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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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TWO PLATES SHOWING TYPES OF THE 10c. 1847.

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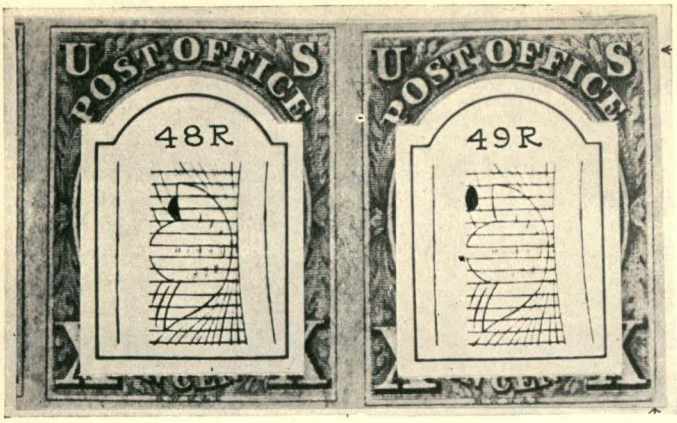
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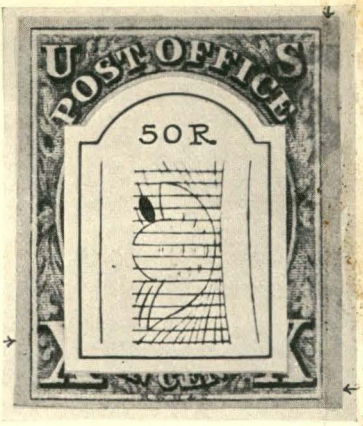
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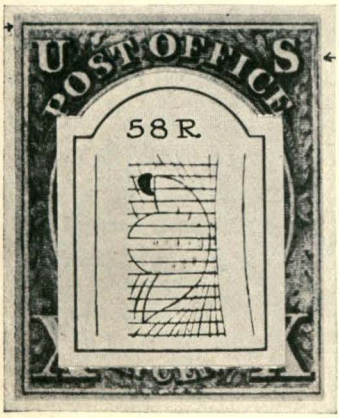
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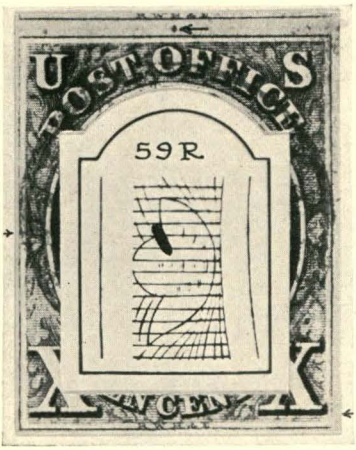
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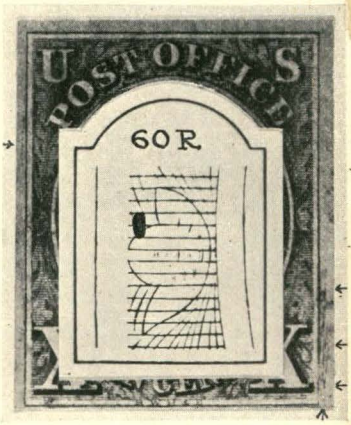
UNITED STATES 10c. 1847

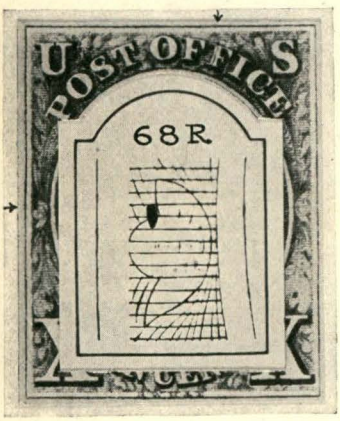


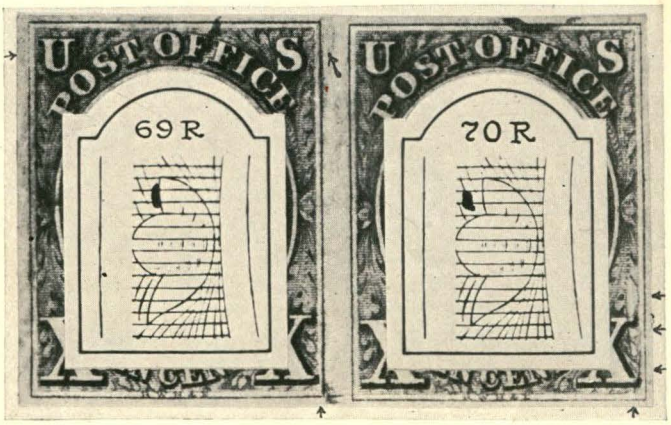


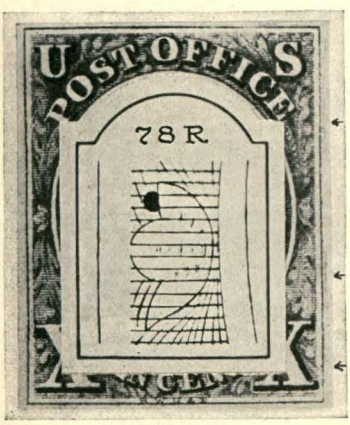


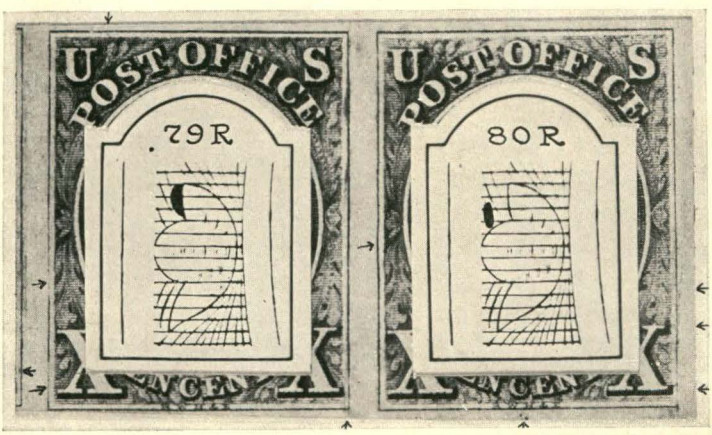




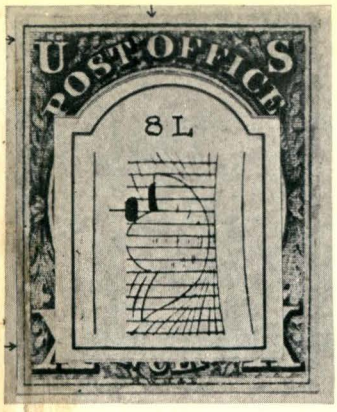


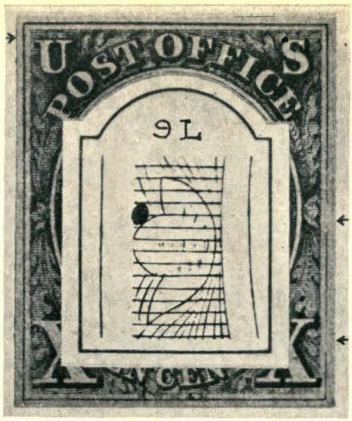


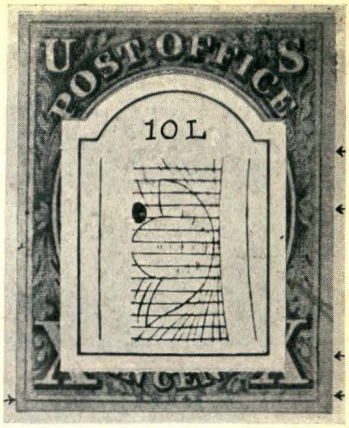


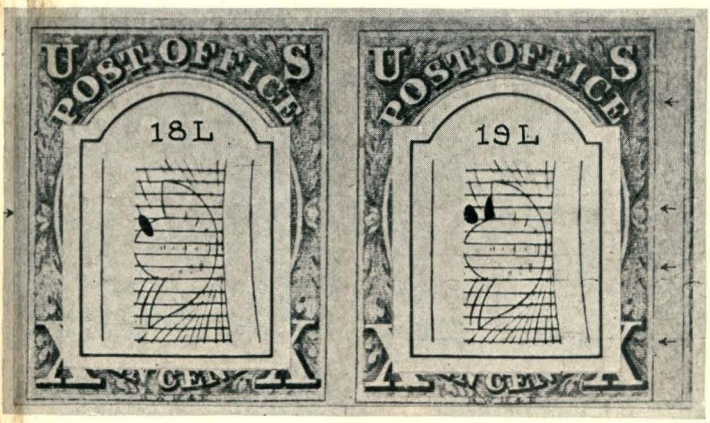


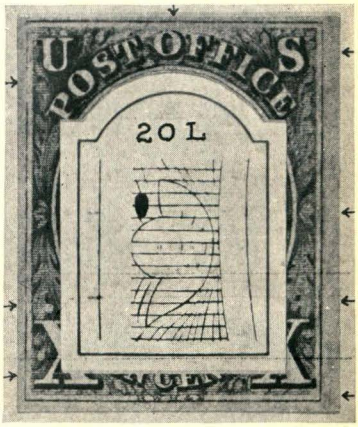
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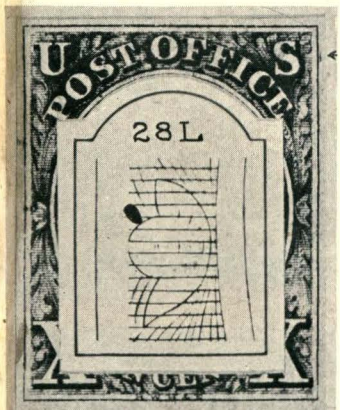


