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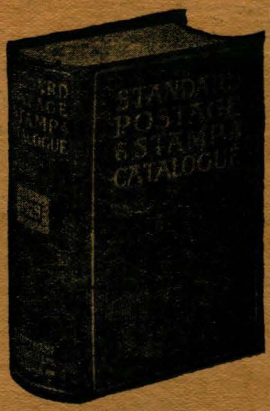
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. IX. OCTOBER, 1930. No. 4.

Discovered! A Substituted Transfer in "Chile" H. S. Gillet "Lithographed"

By Andrew J. Hatch.

THE head line of this article announcing the discovery this last June of two Chile lithographs of the 1854 issue in my collection, which were printed in Chile by H. S. Gillet, a lithographer, and which are both located, the first stamp in the sixth horizontal row of the sheet (each row consisting of 12 stamps), therefore, both being in position No. 61 in the sheet, which contained 240 stamps. One of the stamps with a flaw and the other having the flaw corrected, which proves a substituted transfer from the plate to the stone, of a portion, or of the whole of the sheet, must be of great interest to those specializing in this wonderfully interesting classical issue, and to make this news of interest to those Philatelists who have not studied this first issue of Chile stamps, with all of its various printers and its varied printings and its plentiful array of colors, and to those who are on the alert to find stamp study from which they cannot graduate. I deem it best to briefly summarize the known history of these "Lithographs," which necessitates going back to the making of the first engraved steel plate.

First Printing of the Five Centavos.

As a result of an order from the Government of Chile, dated June 14, 1852, to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch, London, an engraved steel plate was made for five centavos stamps, and with 300,000 stamps printed by them on paper watermarked with a small 5, were sent to Chile, together with a supply of the watermarked paper, also a ten centavos plate with 200,000 stamps printed from it, and the balance of this watermarked paper, plus other supplies. These first 5 ctv. stamps were placed in use, July 1st, 1853 and were nearly exhausted at the end of the year. This gives us our No. 1 as cataloged by Scott's. Also there is a good variety that is not listed by them, which deserves listing, viz. the "Ivory Head" which is on much deeper blued paper and scarce.

Second Printing From the Same Plate.

N. Desmadryl, a local printer, made the next printing from this plate and printed 1000 sheets and delivered them January 28th, 1854. As these printings were made at the rate of about 25 sheets per day, on ancient hand presses and undoubtedly with ink in many different stages of mixture and also used from

the top without mixture, varied shades of color were produced. So when delivery was made, shades were well mixed. But it is very certain that the beautiful and exceedingly rare "Scott's" No. 3B called Chestnut, were the first of the Desmadryls in that delivery, to be distributed.

Third Printing by H. S. Gillet.

After Desmadryl's printing of 1000 sheets just related, the plate was given to another local printer, H. S. Gillet, a lithographer, who printed from the plate, most likely in March or April of 1854 (but paid for in April), 500 sheets or 120,000 stamps, being the burnt siennas and the extremely rare chocolates listed in Scott's catalog, as Nos. 4 and 4A. The chocolate being far underpriced, it being far more rare than the lithograph, and seldom seen.

Fourth Printing by Lithographed Transfer.

Gillet having made the last described printing, which was very blurred work and probably due to the ingredients used in the ink for the siennas, turned to lithography and made a transfer from the plate to the stone, from which he printed 500 sheets or 120,000 lithograph, in July, (paid for in August). Thus, bringing the known history of these lithographs (in brief), down to the printer, the engraved plate, the stone, the paper used, the date of printing and the quantity printed. In the meantime the plate was returned to Desmadryl, who made a further printing of 500 sheets, or 120,000 stamps, making Desmadryls total printing 360,000 of the 5 ctv. stamps during the year 1854 and these are listed in Scott's catalog as Nos. 3, 3A and 3B.

There are many likely reasons, some of which might be combined, why Gillet did these by lithography, viz.: His business was that of lithography, and then, as stated, perhaps on account of his poor work in printing from the plate, or for the economy of time to produce, and most likely to enable him to more quickly return the plate to Desmadryl, that they might at the same time, both hasten the work on these desired stamps. The combined 5 ctv. printing of these two printers in the year 1854 was 600,000 compared with 300,000 of the First London Prints of 1853, which as stated were practically exhausted at the end of six months.

Discovery of the "Lithograph."

Now, as this history of the lithographs is related, it would naturally be believed, that they had always been known as such, but no! In all documents that have been resurrected, they have never been mentioned as such.

It was not until about the year 1901 that A. Krassa of New York, one who was always much interested, and had made much study of these stamps, was credited with making the discovery of the lithograph, he having a pair of them in his possession. The position in the sheet of that pair, were numbers 61 and 62 and they both contained flaws, the left stamp having the "C" in FRANCO nearly squeezed out and continuing into the right hand stamp, nearly eliminating "EOS-PO" of CORREOS-PORTE, and I can say from one in my collection, that the flaw continues into stamp above the right hand one of the pair, which is located in position No. 50, badly effecting "VOS" of CENTAVOS, and I have reason to believe it extends into stamp No. 51, thus showing the intense interest and the happy surprises attached to this study. There are already recorded about 50 of these flaws and I have some that are not among those recorded, so it is safe to say that probably 80 or more of the flaw varieties exist.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips Belief of Substituted Transfer.

The most valuable work written in the U. S. on the First Issue of Chile stamps and published by *The Collectors Club Philatelist,* October 1923 and Janu-

ary 1924 was by Charles J. Phillips, a valuable friend and assistant to me in my study, a ways ready with his extensive knowledge to aid me, and one who has been a most tireless worker to unravel these printings. To express his thoughts, which also must be imagined by others regarding one or more transfers that might have been made to correct these flaws, I quote from his aforementioned article, as follows:

"We have now to deal with the great desiderata of specialists, the transfer varieties or flaws

In placing the transfer papers on the stone a number of folds or creases were made on it, and as the work appears to have been very carelessly done, quite a number of very rare varieties have been created. Some of these are so marked and so very rare, that I am of the opinion that they were noted after a very few sheets had been pul'ed off, and they were possibly corrected by the stone being cleaned and fresh transfers put in their place.

A great want to Chile specialists is that someone should reconstruct the plate, locate all these transfer flaws, and then find out if there are substituted transfers.

This would be a big job but if all of us specialists pooled our material it might well be done."

Senor Victor Vargas V. in Regard to Substituted Transfers.

And now to give further expression and thoughts regarding the likelihood of one or more substituted transfers existing or having been made, I quote from my Chilean friend and specialist, Senor Victor Vargas, with whom I have had much correspondence, he being the Editor of *Chile Filatelico,* published in Concepcion, Chile, in Spanish, in which he has been writing a very extensive and I believe to be a most valuable Monograph of this "First Issue," in his No. 2, 3, and 4 of Vol. 1, and in No. 5 of Vol. 2, and still being published quarterly. I am already indebted to him for my quotations in regard to the 5 ctv. issues of 1854 as to dates, quantities, etc., which he has well supported in Documents to which he has had access, and called by him in his writing, as A, B, C, D. E, F. G, H, and I. He writes:

"The biggest lithographic errors that are now today in London, had been for more than 30 years, mounted in Chilean collections. But in those days they believed that these errors were due to defects acquired by the plate being over-heated, defects that were later repaired." He further writes:

"Every lithographed stamp must necessarily come from a sheet of 240 stamps, as never, either in the Post Office invoices or those of the State, have ever been mentioned sheets of less quantities.

There are lithographic varieties of which scarcely two examples are known, and of any of them, no more than 5 or 6 exist in all the known collections. There are notwithstanding, collections with many lithographs and without a noticeable error. Mr. Artigas has more than 70 known lithographs, and not one has any of the classic errors. Would not all this mean that there were made several lithograph transfers and that the transfer that has the errors, was the one that printed the least amount of sheets? If it were so, it would be almost impossible to reconstruct a whole plate.

Up to this date I have been informed that many lithographic copies have been seen with a wide margin of the paper on the sheet but without the marginal inscription. If there were known copies like these, but with the inscriptions, it could be said that at least two transfers had been made."

Describing Marginal of Illustration.

Having made attempts during the last five years, in all the ways that came to my command, to plate the different prints of these first issues, I found it extremely difficult as regards using the border line watermark, on account of the four varied positions in which the sheets were placed for printing the stamps, viz., in normal, in reverse, in inverted and inverted reversed positions. Therefore, I resorted to the sections of marginal watermarks depicted in the German work on Chile, by Dr. Otto Krause and Dr. Arthur Phillippi, published in 1920, and designed therefrom, a complete watermarked sheet, then having a photostat made in the negative, from which a positive was made in the exact size, except

as to some shrinkage of the sensitized paper used, and then numbered every stamp space in their four different positions, enabling me to instantly tell the position of any stamp that I might find with position identified by watermark.

So herewith I produce a drawing from that sheet, practically of exact size of the complete marginal watermark in the stamp paper used, with the exception of breaking out all of those portions which contained no watermarked letters and having only the five straight lines showing, in order to get the design on the alloted space of one of these pages. This breaking out, has eliminated thirty-six of the margin stamps, all fortunately in positions where no substituted transfers can be discovered with single copies, owing to the absence of identification letter watermarks. The twenty-four positions shown, all have positive identification letters, portions of lines, or right angle lines, which enables the making of the discovery with single copies, providing that a flaw was in the original transfer and further providing that that flaw has been corrected.

Of course there were not flaws in all these positions. So there are less places than the twenty-four shown, where the discovery can be made with single copies. As to making the discovery with pairs, strips or blocks, it must necessarily be very difficult, as such pieces are so extremely scarce, and to identify duplicate pairs, etc., composed of flaws and of those without flaws, seems beyond probability, without they too had marginal identification. Another proviso: In regard to making a discovery by this method, is the difficulty of finding specimens from sheets favorably enough placed in the printing, to show enough of the letters, to positively identify their position, and which does not often happen, as most copies will show up with so little of the letters visible, that it is impossible to identify them. The four positions in which the paper laid when printed, can readily be perceived by the illustration. Looking at same as it is before you, shows the normal position, turning the leaf and looking through, before the light, will show it as reversed, and by turning upside down and looking in the same two ways, will give the other two positions, namely inverted and inverted-reversed.

The Illustrated Inset.

The inset shown in the space of the sheet where the whole of the interior of 180 stamps have been broken out, displays a two-diameter enlargement of each of the two original stamps, used to prove this substituted transfer, with their watermarks as showing on their printed sides.

The lower stamp, very strangely so, is a duplicate of the left hand stamp of the pair with which Mr. Krassa made the discovery that this issue had been lithographed, instead of printed from an engraved plate. This stamp was printed on paper turned upside down (inverted) and locates in position No. 61, by placing the print in its identified space. The flaw in the stamp, breaks the right hand frame line opposite "C" in "FRANCO," nearly squeezes out that letter, clips the top left of "N" of "COLON," deforms the cap on Columbus head, and breaks the circular white border line which encloses the engine turned background, and must break the left hand frame line which unfortunately, due to clipped margin of my specimen, does not show.

The upper stamp is the discovered, proved, substituted from another transfer from the engraved plate to the stone, and is watermarked normal, and placed in its proper position, also shows it was printed from the same No. 61 position. This stamp shows none of the errors existing in the lower stamp, but appears to show a slight defect in the top left bar of the letter "V" in "CENTAVOS." If some collector should find this slight flaw duplicated, it would prove constancy and therefore a flaw, and will also if margin watermarked, duplicate in his collection, my at present, UNIQUE item in my collection. Also there is still the possibility of proving another, or third substitution.

It is now very apparent, that this lithograph cannot be completely plated.

Both located No. 61 in sheet.



The "DISCOVERED SUBSTITUTED LITHOGRAPHED TRANSFER" above, corrects the flaws shown in stamp below. Wmk. normal.



The "LITHOGRAPHED FLAW", the so-called squeezed "C" in "FRANCO" variety.
Wmk. inverted.

Marginal watermark-in paper used for lithographs.

After making the discovery, I submitted the two stamps with sectional positions of their watermarks, to Charles J. Phillips, and he replied:

"I have been extremely interested in your kind favor of June 16. I think you have made a real discovery. I have checked it as well as I can but believe you are quite correct and that you have found a substituted transfer showing an endeavor to correct one of the flaws on the lithographed."

Later, submitting the pair of stamps, with the complete watermarked sheet diagram, to a local lithographer, he verified the positions of their printings and of their having been printed from different transfers.

Why! Collect "Chile."

It might be well to state, that I became a specialist in these First Issue Chile stamps, due to the fact, that over twenty years ago, I desired to collect the stamps of a country that I might complete! And at a not expensive cost! Noting that this countries stamps, were reasonably priced, not many in number and with very few speculative stamps, having no counterfeits, except those that could be easily told by a non-observing person. So, for these reasons, I started to collect this "Pan American Neighbor Country," "CHILE," which country goes down in history as having paid such a great tribute to "COLON," by so faithfully reproducing his head on their postage stamps for 57 years, 1853-1910.

In Conclusion.

If we Chilean specialists would produce a standard sized, two-diameter reproduction of our "Lithographs" and describe the watermark, as existing on each, and make interchange of them with each other, we no doubt could carry this plating of the transfer, containing the errors, to a surprising extent! What a surprise would be in store for us, to have our work culminate in this manner; that we might look at a completed, or nearly complete sheet of these "Folds," "Creases" and "Tares."

It will give me the greatest pleasure to have any of these lithographs or the above described reproductions submitted to me at my address, 268 Nicoll Street, New Haven, Conn., for my recording of them, for which I will make prompt return, with postage expense and my most hearty appreciation.

This attempted brief (but turned out to be lengthy) described, "Discovery of a Substituted Transfer in the Gillet Issue of 1854," is herewith submitted to my many "Companion Chilean Specialists," located throughout the world, as a matter of record, for your pleasure, criticism and comments.

The Charles Lathrop Pack Collection of Brazil 1894

Now the property of the Collectors Club was shown at the Philatelic Exhibitions held in Boston, Antwerp and Berlin, not for competition, and is available to any other Exhibition desiring it.

Address requests to Elliott Perry, Westfield, N. J.

The History of France 1849-1900

As Reflected in Her Stamps and Obliterations

By H. Bedford-Jones.

Courtesy of Theodore E. Steinway.

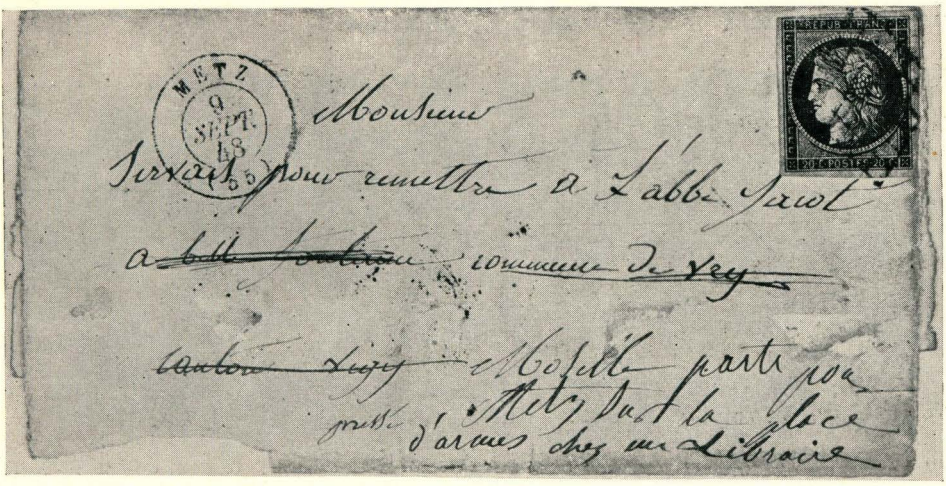
THE last King of France, Louis-Philippe, abdicated in February, 1848, and for the second time France became a Republic. On August 24th the use of postage stamps was authorized. The first stamps to appear were the 20c Black and the One Franc:





The First Issue of France.

This issue is supposed to bear the head of Ceres; but the documents prove that the effigy is a symbolic head of the Republic. These stamps were not authorized for use until January 1, 1849, but an indisputably authentic cover, showing that Alsace-Lorraine was then part of France, testifies that the first stamps appeared in 1848.



Error in Date on Cancellation as First Issue did not Appear Until 1849.

The backstamps, however show that this was merely an error of the Metz dater; as such it is probably unique.



Type I. Type II.



The 20c Was Never Issued.

