter in tone.

These red-browns are decidedly rare in pairs and strips. On cover I also find them scarce, my range of dates are from 2 March 1858 to Oct. 1859, none being earlier.

B. 1, PALE RED AND DULL RED 1858

Section B of the Chili collectors is, I find, easily divided into two printings with quite separate colors. From the *Anales* we see that 1,080,000 5c stamps were printed in this year. Judging by degree of rarity I should think that at least 500,000 of the 730,800 5c printed in 1857 belonged to this pale red and dull red series.

The paper varies considerably from very thin to very thick, either extreme being rather scarce.

I have this stamp with bottom margin showing the Spanish marginal inscription, therefore the first plate was being used in 1858.

Many of these stamps may be found printed from a really worn state of the plate with the ornaments in the corner spandrels almost disappeared. I have a strip of six on cover dated 27 Nov. 1861 exceptionally worn, with hardly a trace of any design on all the corners of all the stamps.

The earliest dates of this printing that I have on covers are 21 August and 25 August 1858.

B. 2. RED AND DEEP RED 1859-1862

These "red" stamps, varying considerably in depth of color are by far the commonest of the 5c Post Office prints. The printing given in the *Anales* are 1860; 960,000; 1861, 720,000; 1862, 960 000, and quite possibly some of the 1,080,000 printed in 1858 were in this deeper color but not put in use until 1859.

Pairs and strips of this stamp are good and desirable but not rare. I have a considerable number that I have accumulated to try and study out later on, which are printed from plate 1 and some from plate 2. I have also a block of four used which is scarce.

This stamp comes printed on both sides, the impression on the back being

rather faint and indistinct, but reading the correct way and not an off-set.

Mr. Riesco showed a pair of these in the recent London Exhibition.

I have two copies of this 5c bisected and used on small portions of original cover but these are cancelled with three circles and 6 inner bars, and I do not know a genuine three circle cancellation, (there should always be four), so I consider these bogus.

C. ORANGE. 1861

In the printings of 1861 there must have been a very small batch of stamps printed in a real "orange" color without any trace of red in it. This stamp is termed orange red in the catalogs, but the red should be omitted as the rare printing is orange.

These real orange stamps are rare, worth far more than any catalog quotation. In several hundred 5c Post Office prints I have only 6 orange single and one pair and none on covers.

The date of issue is adopted for dated copies found by the Santiago collectors while I was there in 1910.

D. CARMINE-RED. DEC. 1861 TO END OF 1862

During 1861-2 there were several printings of the 5c stamp, the numbers in all being 960,000 for 1862. In or about Dec. 1861 the authorities commenced to use the distinct carmine-red printing ink sent out by Perkins Bacon & Co. About ten percent of the stamps I have are in this color, so if the normal stamp is 30c. (it is well worth double postmarked) the carmine-red shade should be some $2.50 to $3.00.

My dates on covers vary between 10 Dec. 1861 and 25 Feb. 1862. The cover dated 10 Dec. is important as it is some five months before the date of the carmine-red previously known. It is franked with a strip of three fine deep colored stamps with a long business letter inside dated Valparaiso 10 Dec. 1861 and the stamps are well tied on with the postmark "INUTIL" three times coming over the strip onto the cover.

All stamps of 5c Post Office prints may be found on paper varying much in thickness from very thin to almost carton paper.

All are also known on a kind of paper showing horizontally laid lines which, perhaps, might more correctly be termed paper strongly ribbed.

As regards the use of the first and second plates of the 5c used in the Post Office printings, I have not sufficient data to say for certain which plate was used for each printing. Mr. Barnett thought the second plate was used up to 1860 but I have shown this was wrong as I have a 5c with the margin inscription of the first plate in the printing of 1858.

Much interesting work remains to be done in this issue.

LOCAL PRINTINGS OF THE 10c MADE AT THE POST OFFICE, SANTIAGO

During my stay in Santiago and Valparaiso in 1910-11 I took notes of the dates on covers of all the Post Office prints of the 10c that gave early dates and with the aid of Baron Welczeck and other kind local collectors came to the conclusion that the following was about the range of the different chief printings.

1. Lines on face clear and distinct. June 1856 to March 1852. Indigo-blue.
2. Whole impression indistinct and blurred.
   August 1857 to May 1859, Blue, pale blue, sky-blue.
3. Good clear impressions, Nov. 1859 to Dec. 1860.
   Deep blue, bright blue.

The printings of the 10c during this period as given in the *Anales* are:
1857, 302,400; 1858, 456,000; 1860, 480,000.

We know that the whole of these printings of the 10c at the Post Office were from the original plate of that value sent out by Perkins Bacon & Co. in 1853. The new plate of the 10c was not sent to Chili until the end of September 1860 and would hardly arrive in time to make any printing from it that year. How therefore, do we account for the stamps printed from Nov. 1859 to Dec. 1860?

In 1856-7 the original steel plate must have been in very good condition as the stamps of this period are all sharp and clear impressions. In 1858 we begin to see signs of deterioration, the fine dots, dashes and lines on the face seem to disappear first, and soon after, or early in 1859 the plate is producing those poor, worn impressions with even most of the fine lines in the spandrels not showing. Possibly this rather rapid depreciation was due to the poor quality of the local ink used in 1858-59 and to not properly cleaning and waxing the plate to preserve it, after each printing.

I think it quite clear from examination of very many stamps on dated covers that towards the end of 1859 the plate was thoroughly cleaned and a better quality ink was used giving us the fine clear impression that we find in Nov. 1859 to the end of 1860.

If this is correct the printings of August 1857 to May 1859 should not be called impressions from a worn plate but rather poor impressions from a dirty plate clogged up with ink and rust, as after the plate was properly cleaned it gives us *quite fine impressions* if not so good as the early prints.

It is very difficult to classify these 10c Post Office prints into all their colors and printings. I think the following colors may be found in the three main groups into which I divide these stamps:—

1. JUNE 1856 TO MARCH 1857. LINES ON FACE CLEAR

Indigo-blue, Prussian blue, dark blue.

My dated copies on covers of these range between 30 October 1856 and 15 August 1857.

This 10c in indigo-blue has recently been found printed on both sides.

2. AUGUST 1857 TO MAY 1859. BLURRED IMPRESSIONS

Sky-blue, greenish blue, slate-blue, blue and pale blue.

These badly printed stamps vary a good deal in the printing, some appear to be printed in a semi-dry ink, and others with a very liquid ink, some are quite good samples of engraving except for the somewhat uneven colors. There are innumerable shades of color and a very large number of stamps on cover should be required to prove at all clearly for what period any one shade was used.



Double Printed

The dates of my covers of this section run from 14 November 1857 to 20 July 1860.

I have about fifty stamps on covers of this period and judging from this material only I find the chief colors at the following dates:—

Sky-blue	Nov. 1857 to Aug. 1858.
Slate-blue	March 1858 to July 1858.
Greenish-blue	June 1858 to Oct. 1858.
Pale blue	August 1858 to May 1860.
Blue	October 1858 to Feb. 1859.

Mr. C. F. Harwood has a fine double printed 10c greenish-blue. The stamp is double all over and one impression about 2mm. from the other. I show an enlargement of this rare variety.

3. NOV. 1859 TO DEC. 1860. GOOD IMPRESSIONS

Deep blue; bright blue.

My dated copies on covers run from Jan. 1860 to Oct. 1861. They can be distinguished from stamps of Section I by some poorness in printing, particularly in the lower spandrels, the lines of the engraving being broken by a lot of white dots.

BISECTED 10c STAMPS

I think that all the 10c Post Office printings, may be found bisected and used for 5c postal rate, either by themselves or in conjunction with one or more 10c stamps to make up various rates.

This practice was resorted to on a supply of the 5c value becoming exhausted; but although the Director General of the Post Office issued a notice on December 21st, 1861, which stated that letters with half stamps would no longer be received, on a remonstrance being addressed to him he issued a further circular on January 7th, 1862, in which he tacitly allowed the continuation of the practice, but instructs the postal officials to notify to the public that there was now no reason for dividing the stamps.

THIRD LONDON PRINTED STAMPS

Towards the end of 1859 Perkins Bacon & Co. received orders from Chili for a large supply of postage stamps of 1c., 10c., and 20c.

As the plate of 10c was kept in Chili, a new plate had to be made for this value as well as for the new denominations of 1c and 20c.

1 CENTAVO, YELLOW



Double Printed

None of the new plates had any marginal inscription and all were of the same size, containing 240 subjects arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve.



The watermark of the 1c was as illustrated. 3,000,000 of the 1c were printed and sent to Chili and the tables published in the *Anales* show that 2,460,000 were issued. There is no record yet of this stamp, and as no unused have ever turned up it is presumed they were burnt. The 1c comes in chrome-yellow, lemon-yellow and olive-yellow. Large quantities of this stamp came penstroked and they are easily cleaned and such copies are frequently offered as unused. As a rule the cleaned stamps are on too white a paper, the color traces of the penstrokes can be seen with a good glass. The

stamps were sent to Chili the end of September 1860 and issued January 1st, 1862. Postmarked copies are scarce, especially those with town names or colored cancellations.

Mr. C. F. Harwood has a remarkable error in this issue, which, as far as I know is unique. It is clearly double printed as can be noted in the illustration.

10 CENTAVOS, BLUE

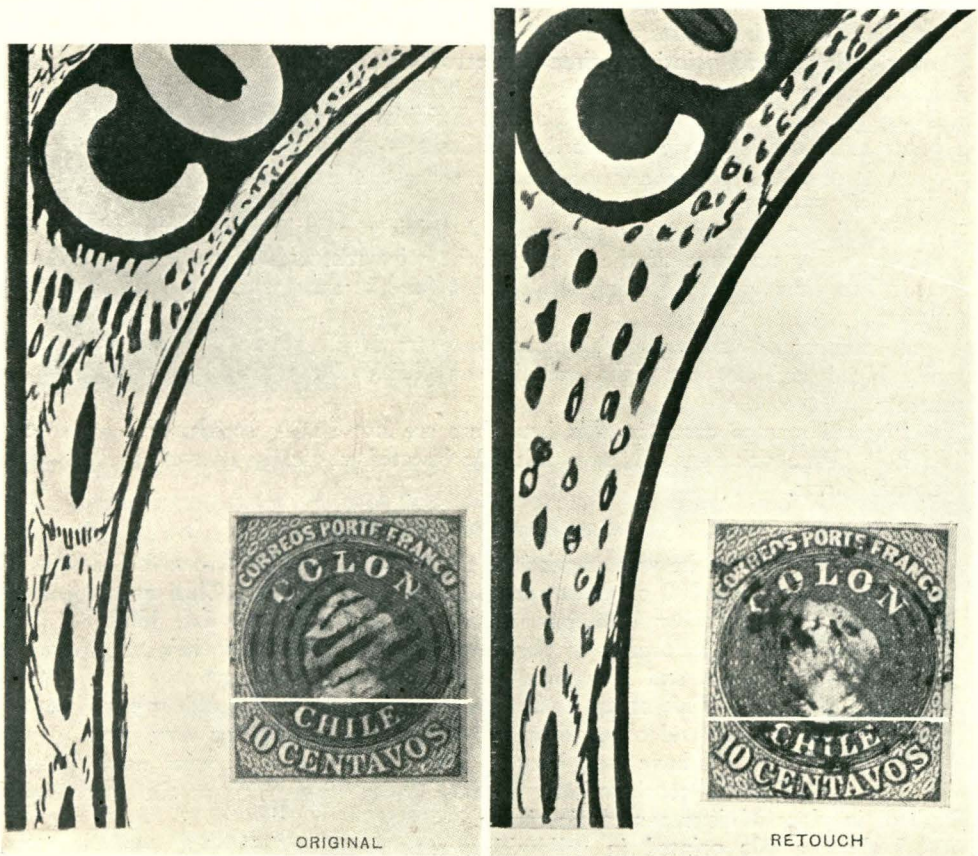


The watermark of the new 10c is quite different from that of any of the earlier 10c stamps, being in large wide figures as illustrated. 3,000,000 of these stamps were printed and sent to Chili at the end of September 1860. According to the *Anales* 2,400,000 of these were issued, and I presume the remainder were destroyed as none have ever come on the market.