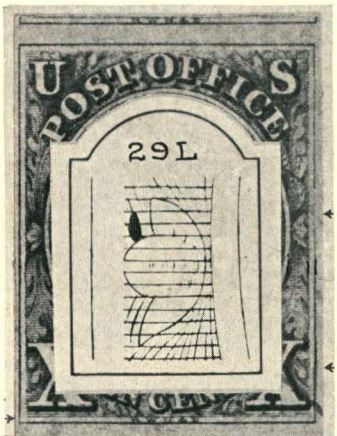


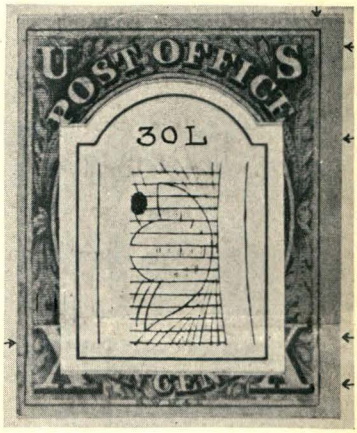


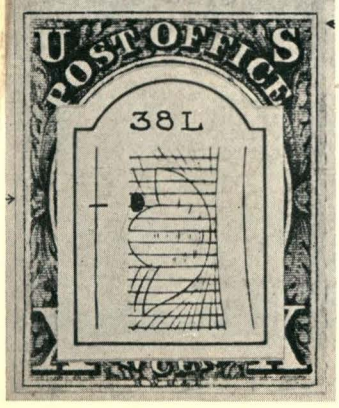


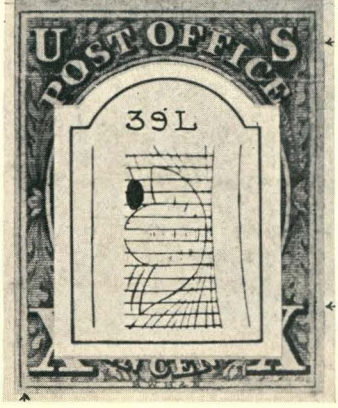


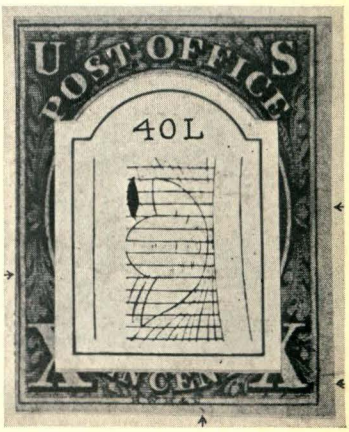




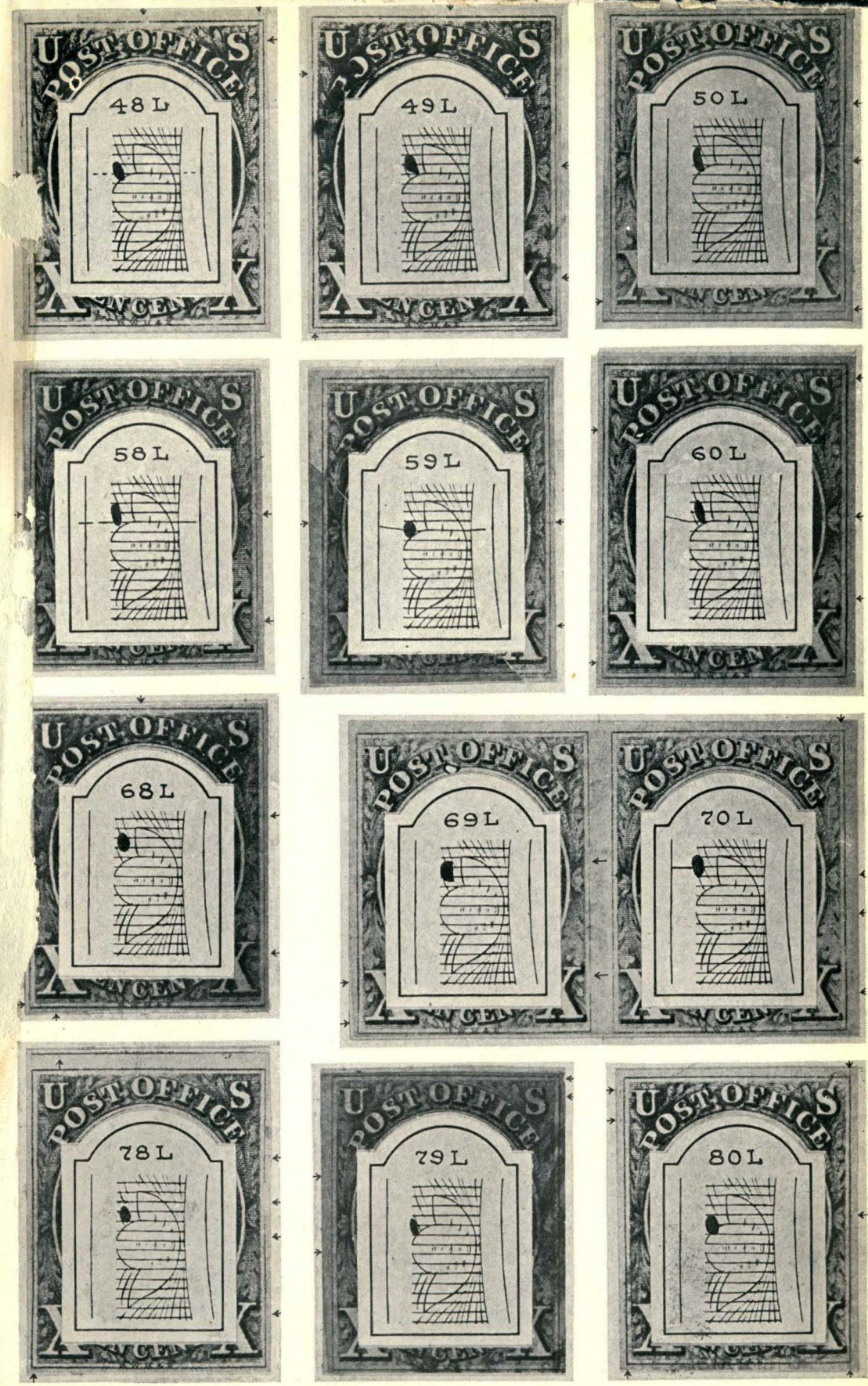








Showing Positions 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 38, 39 and 40 of the Left Pane



Showing Positions 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79 and 80 of the Left Pane

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. V APRIL 1926 No. 2

New York Foreign Mail Cancellations. 1870-76

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS

MANY a collector in the past has undoubtedly admired the large fancy star and other cancellations of attractive designs seen quite frequently on the higher denominations of the so-called Bank Note Issues. Very few know that these were used almost exclusively in New York City on mail addressed to foreign countries. In the present article will be found the much-advertised number, namely, just "57 varieties." But, like the famous pickles, this does not exhaust the number actually available or in existence, but just happens to represent those at hand at the time we launch our first instalment. Collectors in exaamining what they have will undoubtedly add to this number and if they will submit them to the writer he will be pleased to add them to the list in a supplementary article.

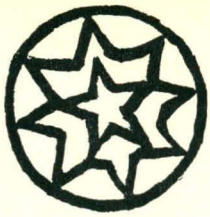
It should be borne in mind that the designs here illustrated were in use exclusively between 1870 and 1875 or '76. Some other attractive cancellations were used on foreign mail in New York in connection with earlier issues, but these must be left to another article. Just why there was such a variety of designs no one seems to know. Neither could it be ascertained whether the various designs represented Substations or Branches of the post office. It is, however, certain that with few exceptions their use was for a short period only, some of them possibly a few weeks or less, while others may have lasted two or three years, as we see from dates on covers. Not long ago a little batch of entire and parts of covers addressed to Spain passed through my hands. They were all from New York and it occurred to me to make my initial effort to copy or trace some of them with a view of preparing an article on the subject.

One important question arose, Shall they be an exact copy of what we happen to find on the stamp or cover or represent the original design as nearly as possible as intended and probably originally drawn or cut by the artist?

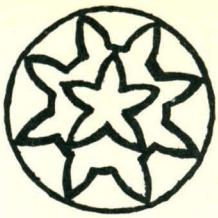
I decided on the latter and am thus aware that I may be accused of idealizing to some extent. However, collectors can readily identitfy whichever they may happen to have, even if the lines do often appear thickened or smudged. So I hunted up an old set of drawing tools which had rested since my schoolboy days and found they came in quite handy in drawing circles and straight lines.

At the suggestion of Editor Lindquist, I have divided the designs into several groups, beginning each with a capital letter which is followed by a number for identification, though this classification was not always easy. Thus additional new discoveries can readily be added to the group where they belong.