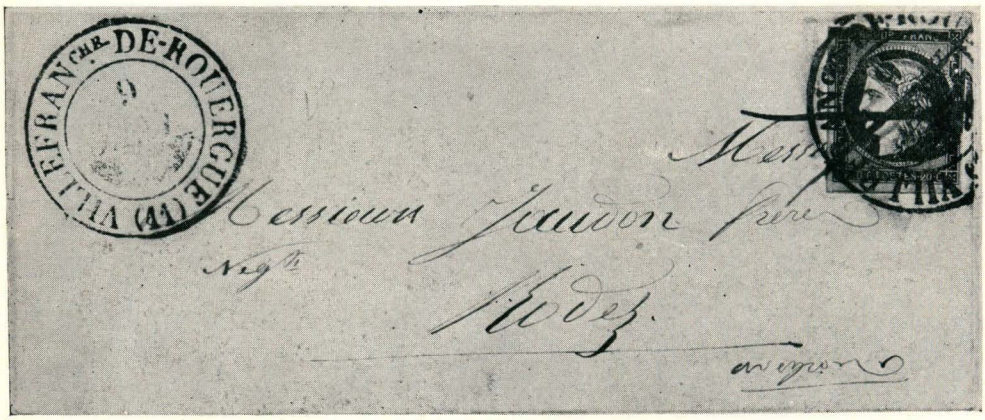
The paper of the 20c was not standard in hue but ranged from white and shades of buff to greenish gray, a seldom seen variety. The 40c Orange was the next of the series to appear. The sixth and seventh stamps, bottom row, of the right pane bore by error the 20c value. The figures were recut, making what is now called Type II with large "4". The black color proving unsatisfactory, the 20c was printed in blue, but was not issued, the 20c blue becoming the 25c blue. The last two values of the set were issued in 1850 and in 1862 reprints were made for the London Exposition.



Last Two Values Issued in 1850.

Since 1830 France had been occupying Algeria, filling the captured lands with colonists, and even making the country an integral part of France. Thus on January 5, 1849, we find the first French stamp used in Algiers with the usual French cachet.

The Postal employes were furnished with "daters" and "killers"; but as previously there had been nothing to kill, they were uncertain about obliterating these new labels. The Villefranche office took no chances but "killed" the stamp with the dater, and used the pen on it as well:



Villefranche Cancellation.

The first stamps were followed by other values. The tariff was raised to 25c, and the 25c blue made its appearance July 1, 1850. If the Banker's clerk had been slightly speedier in his duties, this statement would have gone out a day earlier and given us a first-day cover, however, this is quite rare enough:



Second Day Cover.

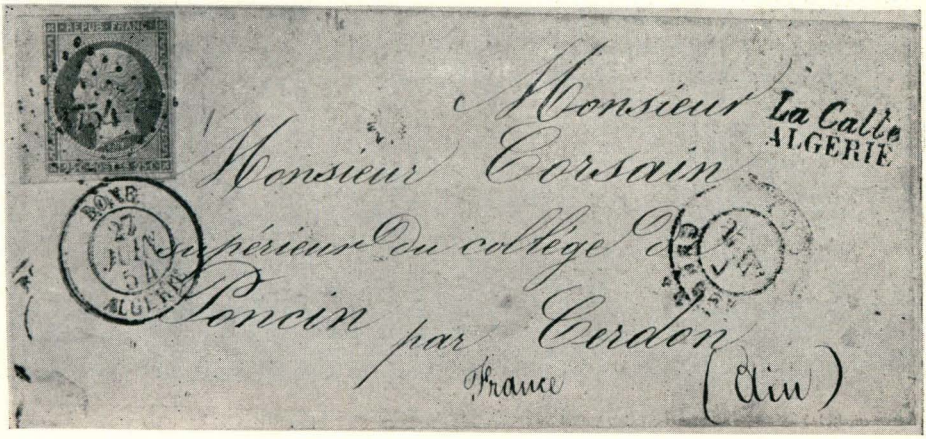
A plebiscite of Dec. 20, 1851, made Prince Napoleon President of France for ten years. On January 13th next, the head of Liberty on the stamps of France was ordered replaced by that of the Prince-President, Napoleon The Little.

This issue comprised only two stamps. The first to appear, the 25c blue, has been called the most perfect of all stamps from an artistic standpoint. The initial of Barre the engraver appears beneath the neck:



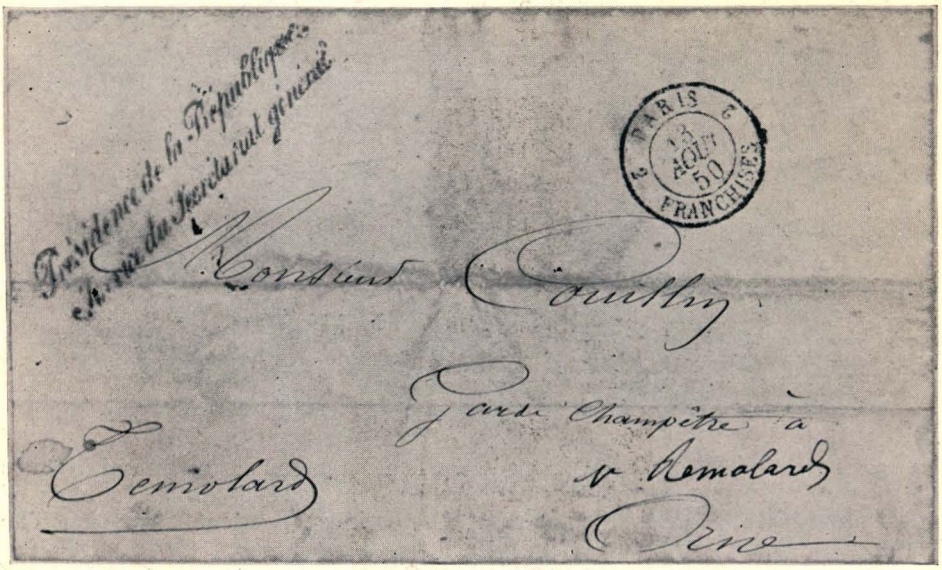
Most Artistic Stamp.

Napoleon's policy from the start was to curtail the French expansion in Algeria. The country already won was consolidated, but he desired not to antagonize the Turks and so Algeria languished. Since the Republic did not long endure, letters from Algeria bearing his effigy are rare:



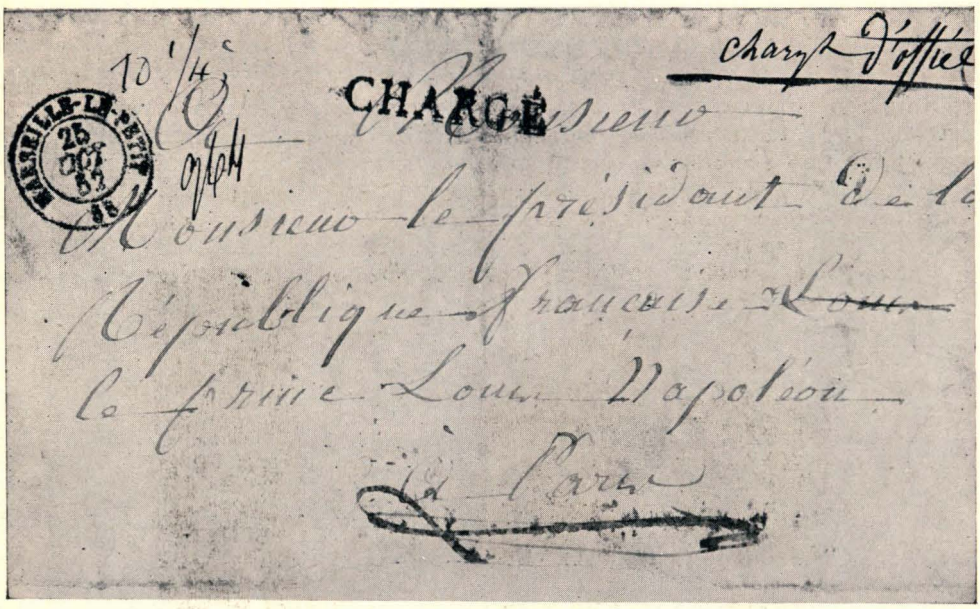
Rare Cover From Algeria.

As the presidency of Napoleon was of comparatively short duration, covers bearing his presidential frank are not common. Here is one showing his red frank:



Napoleon's Frank as President.

Up to a late date, about half the mail carried in France was franked by someone or something. A citizen sending mail to the president could send it free. One did in this case, sending this cover to the Prince-President. The backstamp shows it went to the General Delivery before reaching the head of the State:



A Letter Could be Sent to the President Free.

Being a politician and not a patriot, Napoleon forgot his oath of office as President, and on Dec. 2, 1852, he had himself proclaimed Emperor. A decree of the same day altered the legend on the stamps of France to conform to the change. The first Imperial stamp to be used was the 1 Franc value.

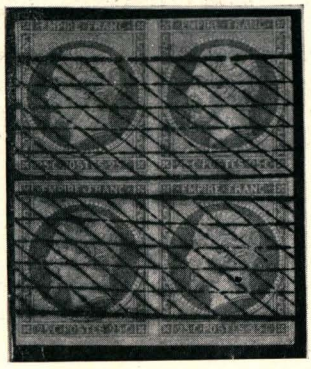
A 25c value was issued. After six months the domestic rate was lowered to 20c and the stamp, thus retired, soon became rare:



25c Is Rare.

As a block, and with the "endless grille" postmark, it is very rare indeed; this block is probably unique, since the two upper stamps show the "great recut", as it is termed—so rare that a single stamp sells for thousands of francs:

Probably Unique Block Showing "Great Recut."



Compare Lettering.

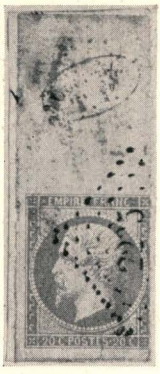
Other values of the series established the colors used for these values over a long period and consisted of 1c, 5c, 10c and 20c. These hues varied. The 20c value runs light or dark blue, while the paper may be anything from a rose or lilac to a decided green.

According to French custom when dealing with precious articles, each sheet of stamps bore the government mark "Controle T. P." Any stamp with sheet-edge bearing this mark is today excessively rare, for apparently few survived. This is the origin of the philatelic term "Control", as applied chiefly to the stamps of Great Britain.

The series becomes complete with the 40c and the 80c now very rare mint.



40c and 80c Completed Series.



Control Mark.

The postal relations of France with other countries were not always happy. Toward 1860, Spain undertook to tax all letters coming from France in the sum of 3 Cuartos, nominally for the benefit of the postmen. France retaliated, and there was a merry postal war until peace was made. These taxed letters have become very rare; particularly so when the letter was put on shipboard, landed at a Spanish port, and there cancelled and also taxed:



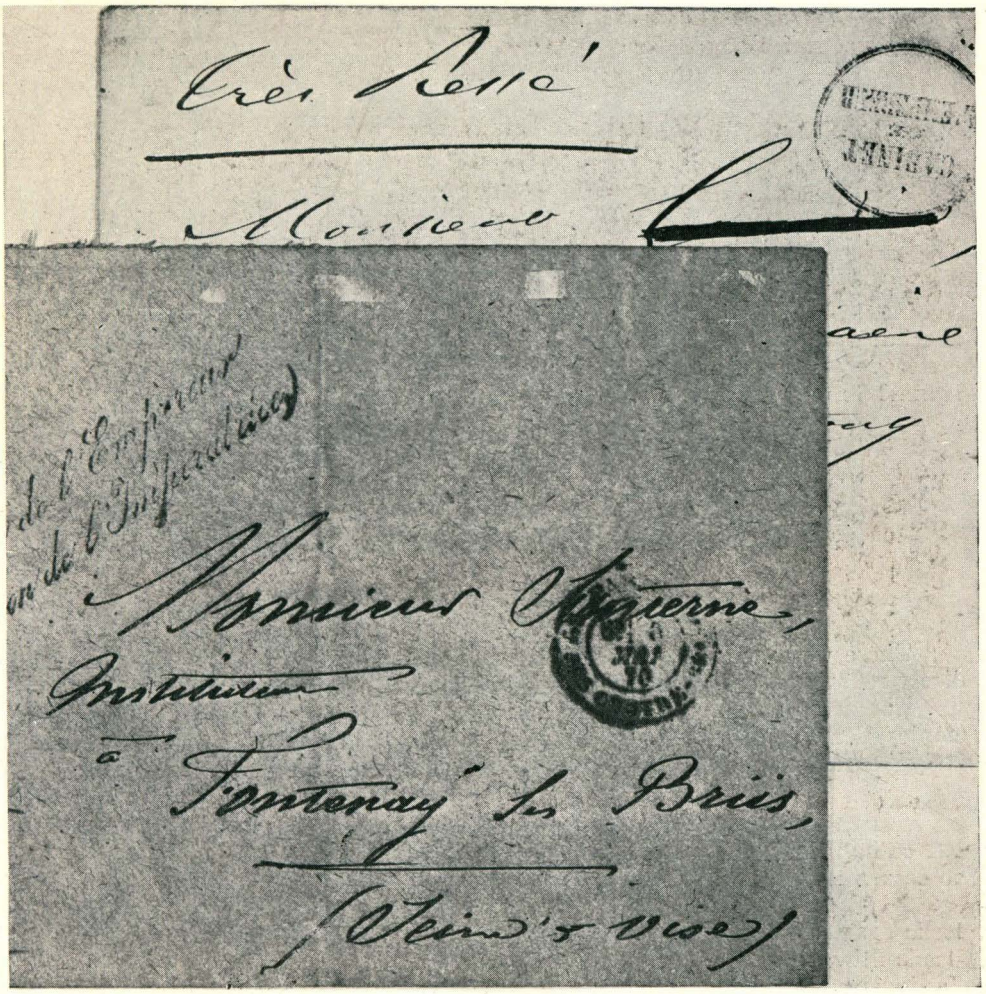
Spanish Tax on Letter From France.

Something of the same confusion resulted with the United States, though in less acute form—the U. S. A. regulations taxing all ship letters. Thus we find a prepaid letter struck with a tax on reaching New Orleans:



U. S. Levied Tax on All Ship Letters.

Both the Emperor and Empress had their own franks for postal use; that above from the Emperor's personal office, contains a very curious letter.



Frank of the Emperor (above) and Empress (be'ow).

The new Emperor of the French did not do things by halves. While he had the postal franchise, he also liked to make letters emanating from his various palaces recognized for what they were. When the postman came upon a letter whose stamp was "killed", with a red star of dots, without a center numeral, he knew at once where that letter came from; or, if the "killer" was a lozenge of dots in red, with the initials "PSC" in the center, he knew it came from the Palace of St. Cloud.



Mailed From Emperor's Palaces.

It is much rarer to find a stamp on the original cover with the red star "killer", especially when the cover also bears the red cachet of the Palace of Fontainebleau:



Mailed from Palace of Fontainebleau.

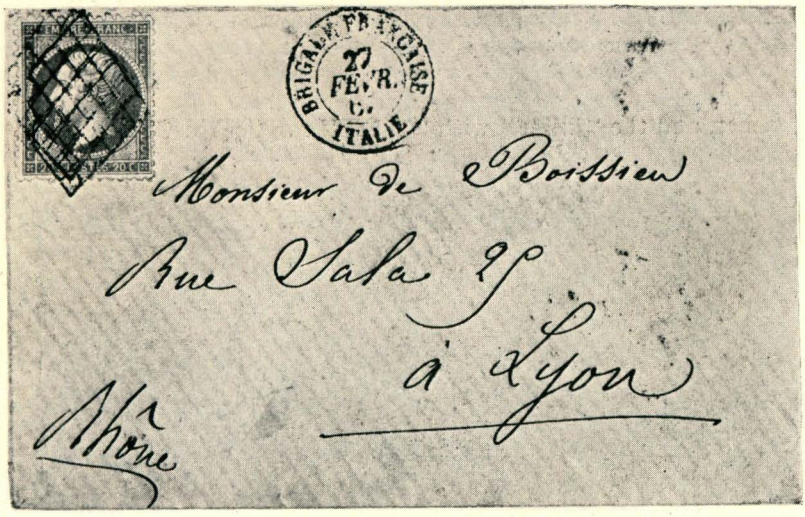
These were among the indirect influences of history upon philately. More direct reflections are shown in the army letters following.

The foreign policy of France was well reflected in the army obliterations employed. The occupation of Rome as shown in the "Expeditionary Corps of Italy" cachet, with which the obsolete grill was used as killer:



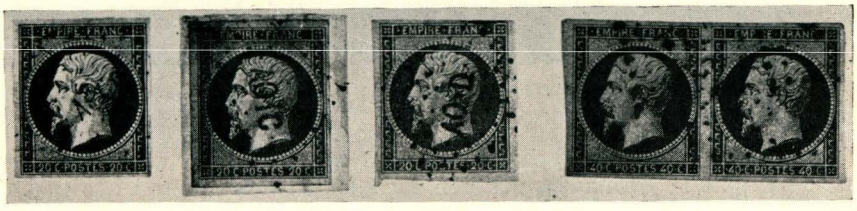
Expeditionary Corps of Italy.

The "French Brigade of Italy" cachet was used at Civita Vecchia, when used with the grill of this type:



French Brigade of Italy.

The Crimean War used initials such as "AOQG"—Army of the Orient, Headquarters. This obliteration is very rare; so are the "1st Corps" and the initials of the army bureaus.