The *Anales* for 1892 states that none of these stamps were issued before January 1st, 1862, but this does not seem correct. Mr. G. H. Dannatt states that he has seen a copy of this 10c dated November 1861. Mr. W. Howard showed a strip of three 10c postmarked 27, November 1861 in the recent London Exhibition.

One of the most interesting varieties yet found occurs on this plate. This a "retouch" that was discovered by Mr. T W. Hall and described by him in the *London Philatelist* for Dec. 1919.

I cannot do better than copy the fine illustration and desscription given by my old friend who is always so willing to help any student of his well-beloved South American stamps.



ORIGINAL RETOUCH

"The retouch occurs at the north-west corner of the engraved background outside the inner circle, underneath the "C" of "CORREOS." The outer line of the circle is broken from underneath the "O" of "CORREOS," down to the middle of the stamp while the two acorn-like ornaments in the background outside the circle, immediately underneath the "C" of "CORREOS," have disappeared, and their places have been taken by a series of short dots or dashes, whilst the outer marginal line on the left has been strengthened.

"I have also three other stamps exhibiting a somewhat similar variety, but showing a broad streak of vertical color in the background outside the circle, the top of which is about a millimetre away from the "C" of "CORREOS". It is probable that in one or two stamps on the plate the design was too weakly rolled in, and that, on the fact being noticed, these particular stamps were retouched before the plate was put to press, or it may be that the plate at this point, quickly showed signs, of wear, necessitating retouches somewhat similar, but nothing like so extensive as the Twopenny New Zealand."

I have five of these "retouches" all of which I have found in New York, one is on original cover dated February 10th, 1864.

A very rare error in this issue is due to the fact that Perkins Bacon & Co. printed a sheet of these 10c blue stamps on the watermarked paper of the 20c value. A copy was sold at auction in London in 1899, Mr. Bacon examined it and states that the watermark was reversed and inverted. Mr. J. N. Luff had a copy which he sold to Mr. T. W. Hall. There was one in the February auction of June 1923 and I think one that I saw in Chili is now in a famous collection in Austria. I only know of these four copies of this great rarity, but as 240 must have been printed and issued it may turn up again at any time. I have certainly examined some thousands of this 10c in the last twelve years but never had the luck to find a copy.

There is another scarce variety of this issue, and that is the 10c of the Perkins Bacon & Co's. 1860 printing printed in error on some of the paper watermarked narrow, "10" which that firm is said to have held back when the first lot of 10c paper was sent to Chili. In the recent London Exhibition Mr. G. H. Dannatt showed a block of this 10c stamp described as follows:—

"A block of the 1862 10 centavos stamps showing both 1st (narrow) and 2nd (wide) types of watermark."

This is an extraordinary piece and I think can only have occurred by the workmen using up some of the "bits" of the wire watermarks made for the 1853 issue, when they were preparing the moulds for the new watermark of this 1860 printing.

A number of stamps of this issue come on *blued* paper, the paper must be really blued and not the light greenish or bluish tint which is general in this printing.

Bisected stamps occur in this issue but are not nearly so plentiful as in the 10c Post Office printings. I have this 10c bisected vertically as well as the usual diagonal forms.

20 CENTAVOS, GREEN



The watermark is as illustrated. Perkins Bacon & Co. printed 3,000,000 of these stamps which were sent to Chili at the end of September 1860 but not issued before January 1st, 1862

According to the *Anales* only 828,000 of these stamps were issued, and I suppose the remainders were burnt.

This stamp is known in deep green, yellowish green, emerald green and olive-green, the two latter colors being very rare.

I have two bisected 20c on portions of covers used for 10c but I consider both of these faked postmarks, as the cancellation is three in place of four concentric circles.

I show a 10c printed in yellowish green, used, and in the exact shade of

some of the 20c I have. I know nothing about this stamp, it was in the stock of a New York dealer among the 20c green. It may be an unknown error, or it may be a wonderful chemical changing from the 10c blue, the latter theory being most likely to be the correct one.

THE LAST 5 CENTAVOS. LOCAL PRINT



In the order sent to Perkins Bacon & Co. at the end of 1859 the Chilean authorities asked them to send out, with the 1c. 10c., and 20c stamps they were printing in London, a supply of paper for a 5-centavos to be printed locally, as well as ink for the same stamps.

In this new paper the watermark is quite different to the earlier printing, the shank being long and thus the head of the figure is raised much higher above the body. Fifty reams of this new paper were sent to Chili. As there were 500 sheets to a ream, this was sufficient paper to print 6,000,000 stamps.

I find no official figures to show how many of these 5c stamps were issued, as in the records in Chili, no difference was made between the small and large watermarks.

The *Anales* state that by 1865 the supply of paper with the small "5" watermark became exhausted and the new paper with the large "5" was used.

According to the records 1,440,000 of the 5c stamps were printed in 1865 and 1,440,000 in 1866, but the figures are not at all conclusive, and as Mr. Bacon points out some of this paper was very likely used for a part of the printing of 5c stamps in 1864.



Plate I.

We now have to consider which of the 5c plates were used to print these stamps. I illustrate a stamp from the collection of Mr. C. H. T. Hayman with the long "5" watermark and the marginal inscription proving this stamp was printed from the first of the Perkins Bacon plates. We now want to find a margin pair or block without any inscription, where such should appear, to prove that the second plate was also used. I have two copies of this stamp with the "re-entry" on the upper left hand corner. As this re-entry is only known on the second plate of Perkins Bacon & Co. it follows that *both* plates must have been used for this printing.

These stamps occur in numerous shades of color, I think I should divide them into pale red, red, carmine-red, and lake-red, this last being a very deep strongly inked shade. I think it best to drop the color rose-red as I think this is a misnomer.

The varieties noted in these stamps are:

a. Printed on both sides
b. Double printed on face
c. Laid paper
d. Colored lines on face.

Parts of this plate show a very worn condition. I illustrate a stamp from Mr. Harwood's collection in which a large portion of the background on either side of the head has disappeared.

CANCELLATIONS

In September 1860 Perkins Bacon & Co. sent out the last lot of London printed stamps and sent with them 200 brass cancelling dies, and a description of them is on record in their books.

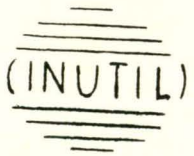
The design consisted of the word "CANCELLED" between four straight lines with a single curved line at either side.

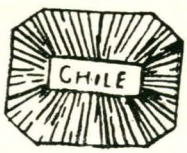
With the cancelling dies they sent out also 56 lbs. red ink, 30 lbs. blue ink, 25 lbs. green ink and 25 lbs. yellow ink.

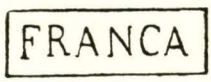
These cancelling dies would arrive in Chili about the end of 1860 but could hardly have been in use before early in 1861.

I have this in black, blue and reddish brown, the two latter being decidedly rare.











The following cancellations were also used on this issue, in addition to those I have already noted that were in use in 1853, and some of which continued in use up to the issues of 1862-67.

I take it that the dies of the following were all of local manufacture.

"INUTIL" between four straight lines with single curved one at either end.

I have this in black and in blue, but both are rare.

The word "CHILI" is a small rectangle with lines radiating from it in an octagon is a very rare type of obliteration which I have only met with in black. I have another design like this but with the word CHILI removed and the space filled with small squares.

The "FRANCA" I have both in black and in blue but both are rare.

"INUTIL" with "CHILI" and the "LONE STAR" in an octagon, is commoner than the former, but is quite scarce. I have it only in black.

BOGUS WATERMARKS

When I was in Chili in 1910-11, I specially asked if any errors of watermark were recognized as genuine except the rare 10c blue, watermark "20" and the opinion was unanimous that *all* other varieties were bogus and were the work of a well-known Paris faker of stamps.

In the "Ferrary" auction of June 1923 the following stamps were offered:—

5c red watermark "1" in place of "5".
10c blue watermark small "5" in place of "10".

I much doubt their authenticity.

The 5c red was printed in Santiago at the Post Office and the 1c stamps were

printed in London. I cannot see how such an error can have occurred.

In addition to the above the following forged watermarks are noted in The Monthly Journal of December 1902. These were also seen by Mr. Bacon and condemned by him.

10c blue, wmk. "20" 10c blue, wmk. tall "5"

PROOFS AND COLOR TRIALS

I have noted the following from various sources:—

Plate Proofs of 1st 5c in black on white cardboard.
Plate Proofs of 1st 5c in rich red-brown on thin wove paper.
Plate Proofs of 1st 10c in black on white cardboard.
Proof of 2nd plate of 5c in black on white cardboard.
Proof of 1862 1c in black on white wove paper.
Proof of 1862 10c in black on white wove paper.
Proof on card 1862 1c chrome yellow.
Proof on card 5c bright red-brown.
Proof on card 20c green.
Proof 20c black on thin wove paper.

Some proof sheets of the 5c pale red were printed on ribbed paper with the Arms of Chili watermarked in the centre of the sheet and stretching across about 25 stamps.

REPRINTS

To make the history of the early Chili stamps more complete, I think it best to reprint here, for the use of American philatelists, the following article by Mr. G. H. Dannatt taken from the *London Philatelist* for July 1915.

"About 1909 the original Perkins Bacon plates of these early stamps were discovered at the Treasury, Santiago. Until then their existence had not been suspected—it is thought that the 1c. plate was destroyed, whether by accident or design is not clear, while the two 5c. and two 10c. plates are still being kept at the Treasury.

"In some mysterious fashion, the 20c plate was brought to Europe, and eventually found its way back to Chili, being purchased by Dr. Hahn, of Valparaiso, a well-known collector and specialist in the stamps of his adopted country.

"This gentleman had a number of sheets printed in various colors for himself and his friends, and these were engraved direct from the plate and also by means of lithography—a perfectly legitimate philatelic experiment, and one of great interest to all specialists in Chilian stamps.

"Unfortunately two complete lithographed sheets, intended for exhibition purposes, were stolen from the printers and sold in England to members of the trade, who purchased them in good faith and were quite unaware that the stamps had been purloined.

"The first intimation of the existence of these reprints was conveyed to Chilian specialists in this country in the summer of 1910 by a well-known firm of dealers stating that a Valparaiso correspondent had discovered the original Perkins Bacon plate, handed same to the Government, who made a lithographic transfer, and printed one sheet only in green and black. A later communication from the same firm repeated that only two sheets of reprints had been made (one in each color), and that the Government intended to make a fresh printing to be surcharged with different values and sold for legimate postal purposes as a centennial issue. The facts relating to this proposed issue are best put on record by the following:

TRANSLATION OF MINISTERIAL DECREE RELATING TO THE RE-IMPRESSION OF 1st ISSUE OF CHILE. Dated 13th May, 1910.

"Dr. Hugh Hahn has acquired in Europe the original plate from which were printed the first 20 cts., green, and has offered it to the Government, with the object of reprinting the stamps of the first emission on the occasion of the Centenary of our Independence.

"By a recent decree Dr. Hahn's desire has been accepted, and in consideration that Chile was the first of the South American Republics to issue stamps, it is convenient (on) the opportunity of our Centenary (to) commemorate this fact (by) reproducing the stamps that first circulated in the country, in the same colors as those used in that epoch. We have accepted the proposition of the Universal Printing Office of Valparaiso to do this work on the following basis and using the original plate to which reference has been made.