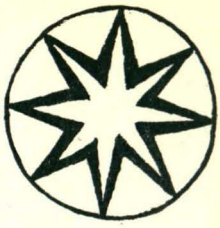
All of these designs were superseded late in 1875 or early in 1876 by the familiar barred ovals containing the number of the station of origin. The latter seem to have



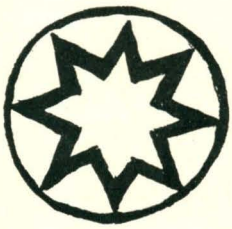
A-1



A-2



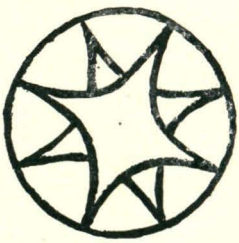
A-3



A-4



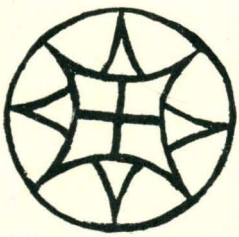
A-5



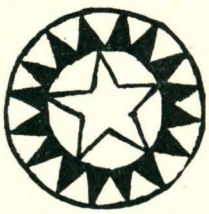
A-6



A-7



A-8



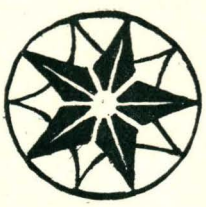
A-9



A-10



A-11



A-12



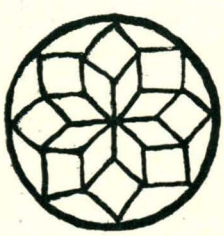
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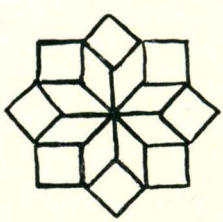
A-14



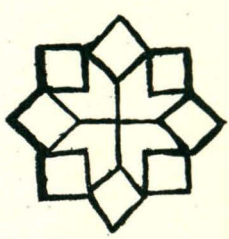
A-15



B-1



B-2



B-3

been introduced about the time of the establishment of the Postal Union rates of 5c. for each half ounce. For that reason we find very few of these fancy designs on the Taylor 5c. stamp.

In the following brief list of descriptions I mention some of the stamps or covers on which I happened to see the design in question. Quite likely most denominations appear with each cancellation. Therefore, in submitting material for an additional article, readers will please confine themselves to new designs or additional colors in which those here listed have been seen, though dates on covers may be added or errors of any kind gladly corrected.

A few notes on each of the designs illustrated on the four plates are very essential for reference purposes.

GROUP A. FANCY STARS.

A1. An eight-pointed star in circle with fine printed star in center. One of the most attractive and fairly common ones of the series. Dates of covers N. Y., Jan. 10, 1874; Jan. 21, 1875. Seen on 1873, 2, 6, 7, 10c., also in red on 7c.

A2. A very similar star design, but with points of curved lines. Less common than A1, but not rare. Cover N. Y., Dec. 20, 1873, 10c., also on 1873, 7c., etc.

A3. A simple eight-pointed star in a circle, the points rather narrow. One of the commonest. Cover dated N. Y., Aug. 29, 1874, with 2 and 10c. Have seen it also in red on 1873, 7c. and 12c.

A4. A similar star, but points are broader and shorter. Likewise rather common. Seen on covers N. Y., Aug. 5, 1874, with 6 and 10c.; also in red on 1873, 7c. and 12c.

A5. Similar to last, but scallops on inner circle between points. Much scarcer than all preceding. Noted on 1876, 2c. vermillion, therefore one of the last used.

A6. A compound four-pointed star. Not very rare. Seen on 1873, 7c. and others.

A7. Similar four-pointed compound star with lines from points of inner star crossing in center. Design smaller than preceding. Seen on 1873, 7c., and is very rare. Believed to be a N. Y. cancellation.

A8. Another similar design with sides of inner four-pointed star joined by crossed lines. Covers dated N. Y., Jan. 21, 1875, and Feb. 2, 1875, the latter with 12c. This is fairly rare.

A9. Five-pointed colorless star in inner circle, sixteen solid points between inner and outer circle. It is very rare and can be seen in the E. S. Knapp Collection on an 1873, 7c. Its use in New York City has not yet been verified.

A10. Star with four broad points and detached solid points in angles. Quite common and probably in use for several years. Have seen this on covers dated N. Y., Apr. 9, 1873; July 14, 1873; Sept., 1873; March 4, 1874; also on grilled 2, 3, 7 and 10c. J. W. Sampson has this with grilled 7c. on a cover.

A11. Partly solid four-pointed star with detached solid points in outer angles. This is probably the commonest of all N. Y. Foreign Mail concellations. Dates seen, Apr. 18, 1873; Feb. 7, 1874; May 4, 1874. On Grilled 1870, 10c.; Ungrilled 2, 10c.; 1873, 2, 3, 10, 12, 24c.

A12. Five-pointed partly solid star with outline points joined in angles. In the W. S. White Collection on 7c. cover dated N. Y., 1875, July 15. Undoubtedly very rare, as I have seen no other specimen.

A13. Five-pointed star, half of each point solid. A rather common design used by several Central American countries, but far from common in this issue. J. W. Sampson has it on Foreign Mail cover dated N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874, and also on a 7c. of 1870.

A14. Small solid star in center of five-pointed colorless star, but use in New York not yet verified. Have seen it on 1873, 10c., and also in red on 1873, 7c. Must be considered quite rare.

A15. A five-pointed colorless star. Solid triangles between points. Small circle in center. Has been seen on 1873, 6c., but New York use yet unverified. "A15" is the only one in this group not surrounded by a circle.

GROUP B. GEOMETRIC DESIGNS.

B1. Attractive design in a circle. Seen on cover N. Y., Oct. 1, 1875. Undoubtedly quite rare.

B2. Same design without circle. J. W. Sampson has it on an 1873, 7c., and it is also rare.

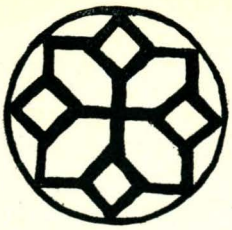
B3. Similar to last, diagonal cross lines in center omitted. Seen on 1873, 10c.

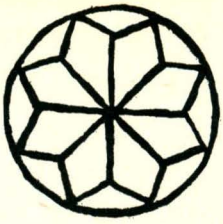
B4. As last, but design modified and in a circle. This has been seen on 1873, 7c.

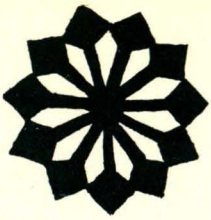
B5. Eight-pointed design in a circle, eight lines radiating from center. This also has been seen on 1873, 7c.

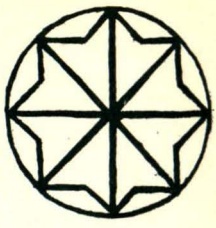
B6. Eleven rays ending in solid small square, the corners joining at each side. Have this on a 10c. of 1873. It seems to be quite rare.

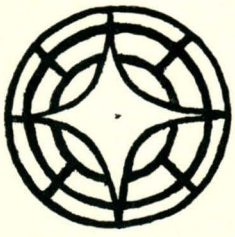
B7. A rather simple design in a circle. Have a cover with 12c. dated N. Y., Nov. 7, 1874, also a single 1873, 10c. Known also in red on 1870, 7c.

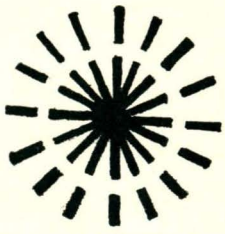

B-4


B-5


B-6

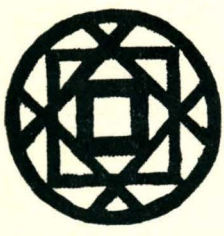

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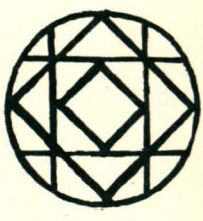

B-10

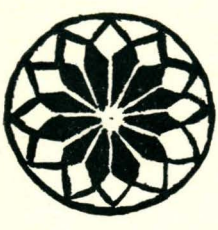

B-11

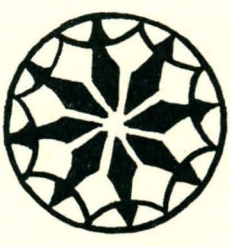

B-12

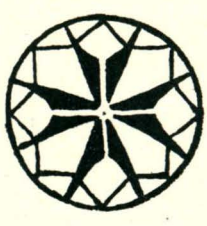

B-13

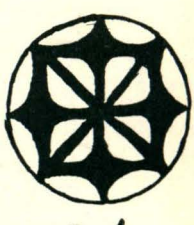

B-14

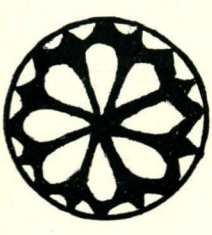

B-15

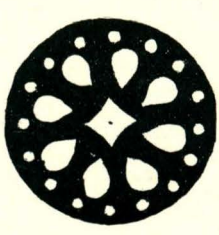

C-1

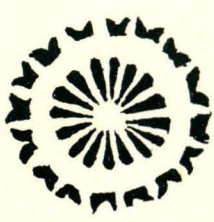

C-2


C-3


C-4


C-5


C-6


C-7


C-8

B8. Four-pointed design with points crossing two circles and touching the outer third. A rare cancellation seen so far only on 1873, 7c.