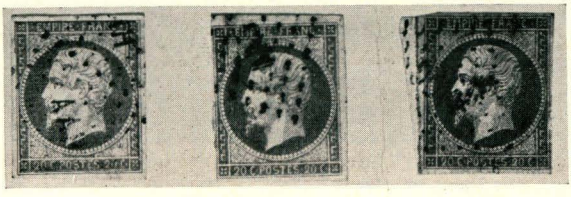
Showing Initials of the Army Bureaus.

Six thousand Christians having been massacred in Syria, a French force landed at Beirut, restored order, and obtained reparations. The "Expeditionary Corps of Syria, Bureau A"—Ces A—is a very rare obliteration.



Corps of Syria.

The campaign against Austria in Italy, ending with the peace of Zurich, caused similar "killers" on stamps. This "AAH", for example, is Bureau H, Army of the Alps; two others are shown, with the rare "QG" or Headquarters:



Army of the Alps.

In 1858, because of Annamese hostility, an expeditionary force was sent into Annam, nominally to protect missionaries. The more practical Imperial result, after some years, was to obtain a cession of the great colony that is now Indo China. Because of the comparatively small force employed, covers showing this historical reflection are very rare. This cover bears the "Army Correspondence" cachet, and the "killer" with "C-CH" for Cochin China:



Very Rare Cochin China Cover.

The Opium War of 1860, in which the British and their allies choked opium down the throat of China despite her protests, and plundered her to boot, reflects through French history into Philately. Here is a cover sent to one of the French warships, operating in Chinese waters:



Used on French Ship in Chinese Waters.

One of the rarest of French army obliterations is that of this campaign in China. Here we have the cachet "Expeditionary Corps of China, Central Bureau", with the usual initialed "killer":



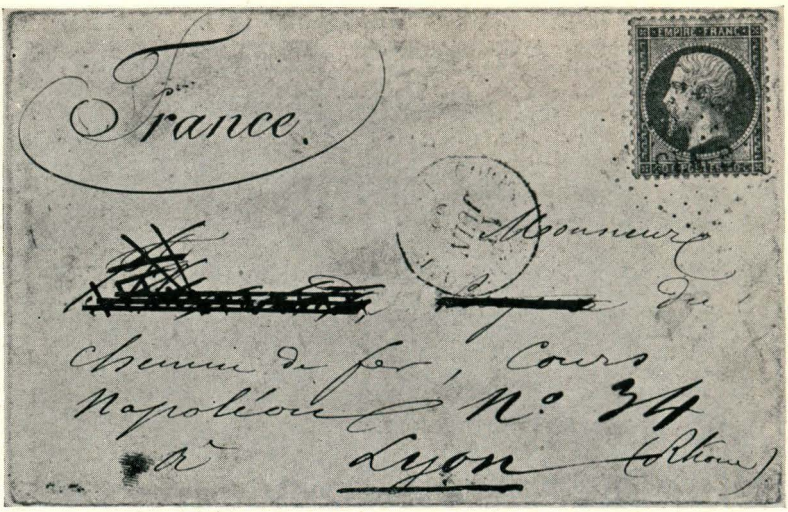
Expeditionary Corps of China.

Napoleon's policy of sending Maximilian to Mexico with French troops was unhappy both for Maximilian and for the troops involved. The Foreign Legion made its reputation there, but left most of its members behind. The cachet "Mexican Expeditionary Corps" was used, with various, A, B, etc. The "killer" made use of the initials of these words:



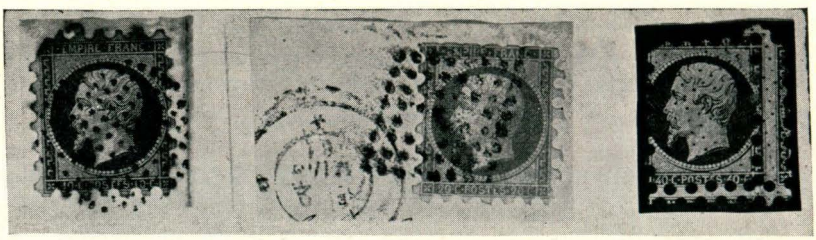
Mexican Expeditionary Corps.

At the time of this expedition, a perforated issue had come out, so that we find the same stamp perforated on another cover from Mexico, this time "CEMB" or Bureau B. These covers are very rare:



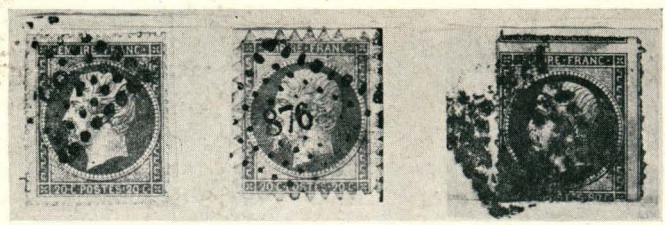
Another Mexican Cover With Perforated Stamp.

Foreign influences made themselves felt and the French cried aloud for perforated stamps. Private firms operated various systems; the best known was that of the Susse Bros., called "Susse Perforations":



Susse Perforations.

Other types were used, such as the "Clamecy", "Saw" and "Roulette" types. It was only a year or two later, however, that the government came to time, and issued the same series perforated.



Clamecy. **Saw.** **Roulette.**

Later, the "Susse" perforations became fairly rare and were imitated on the original machine, but with cut edges instead of slightly torn edges.

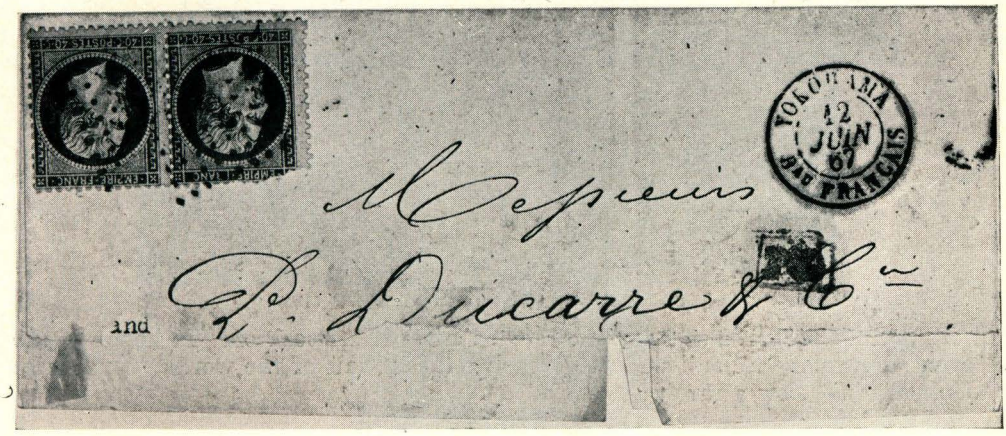
In the first issue of France, are found certain stamps, in pairs called "tete-beche"—one stamp being upside down. This came from one "coin" being thus placed; the reason is not known, but it was evidently done unintentionally. The result, in the first issue was as shown on cover at top of next page.



Tete-Beche Pair on Cover.

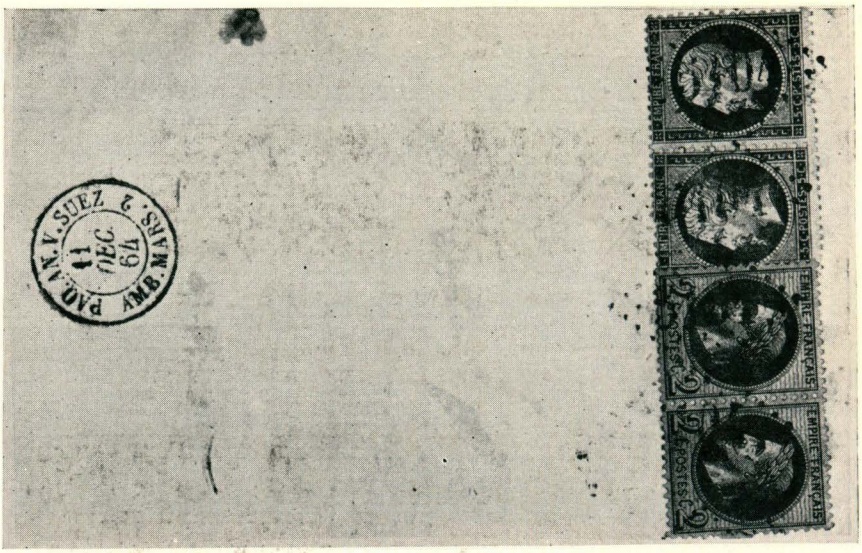
We find a political reflection later. Liberty had no enemies, but Napoleon had many. Thus, anyone who wished to do so could stand the Emperor on his head with a pair of stamps; and to judge by the many examples left to us, a large number of people did so. This, like the "timbre a la corne" touched on later, was a reflection of politics in philately.

The commercial expansion of France was felt afar; she was one of the first to establish Asiatic postoffices. She established a "bureau" at Yokohama in 1865; a letter posted there received its cachet, and the stamps were then struck with the anchor in a lozenge of dots, on board the mail-ship:



France Was First to Establish Asiatic Postoffices.

The reverse was true with this wrapper mailed at Shanghai, China. The stamps were "killed" in the postoffice with its number, 5104, and the wrapper was struck with the paquebot cachet in red. Such a cover is very rare; the rarity of this is added to by the 2c stamp being the variety with "background lined", very seldom found:



Very Rare Wrapper Mailed at Shanghai, China.

As a result of his Italian wars, Napoleon the Little made an eternal enemy of Mussolini by annexing to France all the tourist income of Nice and the Riviera. Thus we find Nice now an integral part of France, and a cover from there struck with a peculiar blue German obliteration or mark:



Napoleon Annexed Nice and the Riviera.

In 1867 occurred at Paris the Great Universal Exposition. In honor of this event, a special "killer" was used bearing the initials of the words "Exposition Universelle", now a rarity:



Universal Exposition.

The colonial expansion of France under the Empire could not pass unnoticed, so Napoleon drew attention to the fact by a general issue of stamps designed to serve all his colonies. One value contained a so-called "tete-beche", the die accidentally occupying a topsy-turvy position:



Colonial Strip With Tete-Beche.

The establishment of Cochin-China as a colony, after its cession to France by the Emperor of Annam, is shown in the cachet used on letters.



Cochin-China Established as a Colony.

The victorious campaigns of Napoleon, chiefly the Italian campaign, placed laurels on his brow in 1863. France now had Napoleon as he liked to think of himself:



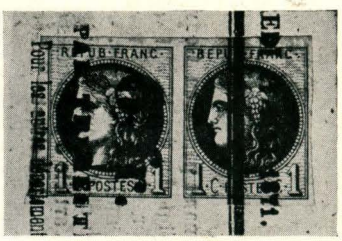
Napoleon Adopts Laurel Wreath.

The first government pre-cancels were issued by France in 1870. Newspapers, to save time and trouble, were authorized to stamp each sheet before it was printed, and then to print over the stamp. As French newspapers consist usually of one sheet only, this scheme worked very well. It was continued until 1893, when the government issued stamps actually precancelled. Thus we find the overprinted stamps of this series:



French Precancels.

This pair from the following issue shows plainly how the work was done as the printing shows through from both sides of the stamps:



Stamped Before Printing.

(To be continued.)

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1930.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, i nand for the State and county aferosaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securies are: (If there are none, so state). None.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1930.

L. M. CAGNEY, Notary Public.

National Philatelic Exhibition, Boston, 1930

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

FROM all points of view, I consider this Exhibition a decided success and much praise is due C. K. B. Nevin, F. Hutchins, Dr. H. K. Thompson and Dr. M. G. Cook. No doubt a great deal of credit is due to others but to my mind, these were outstanding in the time they devoted to make the Exhibition a success.



THREE CONVENTION CELEBRITIES

Charles J. Phillips Arthur Hind Gus M. Mosler

Another consideration that made for the success of the Exhibition was the location and the exceptionally fine galleries that the Horticultural Society placed at our disposal. In almost every position the light was excellent and yet no direct sunlight was on any of the stamps.

All of the Dealers' Booths were occupied. I do not think business was too brisk but everyone seemed to have a fair proportion.

Many of us in the trade considered it a remarkable fact that even in these depressed times so little was offered for sale. We had gone to Boston anticipating a great buying week and as far as I can gather from my confreres the results were exceedingly small.

The Hotel Statler proved to be a very fine centre for the Convention, the Banquet and many other entertainments, but I am not able to give any details of the four days meeting of the A. P. S., as practically all my time was taken up with Exhibition affairs. However, I was delighted to learn that next year's Convention will be held in Memphis, Tenn., as I believe this is the first one to be held in the Southern States.

There are a great many serious collectors in the South and this will be a wonderful opportunity of getting together with a body of men whom we shall be more than delighted to meet.

I would strongly recommend every collector and every dealer who can possibly do so to go to Memphis next year. I have been let into a few of the secrets

as to what is going to be done for us and those who neglect this opportunity will surely regret it.

Space will not permit an extended notice of many of the Exhibits so I can only pick out here and there a few, to which I shall draw attention.

The outstanding collection of the Exhibition was decided by Arthur Hind, the final Judge, to be Henry G. Lapham's Spain. This remarkable collection is especially strong in unused blocks, pairs and singles. Among these I draw attention to the following:

1851, 2 reales, a pair and 4 single.
1852, 2 reales, 4 copies.
1853, 2 reales, 4 copies.
1853, Madrid Cuartos. A remarkable lot. In the unused 1 cu. there is a block of 8, a pair and 13 singles.
In the rare 3 Cuartos there are five fine copies.
A number of the late issues are shown in entire sheets, some of considerable rarity.
In the used stamps on cover 1 draw attention to 1850, strip of 4 of the 10c green.
1854, 6 reales blue, a block of 32 on a letter.
1865, 12 Cuartos imperf., a very fine inverted frame used on a letter.
1864, There is a remarkable cover franked with no less than 40 copies of the 19c violet.

Another cover of interest of 1858, is franked with 2 blocks of the 1 real blue and included in one block is the rare error 2 reales.

In single blocks not on cover, a choice item is a fine block of 4 of the 2 reales, 1853.

Section A, Group 2—U. S. Government Issues.

Franklin Allen, Greenfield, Mass., showed superb specimens of United States, 1847 to 1861, on and off cover.

In the 1847 I noted a 5c with the green Princeton cancellation.
Another with a Wheeling, precancelled.
1847, 10c with red Chicago 10 in saw tooth oval.
1851, 1c Types 1A and 1B, superb, 5c in a beautiful strip of 3.
1857, 1c Type 1A, the finest copy known and a remarkable strip of 6 of the 5c red brown, used on a cover to France and, finally, a 90c of 1861 used on a cover to China..

George L. Gilmore, Lexington, Mass., showed 19th Century United States. This was an old time collection mostly made many years ago. Although it lacked some of the rarities it was a fine lot with a number of scarce pieces, such as, State Department, the $2, $5, $10 and $20; Navy 2c green, and fine pieces in the general issues.

Albert J. Squier, Yonkers, N. Y., showed two frames of United States, 19th century, with many interesting items. Also a fine lot of 20th century in blocks and pairs down to 1914 including the 1901, 1c, 2c and 4c inverted and the 1909 rare set on bluish paper.

Group 5—U. S. Revenues, General Issues.

Judge R. S. Emerson, Providence, R. I., showed United States Revenues. Civil War Revenues Imperforated.

Two beautiful copies of 3c Playing Cards, one uncancelled.
A pair of 1c Playing Cards.
Sheet of $20.00 Probate of Will.
Block of four $10.00 Conveyance.
Pair of $25.00 Mortgage and a strip of three $15.00 Mortgage.
In the perforated, there is a block of four 2c Proprietary ultramarine, mint.
A nice representative lot of envelopes.
A fine representative lot of part perforated.

The collection is very strong in perforated issues in blocks including some of the rouletted 1878 issue.

GEORGE L. GILMORE, Lexington, Mass., showed a fairly complete collection of the perforated issues including the

6c Proprietary.
$20.00 Probate of Will.
$200.00 and $500.00 of 1871, and the scarce Proprietary 1871, 50c, $1.00 and $5.00.

BEVERLY S. KING, New York, showed a remarkable lot of U. S. Revenues, including important examples of recently discovered Double Transfers, Shifted Prints and Cracked Plate varieties.

Group 6—U. S. Revenues, Private Issues.

ELLIOTT PERRY, Westfield, N. J., showed a fine reference collection of the Private Die Proprietary Revenue Stamps containing a number of rarities and many pairs and blocks, together with interesting historical documents. This large collection was shown in six frames and four albums. The chief items are:

Rock Island Match Co. 3c green.
L. W. Busch & Co., 1c black.
Brown & Durling, 1c black.
V. R. Powell, 1c black, a supposed adhesive.
Pierce Match Co., 1c green.
J. C. Ayer & Co., 4c ultramarine.
Zisemann, Griesheim & Co., 1c green.
Seabury & Johnson, 1c lake.
Mercado & Scully, 2c black.
Many rare blocks, Imperfs., plate numbers and shades.