400	sheets	in	yellow	with	1	Peso	overprint in black.
200	"	"	red	"	5	Pesos	" " dark blue.
40	"	"	blue	"	10	Pesos	" " carmine.
4	"	"	green	"	20	Pesos	" " violet.

"The stamps will be on paper with 'Star' watermark. The printing will be done under the supervision of an employee specialiy fitted for the duty, who will see that all proofs, etc., are destroyed.

as well as any paper that may remain over (and) the plates with the overprints, all of which will take place before a Public Notary. The original plate will then pass into the possession of the National Museum.

"All errors resulting from the overprint will also be destroyed."

"Essays for the stamps mentioned in the above decree were prepared by a printer named Helfmann and some sheets (without surcharge) had actually been printed when the Government ment decided not to proceed with the stamps, a great outcry having been raised against them in the daily papers, chiefly because it was believed an agreement had been made by which the whole of the high values were to be sold to one person for speculative purposes.

"A second decree, dated 5th August, 1910, finally announced that the issue had been abandoned. The sheets already printed were taken over by Dr. Hahn and presumably for these the Star watermarked paper, mentioned in the decree of May 13th, had been used.

"Apart from the green and black lithographs (which were stolen) very few of Dr. Hahn's reprints have come on to the market, and the watermarked specimens are of considerable rarity.

"Some few years ago a Santiago dealer visited London shops and disposed of to City dealers a number of copies of the engraved stamps; but to the best of my knowledge no considerable quantity of these have ever been offered in England.

"The following is a complete list of varieties in the well-known collection of Mr. W. B. Calvert, whose kindness has enabled me to add to the interest of this article by the translation of the Government decree of May 13th, 1910.

ENGRAVED.	LITHOGRAPHED
Grey-black.	Black.
*Deep blue-green.	*Deep blue-green.
Bright blue-green.	*Bright green.
Pale blue-green.	Emerald-green.
*Carmine.	*Carmine.
*Ochre.	Pale bistre.
*Lemon-yellow.	Chrome-yellow.
*Pale lemon-yellow.	Purple.
*Vermilion.	*Deep orange-red.
*Burnt sienna..	Light brown.
*Blue.	Grey-blue.
Deep bright-blue.	Pale ultramarine.

* *These are on Star watermarked paper.*

"All Dr. Hahn's reprints are surprisingly well executed on fairly thin white-wove paper, and, judging by their appearance, the plate would seem to be in splendid condition, showing practically no signs of being the worse for wear.

"The colors of the two printings in green do not approximate to any shade of the original stamps, and most specialists being aware of the existence of an old proof of the 20c., green in exactly the same color as the original stamp will not confound the early proof with any modern reprint.

"The story of Dr. Hahn's reprints now brings us to the consideration of other and more difficult problems, the open discussion of which can only be in the best interest of Philately.

"About three years ago I was offered by one of the most respected Strand dealers a set of thirty-six supposed Chilian proofs, said to be from the collection of a distinguished philatelist of high rank. These consisted of all four values of the first type, viz. 1c., 5c., 10c., and 20c., nine varieties of each value, all printed in vivid fancy colors.

"A short examination and subsequent enquiries convinced me that these were not proofs at all but modern reprints, also that the maker must have had access to the original Perkins Bacon plates or, more probably, the original dies, from which a small plate had been manufactured. The specimens shown me were all single copies with respectably wide margins of even width all round, and this, I think, supports my theory that they were printed from a little plate made from the original dies, as every collector of Chilian stamps knows to his sorrow that on the original plates the stamps are so close together that it would be difficult indeed to cut thirty-six stamps from thirty-six different sheets, each stamp showing an absolutely perfect margin *of precisely even width* all round. My theory that the stamps were printed from a very small plate engraved with all four values of the set is merely assumption, partly based on the fact that all the specimens were in "singles," and it seems probable that had a larger plate been used the stamps would have been offered in blocks or pairs.

"The modern origin of these stamps is, to my mind, fixed beyond dispute by their extraordinarily bright colors, and it is practically certain that no original proofs were ever made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon in such vivid shades, while further investigation has convinced me that the paper on which they were printed is of modern manufacture.

"The vendor of these alleged proofs assured me that only two other sets were known to exist, these being safely interned in the collections of two (unnamed) philatelists, though in

this condition it is worthy of note that apparently similar stamps—though not in so large set—were offered to an eminent Continental collector in 1910 as original Perkins Bacon color trials. These were declined by the collector in question on the ground that the colors were so fresh in appearance that the stamps were considered to be modern, having probably been made in London.

"It is unlikely that the manufacture could have been done in Chili, as, apart from the fact that the Director of the Treasury at Santiago intended to have the plates defaced, if any reprinting had been done in Chili, some news of it must most certainly have reached the ears of the many philatelists residing in that country.

"When we remember that the 1c. plate was almost certainly destroyed, the 20c. plate is in the possession of Dr. Hahn, and the 5c. and 10c. plates long ago under sentence to be defaced, we can only conclude that the original dies must have been discovered and some unscrupulous person with considerable cleverness has made splendidly executed reprints, endeavoring to place a limited number of these on the market as original Perkins Bacon proofs.

"Another important point which practically confirms my view of the case, is that at no time in the history of early Chilian imperfs. were the four stamps, viz. 1c., 5c., 10c., and 20c. values, ever printed at the same time. Despite this, the set of specimens under consideration included the 5 centavos value, the last plate for which was manufactured by Messrs. Perkins Bacon some years previously to the plates made for the 1862 issue (which did not include the 5 centavos). Notwithstanding, we now find supposed proofs *of all four values* turning up in impossibly brilliant colors, evidently on the careless assumpiton that the four stamps all belong to the same set or period. Is it likely or even possible that Messrs. Perkins Bacon, or any other firm, could print proofs or color trials for a stamp issued in 1853 and nine years later, when working on the plates for stamps issued in 1862, could produce a set of nine other proofs in *exactly* the same colors and shades of color as those previously manufactured?"

News Brevities

By George B. Sloane

ELEVENTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

At Glasgow, from June 3rd to 6th, 1924, the Eleventh Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will be held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.

Philatelic papers will be read at the Congress by Messrs. Fred J. Melville, Bertram McGowan and other well known philatelists. There will be receptions, visits to places of interest, the customary banquet and other attractions which are still in the process of being arranged. American philatelists wishing to attend should apply early for hotel accommodations in order that their wishes may be met as far possible.

The organizing secretary, Mr. James R. Donaldson, 186 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, will gladly furnish further particulars upon request.

GOVERNMENT STAMP EXHIBIT

The stamp exhibit prepared by the Post Office Department for display at the International Stamp Exhibition held last May in London, was recently displayed in New York in the main lobby of the General Post Office. The exhibit consists of a frame of various colored stamps of the more recent issues of the United States, arranged in such a manner as to form the shield of the United States. Included in the frame is a copy of the twenty-four-cent aeroplane stamp with the aeroplane inverted. This is a die-proof purposely printed in error for inclusion in this frame, copies of the stamp being valued at $750, and none being in the hands of the Post Office Department at the time this frame was made up.

The exhibit occasioned great interest not only among philtelists, but among the general public, and the work is so artistically and skilfully done, that it never fails to bring forth high praise.

Saskatchewan Law Stamps

By J. A. Calder

FROM a philatelic standpoint these are probably the most interesting of all Canadian Revenues. Prior to July 1st, 1923, there were four distinctive issues,—three hand-set and printed on an ordinary printing press and the fourth steel engraved.

FIRST ISSUE

On June 10th, 1907, Frank Ford, Deputy Attorney General for the Province, notified John A. Reid, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, that the Government had decided to issue a series of Law Stamps to be used as vouchers in payment of court fees,—all stamps to be placed on legal documents filed in court houses. At the same time Mr. Reid was requested to obtain and deliver to the Attorney General the following stamps:—

Quantity	*Denomination*	*Color of Paper*	*Color of Ink*
2000	5c	white	blue
3000	10c	pink	purple
4000	20c	blue	black
8000	25c	green	red
4000	50c	yellow	green
1000	75c	salmon	brown
500	$1.00	white	brown
500	2.00	pink	blue
300	3.00	blue	red
200	5.00	green	black
200	10.00	yellow	purple
200	20.00	salmon	green

Mr. Reid gave an order for these stamps to the printing establishment of "The Regina Leader," a local newspaper, and the records show that the quantities and values ordered were delivered to the Attorney General's Department on July 2nd, 1907.

At that time the only Court Centres in the province were located at Regina, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Prince Albert, Battleford and Yorkton.

On July 4th, 1907, Mr. Ford wrote to the Clerks of the Court at these centres fully explaining the proposed use of these stamps and asking that requisitions for supplies required be sent in at once. These were all received and filed between July 5th and 18th. The stamps were first used at Regina on or about July 15th and at other centres at different times during the month following.

This first issue was printed in sheets of 25 arranged in 5 rows of 5 stamps each. The sheets are perforated 12 except along the margins which are imperforate.

The paper used was a somewhat heavy wove, without watermark, of a creamy white variety surface colored except in the case of the 5c and $1.00 stamps. The surface colors used are not in all cases fast.

The design of the stamp was made by two printings. The sheets were first run through the press to print the fancy scroll background. They were afterwards run through again to designate the purpose of the stamps and their denomination.

In the centre of the stamps appears the "Coat of Arms" of the Province—a lion above three sheaves of wheat, surrounded by a buckled garter on which appears in plain type the words "Province of Saskatchewan". Above the Coat of Arms across the top are the words "Law Stamp". At the bottom in the centre is the word "Cents" or "Dollars". In the lower corners opposite these words are the appropriate numerals representing the value. These numerals are enclosed in oblongs two sides of which are made by the frame lines of the stamp. The frame lines surrounding the design measure approximately 25x37½ millimeters.

As the type and fancy scroll background for these stamps were set by hand numerous varieties and errors occur—in fact no two stamps in the sheet of 25 of any of the values are alike. There are many differences in the scroll background, the frame lines, the Coat of Arms and the lettering and figures. The following are cited as some of the chief varieties to be noted:—

Uniform Varieties—that is varieties that occur in each sheet of 25 for all the denominations and always on the same stamp in the sheet,—

(1) The 2nd stamp in each sheet has a thick letter "S" in the word "Stamp" and the buckle on the garter is incomplete.
(2) The 6th stamp has a thick letter "A" in "Law" and thick letters "St" in "Stamp".
(3) The 18th stamp has a badly broken buckle.
(4) The 12th stamp has the outer line of the garter thin on the West side.
(5) The 16th stamp has the outer line of the garter thin on the North side.
(6) The 1st stamp has the outer line of the garter badly blurred and irregular at N.W. and its fancy scroll background inverted.
(7) The 9th stamp has a break in the outer line of the garter just West of the buckle.
(8) The 14th stamp has an extra blurred line outside of the garter to the S.E.
(9) The 13th stamp has a broken letter "S" in "Stamp".
(10) The 22nd stamp has an incomplete "M" in "Stamp".
(11) The 3rd stamp (except 5c) has the letters T-A-M in "Stamp" widely separated.