B9. Sixteen rays each with center part removed, producing a rather striking effect. J. W. Sampson has it on a cover with two 7c. dated N. Y., Dec. 8, 1874. I have seen no other specimen.

B10. An eight-pointed star like design, composed of as many solid diamond-shaped points. Not framed. This design appears also on both earlier and later issues and was used in several offices. J. W. Sampson has it on 1870, 7c., but its used in New York is not certain.

B11. A fancy and attractive design, solid diamond-shaped rays, about 15 in number. Small colorless star in solid disk in center. Have seen this on 1873, 6c., but cannot verify its use in New York as yet.

B12. Two squares, one inside of other. Points of inner one touched by diagonal cross lines, the whole in a circle. Found with extra heavy lines and also lines of normal thickness. Both illustrated here, but the latter is erroneously numbered in the plate as B-15 (it should really have been omitted or else also numbered B-12). A cover with 1873, 2c. and 10c., is dated N. Y., Sept. 9, 1874.

B13. An odd design, solid disk in circle divided by four, each part with small colorless circle in center. This may not be N. Y. or a Foreign Mail cancellation, as it has not been verified. Seen on 1873, 1c.

B14. Four triangles, but apex outward and rounded. Same remarks as B13 apply here. Seen on 1875, 2c. vermillion.

GROUP C. VARIOUS FANCY DESIGNS.

C1. Double twelve-pointed design in a circle as illustrated. Quite fancy, but not rare. Covers N. Y., Apr. 26, 1875, and Sept. 25, 1875.

C2. A very pretty complicated design in circle composed of eight pointed units. Rather rare. Covers N. Y., Apr. 10, 1875, to Rome (E. S. Knapp), also on 1870, 24c. (J. W. Sampson).

C3. Another very pretty design composed of eight units in a smaller circle. This is rare. Seen on an 1873, 10c.

C4. A design in circle less complicated, but hard to describe. See illustration. Mr. W. S. White has it on 1873, 10c.

C5. Sixteen-pointed design in a circle. Seen on 1873, 7c. Very rare.

C6. A rather solid disk design. The copy from which this was taken is not very distinct and a clear impression may vary from my drawing. J. W. Sampson has it on 1873, 7c. This was not practical and must have been discontinued after a very short life. No doubt extremely rare.

C7. A fancy frame composed of small double triangles. Sunburst in center. Found in black and also in red. Not rare. Part cover N. Y. with 1873, 2 and 10c. (no date). Also in red and black on 1873, 7c.

C8. A smaller loose design composed of six pieces, about as illustrated. Seen on 1873, 10c., but use in New York not verified.

GROUP D. ROSETTES.

Only designs resembling a flower are included in this group.

D1. Eight heart-shaped petals without frame. One of the commonest of all. Used in New York, but have so far seen no year date. On 1873, 2c., 6c., 10c.

D2. Eight solid petals pointed at each end and joined to small center disk and touching on outer circle. This is quite rare. J. S. Sampson has it on 1873, 10c., and E. S. Knapp on a damaged 1c. of same issue. New York use not yet verified.

D3. Eight petals or perhaps they are rays meeting in center. Drawn from a rather roughly impressed design. N. Y., Aug. 31, 1870, with 3c. and 10c.

GROUP E. PIN WHEELS.

E1. The normal regular pin wheel design, the rays touching outer circle. Covers dated N. Y., Sept. 9 and Sept. 15, 1875, with 2c., 3c. and 10c.

E2. Heavy outer tire with oblong holes. Four pin wheel lines in center. Not rare. Covers N. Y., Mar. 30, 1874, and May 13, 1874. Have seen it also on 12c. and in red on 1870, 7c.

E3. This may not be strictly a pin wheel, but is fairly close to one. Have seen it on 1873, 7c. J. W. Sampson has it on same stamp in red. It is rare.

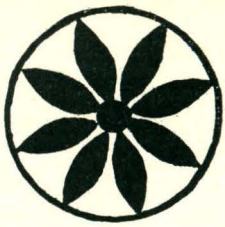
GROUP F. CORK DESIGNS.

(Perhaps some can give us a more appropriate heading.)

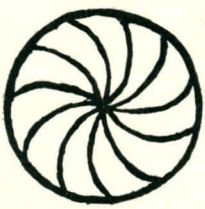
F1. Four solid arrow-shaped sections, each with two tapering points. One of the more common types. Covers N. Y., Sept. 5, 1871, with 3 and 10c., and Mar. 14, 1872, 7c.

F2. Four simple carets, rather widely spaced, the bars not always as long as in our cut. Have seen this on 1869, 12c., also covers N. Y., Nov. 23, 1871, with 3 and 10c. It comes also in red (on 1870, 12c.).

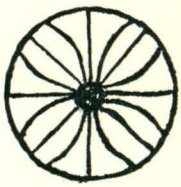

D-1


D-2


D-3


E-1


E-2


E-3


F-1


F-2


F-3


F-4


F-5


F-6

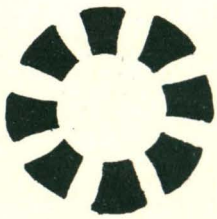

F-7


F-8

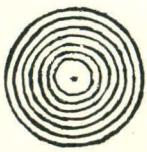

F-9


F-10


F-11


F-12


F-13


G-1

F3. Somewhat similar to last, but with center bar forming an arrow. The ends are rounded. Noted on 1870 issue, 2, 3, 10c.

F4. Six carets with short heavy bars closely spaced, forming an attractive design. Quite rare. Seen on 1870, 7c.

F5. Four double carets (each composed of four points of bars). Not so rare. Cover N. Y., July 7, 1870, also on 1873, 2c.

F6. Heavy square frame, cross and four carets, form a very neat design. J. W. Sampson has it on 1870, 7c., but use in New York lacks confirmation.

F7. Square design composed of four heavy lined carets and four small solid triangles. J. W. Sampson has this in blue very clearly cut on a grilled 1870, 7c., and I have seen no other. Being the only one in this article which I have seen in blue, it may not have been a New York cancellation, but the design fits in well with its neighbors.

F8. Upright design consisting of four carets and four solid triangles. Those at sides are wider than at top and bottom. I have this only on 1870, 24c., but am not sure of its use in New York. Certainly very rare.

F9. Four large angles rather widely spaced with smaller ones in apex of each. Cover dated N. Y., July 15, 1870.

F10. A leaf with six or seven veins on each side. Some like to call it a pine tree. Rather crudely executed, but fairly common. Note on cover, N. Y., July, 1873, with 1870 issue 3 and 10c.

F11. Circular design composed of eight solid, almost triangular, parts with points toward center. This is very common. Covers dated N. Y., Nov. 8, 1872; Oct. 22, 1873; Aug. 6, 1875; Sept. 4, 1875; Oct. 4, 1876 (5c. Taylor). It comes also in red.

F12. This is similar to the preceding, but points have been removed, forming a cog wheel. This is also rather common and comes also in red. Have seen a part cover used in New York without date, bearing 1873, 2 and 10c.

F13. A simple design, broken circle with two bars in center. Have seen this on 1870, 7c., both in black and red, but not on cover. Its use in New York is therefore so far not certain.

GROUP G. TARGETS.

G1. Only one target design has been noted as used in New York on Foreign Mail. This is composed of the unusually large number of seven concentric circles. Have a cover N. Y., Dec., 1874, with Cont. 2 and 10c. This appears to be very rare.

The Exhibition Label



The Collectors Club Philatelist takes pleasure in illustrating the new "sticker" or Exhibition Label. It is the work of one of our members, Christian L. Dull of Philadelphia. A few months ago, Mr. Dull showed his collection of Austria and Lombardy Venice at the Club, and it was most artistically mounted.

When Mr. Dull was approached to design an Exhibition Label he most graciously assented, and prepared several attractive designs. The one above, showing the familiar Bartholdi statue of Liberty and the sky line of lower Manhattan was unanimously chosen by the Committee. It is to be noted that this piece of work is correct insists placing of the relative position of Liberty and the New York sky line. The usual representations are what might be termed "artist's license" as they show Liberty in such a position that the true skyline would be that of the Jersey Shore. The artist and the Committee most carefully inspected the design, having in mind the famous "bull" on the 10c. Parcels Post showing a giant liner going up the East River, instead of the North River.

Mr. Dull is a young man, and we are sure our readers will agree that he will go far in his chosen field of commercial art.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Illustrations from Mr. Dull's Collection will appear in an early issue.—H. L. L.

A Great Attempted Swindle on Lloyds Insurance Corporation

Reported by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

I AM indebted to my friend, Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for details of a case that has been in the Law Courts in London for six weeks and in which the verdict has just been given. Briefly, it is as follows:

A man named Lek—a Dutch subject—insured his collection of Postage stamps at Lloyds for Pounds 46,500 (about $230,000). Directly after the insurance was effected the collection was alleged to have been stolen, and all the best things taken out of it, the salvage being found in a doorway of a waste paper shop a little distance from Schmidt's Hotel in Berlin, from where the collection was alleged to have been stolen. Lek then claimed to have practically a complete collection of the world, with the exception of some half a dozen stamps or so, including blocks of four of the 54 paras Moldavia, pair of the 81p. Moldavia, horizontal strip of four of the 2d. post paid Mauritius, a vertical strip of 5 of the 2d large fillet Mauritius, 2c. Guiana, cut square, the 4 and 8 circular Guianas on entires; a complete set of Missionaries (Hawaiian), including the 2c., and the two types of 13, a pair of the red Mercury, used, and a large number of other things, some impossible, and others very highly improbable.