Group 7—U. S. Locals.

A. L. MOELDNER, Brookline, Mass., showed a small portion of his remarkable collection of rare Locals on covers in superfine condition. The following, I think, are worth special notice:

2 copies of the Circular Eagle City Express.
Several Floyd penny of Chicago; Glenhaven, superb margins.
Langton's Pioneer Express tied on with blue oval cancellation.
Messenkope, green, with red circular town cancellation.
Metropolitan red die cut used with U. S. 3c.
California Penny Post on U. S. 3c Nesbit envelope.
Williams & Co. tied on with blue town cancellation.
Adams City Express, 2c on brown paper.
Barr's Dispatch, tied on with oval PAID.
A number of Blood & Co., "Man Stepping over Houses," tied on.
Brady & Co., tied on with rectangular blue PAID and many others.

Group 7—Western Franks.

EDWARD S. KNAPP, New York—A very beautiful and scarce Exhibit of rarities of the Western Franks, the Early Express Companies, covers showing Mining Scenes and Towns and a number of U. S. Adhesives on covers carried by the Pony Express, also Wells Fargo operating from British Columbia.

Group 9—U. S. Patriotics.

HUGH M. CLARK, New York—A selection from his collection of Patriotic Envelopes of the Civil War period, including selected pieces of special appeal to the public.

Group 10—U. S. Proofs and Essays.

CLARENCE W. BRAZER, Lansdowne, Pa.—A special and beautifully studied collection of United States & Possessions. Postage Essays, sent in between 1850 and 1912. These include many hitherto unlisted examples with rare original and officially approved drawings, die proofs, plate proofs, color trials and finished stamps.

JOHN A. KLEMANN, New York—A collection of United States Envelope Proofs & Essays, complete in all known designs and types.

W. A. ROWELL, Boston, Mass.—A collection of India paper and cardboard proofs and essays of the Postage, Revenue, Official and Newspaper stamps of the United States including the rare un-issued $5,000 Revenue Essay.

Group 13—Confederate States, General Issues.

THOMAS H. PRATT, Kingsport, Tenn., showed Confederate States, General Issues, in one frame, a selection of superb items, mostly on covers, including:

In the lithographed 2c green, there is a single, a pair, and a strip of 5.

In the 10c carmine rose, there is the finest copy I have ever seen, on or off cover, of the real deep carmine, cancelled in blue, Albany, Ga., Jul. 11, 1862.

In the small 2c brown there is a remarkable example of over payment of postage, a block of four and a pair being used in the place of five stamps, and below it is an under payment, being a pair of the 2c brown and a 5c blue representing 9c instead of 10c.

Several superb TEN Cents on cover are shown and bisections of the 20c green.

Group 15—U. S. Groups Not Otherwise Classified.

A. FARLEY BREWER, Boston, Mass., showed an interesting collection of United States Cancellations on the 1861, 3c, including a number of choice varieties.

In the unused there are some interesting blocks especially one of the August printing, unused, and a remarkable block of 4 of the 3c scarlet with imprint and plate number. This is pen stroked with four lines on each stamp and even in that condition is an outstanding piece.

There are many choice items in the cancellations, such as Eagles in different forms, Pumpkin Heals and False Faces and some rare red and brown cancellations.

A fine page of green cancellations and a number of scarce items on covers. A very fine Exhibit in one frame.

D. A. BROSNAN, Boston, Mass., showed United States Historical Covers. A most interesting group of Fort Bridger and the Army of Utah used during the Mormon Rebellion of 1857 and 1858.

This Exhibit includes a series of descriptive letters written by Col. Gove during his period as Captain with the Army of Utah embracing the period of its services in the march to Fort Bridger, its sojourn during 1857-58 at the Fort and at Camp Scott, then its march to Salt Lake City and its final arrival at Camp Floyd in June 1858. This is a very historical collection which, I hope some day, will be fully written up.

H. A. COLEMAN, New Philadelphia, Ohio—An exhibit of covers dealing with the American Expeditionary Forces and with the United States Army Post Offices overseas.

DR. CLARENCE W. HENNAN, Chicago, Ill.—A special collection designated to show the mail service in Chicago commencing with stampless covers and continuing through the issued stamps.

MAX G. JOHL, Scarsdale, N. Y., showed a fine collection of United States, 1902 issue, specialized in all known shades in blocks, and a fine lot of the Private Perforations, proofs and specimen stamps.

EDWARD S. KNAPP, New York—A collection of United States stamps used in combination with stamps of other countries, such as the Hawaiian Islands, Danish West Indies, British Columbia, Bahamas. This is in five frames and is an outstanding and very historical group of covers.

ARTHUR H. LAMBORN, Montclair, N. J., showed United States Offices in China, 1919 issue. This is a complete collection in singles, blocks of four, plate number blocks of six, and all the plate numbers represented in the different positions and shades.

LAURENCE B. MASON, Cranford, N. J.—A collection of New York City Carrier Cancellations on Cover from stampless covers of 1846 up to the issues of 1862 including many rare and interesting pieces. Among these I specially note a letter addressed to Major Anderson, Commander Fort Sumter.

JOSEPH S. RICH, New York—A complete collection of the stamps issued for the private post-offices in the Sanitary Fairs of the Civil War.

HOWARD K. THOMPSON, Boston, Mass.—A fine collection of the Postal Markings of Boston from the earliest known stampless covers to the present time.

Section B, Group 1—Great Britain and Colonies.

HANS LAGERLOEF, New York—A large collection in seven frames of the Stamps of Great Britain from 1840 to 1902. Here we have many interesting covers with unusual combinations. Revenues used as postage any many British stamps used abroad.

ALFRED ERNEST WHITEHEAD, Montreal, Canada—Three frames of remarkable items in stamps of Great Britain including essays, some in sheets.

1d Blacks including one used on the first day of issue, May 6, 1840, and a Mulready cover used on this first day.

Specimens from the various plates of the 1d black and 1d red and a number of very rare re-entries.

Special attention is drawn to a cover used in 1841, franked with penny blacks, addressed to New South Wales, an exceptionally rare item as very few of the first issue British stamps were used to points outside Great Britain.

Another interesting cover is one showing the first 2d stamps on a letter addressed to the United States used four years before the first general issue of the United States itself.

There are many other very interesting items in this fine Exhibit which would require two or three pages to fully describe them.

Group 2—Canada.

PROF. HUBERT LYMAN CLARK, Cambridge, Mass.—Canadian stamps postally used in blocks of four, an interesting lot, very difficult to obtain.

A. F. LICHTENSTEIN, New York—Canada, Pence Issues:

3d laid paper, unused, block of 4 and a pair.
12d laid paper, unused, 3 horizontal pairs and 7 singles.
12d laid paper, used, pair, 7 singles and 2 on covers. Both covers are addressed to New York. One to D. S. Kennedy, the other to Thomas Paton of Wall St.
12d on thin wove paper, 3 unused and 1 used.
12d on medium thick wove, 2 used, one of these is on a cover addressed to Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York from Toronto, date Feb. 1, no year.
6d on laid, pair and 4 singles, unused.
6d on laid, used, strip of three, 11 pairs.
3d smooth white wove, block of 9 unused.
3d thin wove, unused, 2 blocks of 4 and 4 pairs.
6d thin wove, 4 used pairs.
10d thin wove, unused, strip of 3 and 10 singles.
10d thin wove, used, strip of 3, 2 pairs and many singles.
6d medium thick wove, pair and 5 singles, unused.
6d medium thick wove, used, 3 pairs.
7½d green, unused, pair and 25 singles.
7½d green, used, unique block of 4, strip of 3, pair and many super singles.
10d hard semi-transparent paper, quite thick, 3 unused, pair and strip of 3 used.
10d medium wove paper, unused pair and 16 singles.
10d medium wove paper, used, block of 4, strip of 3, two pairs, many singles.
½d Imperf. unused blocks of 14, 9, 9, 8 and 4.
6d thick hard paper, 1 unused, pair and many singles used.
6d thick soft spongy paper, unused, strip of 3 and 5 singles.
6d thick soft spongy paper, used, strip of 3, pair on cover, many superb singles.
½d rebbide vertically, 3 unused, 7 used.
½d ribbed horizontally, 1 unused and used block of 4, 2 pairs, and 10 singles.
3d ribbed paper, unused, 2 pairs and 2 singles.
3d ribbed paper, used, many fine pairs and singles.

Group 3—Any Other British Colony in North or South America.

A. F. LICHTENSTEIN, New York—Newfoundland:

A letter dated 7 Jan. 1857 from W. S. Solomon, P. M. G. of Newfoundland to the P. M. G. of Nova Scotia and enclosing samples of the newly issued scarlet-vermilion stamps on the margin of the letter. These consist of the 4d, 6d, 6½d, 8d and 1sh scarlet and 1d and 5d lake.

1d lake, thick paper, a sheet of 120 stamps reconstructed from large blocks.

Scarlet-vermilion.

2d, 2 unused and a vertical pair and 6 singles used, also 3 pairs on covers, and a grand cover franked with half a 2d and a 5d making the 6d rate to England.

4d, 3 unused, pair and 4 used, 5 superb on covers and unseverad 4d and half of 4d used on piece, and three other 4d on covers used with 3d stamps all on letters to Baltimore.

6d, 3 unused and an enormous margined pair and 6 singles used. Also a cover to Rome franked with a pair and a single 6d.

6½d, 5 unused, 4 used and 4 on covers, rate to Boston, Ne wYork, etc.

8d, a number of interesting bisections on covers.

1sh, 4 unused and 4 used and a truly superb used pair.

1sh, bisected, 3 horizontal and 1 diagonal, all on pieces of covers.

(N. B. I have never seen a bisected 1sh on full envelope or cover. If any reader has one I would be glad to have full particulars and front and back marks.—C. J. P.)

Unissued.

1d red brown, 5 fine copies.

6½d orange.

1sh orange, vertically laid, and horizontally laid.

Orange-vermilion.

2d, left side of sheet with margins, 16 stamps.

4d, 7 unused, 10 used.

6d, 6 unused, pair and 32 used and one on cover.

1sh, 2 unused, 8 used and half of 1sh used on small piece dated London, Sept. 30, 1861.

A. F. LICHTENSTEIN, New York—New Brunswick:

3d unused, strip of 3, pair and 9 singles.

3d used, strip of 4 and 7 pairs.

6d orange-yellow, pair and 7 unused.

6d orange-yellow, used, strip of 3, vertical pair and 6 singles.

1sh mauve, 2 unused and 6 used.

1sh dull mauve, 3 unused and 6 used.

Two rare covers are franked with one quarter of 1sh used for the 3d rate. Both well tied on. One is from St. John, N. B., April 23, 1860, the other from Edmundston, with rare cancellation "12" in oval, with lines. Dated March 13, 1860.

Two other covers are franked with halves of 1sh to pay rate to Boston, U. S. A. One is from Chatham, dated Feb. 6, 1860, the other also from Chatham, dated Feb. 16, 1860.

Two other covers are franked with 1sh stamps, one is cancelled "Express Mail" tied on. The other is tied on with the blue Sachville cancellation, dated Aug. 31, 1853.

The gem of this grand lot of one shillings is a cover used to Hungary, franked with a perfect strip of three 1sh and a 3d, all tied on.

A few other items on covers are worth noting:

6d yellow-orange, strip of 3, tied on with "23" in oval. From Richibucto, N. B., Dec. 24, 1857.

Two 6d and half a 6d on cover to Fredericton, N. B. and on another cover a 3d and a block of 4 of the 3d dated April 28, 1858.

Colonial Express Mail.

Two of the rarest covers in the collection are worthy of a somewhat full description.

One is addressed George Young, Jr., Rankin, Gilmour & Co. Liverpool. This is franked with 2 single New Brunswick 6d, partly over these two stamps 2 U. S. stamps

are both tied to the 6d yellow by the word "PAID" in red. The cancellations, both in red, read "COLONIAL EXPRESS MAIL—ST. JOHN, N. B.—May 23.' and "PAID —LIVERPOOL—BR. PACKET—4 Ju 59—1A." The figures "19" are struck in red in lower corner of this interesting cover.

The other cover is used from St. John, N. B. and entirely franked with U. S. stamps. It is addressed to George Robson, Esq., Messrs. Black & Robson, 13 Princess Square, Glasgow, Scotland. It is franked with U. S. Imperf. 1851, 1c, 3c and 2 pairs of 5c equals 24 cent rate, all tied on with PAID in black and "COLONIAL EXPRESS MAIL—ST. JOHN, N. B.—Jul. 6" in black. The date is 1858 as seen by another cancellation.

A. F. LICHTENSTEIN, New York—Nova Scotia:

1d, 2 blocks of 6 unused, used block of 4 and 3 strips of 3. An interesting variety is in a strip of 3, the middle stamp being the shifted transfer, figures of value shifted and line through "Nova." Note the space between stamps Nos. 1 & 2 is very small, almost touching, between Nos. 2 & 3 it is abnormally wide.

3d unused, blocks of 12, 4 and 4, used block of 8.

6d yellow-green, unused, two strips of 4, and 9 singles; used, blocks of 4, strip of 5, 4 pairs and two singles with rare cancellations. One has "453" between bars, the other "5" over "CENTS" in a curve.

6d dark green, 2 unused, and used block of 4, strip of 3, a pair and many singles.

1sh cold violet, a superlative lot of gems. 4 unused, a vertical pair and 9 used. A pair used on letter to India (this shows where a stamp has been removed, probably a 6d). Another pair on letter to India with a 6d yellow-green making the correct 2sh6d rate.

A 1sh and a 3d on cover to Ireland, tied on with the red "Pkt. Letter" cancellation.

1sh red violet, 3 unused and in the used a superb pair and 17 singles.

On cover there is a quarter of 1sh to make 3d Colonial rate, used from Braddeck, Cape Breton, 5 Feb. 1858.

Also we have here two covers franked with half of 1sh plus half of 3d, all well tied on and make 7½d rate to British Isles. Both used to E. D. W. Ratchford, Liverpool in April 1858.

A very fine cover addressed to Bridgetown (Barbados?) is franked with two superb one shillings, a 6d dark green, and a 3d blue making 2sh9d rate, marked on end "Recd. 19 Dec. 1859."

FRED JARRETT, Toronto, Canada, showed Prince Edward Islands in one frame, interesting sheets and scarce covers.

EDWIN F. SAWYER, Newton Center, Mass.—A fine collection of Falkland Islands with the early Franks and the postal issues in singles, pairs and blocks, unused and used, with a few scarce specimen stamps.

Group 5—Any British Colony in Australia.

THEODORE E. STEINWAY, New York, showed New South Wales. A remarkable collection noteworthy for the beautiful condition of the early stamps, far above what we usually see either in Exhibitions or in the trade.

The Sydney Views and the Laureated issues are all very carefully plated and are complete.

In the Diadem issue of 1856 I noticed interesting retouches of the 2d plate and also a true lithographic 2d stamp. There are also a few scarce covers and interesting combinations.

Group 6—Any British Colony in Europe or Asia.

PAUL W. SAVAGE, Worcester, Mass., showed a well studied collection of Sarawak. The early issues have been carefully reconstructed and are generally complete. A number of rare cancellations are also shown. Some of the Town cancellations are scarce. There are a number of Trial colors especially of the Perkins, Bacon period and a very careful write-up of the whole collection. This is really a beautiful exhibit and proves the owner to be a real Philatelist.

Group 7—Any British Colony in Africa.

ALBERT W. CLAFLIN, Providence, R. I.—Cape of Good Hope Triangular Stamps, a nice collection with a few wood blocks.

ARTHUR HIND, Utica, N. Y., showed the stamps of the Uganda Protectorate. This was an interesting Exhibit specially strong in the stamps made and used by the Missionaries in Uganda. Some day in the far future, we may possibly find the rarities of these issues as much sought for as the Missionaries of the Hawaiian Islands.

As one of the earliest efforts to introduce postal advantages amongst natives in Africa, these stamps will always be interesting, more especially from their primitive methods of manufacture, and the number of errors they contain.

In 1895 when these stamps were first made a letter from England took three months on the journey.

The currency of the stamps is unusual, sometimes being called "Cowries" and others they were designated as "Shells." 200 cowries equaled 1 Rupee so about 6 cowries would equal one cent.

A part of this collection came from the famous "Ferrary" collection which was acquired intact by Mr. Hind.

STEPHEN G. RICH, Verona, N. J.—Little known postal arrangements and historical events from South Africa shown largely by stamps on covers, many of them now difficult to obtain.

Group 9—Any Colony or Group Not Otherwise Classified.

ALBERT W. CLAFLIN, Providence, R. I., showed Canada 5c Beaver of 1859, a specialized study in one frame. I noticed amongst these blocks of 6 and 4 and a strip of 7 with re-entries.