Errors—that is varieties that appear only in the case of particular stamps in certain values. The more important of these are,—

(1) 5c—In the 19th stamp the Coat of Arms is inverted.
(2) 5c—The 12th stamp has a long extra perpendicular stroke W. of "5" in the S.E. oblong.
(3) 5c—The 23rd stamp has a short extra horizontal stroke E. of "5" in the S.W. oblong.
(4) 25c—The 15th stamp has an incomplete "2" in the S.E. oblong.
(5) 25c—The 16th stamp has an incomplete "2" in the S.E. oblong.
(6) 50c—The 22nd stamp has an imperfect "5" in the S.W. oblong.
(7) 50c—The stamp has an imperfect "5" in the S.E. oblong.
(8) $1.00—The 12th stamp has an extra horizontal line E. of "1" in the S.E. oblong.
(9) $2.00—The 9th stamp has an incomplete "2" in the S.W. oblong.
(10) $2.00—The 12th stamp has an incomplete "2" in the S.E. oblong.
(11) $2.00—The 20th stamp has an incomplete "2" in the S.W. oblong.
(12) $2.00—The 19th stamp has a short extra horizontal line E. of "2" in the S.E. oblong.
(13) $2.00—The 25th stamp has a long extra horizontal line over "2" in the S.W. oblong.
(14) $5.00—In the 21st stamp the figure "5" in the S.E. oblong is much raised.
(15) $10.00—The 20th stamp has a broken "1" in the S.W. oblong.
(16) $10.00—The 21st stamp has a broken "1" in the S.W. oblong.
(17) $20.00—The 9th stamp has an incomplete "2" in the S.E. oblong.

In the one dollar stamp the word "Dollars" occurs instead of "Dollar". This was corrected when the 2nd issue was printed.

In the printing of the first issue "The Regina Leader" did not fully carry out the instructions given as regards the colors of paper and ink. Differences will be noted by comparing the order given by Mr. Ford with the reference list appended hereto.

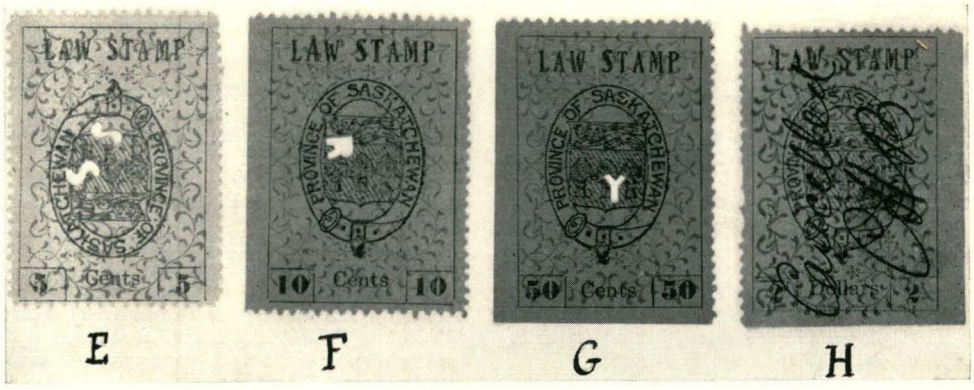
SECOND ISSUE

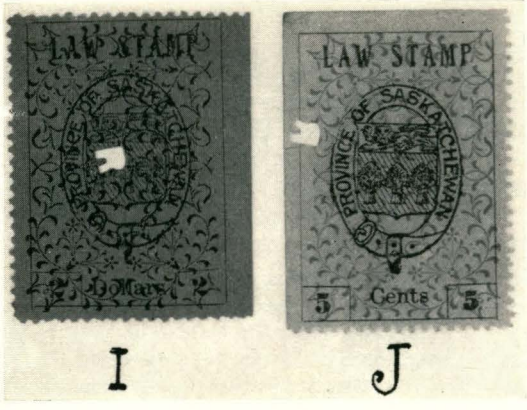
On August 5th, 1907, it became apparent that some values of the first supply would soon become exhausted and further quantities were ordered as follows:—

5c	3000	75c	2000
10c	7000	$1.00	4000
25c	5000	$2.00	3000
50c	4000	$3.00	1500

These stamps, also printed by "The Regina Leader," constitute the 2nd issue. In general appearance and color they do not differ materially from those of the first. A careful comparison however discloses the fact that the type for this issue was re-set. The two issues are readily distinguished by noting the space between the words "Cents" and "Dollars" and the bottom frame line of the stamp. In the 1st issue this space measures about 3 millimeters and in the 2nd about 2 millimeters. In the case of the 50c stamp the color was changed from a yellow to an orange-

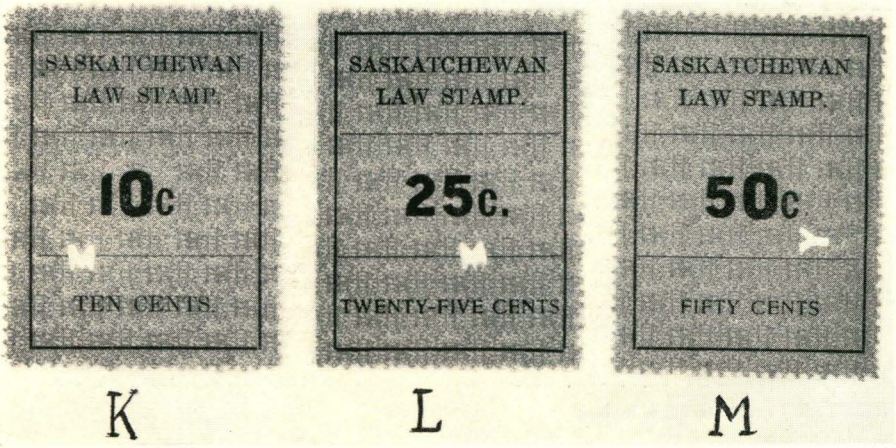






Notes on Illustrations

Nos. A, B, C, D are typical illustrations of the four issues. No. E shows inverted "Coat of Arms". Nos. F and G show large letters in "Law Stamp". No. H has an extra stroke over "2" in S. W. In Nos. I and J the fancy scroll background is inverted. No. I has a broken buckle and No. J shows outer line of garter badly blurred N. W. Compare distance between "cents" or "dollars" and bottom frame line in Nos. A and H (first issue) and G and I (second issue). Also note difference in size of "ciphers"inNos.C and K. Nos. C, K, L and M show period varieties of third issue. Imperforate marginal stamps of all three issues, punch cancellations and early pen cancellation by C. H. Bell are also illustrated.



yellow. The fancy scroll background is the same in both issues and there is no difference in the size of sheets, paper and perforations.

As in the case of the first issue many varieties occur. Of these the following are noted—

Uniform Varieties—that occur in each sheet of eight values,—

(1) 21st stamp—thick letter "S" in "Stamp".
(2) 22nd stamp—thick "A" in "Stamp."
(3) 10th stamp—badly broken buckle.
(4) 3rd stamp—incomplete buckle.
(5) 5th stamp—outer line of garter thin W.
(6) 16th stamp—outer line of garter thin N.
(7) 17th stamp—outer line of garter thin W. near letter "V" (except for dollar values).
(8) 24th stamp—break in outer line of garter W. of buckle.
(9) 14th stamp—outer line of garter badly blurred N.W.
(10) 23rd stamp—extra blurred line outside garter S.E.
(11) 8th stamp—thin "A" in "Law".
(12) 1st stamp—scroll background inverted.

Errors—that occur in particular stamps in certain values only. The more important are:—

(1) 5c—20th stamp in sheet has W. side of S.E. oblong quite oblique.
(2) 10c—9th stamp indistinct extra perpendicular line E. of "10" in S.W. oblong.
(3) 10c—12th stamp—Top off "1" in S.E. oblong.
(4) 25c—11th stamp—Imperfect "2" in S.W. oblong.
(5) 25c—24th stamp—Top line of S.W. oblong doubled.
(6) 75c—13th stamp—Incomplete "7" in S.E. oblong.
(7) 75c—15th stamp—Incomplete "7" in S. W. oblong.
(8) $1.00—3rd stamp—Broken "1" in S.W. oblong.
(9) $1.00—12th stamp — Broken "O" in "Dollars".
(10) $2.00—1st stamp—Raised "S" in "Dollars".
(11) $2.00—2nd stamp—Raised "S" in "Dollars".
(12) $2.00—3rd stamp—Raised "S" in "Dollars".
(13) $2.00—17th stamp—Raised "S" in "Dollars".
(14) $2.00—20th stamp—Lowered "S" in "Dollars".
(15) $2.00—11th stamp—Raised "D" in "Dollars".
(16) $2.00—12th stamp—Broken "O" in "Dollars".
(17) $3.00—1st stamp—Raised "S" in "Dollars".
(18) $3.00—2nd stamp—Raised "S" in "Dollars".
(19) $3.00—3rd stamp—Raised "S" in "Dollars".
(20) $3.00—17th stamp—Raised "S" in "Dollars".
(21) $3.00—20th stamp—Lowered "S" in "Dollars".
(22) $3.00—11th stamp—Raised "D" in "Dollars".
(23) $3.00—12th stamp—Broken "O" in "Dollars".

In the printing of this second issue all the sheets for the $2.00 value were fed to the press with the scroll background inverted and most of the sheets of the $1.00 value.

THIRD AND FOURTH ISSUES

During the months of July and August, 1907, negotiations were carried on with the American Bank Note Company of Ottawa for the printing of a steel-engraved issue as those supplied locally were considered unsatisfactory. As engraved stamps could not be ready for use for some months it was decided to request this company to print a temporary issue as well. On August 16th Mr. Ford authorized the company to proceed at once with the preparation of both these issues and gave an order for the following quantities:

TEMPORARY ISSUE (3rd Issue)

5c	3000	$1.00	4000
10c	10000	$2.00	2000
20c	1000	$3.00	1000
25c	10000	$5.00	100
50c	8000	$10.00	100
75c	2000	$20.00	100

ENGRAVED ISSUE (4th Issue)

5c	20000	$1.00	25000
10c	50000	$2.00	15000
20c	12000	$3.00	10000
25c	70000	$5.00	1000
50c	40000	$10.00	1000
75c	12000	$20.00	500

From the quantity of supplies first ordered for each of the four issues it is apparent that the first three issues were regarded merely as temporary or provisional to fill a gap until steel-engraved stamps could be secured.

Supplies of the 3rd issue arrived at Regina from Ottawa on October 21st, 1907. The first consignment of engraved stamps (75c, $1.00 and $5.00) was received on March 24th, 1908, the next on April 7th and the balance a few days later. The records show that the dies, proofs and colors of the 4th issue were not finally approved till February 20th, 1908.

Stamps of the 3rd issue were printed in sheets of 50—5 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each—on white wove unwatermarked safety paper. The safety device consists of the words "Dominion of Canada" printed in light green on the front of the sheets in a fancy design scarcely distinguishable without the aid of a glass. The words appear an innumerable number of times giving the appearance of a slightly mottled light green surface to each stamp. All stamps are perforated 12 except the right and left hand margins of each sheet which are imperforate.

The design of the stamp printed in black throughout the series consists of an outer straight line frame 30x42 millimeters containing within its borders the words "Saskatchewan" and "Law Stamp" in plain type without capitals at the top, the value of the stamp in large thick block numerals in the centre with the cents sign "C" or the dollar sign "$" and at the bottom the value in words in type similar to that at the top except in the case of the twenty-five cent, fifty cent and twenty dollar stamps in which the type used is of the same variety but smaller. The words at top and bottom are separated from the numerals in the centre by two horizontal lines about 17½ millimeters apart.

The type for these stamps was hand-set and again a number of varieties occur. These, however, are not so numerous as might be expected. The chief varieties result from the use or omission of periods after the cents sign "C" and from the use of ciphers of different size in the large block numerals. There are many minor varieties in the frame lines and the two horizontal central lines.

The following is a complete list of what may be termed the "period varieties":—

(1) Square period after sign "C" in centre. These appear in each sheet of 50 as follows:

(a) 5c—each stamp in the 1st and 8th perpendicular rows and the 24th stamp, 11 stamps.

(b) 10c—Same as 5c, except 24th stamp, 10 stamps.

(c) 20c—same as 5c, except 24th stamp, 10 stamps.
(d) 25c—same as 5c, except 24th stamp, 10 stamps.
(e) 50c—each stamp in the 1st, 5th, and 8th perpendicular rows, 15 stamps.
(f) 75c—each stamp in the 1st perpendicular row and the four lower stamps in the 8th, 9 stamps.