The case is being fought by the Insurance Company, and J. M. H. Wilson, T. W. Hall, Beckton, Goodfellow, Percy de Worms, Meinertzhagen, Houtzamer and Greenwood were the experts for Lloyds. The other side had a man named Weyman, whom nobody had ever heard of, and who proved more or less inefficient, and unable to give any expert evidence. The case is just at its finishing stage, and we hope to win it, but as Lloyds were fools enough to give Lek a valued policy, we cannot escape a verdict by proving he did not have what he said he had; we have got to prove that he fraudulently or recklessly made claims which he knew to be false, that is to say fraud; unless we can do that, Lek will get the verdict. However, we are hoping for the best.

In a postscript Mr. Hall has written: "Mr. Justice Branson gave judgment today in favor of Lloyds—a great win—and much jubilation in consequence."

I understand that this case has been in the Law Courts for about six weeks and the expenses have been enormous—I should fancy exceeding one hundred thousand dollars—but it will be a lesson to swindlers not to attempt to foist claims on Insurance Companies for utterly impossible pieces. Note, for instance, what Lek claimed he had.

A block of *four* of the first issue of 54 p. Moldavia. Such a thing is utterly unknown to me. A pair of the 81 para Moldavia—I have never heard of such a piece; but worse than this, he altogether fell down in his philatelic knowledge as he claimed to have had a *horizontal* strip of *four* of the Mauritius 2d. post paid. Every student knows that these were printed in horizontal rows of three and vertical rows of four making up the plate of twelve and a horizontal strip of four could never have existed.

He also claimed to have a vertical strip of five of the 2d. Mauritius large fillet. Here again this stamp only existed in vertical rows of four. Another great mistake he made was claiming a pair of the Austria red Mercury used. A pair is utterly unknown and I cannot conceive how two stamps of this value would be used on a Journal.

The extraordinary thing in my mind is the way in which the case was drawn out, but when we get the details we may see the reason for that. However, the result is a great score for the experts in the Royal Society and in the London trade and I, personally, most heartily congratulate them on the result of their very long labors.

Mail Carried by Confederate States Express Posts

The Cushing Pony Express—The Express Mail

By Edward S. Knapp.

E. H. CUSHING was the owner of the largest newspaper in Houston, Texas, at the outbreak of the Civil War.

After the capture of New Orleans in late April, 1862, the Mississippi River traffic was practically controlled by Union forces and the state of Texas was in great measure cut off from communication with the other Confederate States.

To gather news for his paper, as well as to carry mail to and from the States on the other side of the river, Cushing established what was known as the Cushing Pony Express (probably conceived from the Pony Express then operating in the West).

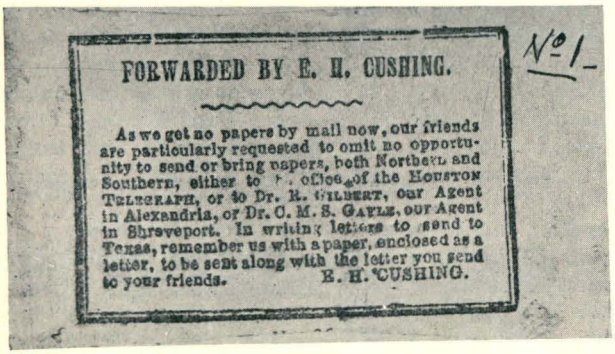
(Mr. A. H. Schumacher, of Houston, Texas, has assisted me in establishing the following concerning the Cushing company):

The Route was about 500 miles each way—to the River and back, with the Main Office at Houston.

The "River Offices" were at either Shreveport, La., or Alexandria, La., or both.

There were relays of riders and ponies, but we have found no records of the number of these or the points at which the relays were picked up.

A RIDER LEFT HOUSTON ONCE EVERY WEEK.



Letters had to be stamped with Confederate States Government stamps, but there is no record of what rate was charged.

The Cushing Express had no special stamps of its own that we know of but they did use labels which were pasted on the letters carried by them and which assisted them to gather news as well as to advertise the Express, as will be seen from the four different types illustrated.

These four labels are self-descriptive and are each on a cover bearing Confederate States stamps. Nos. 1 and 2 were (I believe) used in 1863, but there is no year date on either cover to make this certain.

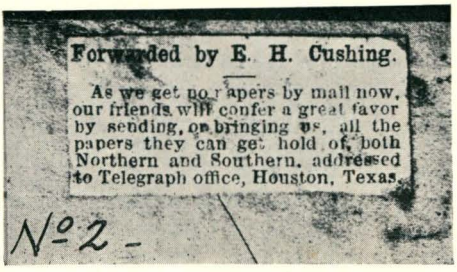
No. 3 shows date of August, 1864, in the label.

A copy of the "Huntsville (Ala.) Confederate" of November 5, 1863, prints an advertisement of the Confederate States P. O. Department which reads as follows:

"Post Office Department.

"Richmond, Oct. 20, 1863.

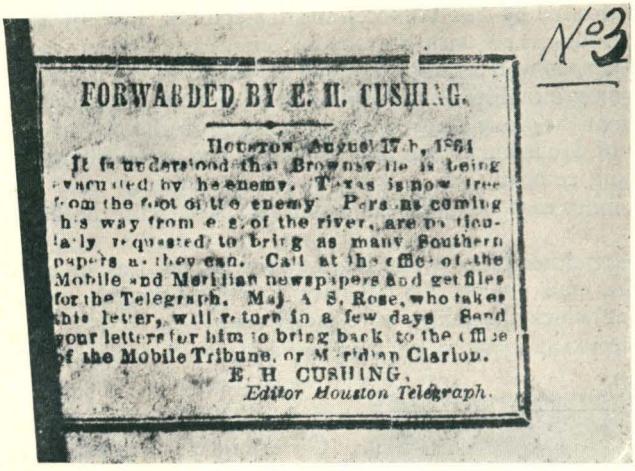
"By virtue of authority vested in me by an act of Congress 'to authorize the establishment of express mails,' approved May 1, 1863, I have this day, entered into an agreement by which two mails will be carried, each way, between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.



"Now, to meet the expense of carrying of said express mail, it is ordered that, in all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the Official correspondence and blanks, and postage stamps of the Post Office Department, the postage, to be prepaid in all cases, shall be at the rate of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

"Letters and packages to be sent by this route may be mailed, and the postage paid, at ANY POST OFFICE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, and those sent from the East to the West of the Mississippi should be marked VIA either Meridian or Brandon, Mississippi, and those sent from the West to the East of the Mississippi, should be plainly marked VIA either Shreveport or Alexandria, Louisiana, as they will be forwarded from either of said offices and none other without further notice.

This, then, is the way the Express Mail started and as it followed practically the same route as the Cushing Pony Express, it is not surprising that that organization was asked by the Confederate Government to discontinue, as label No. 4 states.



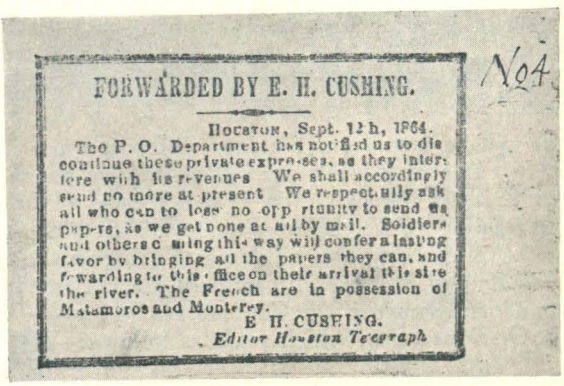
Descriptions as follows:

1. 37½ x 59 mm, white wove paper.
2. 22 x 45 mm, bluish wove paper.
3. 41 x 53 mm, white wove paper.
4. 41 x 58 mm, bluish wove paper.

To summarize:

In 1862 or 1863, there being no reliable communication across the Mississippi, Cushing organized the Cushing Pony Express, which carried letters to and from Texas, which was then cut off from the rest of the Confederacy. This was a private post and had no connection with the Confederate Government.

In 1863 the Confederate Government started the Express Mail, over practically the Cushing route, and when they found, somewheres around the 1st of September, 1864, that the Cushing Company was interfering with their revenues, they told the Cushing company to discontinue.



One may find covers carried by the Express Mail, marked as the Post Office notice required, Via Meridian or Brandon or by Shreveport or Alexandria.

I have never seen a cancellation of this company and do not believe that they used any. They carried mail until the close of the war and letters carried by them are decidedly good items. How many of them have you?

To my mind this is one of the most interesting chapters in Confederate States Postal History and Cushing Express Labels must be really rare—I have seen only one of each of those illustrated.