A most remarkable item, I think, was the wonderful lot of re-entries, the most important one the doubling of the oval and of the inscription on the left side was actually shown on three covers and 2 unused and 30 used singles.

Section C—European Countries and Colonies.

There were a number of entries in this, nothing of particular importance, but I would draw attention to an unusually nice collection of Roman States shown by Joseph S. Rich of New York.

Also the remarkable collection of Herman Toaspern of New York, of the Roman States, shown in four frames, highly specialized in cancellations.

PAUL MACGUFFIN, Libertyville, Ill., showed a collection of Spain.

A very fine study of the plating of the 6 cuartos black of 1850 with diagrams attached showing the chief varieties. Many of these come from a famous Spanish collection.

A fairly good lot of used early issues including a number of pairs and strips specially in the 1850 to 1854.

In 1852 there are 3 used copies of the 2 reales and in 1853 a single used.

The later issues include a number of fine blocks both unused and used.

Group 3—Austria, Finland, Greece, Holland, Russia, Turkey.

HANS LAGERLOEF, New York, showed an enormous collection of Finland including quite a number of varieties and quite a number of rarities, but the really important things in this magnificent collection have been donated by the philanthropic owner to his home town of Stockholm, Sweden.

WM. E. HAWKINS, New York, showed a fine collection of Russia including:

2 Imperf. 10 kopec.
Set of 3 watermarked.
1908 varieties, centers omitted, joined with ordinary.
1908, 35c blue center. Several double impressions.
WENDEN. Rose—normal and inverted network.
Green—3 inverted network. Block of 6 in two lines of 3, 1 row inverted network.
Yellow-green, 2 inverted network.
RUSSIAN LEVANT. 1865 both unused.

Group 4—Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Portugal, Servia, Sweden.

HANS LAGERLOEF, New York, showed a great collection of Sweden in eight frames, remarkable for the quality of stamps shown.

Special attention should be drawn to the very rare unused blocks, with full gum, of the second issue, some of them being unique, also a number of stamps in blocks and imperf. with original gum.

Group 8—Any Colony of a European Country Except Great Britain.

HERMAN TOASPERN, New York, showed Heligoland, a very fine, interesting, and well studied collection.

The types of cancellations worked out and illustrated.

Notably are Hamburg stamps used in Aug. 1865 in Heligoland.

A few fine covers with the early dates. Notably one cover, July 21, 1867, with three 1sch and three 2sch on the same cover.

A postcard franked with three ½sch perf. and 1 and 2sch rouletted. A very fine lot of single with rare cancellations.

Group 9—Any European Country, or Group, Not Otherwise Classified.

A. J. MOTTLAU, Pittsburgh, Pa., showed German Possessions of Denmark, a fine collection, especially strong in the early issues with special attention paid to selected copies of rare cancellations.

An interesting point is a number of Hamburg stamps with Danish Hamburg cancellations.

JOHN W. PREVOST, Springfield, Mass., showed French Colonies, General Issues, only. A remarkable collection especially strong in the early issues.

Many interesting stamps on covers in singles and combinations and a considerable number of rare used blocks.

Section D, Group 4—Other Countries in North, Central or South America.

LT. COL. C. S. HAMILTON, Washington, D. C., showed Mexico, Twentieth Century. A fine collection with many unlisted varieties. The specialty here is the great collection of Sonora Seal issues and Oaxaca represented by complete sheets showing nearly all the known printings and settings. These were shown at the *Collectors Club* and a description was published, I therefore shall not give further details.

Section E, Group 1—Other Countries in Asia or Africa.

WM. E. HAWKINS, New York, showed a magnificent collection of Afghanistan, all unused, and very strong in the fine old early issues, many uncut sheets.

As Mr. Hawkins only collects unused, there are a number of spaces for the rarer stamps, since many are only known in used condition.

C. A. HOWES, Boston, Mass., showed a specialized collection of Corea with considerable research work, remarkable for the translation of the Native inscriptions both from Chinese and Corean.

NASSAU STAMP CO., New York, showed a highly specialized collection of Hejaz with many unlisted varieties both in singles and blocks of four. Attention is especially drawn to the surcharged varieties on the fine roulette, 20, as well as to the inverts, many of which are of considerable rarity.

JOSEPH S. RICH, New York—A collection of Corea shown in two frames with one album not displayed. The perforation varieties are well worked out as are the varieties of surcharge in the 1903 provisionals. The stamps of the Japanese Offices in Corea are also included.

Group 2—Any Other Country in Africa Not Otherwise Classified.

D. PICK, New York, showed a very complete collection of Egypt with practically every listed stamp including the rare tete-beche.

Section F—Specialty Class.

STEPHEN D. BROWN, Boston, Mass., showed a specialized collection of the 5c New Orleans. This is in part the unique collection formed by Edw. S. Knapp to which Mr. Brown has added many scarce items.

The different plates are shown reconstructed in remarkably fine copies. A number of stamps with exceptionally rare cancellations. Fine strips and blocks and two items that are regarded as unique. The 5c on the yellow paper printed on both sides. Of the blue paper of the same variety, several copies are known but this yellow paper is the only one that has been seen.

Another remarkable item is one showing the imprint inverted, also believed to be unique.

ROBERT F. CHAMBERS, Providence, R. I., showed a collection of United States 5c, 1875, which contained a number of interesting covers used with stamps of other countries, notably Japan, Peru half of 20c brown, Great Britain. One cover with a block of 20 and a strip of 7. A block of sixteen two rows, bottom of sheet with imprint—plate number—and "stitch" watermark.

ALBERT W. CLAFLIN, Providence, R. I., showed a special study of the Newfoundland 1c on 3c surcharge of 1897, including a proof of the entire setting in red on white paper. The surcharge is also shown in red, and red and black. It includes the famous Royal Gazette forgery as well as several other forgeries.

ALBERT W. CLAFLIN, Procidence, R. I., showed Canada 10c of 1859, divided into all the printings with many covers and dated cancellations.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, New York, showed Brazil 100 reis, 1893. This is the famous collection formed by Charles Lathrop Pack and donated by him to the *Collectors Club*, which shows it as an example of the wonderful Philatelic work that can be done with a stamp worth only a few cents.

E. M. GEARHART, Erie, Pa., showed United States 1893, 2c Columbian. A study of the Double Transfers of this stamp in about 180 varieties.

PAUL MACGUFFIN, Libertyville, Ill., showed United States 12c black, 1851-57, including a complete Plate I reconstructed plated by the late Col. J. K. Tracey. It includes a used block of four imperf.

A number of pairs and strips of used imperf.
Block of 12 perf. unused.
Block of 8 imperf., used.
Imperf. rare bisected on cover, San Francisco cancellation.
Strip of 6 imperf. 12c used.

PAUL MACGUFFIN, Libertyville, Ill., showed the New York Postmaster's 5c. A complete plate of forty positions with very fine enlarged sketches of the details of each position which will be found most useful for platers. The plate comprises no less than 18 pairs and several on covers.

E. TUDOR GROSS, Providence, R. I., showed United States 1861, 1c. This is the largest and undoubtely the most complete collection of this stamp that is known. It is remarkably strong in large blocks only to be found in this collection.

All printings and papers are shown together with rare cancellations of carrier, year date, etc. Among the rarer cancellations may be mentioned Wells Fargo & Co., Masonic, Steamship, various Numerals and Mail Routes.

GUSTAVE M. MOSLER, Cincinnati, Ohio, showed a collection of Austria & Lombardy-Venice, 1850 issue. This is the finest collection in America of the cancellations of the first issue in the two groups. It is contained in two frames and 8 albums, and includes numerous pairs, strips and blocks.

The collection is specially studied for varieties of paper, printings, watermarks, types, St. Andrew's Cross, etc.

One of the outstanding rarities is the Austria 9kr of Type III, a single copy of the rare sub-type, and an exceptional pair, one the normal and one the rare type.

DELF NORONA, Moundsville, W. Va., showed Jamaica Postal Markings, a wonderful study of the cancellations 1858 to 1901. Over 10,000 Jamaican cancellations have been examined to pick out the fine sets that are shown.

DANA H. STAFFORD, Brattleboro, Vt., showed the U. S. 3c 1861-67 Specialized. This is a selection from Mr. Stafford's collection shown in four frames, a magnificent lot of cancellations on selected fine copies. Among others on covers I draw attention to the Walking Man from New York, Codfish from Gloucester, Lincoln's Profile from Baltimore, Dagger from East Kingston, Prisoners of War covers, with the Confederate States stamps used in conjunction with the 3c U. S. and very many others.

ELLIOTT PERRY, Westfield, N. J., showed United States. A remarkable lot of rarities in each United States. A cover with a strip of 3, 10c, 1847, showing exceedingly rare cancellations.

Block of four, 5c, 1847, with red St. Louis postmark.
1856, Superb 5c, on U. S. 3c envelope.
1870, 7c used block with grill.
1857, 5c brown, block of 24; 24c lilac, block of 20; 30c orange, block of 20; 5c orange-brown, block of 32.
1873, 7c, two rows from bottom of sheet, 18 stamps with plate number and imprint.
Exceedingly rare Locals on cover including a City Express Post, Philadelphia, black on pink and red on yellow.
Sullivans Dispatch Post, cut octagon and folded but exceedingly rare.
Messenkope's black on pink on cover.
Post Office Paid, black on blue, on cover, with number of red and blue cancellations.
New York used on cover with 3c U. S. City Dispatch on blue.
New York, superb pair from bottom of sheet Nos. 39 and 40 on deep blue paper.

K. N. WOODWARD, Chapaqua, N. Y., showed United States, specialized collection of cancellations on the 3c green Bank Notes, a very fine lot including many of the best known rarities. Amongst them I noted a fine copy of the 3c doubly printed.

EDWARD STERN, New York—United States Franked "FREE" Envelopes, including members of the Continental Congress, Signers of the Declaration of

Independence, Presidents and their Cabinets, and the Widows of Presidents who were granted the Franking Privilege.

This collection was recently shown at the *Collectors Club* and described at that time. A finely illustrated article showing interesting covers in the collection is now in preparation for publication in this magazine.

B. W. H. POOLE, Los Angeles, Calif., showed a collection which he terms "An Impression of Modernistic Philately," undoubtedly the most amusing collection in the Exhibition, showing a high sense of humor. 36 pages, all full of jokes and skits, some of the most amusing character.

Members of the *Collectors Club* secured a large percentage of the prizes granted at the Exhibition, but we do not reprint the full list as most of those interested will have the official list of awards. We are particularly pleased however to know that four of the Junior exhibits submitted by the *Collectors Club* received awards. Edward Sohn, Gilbert Lesser and the School of West New York, New Jersey, have received first awards, and Miss L. R. Wilson received second award.

Social Activities.

The Exhibition opened to the Judges and the Stall Holders on Monday, August 11th at 9 A. M., but the public were not admitted until 2 P. M. The paid attendance during the week was a little over nine thousand.

On Monday morning the Committee arranged "A Movietone for Broadcasting." I was asked to speak first and to describe three of the most popular exhibits. As groups of stamps were selected for my talk with which I had no knowledge, I called in as my advisor John Nicklin.

The first exhibit described consisted of covers carried by Col. Lindbergh on his Goodwill Tour to South and Central America.

The next exhibit was a group of air mail covers carried by the Graf Zeppelin on its flight around the world and, finally, a very interesting group of covers carried by Admiral Byrd on his Arctic and Antarctic Expedition. I may say that I was very thankful that I was not allowed more than one minute for each talk as the heat from five great lamps was intense.

The next speaker was Arthur Hind, who gave an interesting account of the rarest stamp in the world, the famous British Guiana 1856, 1c error. While Mr. Hind was describing this stamp and telling its cost and the present catalog value, he was photographed and in due time will, no doubt, be seen, by many millions throughout this country.

As time was limited we were only able to give one other performance, which was due to the generosity of Harris & Co. of Boston, who had prepared forty large sacks full of common stamps which were loaded in a truck estimated to weigh one ton. The stamps were all taken out of the sacks and at a given moment were dumped out from the side of the truck on to the floor. This scene was also prepared for the screen and will appear shortly.

The Official Banquet was held in the great ball room of the Hotel Statler on Thursday evening, August 14th. 247 guests were present, including a large number of ladies.

Dr. Clarence Hennan was Toastmaster and Gus M. Mosler, President of the A. P. S., distributed the awards.

It was interesting to see some of our friends come up as A. B. Claflin, no less than nine times, to receive ribbons for various exhibits.

I had the pleasure of introducing Arthur Hind and giving a short account of his Philatelic Career and he, in turn, had the honor of announcing the award of the Grand Prize of the Exhibition to Henry G. Lapham for his great collection of Spain.

New York Foreign Mail Cancellations, 1867-1877

By Edwin Milliken.

(Continued from Page 143.)

THIS second showing concludes the attractive N. Y. Foreign Mail group for the present. Probably other varieties will eventually be found, but these are not likely to be many.

Ante-dating these, and concurrently there was also used in N. Y., exclusively on outgoing foreign mail, the Straight line PAID ALL, in two sizes. Red is the usual color but black is also known. On the 1861 and 1869 issues the letters are 9 mm. high. The same on 1870-73 issues measure 6 mm. Stamps exclusively so cancelled are rare; in black especially so.

The well known N. Y. circular P. M.'s in red with "Paid"; "Paid All"; "Paid All Direct," were sometimes used to cancel the stamp. Those cancelled solely by any of these are very rare.

With the last of this decade of handsome cancellations during 1877 or '78, which was about the time the barrel "killer" type became the standard in the large cities, New York started the use of oval shaped postmarks for cancelling outgoing foreign mail, but the barrel killer was also extensively used.

Apparently, the first of these double lined ovals reads New York U. S. A. with large F. D. in center. This was followed by the same size having month (in figures) day, and year all in line within, and "FOREIGN" at bottom. One or both of these were probably used on registered mail, for the latter is so used at present as a back stamp.

About the middle of 1881, use of another oval of same size commenced, i. e. New York U. S. A. with month (in figures) and day in center, and year in full at bottom. This was commonly used as a cancellor but, so far as the writer knows, only on second class mail.

A collection of U. S. foreign mail covers attains absorbing interest, quite apart from their cancellations, in the various ship, together with other transit and final receiving postmarks which they bear. Owing to the high rates prevailing, prior to the establishment of the Postal Union rate of 5 cents each half ounce, or ignorance of the correct rates, many letters were sent short paid. All these helped to create a wealth of interesting covers. So we find, tho rarely on the stamp, the straight line "Insufficiently Paid"; French "P. D." in small frame i. e. "Paid to Destination"; the same French "P. D." in oval used to indicate postage due, and showing amount to collect under these letters. Most collectors are probably familiar with the large New York numeral in the outgoing postmark of those earlier years. This seldom indicated the actual rate, and rarely hit the stamp. A nice variety of Paquebot and other Ship markings are, some of them, relics of the days of the side wheelers. The attractive blue Paris "Etranger," red London "Paid," red "Bremen" in frame, or some obscure French town P. M. consisting of a number centered in field of dots, are among the many nice marks that may sometimes be found, off cover, struck plumb on the stamp. Covers showing unusual rates of postage are prized most of all.

It is not out of place here to state that we continue to be a long way behind our brother philatelists, of various countries, in the classifying and illustration of our U. S. cancellations. To glance through one of their cancellation handbooks is to realize this void in our position. Very few collectors know the difference between various Carrier cancellations; a rare Chicago blue from any other;

or a supplementary mail that does not show the wording. The S. U. S. cannot illustrate all these unless that splendid publication becomes more than it is intended to be.

Quite recently a well known European collector, who long ago formed his specialized collection of U. S., and while showing it to the writer, suddenly inquired if such a reference handbook of U. S. cancellations did not yet exist. To my embarrassed negative answer he promptly replied—"*C'est un scandale philatelique unique*" and in the tone of his voice there was something sounding like scorn. He had just a few minutes before identified, to my surprise and delight, the receiving cancellation on one of my stamps of a small European village, with the aid of one of several handbooks he possessed. What he added concerning the value of U. S. stamps and the comparative wealth of their collectors was to the point in connection with his remark, i. e. "it is a unique philatelic scandal."

The fact that our stamps have gone up in value during recent years bears a relation to the necessity of such a handbook. The average collector, especially the younger and more recent recruits, need the encouragement such information at a popular price would give. A fillup would be provided to the activities and interest of nearly all collectors of U. S. that would quickly make itself felt.

After the Scott specialized catalog appeared everyone interested realized its great value, also their handicap before that time. When a handbook covering some important part of U. S. cancellations finally appears, there will be the same reaction to this. Nothing else philatelically is too difficult for the students of U. S. stamps as witness the magnificent studies of Doctor Chase, Messrs. Ashbrooke, Dietz, and Perry, not to mention others who have not published. The services so splendidly rendered to American philately by these studies of plate varieties and cancellations should be supplemented by such a work, so much less difficult than those referred to.