(2) Large or medium round period after "C".
(a) 5c—5th, 9th, and 10th p. rows and the 4th, 14th, 34th, and 44th stamps, 19 stamps.
(b) 10c—4th, 9th and 10th p. rows and the 2nd, 6th, 12th, 16th, 22nd and 26th stamps, 21 stamps.
(c) 20c—4th, 5th, 9th and 10th p. rows, 20 stamps.
(d) 25c—4th, 5th, 9th and 10th p. rows and the 2nd and 6th stamps, 22 stamps.
(e) 50c—4th, 9th and 10th p. rows and the 3rd, 13th, 23rd, 33rd, 7th, 17th, 27th and 37th stamps, 23 stamps.
(f) 75c—4th, 5th, 9th and 10th p. rows and the 7th, 17th, 27th, 8th, 42nd and 46th stamps, 26 stamps.

(3) Very small period after "C"—
(a) 5c—2nd and 6th p. rows, 10 stamps.
(b) 10c—5th p. row and 32nd, 42nd and 46th stamps, 8 stamps.
(c) 20c—2nd and 6th p. rows and the 7th, 17th, 27th and 37th stamps, 14 stamps.
(d) 25c—the 16th, 22nd, 26th, 46th and 47th stamps, 5 stamps.
(e) 50c—the 43rd stamp, 1 stamp.
(f) 75c—the 2nd, 12th, 22nd, 32nd, 6th, 16th, 26th and 36th stamps, 8 stamps.

(4) Period omitted after "C"—
(a) 5c—3rd and 7th p. rows, 10 stamps.
(b) 10c—3rd and 7th p. rows and the 36th stamp, 11 stamps.
(c) 20c—3rd p. row and 47th stamp, 6 stamps.
(d) 25c—3rd p. row and the 7th, 12th, 17th, 27th, 32nd, 36th, 37th and 42nd stamps, 13 stamps.
(e) 50c—the 43rd stamp, 1 stamp.
(f) 75c—3rd p. row, 5 stamps.

(5) Period having appearance of a comma after "C"—really a broken period—
(a) 50c—the 47th stamp, 1 stamp.
(b) 75c—the 37th and 47th stamps, 2 stamps.

(6) Large round period after the word "cents" at the bottom. These appear only in the 5c value—
(a) 5c—2nd and 6th p. rows, 10 stamps.

Another type of variety that may be noted is a rather thick or imperfect figure 5 which appears as follows—

(a) 5c—the 6th p. row, 5 stamps.
(b) 25c—the 5th p. row, 5 stamps.
(c) 50c—the 5th p. row, 5 stamps.
(d) 75c—the 6th p. row, 5 stamps.

The large and small cipher varieties are quite striking. They appear in the large block figures in the centre as follows:—

(a) 10c—Large ciphers are used in the 6th, 7th and 8th p. rows, 15 stamps.
(b) $10.00—Large ciphers in the 1st to the 8th p. rows inclusive, 40 stamps.
(c) $20.00—same as $10.00, 40 stamps.

All other ciphers used in the 10c, 20c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00, $10.00 and $20.00 are small.

The 4th Issue was engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa. The sheets comprise 5 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The colored design of each stamp measures 25x37½ millimeters. All stamps are perforated 12. The paper used is white unwatermarked medium wove. The plate numbers appear at the top of each sheet, i.e.—"Ottawa—No. 1". The name of the engravers is printed on each stamp at the bottom in very small plain type.

The design for this issue consists of the "Coat of Arms" in the centre—a lion above three sheaves of wheat—the words "Province of Saskatchewan" in curved lines at the top, the words "Law Stamp" below the coat of arms and the denomination of the stamp in words and numerals at the bottom.

The original supplies of temporary and engraved stamps were sufficient to meet all requirements till early in 1912 when the first renewal order was given on Jan. 2nd for 20,000 engraved 25c stamps. A further order was given on March 22nd following for a supply of 20c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $2, and $3 stamps. During the succeeding years, 1913 to 1921 inclusive, many orders were given from time to time for further supplies. An examination of the record shows the total supplies of engraved stamps ordered from August 16th, 1907, to December 16th, 1921, to be as follows:—

5c	20,000	$1.00	360,000
10c	95,000	$2.00	218,000
20c	14,000	$3.00	130,000
25c	1,005,000	$5.00	6,000
50c	670,000	$10.00	7,000
75c	242,000	$20.00	500

These figures give a total of 2,767,500 stamps with a face value of $2,077,050.

Of all the stamps ordered and supplied it would appear that only one lot was destroyed. These were engraved stamps in a damaged condition which were burned in the presence of G. L. Hopkins, Provincial Auditor, and W. Green on May 7th, 1920, and comprised the following:

10c	326	$1.00	337
20c	63	$2.00	277
25c	187	$3.00	189
50c	615	$10.00	1
75c	390		

GENERAL

The stamps of the 1st issue used at Regina during the early days of their introduction were cancelled with pen and ink and initialed by D. W. (Dixie Watson—Registrar), with or without date or by his assistant C. H. B. (Bell). The former are the rarest cancellations. Shortly after the stamps were sent out each of the Clerks of Court were supplied with punches and all stamps for a while were cancelled with these. Regina used the punch letter "R"; Moose Jaw "J"; Moosomin an "M"; Saskatoon an "S", etc. As frauds were subsequently discovered these punches were abandoned and all stamps were cancelled with rubber designs that varied from time to time.

All issues of Saskatchewan Laws were used as original vouchers to indicate payment of Court fees and are to be found only on legal documents filed in Court.

REFERENCE LIST

SASKATCHEWAN LAW STAMPS

1st ISSUE

In use from July 15th, 1907, till supply exhausted; hand-set and printed by "The Regina Leader"; paper unwatermarked white wove but surface colored except 5c and $1.00; all stamps perforated 12 except on margins of sheet.

	Color of surface of paper	Color of scroll background	Color of design
1.	5c. white	light green	blue
2.	10c. reddish pink	light brown	black
3.	20c. bright blue	bluish green	black
4.	25c. bright green	deep dark green	black brown
5.	50c. bright yellow	light green	black
6.	75c. deep dark red	light brown	black
7.	$ 1.00. white	light green	black brown
8.	$ 2.00. reddish pink	light brown	deep blue
9.	$ 3.00. bright blue	bluish green	black brown
10.	$ 5.00. bright green	deep dark green	black
11.	$10.00. bright yellow	light green	black
12.	$20.00. deep dark red	light brown	black

Uniform Varieties—that appear in each sheet of each of the above denominations—

(a) Stamp No. 2—thick letter "S" in "Stamp" and buckle on garter incomplete.
(b) Stamp No. 6—thick letter "A" in "Law" and thick letters "St" in "Stamp".
(c) Stamp No. 18—Badly broken buckle.
(d) Stamp No. 12—Outer line of garter thin W.
(e) Stamp No. 16—Outer line of garter thin N.
(f) Stamp No. 1—Outer line of garter badly blurred N.W. and scroll background inverted.
(g) Stamp No. 9—Break in outer line of garter W. of buckle.
(h) Stamp No. 14—Extra blurred line outside of garter to S.E.
(i) Stamp No. 13—broken letter "S" in "Stamp".
(j) Stamp No. 22—Incomplete "M" in "Stamp".
(k) Stamp No. 3—Letters "T-A-M" in "Stamp" widely separated (except 5c)

Errors—that occur only in particular stamps of certain denominations—

(a) 5c—No. 19—inverted "Coat of Arms".
(b) 5c—No. 12—long extra perpendicular stroke W. of 5 in S.E. oblong.
(c) 5c—No. 23—Short extra horizontal stroke E. of 5 in S.W.
(d) 25c—No. 15—Incomplete "2" in S.E.
(e) 25c—No. 16—Incomplete "2" in S.E.
(f) 50c—No. 22—imperfect "5" in S.W.
(g) 50c—No. 25—imperfect "5" in S.E.
(h) $1.00—No. 12—extra horizontal line E. of "1" in S.E.
(i) $2.00—No. 9—incomplete "2" in S. W.
(j) $2.00—No. 12—incomplete "2" in S.E.
(k) $2.00—No. 20—incomplete "2" in S.W.
(l) $2.00—No. 18—extra horizontal stroke E. of "2" in S.E.
(m) $2.00—No. 25—long extra horizontal stroke N. of "2" in S.W.
(n) $5.00 No. 21—figure "5" raised in S.E.
(o) $10.00—No. 20—broken O in S.W.
(p) $10.00—No. 21—broken "I" in S.W.
(q) $20.00—No. 9—incomplete "2" in S.E.

SECOND ISSUE

In use during latter part of August, 1907, and till supply exhausted; hand-set and printed by "The Regina Leader"; paper and perforations same as first issue. This issue may be distinguished from first by noting narrow space between "cents" or "dollars" and bottom frame line of stamp.

	Color of surface of paper	Color of scroll background	Color of design
13. 5c	white	light green	blue
14. 10c	reddish pink	light brown	black
15. 25c	bright green	deep dark green	black brown
16. 50c	orange yellow	drab	greenish blue
17. 75c	deep dark red	light brown	black
18. $1.00	white	light green	deep brown
19. $2.00	reddish pink	light brown	deep blue
20. $3.00	bright blue	bluish green	black brown

Uniform Varieties—that appear in each sheet of each of the above denominations—

(a) Stamp No. 21—thick "S" in "Stamp".
(b) No. 22—thick "A" in "Stamp".
(c) No. 10—badly broken buckle.
(d) No. 3—incomplete buckle.
(e) No. 5—outer line of garter thin W.
(f) No. 16—outer line of garter thin N.
(g) No. 17—outer line of garter thin W. near letter "V" (except in dollar values).
(h) No. 24—break in outer line of garter W. of buckle.
(i) No. 14—outer line of garter badly blurred N.W.
(j) No. 23—Extra blurred line outside garter at S.E.
(k) No. 8—thin "A" in "Law".
(l) No. 1—scroll background inverted.

Errors—that occur in particular stamps in certain values only—

(a) 5c—No. 20—W. side of S.E. oblong quite oblique.
(b) 10c—No. 9—indistinct extra perpendicular line E. of 10 in S.W. oblong.
(c) 10c—No. 12—top off "1" in S.E.
(d) 25c—No. 11—imperfect "2" in S.W.
(e) 25c—No. 24—top line of S.W. oblong doubled.
(f) 75c—No. 13—incomplete "7" in S.E.
(g) 75c—No. 15—incomplete "7" in S.W.
(h) $1.00—No. 3—broken "O" in S.W.
(i) $1.00—No. 12—broken "O" in Dollars.
(j) $2.00—No. 1—raised "S" in "Dollars"
(k) $2.00—No. 2—raised "S" in "Dollars"
(l) $2.00—No. 3—raised "S" in "Dollars"
(m) $2.00—No. 17—raised "S" in "Dollars"
(n) $2.00—No. 20—lowered "S" in "Dollars"
(o) $2.00—No. 11—raised "D" in "Dollars"

(p) $2.00—No. 12—broken "O" in "Dollars"
(q) $3.00—No. 1—raised "S" in "Dollars"
(r) $3.00—No. 2—raised "S" in "Dollars"
(s) $3.00—No. 3—raised "S" in "Dollars"
(t) $3.00—No. 17—raised "S" in "Dollars"
(u) $3.00—No. 20—lowered "S" in "Dollars"
(v) $3.00—No. 11—raised "D" in "Dollars"
(w) $3.00—No. 12—broken "O" in "Dollars"

THIRD ISSUE

In use from October 21st, 1907, till supply exhausted. Hand-set and printed by the American Bank Note Co., Ottawa; white wove unwatermarked safety paper; surface of paper light mottled green color; perforated 12 except right and left sides of sheet which are imperforate; design of all stamps black.