Notes on the First Issue of Ecuador

By DELF NORONA

THE majority of the stamps of Ecuador are mere speculative trash and as such rightly deserve the indifference which has been shown them. However, the imperforate stamps of 1865-1872 were issued for purely postal requirements. They are really scarce, very much undercataloged, and little is known concerning them. No official records are known as to the dates of issue, who prepared the stamps, or the rates of postage in existence at the time. They thus present a splendid field for research for he who would venture into philatelic realms unknown. I have not had sufficient material at my command to make an exhaustive study of these stamps, and these notes are merely offered as a foundation on which to build up our knowledge of these stamps inasmuch as practically nothing has appeared in print concerning them.

I want to thank W. B. Haworth, of London, England, with whom I have had some delightful correspondence in comparing notes as well as C. J. Phillips, on checking up certain points in this article.

The Chavez Find: A number of years ago quite an important find was made in Peru by Sr. Julio Rachitoff of about five hundred covers bearing the first issue of Ecuador, the letters being addressed to the firm of Gonzalves Chaves y Cia. of Lima, Peru. The greater majority of the covers were sold to James Hardy, a Chicago collector, and the balance disposed of in smaller lots to dealers and collectors elsewhere. For a while they were rather freely offered for sale, but practically all are now in the hands of two or three persons. I was able to secure a number of the covers from the Chavez find, including the balance which were in the hands of Sr. Rachitoff, and an examination of them reveals a number of interesting points as to cancellations, probable dates of issue, etc., together with a hitherto uncataloged and unknown bisect. Apart from the covers in the Chavez lot there are only a very few other entires known and I do not know of even as much as a pair in existence on other than Chavez covers.

PRINTING AND ARRANGEMENT OF STAMPS IN THE SHEETS

The stamps were probably prepared and printed locally. They are very crudely electro-typed and happily numerous flaws and minor points of difference will be found which serve as a ready aid in plating. A few sheets and parts of sheets are known, but there is not enough material to determine without the aid of plating as to how many settings exist of the several values.



Figure A

Medio Real: This value was printed with 84 stamps to the sheet, arranged in seven horizontal rows of twelve. They were set up in horizontal rows inasmuch as it is plainly to be seen that there was no attempt to place them in exact position over each other. The spaces between horizontal pairs vary from 1 to 2 mm., while there is a space of from 2 mm. to as much as 5 mm. between the horizontal rows in the sheet. (Fig. A). Of this denomination at least two different settings are known. In one, which I shall call the first setting, there is a frame line surrounding the sheet consisting of a single thick line with wide gaps at the top right and bottom left hand corners, and only slight breaks at the other two corners. The second setting shows a slight modification in the irregular arrangement of the blocks and has a thin inner line to the

frame at the top and bottom. Also the space between the stamps and the thick line of the frame is increased in this setting, but there is no trace of the inner line at the sides. From this it would seem that the matrices were separate and were probably simply wedged up in a frame and were not attached together in any way so as to form a solid plate.

Un Real: The yellow Un Real stamps are about as frequently met with as those of the lower value, at least, such has been my experience. In one of the settings of which I know of a complete sheet, the stamps are arranged in ten horizontal rows of nine, and the stamps more evenly arranged than is the case with the Medio Real.

From an examination of pairs and blocks showing the marginal frame lines, it is quite certain that there were at least two settings of the yellow stamps and one setting of the green, while neither of the two yellow settings compare with the green Un Real stamps. It is, of course, possible that yellow as well as green stamps were printed from the same plates, but evidence as to this fact is still wanting.

With the yellow Un Real there is a frame line at the left and bottom margins of from 2 mm. to 2½ mm. from the stamp (Fig B), while on the right hand side of the sheet the frame line is approximately 5 mm. from the sides of the stamps in one setting, and about 2½ mm. in the other. At the lower left and upper left corner of the sheets considerable breaks occur between at the joining of the frame lines. On examining similar copies of the green stamps I find what appear to be marginal lines situated very much closer to the stamps than is the case with the yellow specimens, the distance varying from about 1 mm. on the top, bottom, and left hand sides of the sheet to 2½ mm. on the right hand side of the sheet.

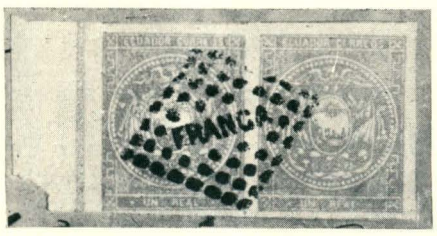


Figure B

Cuatro Reales: The Ferrary collection had a reconstructed sheet consisting of two blocks of 48 each, and several smaller blocks now in the possession of Chas. J. Phillips. This reconstructed sheet shows conclusively that the sheet consisted of eight horizontal rows of thirteen stamps each, making a total of 104 stamps in the sheet. A proof in black of the assembled cliches in the collection of John N. Luff verifies the above described arrangement. The sheet of Quatro Real stamps is surrounded by a thick marginal line about 2 mm. from the stamps.

DATES OF ISSUES

Medio Real: The earliest copy noted is a dull blue specimen dated Mar. 25, 1866. The medio real stamp is really scarce on cover, and with the exception of a single pen-cancelled stamp on a letter written from Bahia Oct. 12, 1868, possibly all other medio real stamps in the Chavez lot will be found in fours so as to make up a 2 Real letter rate, which was the rate of postage from Ecuador to Lima, Peru.

Un Real: My earliest date is a single copy, off cover, of the 1 R. Orange Buff, cancelled "—TO, -8, —GOS, 65." C. J. Phillips reports a copy of the 1 R. Yellow Ochre, dated May, 1865, and one of the 1 R. Buff, dated Feb. 15, 1865, which last we may set down as the earliest known date of use of any of these stamps.

The first Green Un Real I have was used December 28, 1865, and although the Yellow stamps were most likely used first, yet an examination of the Chavez' covers disclosed the fact that the green stamps were more generally used up to 1870, while the yellow did not come into general use until 1867. After 1870 the yellow stamps were used almost exclusively, and but few green copies are found after that date. My latest yellow stamp being dated July 2, 1873.

Quadrille Paper: All copies I have or know of, of the Un Real stamps printed on quadrille paper were used in either 1872 or 1873. The earliest being

postmarked April 3, 1872, and the latest Aug. 4, 1873. The catalogs are evidently in error in giving 1865 as the date of issue of these quadrilled stamps.

A block of four of the Medio Real Blue on quadrille paper was reported by the compilers of Gibbons' catalogue a number of years ago and is responsible for the listing of the present Ecuador No. One. I do not know where this block is at the present time or whether other Medio Real stamps exist on quadrille paper.

All covers I know of with copies of stamps printed on blue paper (Scotts Nos. 7 and 8) were issued in the years 1871 to 1872, the earliest date noted being Oct. 12, 1871.

BISECTS

No early postal records existing, there is no means of telling whether the bisects of the Un Real stamps were officially authorized. I have copies of the Un Real Green and Un Real Yellow on portion of the cover, although not from the Chavez lot. The Un Real Yellow is dated "Montecristi 26 Auot, 67" and the Un Real Green cancelled "Cuenca, 3 Juin, 68." (Fig. C). In addition to these cataloged bisects I have three copies of an unlisted bisect, and which is as equally worthy of catalog recognition as the others, that of the Cuatro Reals Red. These three copies are on Chavez covers and were all used in Guayaquil, and dated respectively July 5, September 5, and September 26, 1869. (Fig. D). I have been able to locate six other copies of the Cuatro Real bisect, three in New York, two in England, and one on the Continent.

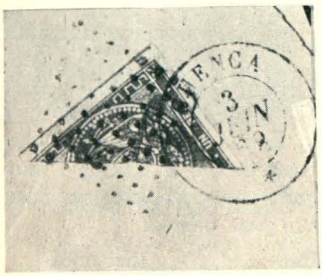


Figure C

POSTMARKS

The general type of cancellation employed was a round circular dated postmark, which varies somewhat in size. (Figs. C and D). Guayaquil first enployed the small but later it was changed to the larger type of postmark. My latest dated copy with the small type is Dec. 26, 1868, and the first with the large type is Sept. 26, 1859 (See Figure D), the change in types having been made between these dates.

An obliterant consisting of the word "FRANCA" surrounded by a diamond of dots was used at Guayaquil (See Figure B) and frequently this was used together with the circular postmark above mentioned. Sometimes, however, either the "FRANCA" obliterant or the circular postmark were used alone. There is also a diamond of dots to be found without the "FRANCA." I find this used only at Cuenca and Riobamba, though doubtless other towns used it as well. (See Figure C).

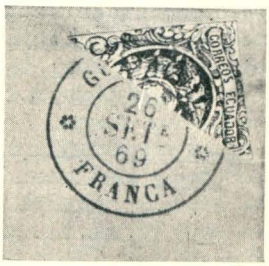


Figure D

An "3154" in a diamond of dots in either red or black (Fig. E) is not rare. It was probably used by some French vessel, for Mr. Haworth reports Scott's No. 11 on cover thus cancelled, the cover also postmarked Paq. Fe. F. No. 2, Guayaquil Aug. 4, 1873. I know of a cover with the "3154" cancellation used from Quito Jan 12, 1872.