It will be asked how can the material be assembled; who or what body will arrange for its copying, compiling, and publishing? One answer is, that if such important part of the early cancellations are taken as have been so excellently illustrated in various publications by those able philatelists, H. P. Atherton, Dr. William Evans, together with others published in past years, this would form much more than the ground work. Certainly there would be available for copying, collections now being specialized to include particular Cities, States and other important sections of cancellation collecting. These are exactly adapted to produce the material that could not have been readily assembled in the past, and may not be available in the future. The writer has seen enough, during the showing of one evening at the *Collectors Club* in New York, to make a large volume. The tracing, editing and publishing can be done within a cost of reasonable limit, if interest to bring it about is shown by those philatelic organizations and individuals who should show it.

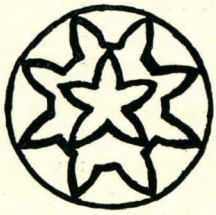
This work could properly form one of the first endeavors of the Publishing Foundation of the *Collectors Club* when that splendid plan, recently outlined by Editor Lindquist, takes definite form. But why wait?

Some readers may have New York cancellations on cover sent abroad between 1868-78, both inclusive, that have not been included among these hundred odd shown. If they will get in touch with the Editor, he will arrange, if the owner cannot, for these to be copied for illustration in a later issue.

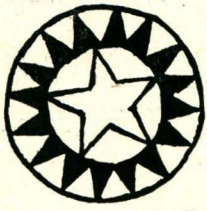
Information of covers showing that some now included do not belong to this group will also be welcomed and acknowledged.

Thankful acknowledgment is made to that distinguished Philatelist John Spohr of Paris for his excellent drawings of the additions to this group.

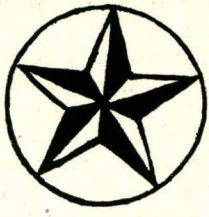
The following groupings Common, Scarce and Rare are according to the data given against each in the summary; while this listing must therefore be within the limits of its sources, it represents a large number of collections. These include those of specialists referred to in the July issue, which have been made



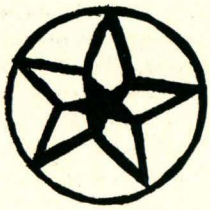
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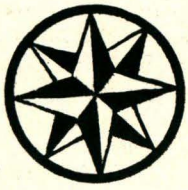
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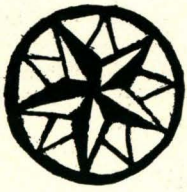
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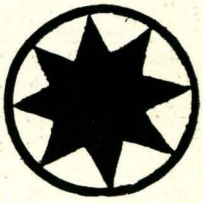
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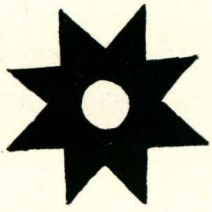
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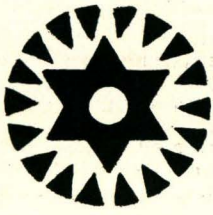
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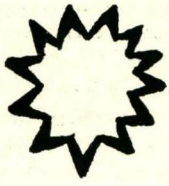
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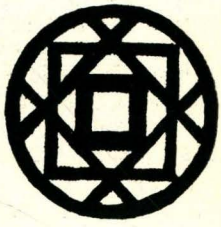
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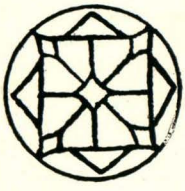
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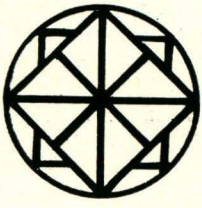
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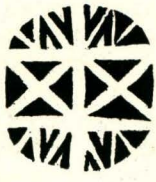
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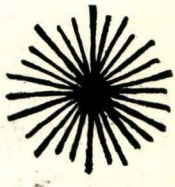
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B-14



B-15



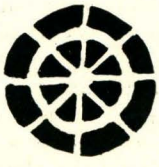
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B-19



B-19A



B-20



B-21

after extensive and careful search. Certain other collections were noted by Mr. Bartels in his data covering three articles in the Quarterly 1926-7.

About thirty of these exist in red, bright to dull shades, with some tending toward magenta. Any found on the 1, 2, 3, and 90 cent values are rare in either black or red.

Common—A1, A2, A3, A4, A10, B7, C1, D1, F1, F2, F11, F11A.
Scarce—i. e. ten to twenty known—A6, A8, A9, A14, B1, B4, B5, B12, B16, C2, C5, C7, C9, C12, D1A, D4, E1, E2, F12, F12A.
Rare—i. e. one to ten known—A4A, A5, A6A, A7, A8A, A11, A12, A13, A15, A15A, A16, A17, A17A, A21, A22, B2, B5A, B6, B8, B9, B10, B11, B12A, B13, B14, B15, B17, B18, B19, B20, B21, C1A, C1B, C2A, C2B, C3, C4, C6, C8, C10, C11, C11A, C13, C15, D2, D3, D5, D6, D7, D8, E3, F3, F5, F7, F8, F9, F10, F11B, F12B, F13, F16, F17, G1, G2, G3.

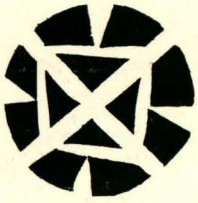
B 4 Confirmation of N. Y. use of these July issue illustrations is made by one of
C 6 our members, Dr. Reginald Burbank of New York, who finds both in his collection of covers.
A 12 This has been found on 1763—30c.
A 12 This has been found on 1863—30c.
B 5A Found on 1873—6c.
D 1 Exists in red.

Summary, Giving Descriptions; Stamps on Which Each Has Been Found; Whether Use is Confirmed by Cover.

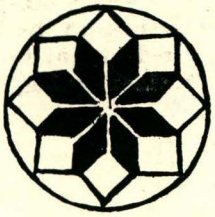
A 2 Eight pointed star with five pointed star within. Common on 1873 issue. In red 1870—24c. 1873—6, 10, 12c. Cover.
A 9 Sixteen outer points adjoining five pointed inner colorless star. Very attractive and quite rare. 1873—3, 5c. In red 1870—24, 30c. 1873—10c. Two copies bear N. Y. red town postmark.
A 11 Twelve pointed irregular star, with short points; more of this design may be in center, which is not clear. On small N. Y. piece 1870—10c.
A 13 Five pointed star, half of each point solid, it is rare. 1870—7, 24, 30c. 1872—6, 7c. In red 1870—24c. Cover.
A 14 Small solid star in center of five pointed colorless star, quite rare, 1873—2, 6, 10, 12c. Writer has this on 1862—5c; possibly late use or indication of recuse of old cancellation. In red 1870—24c. 1873—6, 7, 12, 30c. N. Y. foreign use not certain.
A 15 One of the handsomest. Double four pointed star, half of each point solid. May have had domestic use for it appears only on 1861—1c.
A 15a The twin sister of A 15, but points are shaded. Same remarks as on A 15 apply. Known only on 1861—1c.
A 16 Heavy star with short points. Exists also without circle. Apparently rare. On small N. Y. piece 1870—10c, also on 1870—7c.

The same design with broader points and 2 mm. wider has been found too late for illustration. On **small N. Y.** piece without date 1870—10c.

A 17 His eight pointed star has a round colorless center. Cover not yet found. Undoubtedly rare. 1870—7c, 1873—10c. In red 1870—12, 24c.
A 17A This six pointed star has colorless roun dcenter. Outer edge trimmed with eighteen carets. No doubt rare on 1867—12c but may not be N. Y.
B 11 N. Y. use confirmed by cover.
B 12 Triple squares, one with all four lines extended. 1870—24c, 1873 nearly all values. In red 1870—24c, 1873—2, 15c. Not rare. Cover.
B 13 Most attractive, elaborate and rare of all the geometric designs. Showing very clearly on 1873—10c. Only copy so far as known.
B 14 Square with four crossed lines at acute angles, bordered by the four corners of another square. 1873—7c. Doubtless very rare.
B 15 An odd and rare cancellation, which possibly may not belong to the group. 1875—5c.
B 17 Same as B 1, but 1 mm. narrower with inner diamonds solid. This is rare. 1873—6 to 12c. 1875—5c. Cover.
B 18 Plain sunburst, having rays of irregular length. Probably rare. 1873—12c.
B 19 Four disks and outer circle, the whole bisected with two colorless lines crossing at right angles. This is very rare. 1870—7, 10, 12c. Cover.
B 19A The four interior pieces are smaller than in B 19. Design not crossed by colorless lines.
B 20 Eight small disks with eight segments of two surrounding circles, the whole intersected by four colorless lines. 1873—10c. Probably very rare.
B 21 Like B 20, but two rows, instead of three, with all parts larger. Rare, illustrated here because it fits in with B 20. 1870—2c, 6c.



B-22



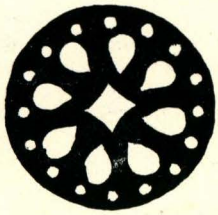
B-17



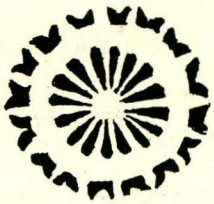
C11



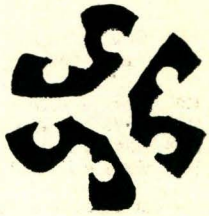
C-11



C-6



C-7



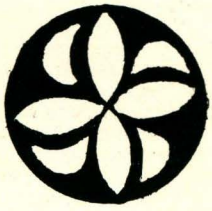
C-12



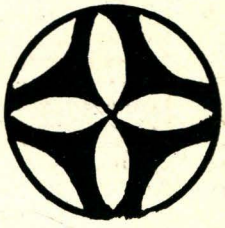
C-13



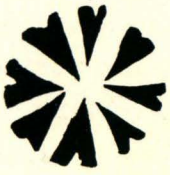
C-15



D-7



D-8



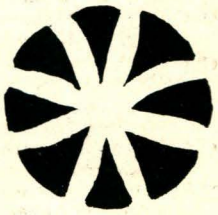
F-8.



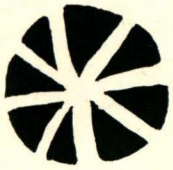
F-10



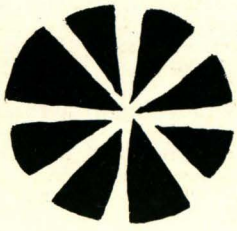
F-10A



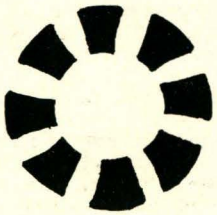
F-11



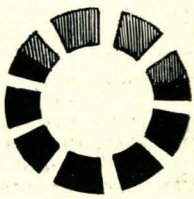
F-11



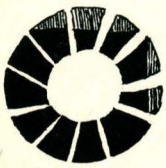
F-11B



F-12



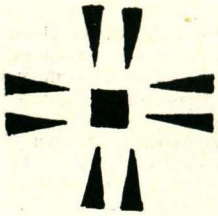
F-12A



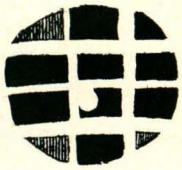
F-12B



F-13



F-14



F-15



F-17



G-1



G-2



G-3

B 22 Four center triangles surrounded by eight pieces of irregular size; the whole divided by two colorless lines. 1873—6, 10c. May not be N. Y. foreign.

C 6 A partly solid disk, quite attractive, and equally rare. 1873—6, 15c.

C 7 Sunburst with fancy border 1873—2 to 15c inclusive. In red 1870—30c, 1873—6, 7c. Not common. Cover.

C 11 The small diamonds in black disk have a colorless edging all around, which on some specimens are larger than here shown. 1870—1, 12c. In red 1870—2, 12, 24, 30c. Rare.

C 11A Another star set in black disk with colorless center disk edging and circle. 1870—10c. Rare.

C 12 Three spare parts or "whatsems". 1870—2, 6, 7, 10, 12, 24c. 1873—6, 15c. In red 1873—12c. Cover.

C 13 The four solid wedges do not touch at center, nor on broken circle surrounding. Several somewhat similar designs were used in N. Y. on domestic mail of the period. 1861—30c. 1870 grill—2c; without grill—6, 10, 24c. Quite rare. Cover.

C 15 Anchor with star on each side. 1873—6, 10c. Red 1873—10, 30c. Rare. Cover.

D 7 The familiar black disk contains four large colorless leaves with four smaller ones between each. Quite attractive and seems rare. It may not belong to this group as it has been found only on 1873—1c and 1875—2c.

D 8 Same as D 7, except all eight leaves are same size. Found on 1873—10c.

F 4 and F 7 George K. Donald, U. S. Consul General at Guatemala, reports having these cancellations on covers from N. Y. to Guatemala.

F 8 The eight arrow heads are sharply pointed and not uniform. 1861—5c. 1867—10c. Cover dated 1868.

F 9 Companion of the F 2, but carets are doubled. Others of about same type are found, but this one seems rare. 1869—2c. 1870—2, 6c. Cover.

F 10 This tree was drawn from an indistinct cancellation. It appears to be the only one of confirmed N. Y. use. Wider and straighter branches are more common. 1870—3, 6, 10c. Cover.

F 10A Leaves are shorter than usual, with center quite wide. 1869—12c with red N. Y.

F 11 Eight wedges slightly curved toward points which are sharp. The favorite killer of the period and used in many offices. Commonyy used on foreign mail 1873-75 issues and in red. Cover.

F 11A About like F 11 in smaller dimensions and used earlier. 1869—10c. 1870 various values. In red 1870—10c.

F 11B The big brother of above two. One of last used. Cover with 1873—3c and 1875—5c dated 1876.

F 12 Cog wheel of eight sections; not common. 1870—10, 15c. 1873—1, 2, 3, 10c. Cover.

F 12A Nine cogs, shorter and wider than F 12. 1873—6c.

F 12B The smaller cogs are set to form in an inner colorless circle. Very neat on 1870—6c. This and F 12A may not be N. Y.

F 13 Cross and four crescents. Quite rare, but no cover found. 1870—3, 6, 7, 10, 24c. In red 1870—7c.

F 14 Eight wedges in groups of two with solid square center. This is rare 1870 grill 2c, without grill, 6, 7c. 1873—3c Cover.

F 15 Twelve section cork. This varies somewhat. On small N. Y. piece without date. 1870—10c.

F 16 Description should have read: A cork design in outline similar to others commonly used in the sixties. 1862 24c on cover dated 1867. Possibly used on domestic mail. Thru a mistake two designs of F16 were shown in article appearing in 1926-7. One of these inadvertently omitted from these illustrations consists of 8 U's almost like F7. It has been seen on cover with 31 pieces of 1861 30c. Also 1861 3c, 90c; 1862 15c, 24c dated Jan. 1868. 1870 6c and others dated 1870-71.

F 17 Cut cork killer. 1862—24c. Cover dated 1867. This was formerly numbered F 16 in error. If exclusive foreign use, one of the first.

G 1 Only target so far of proved use on foreign mail. 18 mm wide. All targets composed of 7 circles are rare. 1869—6c. 1873—2, 7, 10c. Cover.

G 2 Another only 16 mm. wide. 1870—6c.

G 3 This attractive target has outer bordering of saw teeth. On 1862—5c. With red N. Y. P. M., also 1862—24c.

The Antwerp Exhibition

By J. M. Bartels.

ADVANCE word has been received from our correspondent J. Murray Bartels advising that the Antwerp Exhibition was a great success and far exceeded expectations. He advises that the *Collectors Club Philatelist* was awarded a Silver Plaquette and the Pack Co lection of Brazils, 1894, entered not for competition received "Honorable Mention with the thanks of the Committee." Mr. Bartels continues:

"Mr. Lee received the prize for the finest exhibit for his Uruguay with over 800 copies of the first issue alone, in 92 volumes. Mr. Riesco received a gold medal for Great Britain and L. B. Mason one for U. S. Postmasters, Carriers, 1847 issue and Confederate States. His Locals were much admired by many and received a gold medal. Other awards were: E. R. Ackerman, 50 varieties, Gold Medal; Rare covers, Gold Medal; Saul Newbury, Brazil, Gold Medal; James Starr, China, Silver Medal; China Express Stamps, Silver Medal; Stephen Rich, Belgium Precancels, Bronze Medal; South African Covers, Bronze Medal; John A. Klemann, Paraguay, Silver Gilt Medal; Hans Lagerloef, Norway, Gold Medal; Monaco, Gold Medal and Chile, Silver Medal.

"The special exhibition stamps were sold only at the exhibition and drew a big crowd. These were printed singly in center of sheet on margin of which the special exhibition postmark was stamped. 60,000 were placed on sale at 10 francs (28½c) each which included admission, and only one was sold to a customer. The postal value of the stamps were 4 francs and the other 6 francs went to the exhibition fund. This paid the greater part of the expenses. I counted as many as ten policemen keeping the crowd in line while waiting for admission one morning.