21. 5c—green & black
22. 10c— " " "
23. 20c— " " "
24. 25c— " " "
25. 50c— " " "
26. 75c— " " "
27. $ 1.00—green & black
28. 2.00— " " "
29. 3.00— " " "
30. 5.00— " " "
31. 10.00— " " "
32. 20.00— " " "

The following is a list of the more important varieties showing the number of each in each sheet of 50 stamps—

A. Period Varieties

(a) Square period after sign "C" in centre of stamp.

5c—11 stamps		25c—10 stamps	
10c—10	"	50c—15	"
20c—10	"	75c— 9	"

(b) Large or medium round period after "C".

5c—19 stamps		25c—22 stamps	
10c—21	"	50c—23	"
20c—20	"	75c—26	"

(c) Very small period after "C".

5c—10 stamps		25c— 5 stamps	
10c— 8	"	50c—10	"
20c—14	"	75c— 8	"

(d) Period omitted after "C".

5c—10 stamps		25c—13 stamps	
10c—11	"	50c— 1	"
20c— 6	"	75c— 5	"

(e) Period having shape of comma after "C".
50c—1 stamp 75c—2 stamps

(f) Large round period after word "cents" at bottom.
5c—10 stamps

B. Thick "5" varieties—the figure being thicker near its centre.

5c—5 stamps		50c—5 stamps	
25c—5	"	75c—5	"

C. Cipher varieties—Large or small block ciphers in centre.

10c —Large ciphers—15 stamps			
Small	"	35	"
$10.00—Large	"	40	"
Small	"	10	"
$20.00—Large	"	40	"
Small	"	10	"

20c. 50c. 1.00. 2.00. 3.00. 5.00 all small ciphers.

FOURTH ISSUE

In use from March 24th, 1908, to present time; steel-engraved and supplied by American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa; white unwatermarked wove paper; perforated 12.

33. 5c steel blue.
34. 10c lake.
35. 20c olive green.
36. 25c lilac and violet.
37. 50c orange and orange red.
38. 75c yellow brown.
39. $ 1.00 black brown.
40. 2.00 brown and yellow brown
41. 3.00 greenish gray
42. 5.00 blue green.
43. 10.00 greyish brown.
44. 20.00 light brownish red.

Rarities

Translated from "Bulletin Des Philatelistes"
Published by Monsieur Leon Pouillet in Paris

IT has long been accepted in philatelic circles that the "rarest stamps in the world" were the two "Post Office" Mauritius notwithstanding the fact that there exist 12 or 13 copies of each of the 2 values, either used or unused.

The recent Ferrary sale, however, emphasized the fact that we know of only one copy of the 1c 1856 British Guiana, and first rank is therefore due it. In the Ferrary sale it was purchased by Mr. Griebert for the account of the great American collector, Mr. Arthur Hind, for 352,000 francs, although the expert valuation was but 50,000 francs.

The stamp is far from being perfect. Without being handsome in itself, it bears a very heavy cancellation to which is added the scribbling of the Post-Master. In addition to this, the four corners are cut to shape, which alone is enough to depreciate a stamp of ordinary rarity. However, this did not prevent the high price mentioned, after a hard fight between Mr. Griebert and Mr. Burrus, who, in the first sale of the Ferrary Collection, had bought a "Post Office" Mauritius.

This famous stamp of British Guiana (printed in 1856 by Messrs. Baum & Dallas of Georgetown, editors of the "Official Gazette") is most probably an "error", as it is exactly the same color as the 4c stamp, and it may be presumed that the sheets of the 4c, a value exceedingly rare in itself, contained a copy of this "One Cent" by mistake. Of course, this is only an assumption, but it would well explain the extreme rarity of the stamp.

Be this as it may, the copy in question was discovered in 1873 by Mr. Vaughan who sold it for . . . 6 shillings!

The buyer submitted it to a special washing and resold it for 180 shillings to a dealer in London, where Mr. Ferrary purchased it.

Now that in the classification of the rarest stamps the first place is taken, we could be tempted to give the second and the third places to the Two "Post Office" Mauritius, but there is a consideration which prevents us from doing it.

As stated above, we know of several copies of these two stamps, which enables us to determine their approximate value. However, this is not the case regarding three other rarities, of which we do not know a single unused copy: The 2 reales Spain 1854 (error of color); the 2c Hawaiian, the so-called "Missionary stamp"; the 2c 1850 of British Guiana. There is one unused copy of the first of these three stamps known, which was discovered, attached to the 6 reales stamp, in Madrid. Therefore, we do not hesitate to place these three stamps in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th places.

This permits us to establish the logical classification of the 80 stamps which are now considered the rarest stamps of the world. We have adopted the prices of the Yvert and Tellier catalog of 1924, which were obtained largely from the public sales and especially from the several sales of the Ferrary collection.

We wish to add that we have intentionally omitted from this list the stamps of the "American Confederacy" and the so-called "Post Masters" of the United States concerning which certain collectors have lately manifested such a preference but which we do not understand. We have also disregarded "tete-beche" copies of my country.

THE 80 RAREST STAMPS

		Francs
1.	British Guiana, 1856, 1c black on carmine, used	352000
2.	Spain, 1851, 2 reales, blue, error, unused	....
3.	Hawaiian Islands, 1851-52, 2c blue, unused	....
4.	British Guiana, 1850, 2c black on rose, unused	....
5.	Mauritius "Post Office" 2d blue, unused	250000
6.	Mauritius "Post Office" 1d vermillion, unused	250000
7.	Mauritius "Post Office" 2d blue, unused	200000
8.	Mauritius "Post Office" 1d vermillion, unused	200000
9.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d indigo, thick paper, error, Penoe, unused	200000
10.	Hawaiian, 1851-52, 2c, blue, used.	175000
11.	Spain, 1851, 2 reales, blue, error, used	150000
12.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d dark blue, error, Penoe, unused..	150000
13.	British Guiana, 1859, 2c black on rose, used	125000
14.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d indigo, thick paper, used	125000
15.	British Guiana, 1856, 4c blue (colored paper), unused	125000
16.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d dark blue (thick yellowish paper) unused	100000
17.	British Guiana, 1856, 4c blue, unused	100000
18.	Togo, Anglo-French occupation, 1915, 1 mark, carmine, used....	100000
19.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d dark blue (thin paper), error, Penoe, unused	90000
20.	Cape of Good Hope, 1861 (engraved on wood), 4d red, error, unused	75000

		Francs
21.	Hawaiian Islands, 1851-52, 13c blue (small figures), unused....	75000
22.	British Guiana, 1856, 4c blue (colored paper), unused.....	75000
23.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d indigo (thick paper), error, Penoe, used	60000
24.	British Guiana, 1856, 4c blue, used	60000
25.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848, 2d dark blue (thin paper), unused.	60000
26.	United States, 1869, 30c blue and rose (inverted center), unused..	60000
27.	Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, black on rose, unused	60000
28.	Uruguay, 1858, 180c red (error), used	60000
29.	Cape of Good Hope, 1861 (engraved on wood), 1d blue, error, unused	50000
30.	Moldavia, 1858, 81 paras, blue on blue, used	50000
31.	India, 1854, 4a red and blue, inverted center, unused	50000
32.	Hawaiian Islands, 1851-52, blue (thick figures), unused (5c)....	50000
33.	United States, 1869, 15c brown and blue, inverted center, unused....	50000
34.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d dark blue (thick yellowish paper) error, Penoe, used	50000
35.	Mauritius, 1859 (Head with bandeau), 2d blue, unused.....	50000
36.	Togo, Anglo-French occupation, 1915, 3 marks, violet-black, used	50000
37.	Togo, Anglo-French occupation, 1915, 5 marks, black and carmine, used	50000
38.	Moldavia, 1858, 81 paras, blue on blue, unused	45000
39.	Hawaiian Islands, 1851-52, 13c blue (small figures), used.....	40000
40.	Hawaiian Islands, 1851-52, 5c blue (thick figures), used.....	40000
41.	United States, 1869, 24c green and violet, inverted center, unused..	40000
42.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d blue (thin paper), unused.....	40000
43.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d indigo (thick paper), used.....	35000
44.	Hawaiian Islands, 1851-52, 13c blue (thick figures), unused...	35000
45.	Switzerland, 1843, Double Geneva 5+5c black on yollowish green (interverted), unused	30000
46.	British Guiana, 1856, 4c carmine, unused	30000
47.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d dark blue (thick yellowish paper) used	30000
48.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 1d vermillion (thin paper), unused.	30000
49.	Ceylon, 1855-58, 4d rose, unused..	25000
50.	British Guiana, 1850, 4c orange (or yellow), unused	25000
51.	British Guiana, 1850, 8c green, unused	25000
52.	Togo, Anglo-French occupation, 1915, 2 marks, blue, used.....	25000
53.	France, 1849-50, 1 franc, bright vermillion, unused	20000
54.	Tuscany, 1860, 3 lires, yellow, unused	20000
55.	Hawaiian Islands, 1851-52, 13c blue (thick figures), used.....	20000
56.	Canada, 1851, 12d black, unused.	20000
57.	Spain, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, unused	20000
58.	United States, 1869, 30c blue and rose, inverted center, used.....	20000
59.	Austria, 1851, Mercur (newspaper stamp), vermillion, used.....	20000
60.	Mauritius "Post Paid", 1848-58, 2d dark blue (thin paper), error, Penoe, used	20000
61.	Natal, 1857-58, 1 shilling, chamois, unused	20000
62.	Switzerland, 1843, Double Geneva 5+5c black on yellowish green (interverted), used	20000
63.	Marshall Islands, English occupation, 1915, 2½ on 10 pfennig, carmine (error), unused.....	20000
64.	Marshall Islands, English occupation, 1915, 2½ on 20 pfennig, blue (error), unused.....	20000
65.	Newfoundland, 1860, 1 shilling, orange, unused	18000
66.	India, 1854, 4 a red and blue, inverted center, used.....	17500
67.	Austria, 1851, Mercur (newspaper stamp), vermillion, unused.....	17500
68.	Cape of Good Hope, 1861 (engraved on wood), 4d red (error of color), used.....	17500
69.	British Guiana, 1851, 1c black on dark carmine, unused	17500
70.	Great Britain, 1901-02, Surcharged "I. R. Official", 10 shillings, blue, unused or used.....	17500
71.	Switzerland, Double Geneva, 5+5c black on yellowish green, unused	16000
72.	Tuscany, 1860, 3 lires, yellow, used	15000
73.	Canada, 1851, 12d black, used....	15000
74.	Newfoundland, 1857, 2d vermillion, unused	15000
75.	Mauritius "Post Paid.., 1848-58, 2d dark blue (thin paper), used.	15000
76.	United States, 1861, 12c black (thin paper, semi-transparent), unused	15000
77.	Natal, 1857-58, 1 shilling, chamois, used	15000
78.	Switzerland, 1849-50, 4c black and red, unused	15000
79.	Moldavia, 1858, 108 paras, blue and rose, unused	13500
80.	Cape of Good Hope, 1861 (engraved on wood), 1d blue (error of color), used	13500

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 XXIII

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

Just a little more than two years ago a small group of men decided that the *Collectors Club* could and should be an important factor in International Philately. Without in any way duplicating the work of other organizations it was felt that a strong club located in New York City owed a duty to Philately to promote and encourage serious work in the hobby.

With broad vision for the future, these men have demonstrated the soundness of their views and by hard and consistent work and liberal donations of money they have in a comparatively short time brought the club to its present state of influence and have paved the way for still greater achievements.