Figure E

There are also a few other odd cancellations, Latacunga used the general type, Figure C, but without year date, as well as what looks very much like a precancel (Figure F). There is a fanciful cancellation, that of a double lined "P I" which I have not seen on cover, and I do not know where it was used. (Figure G). Perhaps it was used at Pujili, the "P" 'and the "I" representing the initial and final letters of Pujili. I have it in red on the stamps of these issues as

on a copy of the Un Centavo of the 1892 Seebeck issue in violet. Still a further old cancellation is a numeral "2" about 9 mm. high, enclosed in a diamond of dots, about 36 mm. high by 19 mm. wide (Figure H). The single copy I have looks a little



Figure F



Figure G



Figure H



Figure H 2

fishy, and I am not sure but what this is a fake. Figure H 2 shows the ornamental cancellation of CHIMBO.

POST OFFICES

As may be expected, there are not many post offices in Ecuador, and during the period in question, there were but seventeen or eighteen post offices as far as I can find. By far the greater majority were used in Guayaquil, the chief city, and in Quito, the capital. The following is a list of the known post offices:

Alausi	Cuenca	Latacunga	Pillaro	Riobamba
Ambato	Guayaquil	Loja	Pujili	Santa Rosa
Bahia (?)	Ibarra	Monte Cristi	Quito	Tulcan
Chimbo	Jipijapa	Otavalo		

There are also copies with cancellations ending in OTA and ANDA which do not fit in with any of those above listed.

I have a letter written from Bahia with a pen cancelled medio real stamp, the post office, if any existed at that town, evidently did not boast of a cancelling stamp.

Black was the general color of the cancelling ink, but red and blue were also employed. In 1869 Guayaquil used a red as well as a bluish cancellation for a short while, again from December 25, 1872, to April 4, 1873, I find *only* red cancellations used at Guayaquil; while the next stamped cover noted after the latter date was used on April 26th, 1873, and is cancelled in blue, blue being the color then used at Guayaquil from that time on to July 2, 1873, which is the latest date I find on the Chavez' covers.

An interesting error in the year date occurred at Guayaquil in 1868, the date "63" being used instead of "68", the date of the letter itself and the year date of the receiving postmark indicating that the stamps were used in 1868 and not 1863. An error of this sort shows how easily we can be led astray for had only stamps off cover existed with the error, we would have placed the first year of issue of these stamps as 1863, or two years before they actually were issued. It is strange that the error was not corrected for I have it on covers used during the entire year, from January to December, 1868.

THE REPRINTS

The so-called "Reprints" appeared very much later than the regularly issued stamps, probably in the early '90's. Some of these specimens exist with apparently genuine cancellations. I have a copy cancelled with what appears to be a portion of the diamond of dots cancellation. Mr. Haworth reports several copies of the Un Real on blue ruled paper which appear to be genuinely used. For reasons hereafter mentioned it is hardly probable that they are rank forgeries, nor can they be truly called reprints, as they are not set up in the same manner as any known sheets of the originals.

In comparing the originals with these "reprints" the following general comparisons may be made: The sheets of both the Medio Real and Un Real stamps con-

sist of 100 subjects (10x10) instead of sheets of 84 and 90 respectively in the case of the originals. Other sized sheets of "reprints" also exist, in sheets of eight—two rows of four—and sheets of nine—three by three. A number of points of difference exist between the originals and "reprints." Illustrations being far better for comparison than a quantity of descriptive matter, they are shown in Figures I and J. An article to which I refer the reader was written shortly after their first appearance in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of March 31, 1893. From the fact the "reprints" are in sheets of 100 it is hardly probable that a forger would prepare an entire plate of a hundred subjects when he could easily produce the hundred copies from the same die.



Figure I

I have reprints of the Un Real on quadrille paper as well as on blue paper, but in the latter case the stamp is printed on ruled paper.



Figure J

THE BOGUS STAMPS

As early as 1868, when the philatelic world was yet young, three bogus stamps appeared, a 2 r. deep green, as well as an 8 r. cinnamon and 12 r. red. Melville's "Phantom Philately" describes these weeds, which probably were the handwork of a Boston forger.

CHECK LIST

In preparing the following check list, I have adopted as a standard for color comparisons the color-names and numbers by which they are designated as appears in *Stanley Gibbons' Color Guide.* A written description of slight variations of color and shade by merely giving names without having some actual standard for comparison is usually of little or no assistance whatever. If a guide of a more elaborate nature giving us illustrations of say at least 500 or more colors, shades, and depths instead of the 100 colors in *Gibbons' Color Guide,* was gotten up and universally adopted as a color standard, it would in my opinion be the *practical* solution of the troublesome color problem.

Notations are made as to the earliest date I have seen on some of these stamps.

1865 **Wove Paper**

1 1/2 r. Deep Ultramarine (No. 72). Oct. 12, 1868
- (a) Deep Violet Blue (Much deeper than No. 80).
- (b) Dull Blue (Close to No. 69).
- (c) Reprint—Blue (No. 65).

2 1 r. Chrome Yellow (Close to 28). Feb. 15, 1865
- (a) Orange Yellow (Much deeper than No. 27).....Aug. 8, 1865
- (b) Ochre (No. 32).....May, 1865
- (c) Olive Bistre (Deeper than No. 35).
- (d) Diagonal half used as 1/2 r.
- (e) Reprint.

3 1 r. Green (Between Nos. 56 and 57). Dec. 28, 1865
- (a) Diagonal half used as 1/2 r.
- (b) Reprint—Blue-Green (No. 61).

4 4 r. Red.
- (a) Red-Brown.
- (b) Diagonal half used as 2 r.
- (c) Printed on both sides.

1871 **Blue Paper**

5 1/2 r. Blue.

6 1 r. Yellow.....Oct. 12, 1871
- (a) Reprint—Paper ruled with blue lines on reverse of stamp.

1872 **Quadrille Paper**

7 1/2 r. Blue.

8 1 r. Ochre (Close to 32)...Apr. 3, 1872
- (a) Chrome-Yellow (Deeper than 28).
- (b) Reprint—Olive Bistre (Between Nos. 35 and 36).
- (c) Reprint—Ochre (Between Nos. 30 and 32).

The Coming A. P. S. Convention

By H. L. Lindquist

NEW YORK, in addition to conducting the Big International Exhibition this coming October, will also be host to the Convention of the American Philatelic Society—a convention which is expected to eclipse any previous convention in the history of the society. The Committee on Arrangements appointed by President A. H. Wilhelm and consisting of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Chairman, N. R. Hoover, H. M. Konwiser, H. M. Lewy and H. L. Lindquist are planning to entertain at least 1,000 delegates and visitors and the combined attractions that will make New York a Mecca for Philatelists at that time make this number seem entirely feasible.

Numerous committees have already been appointed and are at work upon the preliminary details; the Waldorf Astoria has been selected as Convention Headquarters and the Managing Director of that hotel, Mr. Nulle, himself a life member of the A. P. S., promises every cooperation within his power; a budget has been prepared and donations in amounts from $5.00 to $100 are invited from every A. P. S. member in the Metropolitan District. These should be sent direct to the treasurer of the committee, Harry M. Lewy, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Every effort will be made to show the delegates the best time they have ever experienced and the ladies will be royally entertained with shopping parties, luncheons, a matinee, and similar thrilling events.

Announcements will soon be sent to everyone directly interested so be prepared to do your bit when called upon.



J. E. GUEST

THE MAN WHO RUNS THE SALES DEPARTMENT

It is not our intention to mix into the politics of the Society and it is for that reason that we mention the office of Sales Manager which should be removed from this classification.

When J. E. Guest took hold of the Sales Department in 1920-21, after it had been put on a solid foundation by P. M. Wolsieffer, he started with total sales of $19,262.97. Last year he ran up to $50,167.20 and the present year indicates that this record will be broken.

This truly wonderful growth is due entirely to the fact that Mr. Guest has given the work his entire time and attention and has attracted to his support buyers and sellers who have confidence in his honesty and ability. He has handled a trying job with tact and ability and has educated the members into placing salable stamps in the department which can be bought by the buying members at fair prices.

In doing this he has had to contend with two disturbing elements. The collector who wishes to turn his "junk" into cash and the dealer who feels that the sales are robbing him of his legitimate profits. He has been rather successful in pointing out to the former that his clients are intelligent collectors who want what they want and encouraging him to submit his better duplicates for sale, and the number of dealers who look upon the department as competition is becoming smaller year by

year. Collectors will buy much more liberally when they know that they have a market for their wares when they want to sell and dealers are fast learning that it develops sales far more quickly when a market is provided than to discourage the collector who finds he cannot move his duplicates except at a tremendous sacrifice. The better grade of stamps will always bring their full value from dealers and through auctions but the medium stamps which sell in the largest quantities in the Sales Department have very few other outlets than through a department of this kind.

At the Los Angeles Convention last year a change in the By Laws was suggested that would extend the term of the Sales Superintendent to more than one year. This proposal was put over to the coming convention at the suggestion of Mr. Guest and will no doubt come up for action at New York. Surely such an important office, requiring a trained staff should be made of a semi-permanent nature and we hope to see this term extended to at least three years and perhaps five years, with an indefinite renewal as long as satisfaction is given. Proper safeguards could surely be provided to make removal possible should any incumbent be found unsuitable for any reason, but Mr. Guest has proven his own ability and we hope to see him installed under conditions that will enable him to give his best for many years to come.