"No charge was made to exhibitors for space. The frames were placed on stands similar to those used at our American Exhibitions, although some were placed on the walls and in the galleries. The beautiful Salle des Fetes was supplied without charge by the city and was centrally located and had excellent diffused overhead light. The hours were surprisingly short, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for eight days, including Sunday. We attended four big banquets during the last four days of the exhibition and everyone seemed to have had a wonderful time."

Addenda to Bergedorf

Submitted by Dr. Herbert Munk.

B. Stamps of Foreign Post Departments.

I. Denmark.

BESIDES the four stamps previously mentioned, namely Denmark Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 9 Bergedorf also used Denmark No. 1 (inscription FIRE R. B. S.) in the pale color (d) of 1853. Two specimens are known, one in a German collection and one in Spohr's collection in Paris. Therefore Denmark No. 1d should be mentioned first, whereby the numbers 1-4 become numbers 2-5.

II. Schleswig-Holstein.

Besides those previously mentioned stamps, Bergedorf has used the following:

1¼ Sch. green (Schleswig-Holstein), Roul. (Scott's No. 8).
1¼ Sch. red lilac (Herzogth. Holstein), Roul. (Scott's No. 22).

The first one is to be described as No. 5 whereby the numbers 5-7 are increased to numbers 6-8, the latter should be No. 9.

III. Prussia.

The 10 Sgr. stamp, pink, of Prussia, appears with the semi-circle cancellation of Bergedorf and should be inserted as No. 6. Our No. 4, (2 Sgr. blue) also appears with the semi-circle of Bergedorf, and this also applies to the stamp-cut of 1 Sgr.

Besides the stamps mentioned in S. 209 we have from Hamburg the following with Bergedorf Cancellation (Prices for stamps on letter):

Imp. 1¼ Schilling blue (Scott No. 11).
Roul. 1¼ Schilling violet (Scott No. 24).
Perf. 2½ Schilling dark green (Scott No. 26b).

Of the latter stamp only one copy is so far known, having been used in the second half of 1867 on a Hamburg cover of ½ Sch. as total fee of 3 Sch., dispatched from Hamburg to Oldenburg, comp. *"Die Postmarke"* 1927, p. 63. This cover is now in Dr. Werner's collection and proves that Bergedorf not only used the Hamburg ½ Sch. covers but also used Hamburg postage stamps. (Heretofore it had been taken for granted that Hamburg stamps with Bergedorf cancellations were due to the fact that they had not been cancelled in Hamburg and were therefore cancelled upon arrival). It is also the only known case in which Hamburg postmarks were used and tolerated as cancellations in Bergedorf to any other country of the German Austrian Postal Union than Hamburg. According to Paalzow (loco citato, p. 62) a few Bergedorf merchants in 1859-1861 used the imperforated 1 Sch. stamps of Hamburg on their letters to Hamburg, so that perhaps some of the imperforated 1 Sch. stamps of Hamburg with local cancellation "Bergedorf" could be traced to letters from Bergedorf to Hamburg. The perforated red 2 Sch. stamp from Hamburg also exists with cancellation "Geesthacht."

Besides the 1 Groschen value in the stamps of the North German Postal District, there also exists the 2 Groschen value (roul.) with local cancellation "Bergedorf" (loose piece with left half of cancellation).

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under Act of March 3, 1879.

A BOOK ON UNITED STATES CANCELLATIONS.

As a fitting conclusion to his splendid article on the New York Foreign Mail Cancellations in this issue, Edwin Milliken offers the suggestion that a comprehensive work be complied on the Cancellations on U. S. Stamps. The necessity of such a work has long been felt by specialists in the U. S. issues but the work has been so vast that no one man has ever felt equal to the task.

However, good progress has been made in securing drawings and data and slowly but surely the material is being gathered to make such an undertaking possible. The writer believes that he was one of the pioneers in presenting data on cancellations when he first undertook to classify them and illustrate them in the *Collectors Journal of Chicago* back in 1909. The suggestion was supplied by Hugh M. Clark, now the head of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., who was then a dealer in Chicago, and passed on to William L. Stevenson of Flint, Michigan, who was probably the first to present detailed studies of the 1c and 10c 1851-57 as well as data on the Grills. Mr. Stevenson made a fitting start and soon many other collectors and students, particularly Dr. William Evans of Norfolk, Va., were sending in interesting items to be recorded. Since that day many of the philatelic journals have presented many phases of the subject so that a large amount of material is now available.

Following the present article we will present an equally thorough study on *"Patent Cancellations"* by Fred R. Schmalzreidt of Detroit and we welcome other articles on any phase of the subject. Our cooperation will be gladly extended to anyone willing to undertake the compilation of the book suggested by Mr. Milliken.

* * * * *

J. P. S. ESSAY COMPETITION.

The Junior Philatelic Society of London is again offering two Silver Cups for the best essays by boys and girls on any subject connected with stamps or stamp collecting.

The competition is open to boys and girls under 19 years of age, of any nationality, whether members of the J. P. S. or not, the only restriction being that the papers must be written in English or French.

It has proven a splendid factor in promoting serious study of a stamp or a group of stamps and we hope that our readers will call the attention of their young friends to the matter. Essays must be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Junior Philatelic Society, 44 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, by December 12, 1930. They must be plainly marked "Essay Competition" on the outside of the envelope.

A PROPOSAL TO CREATE TWO NEW CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

For some time the need of two new special classes of membership in the club has been felt and we are indebted to Stephen G. Rich with the cooperation of O. G. Reichelt for presenting the necessary changes to the Constitution and By-Laws to create such classes.

The object of the Suburban Membership is to permit persons residing near New York to become members without the obligation of the resident dues and it is felt that many collectors within the territory covered who could now only join as resident members will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to join the club at the reduced rates.

The object of the Junior Membership is self explanatory and while this is limited to sons and daughters of members it is an indication of the interest which the Club is taking in developing the collecting interests of the younger generation.

The Proposed Changes will be acted upon at the Annual Meeting to be held the first Wednesday in January 1931 and suggestions will be very welcome.

Proposed Changes in Constitution and By-Laws of the Collectors Club.

CONSTITUTION:

Article III—Members.

Section 1: Remains unchanged.

Section 2: The classes of members shall be as follows: Honorary, Life, Resident, Suburban, Non-resident, and Junior.

Section 3: Remains unchanged.

BY-LAWS:

Article I—Members.

Section 1: Remains unchanged.

Section 2: Life members shall be such persons as may be regularly and duly elected by the Club in accordance with the rules for admission to membership.

Section 3: Resident members shall be such persons as have any one of the following qualifications:

A. A business address in the Borough of Brooklyn, Borough of the Bronx, or Borough of Manhattan in New York City.
B. A business address in Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, or Union City, N. J.
C. A residence address in any area mentioned in sub-sections A and B.

Section 4: A member residing outside the reas mentioned in Section 3 but connected as employee, partner, or officer with a firm having a business address within said area, shall be a resident member. A member employed as field or travelling representative for a firm with such address, partly or wholly in territory within twenty-five (25) miles of City Hall, New York City, shall be deemed to have the business address of the firm with which he is connected, even though he may work mainly from an office of his own not located within the area mentioned.

Section 5: Suburban members shall be those members who have neither residence nor business addresses within the area mentioned in Section 3, but whose residence or business addresses are within the following area:

A. Westchester and Nassau Counties, New York.
B. Borough of Queens and Richmond, New York City.
C. Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union Counties, New Jersey, except the cities mentioned in Section 3.
D. That portion of Fairfield County, Connecticut, west of and including the town of Stamford, Connecticut.
E. That portion of Morris County, New Jersey, east of and including Chatham Township, Harding Township, Morris Township, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, Mountain Lages Borough, Boonton Township, and Kinellon Borough.

Section 6: A member whose business address, determined as in Section 4, shall be that of a branch office of a firm within the areas mentioned in Section 5, and who does not having direct dealing with the head office of said firm, wherever located, shall be deemed to have the address of said branch office as his business address.

Section 7: Non-resident members shall be such persons duly elected who shall reside outside the areas mentioned in the preceding articles, and who shall not have a business address within any of the said areas.

Section 8: Any member having non-resident qualifications may elect to become a suburban or resident member and any member having suburban qualifications may elect to become a resident member.

Section 9: The sons and daughters of members, of any classification, shall be eligible to become junior members, provided they have attained the age of fourteen (14) years.

Section 10: No person who has not attained the age of twenty-one (21) years shall be eligible for membership except in the case of junior members as set forth in Section 9. At the age of twenty-one (21) years their junior membership shall cease.

Article II—Dues.

Section 1: The Life Membership fee shall be twenty times the annual dues. If at any time a life member's status is altered by reason of change in residence or business address, and the new status calls for a higher rating, such member shall pay the difference involved between such classes. (The balance of this section remains unchanged.)

Section 2: (Unchanged.)

Section 3: The annual dues for suburban members shall be Ten (10) dollars.

Section 4: The annual dues for non-resident members shall be Five (5) dollars.

Section 6: The annual dues for Junior members shall be Three (3) dollars.

Section 6: Present section 4 unchanged.

Section 7: Present section 5 unchanged.

Section 8: Present section 6 unchanged.

Section 9: Present section 7 unchanged.

Article III—Rules for Admission.

Section 1: (Unchanged.)

Section 2: (Add at the end): For Junior membership the letter from the proposer and that from the seconder shall not be required.

Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6: (remain unchanged.)

Making A Stamp Map in the Class Room

By CAROLYN TROTT, No. 3 School, West New York, N. J.

(In order to secure junior and juvenile exhibits to send to the Stamp Exhibition at Boston in connection with the A. P. S. Convention, the **Collectors Club** held a competition at its club rooms in which a number of interesting collections were submitted. As showing an application of philatelic work in the school room, the editor requested Miss Trott to submit the following article on the making of a stamp map in her class room.)

THE stamp map of Europe was constructed and submitted by the pupils of 6A (low) grade, School No. 3, West New York, New Jersey. It was made of stamps from the different countries on the European continent, each country being constructed from its own stamps. Almost all of the stamps were given by the members of the class. There were forty pupils with an average age of twelve years in the grade, representing ten different nationalities. About twenty-five were from Italian parents.

The class was divided into committees, each selecting a country that its members wanted to study. Then one from each committee was chosen to do the pasting on of stamps; another to do the collecting of stamps for the country on which they were working. It was a very anxious moment when they made their reports on how many stamps each committee had. While most all of the children

were busy looking up the history of the fountry, folk ways of the people, and habits of dress, one of our members, a boy of twelve years, was very busy sketching the outline of Europe on which the stamps were pasted. After several days of diligent work in and out of school, the drawing of the map was completed.

Before a stamp was pasted on the map, colors had to be decided upon for each country. Adjacent countries had to be of different colored stamps in order to make the boundaries distinctive. The color of the stamps chosen corresponded as far as possible to those either in the flag or dress of each country. As a guide for the colors to be used, the members of the class used the map of Europe found in the grade geography.

The first country studied was Great Britain and its stamps were placed on the map at that time. After the first few stamps were pasted, the pupils soon found that the outline was tedious to follow but they did not give up working until one solid red island stood out before them. The one penny red British stamp with the head of King George V was the favorite. It was not very long afterwards that several students brought stamps from Canada, India, Newfoundland, and New Zealand. They had discovered the faces of King George V, Queen Mary, and Queen Victoria upon these stamps. The result was that as they studied the geography and history of the British Empire they sought out its various stamps that they might find pictures of the rulers, who played such a vital part in its history.

The green map of Ireland was chosen for the outline of the Irish Free State. The next countries studied were Belgium, Netherlands, and Denmark, which were made in orange, green, and blue respectively.

In studying France, the children soon discovered that she did not place the picture of her great sons on postage stamps. This place was reserved for one far more important than any human. The goddess of the field was more important to France and from this peculiar fact much material for study and thought was furnished to the children.

The most interesting study made by the children was about Italy and Switzerland. Switzerland glorifies the Alps on her stamps. They represent the guard to freedom for which she paid so dearly. These and the story of William Tell, closely associated with her fight for liberty, and whom Switzerland honors on her stamps, added to the enthusiasm of the study.

The pupils discovered that the Italian, typical to his unstaple, emotional nature, used the stamps to glorify her heroes and her things beautiful.

The feeling of certain countries as typified by the strength, fearlessness, and endurance of the eagle, was displayed in various degrees, viz.: the single eagle of Germany, the crowned eagle with large wing-spread for Polish stamps, and the double-headed eagle in Russia, Albania, and sometimes in Austria.

In the Balkan Countries, the children found that the stamps depicted conflicts over boundaries; as one finds in the stamp of 1906 in Roumania, on which Carol and his Army are displayed. It was practically impossible to get stamps of Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia, Iceland, Latvia, Esthonia, and Lithuania, so that the project offered little in the studies in these countries.

When the stamps were all put into their respective countries, one student thought it quite an outrage to destroy the identity of the stamps so he suggested that a border be placed around the map in order to show the whole stamp from each country.

After working with the students for several months it was discovered that several parents had stamp collections and that a few of the brothers and sisters of the pupils also had collections of about two or three thousand stamps each. In the class itself there were discovered only five of the boys who had small collections of their own. The outcome of the production of this map has been the founding of The Junior Stamp Club of No. 3 School, West New York, New Jersey, with thirty enthusiastic members.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the Collectors Club, who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear. Furthermore we want to know whether or not this work appeals to our members. Letters pertaining to this subject should be addressed to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

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Bulgaria (4)

(Continued from page 172.)

TRANSLATED BY KERMET E. PARKER.

(PRICES: The prices quoted in this article are those of the original Kohl Handbook, translated into United States dollars on a basis of 20 cents to the German gold mark.)

1 Lev=100 centimes or (later) stotinki.

Overprint Errors

In the *first printing* the errors EIII to EV are real *impression errors;* No. 124IEIV is the 96th stamp in the sheet; No. 1251 EV in EI is unique. No. 127I occurs also with wrong "7" in (191)7 (antique instead of grotesque). *None of these plate errors of the first printing occur in the second printing and vice versa.* In addition the double overprint on No. 1241 (EI) occurs also with one inverted (EII). As a result of horizontally *shifter sheet registration* there occur on No. 124I: the two overprint lines interchanged, also (with marginal stamps) upper or lower overprint line only (other line on sheet margin).

In the *second printing* the *plate errors* No. 126II EII and EV, likewise No. 127II EII were apparently noticed and corrected during the printing, as they do not occur on all sheets. With No. 126II there also occurs ??????? with inverted "c" (for "o"). This value, as a result of *faulty sheet registration,* also occurs with interchanged overprint lines.

The stamps were issued, soon after the occupation of Rumania, in the Dobruja and in the larger Rumanian cities such as Bucharest, Constantza, etc., but were later permitted and came into use in Bulgaria itself, so that one must consider them rather as *commemorative stamps* than as true *occupation stamps.* The *1 stotinka value* (for newspapers) cannot have been issued until somewhat later, as the "Dobruja", a political paper founded at the time in Babadag (Dobruja) shows. The majority of stamps of this value, which occurs on thick and thin paper and supposedly was manufactured to the number of about 400,000 copies but cannot have been circulated in the Dobruja at all, must have been bought up in Sofia. As this happened with a large part of the first printing, a new, substantially larger, second printing was prepared. This, besides by the brighter colors of the overprint inks, is distinguished (see above) by the absence of the plate errors of the first issue and by the presence of new ones. The whole issue appears to have been bought up completely by the latter half of 1917 (principally by dealers) and was no longer to be had at the postal window. After this in Rumania, as in the other places occupied during the World War, no special overprinted stamps but the current stamps of Bulgaria *without*

overprint were used. The stamps of the following issues with cancellations of *Rumanian, Serbian, and other similar towns* are sought by specialists and bring high prices.

1917 (Aug. 15) 1919 (Nos. 133). Types 27 33. Issued to commemorate the liber ation of Macedonia. Typographed in Vienna; hard, yellowish white paper; different perforations.



27
Bulgarian Arms.



28
Ox team with
Bulgarian peasant.



30
Nish.



29
Infantryman,
Babuna Mrs. in the
background.



32
Region of Demir Kapu
or Iron Gate—a pass
on the Vardar river.



31
Ochrida.



33
Gevgeli.

		Perf.		
128	5 stotinki gray olive green	12½	$ .02	$ .02
129	15 stotinki dark slate (Imperf.)	P1: 12½	.10	.10
		P2: 11½	.01	.01
130	25 stotinki blue	12½	.01	.01
131	30 stotinki orange	13x12½	.01	.01
132	50 stotinki violet	12½	.03	.03
133	2 leva brown orange	13x12½	.04	.04
134	3 leva red lilac	13x12½	.05	.05

Nos. 128, 131, and 132 were placed in currency as the first values; the others followed i nthe succeeding months, No. 133 not until 1919. *Sheet arrangement*: The upright rectangular stamps Nos. 128, 130, and 132 in sheets of 100 (10x10), the remaining (oblong) stamps in sheets of 80 copies. On the sheet margins one finds thick or thin bars in the color of the impression.