Numerically the club has almost quadrupled and in its membership will be found a large percentage of the foremost collectors of the world; it has brought together the second largest philatelic library in existence and the work that is being done upon it will eventually make it one of the most important libraries available; it has founded and maintained this journal which has stimulated and presented much original matter and which, we believe, has proven an important factor in the development of the club; it has encouraged and liberally supported philatelic exhibitions, notable among which were those held in London and Vienna; it has published two monumental philatelic works—the first on "Mexico" by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden and the second on "Victoria" by Charles Lathrop Pack—and has committees actively at work on other handbooks that will be real additions to philatelic literature; it has at its meetings enabled the members to see some of the most important collections in existence; it has welcomed and entertained many important guests both from at home and abroad; it has obtained much desirable publicity in the daily press and it has created a feeling of stability in the hobby.

These achievements are not recited in a spirit of boastfulness but simply to point out the fact that much of the work that is being accomplished can only be carried on in a club with a more or less permanent headquarters and a closely united membership.

Only on such a foundation of accomplishment can the club continue to grow and prosper and the wonderful response at the Annual Dinner when $10,000 was quickly subscribed to create a permanent endowment speaks eloquently of the confidence and faith which has been inspired in the members who are in close touch with all that the club is doing.

During the coming years the club will not only continue the constructive work that has been outlined above but is planning to take up many other activities. Aside from the erection of a permanent home, the creation of expert committees and similar work, the club has just established a Reward of Merit for every outstanding achievement in philately. The Awards will be made at the discretion of the Board of Governors of the club and will carry with them handsome medals, to be known as the *Collectors Club Medals*, and Diplomas. Sculpturers are now at work on the designs for the medal and it is believed that the Award will create additional incentive to more creative work.

Although the actual medals and diplomas are still in process of preparation it has been thought fitting by the Board of Governors to announce that their first Award has been made to our own fellow member, Charles Lathrop Pack, for his wonderful work on the stamps of Victoria. Mr. Pack has long been recognized as the foremost philatelist in America and the club is indeed proud to have the honor and the privilege of presenting him with its first Award and in this way express its appreciation for his "outstanding achievement".

The coming years loom big in possibilities for still greater accomplishments. Membership in the club will prove a mark of distinction. Philatelists everywhere are cordially invited to join with us and we hope that many more during the coming year will avail themselves of our invitation to become members.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

For many, many years P. M. Wolsieffer of Philadelphia has worked hard and faithfully in the interests of the *American Philatelic Society*. Much of its present success is due to his energetic work when the society was still young and time and again he has been urged to accept the presidency, but each time he has refused to consider it. It is therefore with great pleasure that we learn that his friends have finally persuaded him to at least give the proposition his serious consideration and we believe that his election would be a popular one.

"P. M." has long been an honored member of the *Collectors Club* and has supported many of its activities. When the editor sent out requests for advertising renewals for 1924, he was one of the first to respond with the encouraging message: "You bet I will be with you in 1924. * * * Put me down for a sticker (not hinge) and a regular." He was present at the annual dinner where he made a liberal donation toward the endowment fund and his friends throughout the country are legion.

H. L. L.

AERO PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

I have before me the prospectus of the newly organized "Aero Philatelic Society of America,." the purpose of which is to promote the collecting of Air Mail stamps and Air Post covers. This branch of philately has become so popular and important that the necessity of an organization catering to such collectors is readily apparent.

The officers chosen are as follows: President, Joseph A. Steinmetz; Vice-President, Harry A. Truby; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Angers; Purchasing, Sales and Exchange Manager, Joseph T. Daly.

NORT WEST PACIFIC ISLAND

We have received from Messrs. Bright & Son, a very exhaustive check list of the surcharge varieties to be found in the stamps of North West Pacific Islands, together with interesting notes on the various cancellations. We believe that the complete article will appear shortly in *The American Philatelist*.

NEW ISSUES

The Collectors Club Philatelist, being published but four times annually, cannot conduct a chronicle of new issues, and reluctantly we are obliged to leave this feature to other philatelic journals which are published weekly or monthly.

From time to time we receive specimens of new issues from various of our foreign members and subscribers, and in this connection we extend our thanks to Mr. Gorge H. Jaeger of Libau, Latvia, and Dr. Mario De Sanctis of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who have kindly sent us specimens of some of the recent issues of their respective countries. While we cannot make use of the stamps in our notes we nevertheless deeply appreciate the spirit of cooperation shown by our foreign correspondents in sending us the stamps.

G. B. S.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

1923

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Treasurer—Harry M. Lewy

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Theodore E. Steinway

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John N. Luff	Harry L. Lindquist
Emil M. Sperling	Julius C. Morgenthau

Class of 1925

J. Brace Chittenden
Theodore E. Steinway
Thomas L. Wells

NEW MEMBERS

At a regular meeting of the Board of Governors held December 27th, 1923, the following gentlmen were elected as members of the *Collectors Club*:—

365 Goldman, Arthur M., Newark, N. J.
366 Beal, J. B., St. Paul, Minn.
386 Lesgor, Ralph, New York City.
387 Whitely, Leonard, Jamaica, B. W. I.
389 Newbury, Saul, Chicago, Ill.
390 Wood, Wilson D., Kansas City, Mo.
391 de Worms, Anthony D. M. G., Egham, Surrey, England.
392 Phillips, W. C., Hartford, Conn.
393 Schwarz, William, Pittsburgh, Pa.
394 Odfjell, Abraham, Minde, Norway.
395 Konwiser, Harry M., New York City.
396 Williams, E. H., Jr., Woodstock, Vt.
397 Babcock, Reginald, New York City.
398 Lord, Andre, New York City.
399 Low, Seth, New York City.
400 Scott, Stuart, New York City.
401 Betts, W. R., New York City.
402 Anders, Warren F, New York City.
403 de Pauer, Leo, Vienna, Austria.
404 Kalckhoff, Dr. Franz, Berlin, Germany.
405 Coes, Frank L., Worcester, Mass.
406 White, G. M., London, England.
407 Jones, R. W., London, England.
408 Prevost, John W., Springfield, Mass.
409 Hagen, Fred., Sydney, N. S. W.
410 Ridgway, Brig. Gen. R., London, England.
411 Peplow, Frank E., London, England.
415 Simon, Felix, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
418 Lamborn, A. H., Montclair, N. J.

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP

412 Triest, Montague, Charleston, S. C.
413 Mannheimer, William, St. Paul, Minn.
414 Vitolo, Frank, New York City.
416 Gould, Clifford A., So. Orange, N. J.
417 Hakes, George H., New York City.
419 Voorhees, B. L., Chicago, Ill.
420 Angers, George W., Springfield, Mass.
421 Lotze, P., New York City.
422 Swensen, Harry S., Minneapolis, Minn.
423 Newman, Samuel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
424 Jaeger, George H., Libau, Latvia.
425 Walters, Fred D., Surbiton, England.
426 Meyer, H. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The 1924 Program

The Committee on Entertainment have arranged an excellent program for 1924, largely drawn from our out-of-town members. We anticipate even better attendance this year than last. The meetings are held on Wednesdays, the first and third in the active months.

On Wednesday evening, February 6th, we are again going to try a competition for the best 50 pages of any country. A bronze medal and two certificates will be awarded for the three best collections. In judging these collections, rarity will be held of minor importance against philatelic interest, condition and knowledge of the subject. We are anxious for many of our members to exhibit in this competition, as it puts the smaller collector on a par with the larger one.

Jan. 9. Annual Meeting.
Mr. Charles J. Phillips of New York.
Exhibit: Early Chile.

Jan. 23. Mr. T. Charlton Henry of Philadelphia.
Exhibit: British West Indies.

Feb. 6. Bronze Medal Competition.
Fifty pages of any collection.

Feb. 20. Mr. John W. Prevost of Springfield, Mass.
Exhibit: France and Colonies.

March 5. Mr. L. Gerald Firth of McKeesport, Pa.
Exhibit: Canada, 1868 issue.

March 19. Mr. Dudley L. Pickman of Boston.
Exhibit: Items from his collections.

April 2. Mr. C. F. Gehrmann of New York.
Exhibit: United States.

April 16. Mr. W. J. Gascoyne of Baltimore.
Exhibit: Cape of Good Hope.

April 30. Mr. O. A. Schenck of Columbus.
Exhibit: Early Mexico.
May 14. Mr. W. F. Van Malder of Boston.
Exhibit: Nova Scotia.
May 28. Mr. John T. Coit of South Orange.
Exhibit: Early Brazil.
June 11. Hon. E. R. Ackerman of Plainfield.
Exhibit: Specialized U. S. 1869 issue.

American Philatelic Society

Since the War the initiative in organized philately has been markedly demonstrated in nearly every land, and nowhere more earnestly than in our own National society. Mr. Davis of Denver inaugurates a new campaign to secure a larger membership. The *American Philatelic Society* in general, and Mr. Davis in particular, deserves our support. Are you a member? If not, join. The dues are nominal and the service rendered, great. I have had the notion expressed to me on occasion that the *A. P. S.* and the *Collectors Club* were not cordially cooperative and sympathetic. This is, if its exists, due to ignorance, and is hurtful and, in the last analysis, injurious nonsense. The stronger the one, the better for the other. There is not a club or organization anywhere but whose success reacts promptly to the benefit of all. A failure of the *A. P. S.* after a generation of valuable work, would be a calamity. We are proud of its journal under its able editor, Mr. Fennel. If you don't read it you are a selfish egotist. The dues are very low and do not pay the cost of the publications.

Only by numbers can the work go on as at present conducted by a few devoted men serving without remuneration or, if any, very inadequate. The *A. P. S.* is cordially guarding our interests. It looks after the law. It looks into the credit and character of our members. It expels more men a year than most societies elect. It guards the moral tone of philately. Do not let this work go on without increasing its efficiency by your support. I believe the *Collectors Club* has more members in the *A. P. S.* than most organizations. If you don't belong, send your application to your secretary, and please do it now!

Dr. J. BRACE CHITTENDEN,
Eastern Director, A. P. S.

Dr. Emillo Diena

The members of the *Collectors Club* will be greatly pleased to learn that the Order of the Crown of Italy has been conferred on Dr. Emilio Diena. On their behalf we desire to join with philatelists the world over in sending our congratulations.

Belgian Exhibition

The action of the Board of Governors in offering a gold medal to the Belgian Committee should be followed promptly by similar support wherever possible. Contributions to the general fund may be made through the Secretary of the *Collectors Club* and philatelists are urgently requested to send examples of their work to this exhibition.

(Signed) J. BRACE CHITTENDEN,
American Representative Belgian Philatelic Exhibition.

Meetings at the Collectors Club

By GEORGE B. SLOANE, Recording Secretary

EXHIBITION BY SENATOR ACKERMAN

At the regular meeting of the *Collectors Club,* held on the evening of November 14th Senator Ernest R. Ackerman exhibited his remarkable collection of Western Express Franks, which was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by the members present.

The Senator also related some of his experiences while in Japan during the horrible earthquake last summer. His talk was extremely interesting and replete with thrill and adventure. Senator Ackerman and his party were in Nikko at the time, and while the greatest damage was done in Tokio and Yokohama, the shocks were constantly felt at Nikko and many of them were very severe. Fortunately he and his party came through unscathed, although deeply distressed by the surrounding misery and suffering which were visible in all of the devastated areas.

Mr. Alexander Sefi, one of our members from London was also introduced, and exhibited several very excellent philatelic works which his firm is publishing.

EXHIBITION BY MR. EDWARD S. KNAPP

At our regular meeting, December 5th, a splendid attendance was present to view the collection of Confederate States stamps of Mr. Edward S. Knapp.

This collection, which consists principally of the general issues, is without doubt the finest extant. Complete reconstructed plates of the lithographed stamps are shown together with a marvelous array of rare blocks and exceptionally unusual combinations of stamps on original covers. There is a beautiful lot of the engraved "Ten Cents" blue variety, and a wonderful representation of the outer line stamps, enlarged photographs of each copy being placed alongside the stamps to indicate the varieties of retouching, which are very prolific on this stamp

The continuation of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden's exhaustive series on *"John Walter Scott"* and other important articles will appear in the next issue.

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NEW ISSUES

The Economist New Issue Service is the largest and best in America. No deposit is required and distributions are made once every month. If you are interested in New Issues you need this Service. Write for particulars.

PERU—Bicolored Issue of 1921

We have tried for the past two years to locate a supply of this issue and have just succeeded. Scott's numbers 222 to 231 and priced in the 1924 catalogue at $3.87.

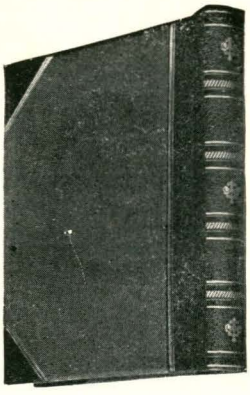
Complete unused sets $2.65

NYASSA—1921 Provisional Issue, London Surcharges.

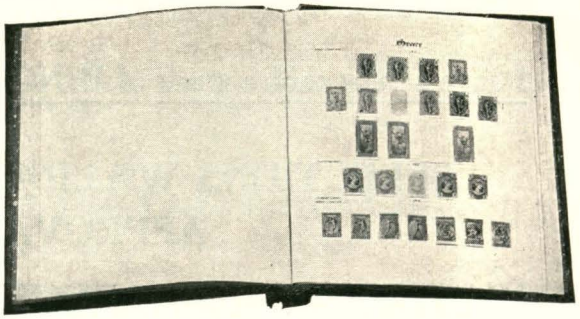
A fortunate purchase enables us to offer this complete unused set at the lowest price on record. Listed in the 1924 Scott Catalogue as numbers 94 to 105 and priced at $12.00. Only 6000 sets issued.

Complete unused sets $5.00

THE ECONOMIST



BLANK LOOSE LEAF ALBUM



WE have tried for a number of years to perfect an album to supply the varied needs of collectors, and we have at last succeeded in producing the finest loose leaf album on the market. NO NAME OR ADVERTISING ON THIS BOOK.

It is finely half bound in morocco leather and comes in three colors, red, dark green or dark blue. It is neatly decorated with gold which makes it a fine and rich appearing album. The pages contained therein are of the best quality of linen paper, with quadrilled lined background. They have the finest gold edge and will not tarnish. Each page is linen hinged and when open the leaves lie flat. The binder is patent peg style which is a vast improvement over the spring back. Each page is interleaved with a glossy tissue sheet for the protection of the stamps. There is a front and back fly leaf for the protection of the pages. *A felt lined box to match the color* of the binder is furnished with each album.

This album is made in two sizes.

Binder size 10¼x10¾ inches contains 50 leaves size 8½x10¼ inches. The quadrille lined background for mounting is 7x8½ inches. The price of this size album as above described is $11.50 postage or express extra, additional leaves are 12c each. Binder alone $5.50 with box.

Binder size 13¾x14¾ inches contains 40 pages size 12x14 inches. This book is especially adapted for mounting complete sheets, blocks, covers, etc. The quadrille lined background for mounting is 10½x12½ inches. This album exactly as above is priced at $14.50 expressage extra, additional leaves are 20c each. Binder alone $6.50 with box.

NOTE—Each Binder will accommodate 5 to 10 more leaves than noted above.

ECONOMIST STAMP CO.

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

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CABLES: SEFIPEM—LONDON

335th SALE

(Specific date not yet determined, probably the end of March or early in April)

A choice accumulation, largely U. S., rather than a general collection that took the owner thirty-five years to get together.

Among the items are:—

U. S. 1847— 5c on cover with "Boston & Fitchburg R.R." cancellation.

1851— 1c, strip of 3 on cover cancelled "South Carolina R.R."

3c numerous covers bearing unusual railroad cancellations.

10c on cover with blue California Penny Post local, New York Ship cancellation.

1857—Several covers bearing strips of 10c, strips of 12c, and a block of five 12c as well as a beautiful pair of 30c.

1861—10c August, magnificent strip of 3 on cover.

5c buff, different shades on separate covers, each used with pair of 30c.

1857-66—Many "patriotic" covers from the well known Angell correspondence.

1867—Used pair of the 2c Jackson, 12x14 grill, a real rarity.

Canada 1859—10c red lilac, horizontal strip of five, with bright green cancellation.

Also a great many desirable stamps, (not on cover), in fine condition and bearing quite unusual cancellations.
Do not fail to drop me a line *Now* asking for catalog which will disclose many desirable items.

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

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Wanted to purchase for cash any of the following:—

UNITED STATES, Official Stamps (All Departments)
I shall be glad to receive approval selections of fine used copies with all varieties of cancellations, anything out of the ordinary specially wanted. Stamps on covers specially wanted. Also, in unused I want pairs and strips showing Plate Numbers and Imprints, and all oddities such as cracked plates, restrikes, double papers, ribbed papers, etc., etc., etc.

CHILI. First type stamps. All scarce varieties wanted, all issues on covers, rare cancellations and fine used pairs and strips.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC, 1859 to 1877. Wanted fine unused and postmarked. Pencancelled not wanted.

CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA SCOTIA. Wanted unused, used and stamps on covers, all issues up to 1870. Highest prices for rarities.

I have some hundreds of small approval books of choice copies of postage stamps issued before 1880. Can I send you any of the following?:—

Confederate States. General Issue, unused, used and on covers. Postmasters' Envelopes of 1861.

Canada. "Pence" Issues. Unused, used and on covers. "Cents" Issues, 1857-1870, unused, used and on covers.

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and **New Brunswick,** grand books of rare "pence" issues, many on covers, and a few rare bisections well "tied on."

Mexico. Six fine books of the issues 1856-1872, superb copies.

Chili. Ten books of the first type only.

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Colombia and States. A number of books of early issues.

Norway. About 100 copies of the 1854, 4sk blue, Imperf.

Greece. Several books of first type only.

Japan. A grand lot of books of unused and used 1871-1875. A fine lot of rare uncut sheets of early issues.

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Persia. First and second types only, grand lot.

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Italian States. Books of all, specially strong in Modena.

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The amalgamation of three small collections of first issue Holland gives us a few hundred exceptionally fine copies of these stamps. These are not the ordinarily fine copies of commerce but the wide-margined, fresh-colored brand, sought by the connoisseur. Except for the "horn" types and a few strong recuts these stamps have not been scrutinized for minor varieties.

1852—5c.	Singles	Pairs	Strips
Mint, full o.g.	15.00		
Blue or light blue ea.	1.80	6.00	
Pale "milky" blue	3.60	10.00	
Deep Blue	2.50	7.50	
Steel blue	6.00		
Some fine pairs on cover		10.00	
1852—10c.			
Mint, full o.g.	12.00		
Pale rose	1.00	3.00	
Dull rose	.75	2.25	5.00 (3)
Rose carmine	1.00	3.00	5.00 (3)
"Horn" on forehead	3.00		
Forehead retouched	3.50		
COVERS	1.50	3.50	8.00 (4)
1852—15c.			
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In equally beautiful condition we have the other issues of Holland up to 1890, used, unused, on cover, in pairs, etc. The unused copies in this lot were never hinged until we bought them. We will make up approval lots to want lists of those on our mailing lists or furnishing trade references. Always the same guarantee:

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I will then send you on approval, at regular intervals, selections of the stamps that are missing from your collection.

Do not hesitate, send a large list as it is very improbable that I can supply everything from stock. My prices will not come as a shock to you—they average half catalogue—and the condition of every stamp sent you will be really fine.

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In full sheets, too, I can offer:
1c 1890—2c 1890.
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San Francisco 1-2-5-10c, sheets of 70.
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I have for sale the most complete (historically) lot of this issue ever put together. Proofs; Essays; Trial; Color; Engravers Trial Proof of changes made in 1894, by the Bureau, from the 1890 DIES; "Samples" blocks of four of all issues, and Imperforates. Guam, Philippines, Porto Rico, "Specimens". This collection contains the "pick" of the Mason proofs, and is well worth the price asked, $2,250.00.

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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	—
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It would well repay every collector to inspect what I have of his own particular country, as my books contain many of the out-of-the-way varieties so difficult to find, and each item is priced reasonably.

SPECIAL LINE—Newfoundland, lithograph, 1910 —complete set of 11 varieties mint for $6.00

References please.

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CHILE

(Scott's Numbers and Prices)

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10 cent Blue No. 2 ..... 4.50
5 cent Pale Red Brown No. 3 ..... 1.50
5 cent Burnt Sienna No. 4 ..... 4.00
10 cent Deep Blue No. 5 ..... 7.50
5 cent Red Brown "Litho." No. 7 .... 15.00
5 cent Pale Brown "Litho." No. 7a... 18.50
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5 cent Rose Red No. 9 ..... .20
(200 copies in stock showing all the shades)
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10 cent Bright Blue No. 12 ..... .75
20 cent Green No. 13 ..... 4.50
5 cent Rose No. 14 ..... .70
(150 copies in stock showing all the shades)

Condition of the above stamps:—
Fresh clean copies, town cancelled, and with at least three nice margins fourth side in no case badly cut into. Copies with four nice margins can be supplied of most of the above numbers.

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10 cent No. 5 horiz. pr. nice margins except upper right, canc. "inutil" in black and faint red town $10.00
10 cent No. 5 vert. pr. margins three sides hand stamped "cancelled" and bars red Valparaiso on cover 10.00
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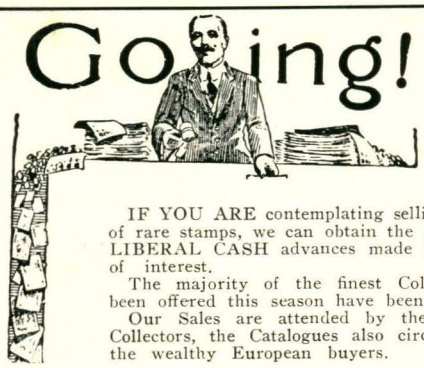
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9 " " " " nice margins 5.00
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12 " " " 4 four margins three sides 11.00
12 Block of four unused (probably cleaned) large margins three sides and a beauty 25.00
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No. 28 * 50 cent Lilac very light shade O. G. ..... $ 2.00
No. 30 * 10 cent Orange fine block 4 with sheet margin and imprint O. G. 2.50
No. 45a* 5 cent on 30 cent Inverted fine O.G. 1.10
No. 45b* Same double surcharge O. G. 3.50
No. 59a* 2 cent Brown Inverted surcharge O. G. 7.50
No. 66 * 10 cent Green O. G. 1.40
No. 67a* 12 cent on 5c no star at left O.G. (used 75) 1.25
No. 78 * 1 peso green O.G. 1.50
No. 110, 111 112:2, 5 and 10 Pesos fine used set 1.50
No. 105a 20 cent Orange Inverted Center O.G. 25.00
No. 439 50 cent Red on Yellow due fine used 5.00
No. 441 80 cent Red on Yellow due fine used 5.00
No. 502 * 5 cent Black A. Receipt O.G. 2.00

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British East Africa, 1894, Provisionals

5a on 8a., and 7½a on 1 rupee. An unbroken mint sheet of 60 each, showing the complete watermark.

(These are Scott's Catalogue Nos. 34 & 35, and the total Catalogue value is $900.) The two Sheets together are offered as an exceptional bargain for only

£65. STERLING

This is a very special offer which cannot be repeated, and only one Sheet of each is available.

Unbroken sheets of these two Stamps are very rare; they should not be confused with the relatively common 1890-91 issue, unused, of which there were large remainders.

If the Sheets are not sold within a reasonable time, they will be broken up and offered in blocks of 4. Collectors who would be interested to receive the offer of them in this form are requested to register their names with me.

W. T. WILSON

Stamp Dealer and Expert,

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