No. 128 was soon bought up, and because of this a new stamp of this value (No. 137) must have been ordered made (in Berlin) very soon. The first (rare) perforation (12½) of *No. 129* is *line-perforated*, while all the other 12½ perforations (and all the other perforations of this issue) are comb perforations. An *imperforate* block of 4 of No. 149 with right hand sheet border is found in the Elster collection. No. 129 occurs also on *thinner paper*.

A value of *1 lev* in a design showing a seated female figure, robed and crowned (illustrated in *Kohl*) was prepared for this issue but never attained official use. Altho the I. B. J. has chronicled a used copy on genuinely carried letter and several persons have actually bought the stamp at Bulgarian post offices in person, the answer of the Bulgarian Ministry of Posts (in reply to an inquiry

by Senf) that "in the liberation issue a value of 1 lev did not appear" is absolute proof to us.

I	1 lev green blue	

Regarding the use of this issue in the occupied territories of Macedonia, Serbia, and Rumania, see above.

1918 (Jan. ff). Types 34 36. Additional commemorative stamps. Typographed at the **State Printing Works, Berlin.** Soft paper; perforated 13x13½ (Nos. 135, 137) or 13½x13 (com perforation).



34
Veles.



35
Ox team plowing.



36
St. Johannes Monastery, Ochrida.

135	1 stotinka gray (Type 34)	$ .01	$ .01
136	1 stotinka greenish gray (Type 35)	.01	.01
137	5 stotinki green (Type 36)	.01	.01

Sheets of 100 stamps divided into 2 panes of 50 each; with No. 135, 2 panes one above the other and of 5 rows of 10 each; with No. 136, on the other hand, 2 panes side by side and of 10 rows of 5 each. On the sheet margin and in the middle gutter one finds the protective ridges in short (horizontal or vertical) lines and the order and control numbers of the State Printing Works, as known on German stamps.

1918 (July). Type 37. Issue commemorative of the 30th anniversary jubilee of the reign of Czar Ferdinand. Typographed at Vienna on chalky paper; perforated 12½x13 (comb perforation). (Imperf.)

138	1 stotinka dark greenish slate	$ .01	$ .01
139	2 stotinki brown	.01	.01
140	3 stotinki dark blue slate	.02	.02
141	10 stotinki red	.02	.02



37

Sheets of 80 stamps each. *Imperforate* stamps of all values occur. These jubilee stamps also occur with cancellations of the *occupied places* (see above). The greater part of this issue was likewise bought up by speculators. Proofs of a 1 lev value exist.

Czar Boris III. Oct. 3, 1918

1919-20. Type 39 (Czar Boris); Nos. 142-143, Type 38 (Sobranje or Parliament Building). Typographed at the State Printing Works in Sofia. At first thick, then medium paper of varying strength and texture; Nos. 142, 143 perforated 11½x11¾, 12 (horizontal comb perforation), Nos. 114-150: 11¾, 12x11½ (vertical comb perforation). Perforation extremely imperfect.



38



39

142	1 stotinka black	$ .01	$ .01
	Ea. gray olive	.40	.40
143	2 stotinki gray olive	.01	.01
144	3 stotinki red brown (1920)	.01	.01
145	5 stotinki a. dull bluish green	.01	.01
	b. sap green (1921)	.01	.01
146	10 stotinki a. dull rose	.01	.01
	b. carmine rose (1921)	.01	.01
147	15 stotinki mauve	.01	.01
148	25 stotinki dark blue	.01	.01
149	30 stotinki chocolate (1920)	.01	.01
150	50 stotinki yellow brown	.01	.01

The various denominations of this issue appeared gradually, the last being Nos. 144 and 149. *Sheets* of 100 (10x10) stamps: for Nos. 142, 143 (*oblong*) separated into two panes of 50 (10x5) *side by side,* with a bar of color (broken at the center) on the side sheet margins; for the Boris stamps A*upright rectangles*) two panes of 50 *one above the other,* with a colored bar (broken at the center) in the upper and lower sheet margins.—The printing, especially with the darker colors, is frequently blurred, as the care necessary in the handling of plates and colors and in the execution of the printing was usually lacking.

Perforation: The perforating was done even more carelessly than the printing. The majority of copies have *imperfect,* so-called *"rough"*, perforation. Not only are the holes not punched out, but the impression of the perforation punch often is visible only as a large pin-hole between very broad "bridges" of paper, so that single copies actually give the impression of "pin perforation." (Translator's note: *Gibbons II* incorrectly states that these stamps exist "with pin roulette 12"). The causes of this are to be sought in the poor condition of all or some perforating combs, in careless handling of the perforating machine, and partly, perhaps, in the perforating of many sheets at once. While *Senf's* designation of this "poor" perforation as "like sewing machine punching" is therefore misleading, so is the assertion that it is not at all a case of comb perforation but one of pricking with a needle (*S. W.* 1924, No. 1) totally erroneous. Rather it is a case, with the rough as well as the cleaner perforation, of perforation punches which were arranged for the punching or stamping out of the paper disks (see foreword to *Kohl,* p. XVI) but which, as a result of poor conditions or circumstances, did not possess the necessary penetrating force. Therefore good and bad perforations occur together *in the same sheet* and even *within* a scarcely punched row of perforations large and finely perforated holes commonly recur at fixed places; in the former case the horizontal perforation of the Boris stamps is almost always the poor one (for the reason see below). Moreover, *double perforations* and even *triple perforations* occur, especially commonly on the margin. Occasionally also in a perforating comb three or four punches in succession *are lacking* completely. Further the perforation generally is *poorly centered,* and there are even cases where the perforation passes thru

the middle of the stamp design. With the careless execution of the perforation is connected the fact that the Boris stamps (measured from perf. edge to perf. edge) occur in very *different widths* (in extreme cases from 19mm to more than 22mm). Apparently this variation in the stamp *width* (but not height) shows that for the *Boris stamps* a *vertical row (comb) perforation* was used. This supposition is made certain by our discovery of a vertical marginal block in which only the outetrmost vertical perforatio nrow and the short horizontal rows on the sheet margin show double perforation—the continuation of the horizontal perforation rows within the block of stamps does not. This vertical row perforation also explains why in sheets of the Boris stamps with perforations partly good and partly poor the vertical perforations are almost always the clean ones; naturally the vertical perforations comb (continued thru the whole sheet) possessed a greater penetrating strength than the short horizontal perforation arms. In the case of the *oblong* stamps Nos. 142 and 143, on the other hand, the same machine was used but for *horizontal row perforating;* that is, the sheets were fed to the perforating machine in an upright direction. As proof of this we find some sheets of No. 142 with only dot-sized perforations on which, in the third vertical row of perforation, ten times one above another and every time in exactly the same place between the ten pairs of stamps, three perforation holes are totally lacking; in the third of the 12 short, vertically placed perforation combs three cogs were missing and, as one horizontal row after another arrived under the machine, this error must have been repeated ten times at precisely the same spot. (Therefore double perforations on the oblong stamps continue horizontally, not vertically). The assertion that the poorer and better perforations are due to *different sorts of separation* and the former in reality to a perforation similar to the "sewing machine perforation" of Albania (see above), is therefore to be completely banished to the realm of fable. The same perforating machine was also employed for the due stamps of the 1919 issue (q. v.), also very poorly perforated.—Probably of all values there occur copies remaining *imperforate on one or more sides,* yet caution is required in the acquisition of these, as, due to the varying widths of the stamps (see above), such copies plainly can be made artificially. One prefers a pair and takes care in all cases of such questions as whether the perforation error in question is, in general, possible with the horizontal or vertical row perforating. There are *wholly* imperforate copies of all the issues; we have seen one such with cancellation: Sofia, Jan. 14, 1921. It gives the impression of waste (press trial or something similar); the *3 stotinki* value of this series is known with the 30 stotinki printed on the back, which is noteworthy because of the simultaneous, somewhat belated appearance of both values.

No. 142 Ea apparently is not a mere differing shade but a genuine error of color (that of No. 143).

1920 (June 25-26). Charity issue for the benefit of returned prisoners of war: Stamps of former issues with black local surcharge 017, 018, 019, 020 ("for our prisoners" and half original value).



017





018





019



020

		Stamp	Surcharge		
151	1 on 2 stotinki gray olive	143	017	$ .01	$ .01
152	2½ on 5 stotinki bluish green	145	018	.01	.01
153	5 on 10 stotinki rose red	146	018	.01	.01
154	7½ on 15 stotinki mauve	147	018	.01	.01
155	12½ on 25 stotinki dark blue	148	018	.01	.01
156	15 on 30 stotinki chocolate	149	018	.01	.01
157	25 on 50 stotinki yellow brown	150	018	.01	.02
158	50 on 1 lev dark brown	102	019	.02	.03
159	1 (lev) on 2 leva brown orange	133	017	.04	.03
160	1½ (leva) on 3 leva red lilac	134	020	.06	.07

The stamps were *sold* for their original franking value but had *franking value* only to the amount of the surcharged value; the overcharge thereby earned (half of the original face total) went to the fund for assisting the returned prisoners of war. The issue was bought up by speculators to a large extent and never even reached the postal counters in some cities. The peculiarities of the original stamps (imperfect print, poor perforation, etc.) also recur with this issue. (Translator's note: *Gibb. S. M.*, Oct., 1928, warns of sheets of Nos. 151 to 157 imperforate or with freak perforations, which it states are merely trial sheets.)

The *overprint* is likewise imperfect, especially on Nos. 156-159. One can ascertain type varieties and errors alike in the sheet (of 100). There occur stamps with so *penetrating* an overprint that one does not know but what it is a case of an offset on the back.

The officially announced quantities of 500,000 (Nos. 151-157) and 150,000 (Nos. 158ff) copies are too low.

(To be continued.)

Iposta Berlin 1930

As we go to press we have received a card from J. Murray Bartels advising that the Berlin Exhibition is a great success. About 900 frames filled seven large halls besides the galleries and the cases. The total number of exhibits was 590. Sixteen thousand attended the first two days of the exhibition. Mr. Bartels quotes Theodore E. Steinway as saying that the exhibition is far ahead of the New York exhibition in 1926.

We received the splendid catalog of the exhibition and will have a more complete report in our next issue.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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PHILATELIC ADVERTISING OF STEINWAY & SONS.

Steinway & Sons, the premier piano manufacturers of which Theodore E. Steinway is the president, have used a philatelic motive in some of their advertising that is of especial interest.

During the International Exhibition in New York in 1926, their advertising featured a stamp of Poland with the picture of Paderewski across the face of which was Paderewski's autograph, and now during the Iposta Exhibition in Berlin they have an advertisement containing a border of stamps received on mail by the export department in Hamburg with a cover in the center showing the Hamburg Automatic Machine postmark that advertises the Steinway Piano.

Such advertising is of distinct value to philately and should be of sufficient appeal to be used by other large firms as well as Steinway & Sons in their general advertising.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON

Publish First Monograph from Charles Lathrop Pack Fund.

W. Dorning Beckton, president of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, announces the publication of Monograph Part 1 of the Postage Stamps of Queensland as the first Monograph to be published since the foundation of the Charles Lathrop Pack Fund.

This work is considered by the officers of the Royal to be the finest, most accurate and comprehensive volume among the long series of Monographs published by the Society and as a fitting honor to the founder of the Fund a single Presentation Copy has been prepared for presentation to Mr. Pack.

A copy of the work has been received by the Club and will be reviewed in due time.

POSTAGE STAMP CLUB OF CHICAGO DOING SOME SPLENDID WORK.

The Postage Stamp Club meeting at 118 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, have been doing some splendid work to secure favorable publicity for philately. From August 23rd to Sept. 3rd, 1930 they conducted an Exhibition at the Sherman Hotel during which Col. Frank O. Sebring delivered a series of lectures. This resulted in much newspaper publicity and no less than 6678 persons attended in one day although it rained during the entire day.

A. Hippchen is president of the club and a photograph of his wife in a costume made of postage stamps has been syndicated throughout the country. They are now planning a big Fall Exhibition from Nov. 10 to 16, 1930 and philatelists everywhere are welcomed to cooperate with them

LINCOLN BUSINESS TO CONTINUE.

In our July issue appeared an advertisement by Messrs. Plumridge and Company announcing the sale at auction of the philatelic effects of W. E. Lincoln, who died on May 24th, 1930.

We understand from Messrs. Plumridge and Company and Spencer, Gibson and Sons, attorneys for the estate, that the sale will not take place but that the business will be continued as formerly by Mrs. Lincoln and her brother-in-law.

A WELCOME ADDITION TO THE LIBRARY.

Through the courtesy of the American Bank Note Company, the Collectors Club Library, J. Brace Chittenden Memorial, has just received copies of **"The American Journal of Philately** for November 15, 1873 and **"The Coin and Stamp Journal"** of April 1877. The two magazines are in immaculately clean condition having been preserved in a file for nearly 60 years and on that account are especially desirable and welcome to our collection.

Additions to the Library

Catalogue Historique et Descriptif des Timbres de la Poste Aerienne, by T. Champion. Gift T. Champion.

Repertoire bibliographique de la Presse Philatelique Mondiale, Prof. F. P. R. d'aultre-Seille. Gift F. I. de la P. P.

Philatelic Gossip, six volumes unbound. Gift A. Wasserscheid.

Precancel Gazzette, I-II, bound. Gift A. Wassercheid.

Scott's Specialized U. S. Cat. 1927 and 1929. Gift A. Wasserscheid.

Stanley Gibbons Catalogues, various years, six. Gift A. Wasserscheid.

Bright and Son's Stamp Catalog, 1923. Gift A. Wasserscheid.

Yvert and Tellier Catalog 1922, 1923. Gift A. Wasserscheid.

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Senf's Postage Stamp Catalog 1921. Gift A. Wassercheid.

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Bushnell's Precancel Catalog, 1920-1923 in parts. Gift A. Wassercheid.

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Moen's Catalog de Timbres Poste in three volumes. Gift A. Wasserscheid.

Several hundred philatelic periodicils. Gift Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

Rivadavia Stamps of the Argentine Republic, by W. J. Cochrane. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.

Six Horses by Cap. W. Banning & G. H. Banning. Gift Century Pub. Co.

Word Shadows of the Great, by T. F. Madigan. Gift Fred Stokes, Pub.

Provisional issues of the postage stamps of Mafia by C. H. Greenwood. Gift D. Field, Pub.

Veileder ved Oslo Filatelist Klub, Retrospective Utstilling av Norges Frimerker 1855-1930. Gift A. Odfjell.

Postage stamps of Queensland with plates, by A. Basset Hull. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.

Rotnem's Precancel Catalog 1929. Gift V. Rotnem.

Le Poste Belge et ses Diverses Marques Postales, par L. Hanciau. Gift Le Philateliste Belge.

Philatelic Journal of America, vol. 20-24 bound. Gift Mrs. H. Quinby.

MINT ONLY AIR MINDED? ONLY MINT

IF YOU ARE NOT JUST A LITTLE AIR-MINDED IN THIS GOOD YEAR 1930—YOU ARE NOT IN THE BEST COMPANY—MOST COLLECTORS SEEM TO HAVE CONTRACTED THE DISEASE IN MORE OR LESS VIOLENT FORM—IT IS HARMLESS ONLY TO THE CHECK-BOOK AND THAT IS OFFSET BY THE LIVE VIEW-POINT WHICH IS AUTOMATICALLY ACQUIRED—

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Mounting and Lettering

At the Boston show in August a new high mark of excellence was attained in the neatness and general attractiveness of the various exhibits. Carefully prepared collections impressed the casual visitor and the judges favorably. The tendency is toward making stamp collections more interesting by making them more beautiful and by stressing the historical side.

An Important Part of My Business

Every exhibit prepared here at the Peach Orchard received an award at Boston and a high percentage of these awards were blue or red ribbons.

Several months notice is usually required for this work and until about January I shall book orders for the 1931 shows —Memphis and Montevideo.

Old U. S.—1842 to 1890—covers, cancellations, rarities and not so rare, including 1847s used in many different towns, and U. S. Locals, for sale at reasonable prices. If you are making a collection showing postmarks and cancellations used in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Indiana, Ohio or Kentucky, do not fail to keep in touch with me.

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These, with the usual features, make up an issue of the P. J. G. B. which no serious collector should miss. It will be sent to members of The Collectors Club on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. Annual subscription 60c. Twenty numbers for $1.00 note.

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12

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* 49		1p	.15
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"These stamps were requisitioned by the Supply Dept. of the Panama Canal (in March 1915) for reissue for official use and were perforated with a large P before issue."

The object of these stamps was to do away with the payment of 40% of the face value to Panama for the stamps used Officially. Panama protested this and their use was discontinued.

3057	1c green & black #41
2694	2c vermillion & black #42
478	5c blue & black #43
365	10c gray #47

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Photograph of above-mentioned stamps.

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