Sulgrave Manor, and Postage Stamps with George Washington

ASSOCIATED with the above, I make an appeal to the members of the *Royal Philatelic Society* and of the *Collectors Club,* New York, to effect the accomplishment of this laudable aim to the honor of Washington, Philately and the two nations. Let me explain.

The family of the Washingtons was scattered over a considerable portion of England in 1400-1600; but that which formed the ancestral branch of the George Washington family is known to have been located at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, about 25 miles from Oxford, as far back as 1539 in the reign of Henry VIII. At that date one Laurence Washington, who had been twice Mayor of Northampton, purchased the property known as Sulgrave Manor, from Henry VIII. It had previously belonged to the Priory of St. Andrews, Northampton; it remained in the possession of the Washingtons for two or three generations at least. For the grandchildren of Laurence were certainly living in the Manor house in 1610; at that date the first English colonists of a permanent nature had established themselves three years before at Jamestown in Virginia, named after James I of England, who came to the throne on the death of Elizabeth in 1603; so the dates overlap, though it may be that no member of George Washington's ancestors was among those early colonists. Laurence and his wife are buried in the church, the stone is somewhat defective by time.

George Washington was seventh in direct descent from Laurence, and came of sound English family stock. George's home at Mount Vernon in Virginia was more than 200 years later than when his direct ancestor acquired the Sulgrave Manor home.

The Manor was purchased nearly 400 years later, than when first acquired by the family, for many thousands of pounds, and conveyed to what is now the Sulgrave Institution in 1914 in order to celebrate the 100 year peace between the two nations, also to carry on the peace work of fostering the friendship and to improve the understanding between the two great branches of the Anglo-American nations. This laudable device is the reason of this communication, especially from a philatelic aspect.

Interesting as it would be to some who had not seen or were likely to see Sulgrave Manor, a description of it would occupy too much space. A portion of the house has been suitably restored to agree with the period of 400 years ago (inci-

dently in removing a modern grate three previous grates were found behind, the oldest and Tudor part dating back to about 1500—this is the one now left exposed), and the rooms are being furnished, as far as can be, with antique furniture of more than two hundred years old. On the gable over the south porch are the royal Tudor arms, and in the spandrel of the stone arch of the door-way underneath are the Washington family arms, which consist of three mullets (stars in nonheraldic language) and two bars, the origin of the present American flag of the Stars and Stripes. The garden is laid out to suit that ancient period.

On the walls of the house are various interesting portraits and framed documents, including the original oil painting of George Washington by G. Stuart; and the object of my proposal, kept in the background until now, is to add to the wall decoration and to encourage the spirit embodied in the Sulgrave Institution, by the introduction of postage stamps, those highly interesting little bits of paper, which for the last seventy to eighty years greatly tended to encourage such friendly intercourse between the two English speaking nations.

The proposal is very simple and within the bounds of speedy accomplishment. It is a request to the members of the two bodies referred to, to contribute unused speciments of postage stamps of the United States, that bear the effigy of George Washington; failing the attainment of this object from members of these two philatelic Societies, the proposal would be extended to a wider field of possible donors.

My proposal in more detail is to embrace every adhesive postage stamp since 1847 to 1925 that bears Washington's portrait, the specimens to be well-centred and unused, and in no way superficially damaged. Such varieties, from a stamp collector's point of view, as variations in watermark, perforation, shade, grill, re-engraved plate, etc., are *not* desired. It is proposed to include samples of embossed envelopes, wrappers and of post-cards, of all values, and from distinctly different dies; but there is no object in attempting to obtain or show all the varieties of sizes and paper. It is further proposed to arrange these chronologically and artistically in two frames with suitable inscriptions; the envelopes, etc., to form a third frame; these frames to be of substantial British oak. In the hope that all the necessary stamps will be presented, it is not anticipated that the total cost need be beyond £10, towards which probably some members, who do not contribute stamps, may like to contribute. Should the gift of any stamp be omitted owing to its high value when unused, it is suggested that the gap may be filled in by a clean used specimen, in that case it or they had better go into a small frame alone. Anticipated generosity will leave no unused specimen wanting, I feel sure.

It is hoped to complete the gift and have it ready for presentation to the governing body of the Sulgrave Institution next May. So there is not much time to be lost. May I suggest that intending donors will first communicate to me the particular stamp or stamps (unused, we must not have the face of Washington defaced in any way) that they are willing to give according to the number in the Gibbons or Scott Stamp Catalogue of 1925? So that there will be no overlapping of gifts. The specimens should *not* be sent to me until I make a specified request.

It is intended that a book containing a list of names of all donors to the proposal be presented at the same time; and it is hoped that a representative party of English and Americans may be present.

As the influx of visitors from the United States begins in June or even earlier, it is intended to have the frames containing the stamps hung in May. May I request a prompt response?

F. A. Bellamy, 28 Potstead Road, Oxford, England.

It would facilitate matters greatly if one or two members of the Collectors Club would act as Secretaries in obtaining information in the U. S. as to gifts and convey it to me. In that way much individual correspondence would be saved, and they could maintain interest in the proposal until it be accomplished.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article arrived too late for our January issue. Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Secretary of the Collectors Club, has been appointed to receive donations and our readers are urged to promptly support this worthy object.—H. L. L.)

Plating the 10c 1847

By Elliott Perry

THE twenty-four positions described below occupy the upper eight positions in the 8th, 9th and 10th vertical rows of the left pane and include ten marginal positions. One of these is an inside corner stamp of the top row—(No. 10 L)— two others are top row stamps, and the other seven are from the right margin of this pane. Several of these right marginal positions show traces of the fine vertical guide line placed on the plate before any of the subjects were entered that their proper position might be located. Evidently it was intended to erase such guide lines before rocking in the plate but the erasure often was incomplete and on No. 70 L practically the entire line adjacent to the area of that position remains and can be seen. On No. 10 L and No. 20 L the right frame line is clearly split and another variety of special interest is found on No. 50 L which has a section of its frame doubled, forming a loop.

This section of the plate contains more than half of the "AEF" stamps, including the particular variety to which that arbitrary letter-name was originally given. The double break in the right frame line which characterizes the "AEF" stamps was noticed very early in the plating work and at first many such stamps were dubbed "AEF." Later, when study proved that many of these must come from different positions instead of from the same position, those that could be distinguished from others were named "AEF2.", "AEF3" and "AEF4." When the number of different "AEF" stamps still increased those isolated were given other arbitrary letter-names.

In all, there are more than a dozen of these stamps and because of the great similarity between some of them they added greatly to the difficulty of re-constructing the plate. Though this suggestion may contradict statements made elsewhere in the articles the writer inclines somewhat to the opinion that before the plate was retouched by recutting the frame lines many more positions on the plate had the "AEF" characteristic. No. 29 L, for instance, shows by the manner in which its lower right frame was recut that originally its right frame had the familiar double break. The lower break was repaired by recutting, but not the upper. Note also how many positions on the plate were recut most noticeably just where these two breaks come on the "AEF" positions.

No. 8 L.: The position dot is a medium sized oval placed vertically at the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate another dark area resembling a second position dot may appear. A very faint spur, which is probably a section of the horizontal guide line, projects from the position dot about half way across the white border. The top frame was heavily recut but is somewhat thinner at either end than in the middle. On the under side of the frame line directly over the shading of the right serif of the right arm of "U" a tiny dot of color merging into the lower side of the frame line may be seen projecting very slightly into the white border. The right frame was entirely recut and is somewhat crooked and uneven. It is noticeably heavier opposite the lower "X" and for about 4 mm. opposite the trifoliate. Part of the horizontal guide line, usually broken into one or more fine dots, may be seen crossing the white border between the middle segment of the trifoliate and the right frame line. The bottom frame was carefully recut and is straight and even, being of approximately the usual thickness. The left frame was carefully recut down to the upper arm of "X" and is quite straight and even above that point; it is straight but quite uneven from the top of "X" to the lower corner, having a noticeably weak or broken section ½ mm long just below the top of "X," and another weak section nearly 1 mm long a little below the middle of "X." At the lower end it is apt to be weak but makes a perfect if not a strong corner with the bottom frame. This position may give considerable trouble. Stamps showing such a heavy top frame line are at once suspected of belonging in the top row of the plate. On No. 8 L the background in the corner above and around the top of the left stem of "U" is a trifle weaker than elsewhere at the top of the stamp, but not so weak and noticeable as on No. 8 R. On No. 8 L there are indications of a very slight shift or re-entry. Careful examination of the fine horizontal lines in the background at the top

of the stamp will show that these lines are too wide, or on very clearly printed copies may appear double.

No. 9 L.: The position dot is nearly round and is placed close to the edge of the background with its lower side touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut but is quite straight and even. The right frame is broken and shows the characteristic of other stamps in the "AEF" group. It is strongly recut for nearly 10 mm at the upper end, but the recutting stops abruptly and the original line of the die continues for about 2 mm. Opposite the lower part of the trifoliate the line may be entirely missing for about 2 mm and again opposite the upper half of "X" it is very weak, or missing for about 3 mm. The bottom frame was entirely recut and is straight and even. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and fairly even. The lower 15 or 16 mm, however, are not so heavy as the section from opposite the middle of "U" downward for about 6 mm. Copies of this position showing the right frame and 2 mm or more at the upper end of the left frame are at once identified by the double break in the right frame line and by a tiny dot or dash of color very close to the inner side of the left frame not quite 1 mm below the upper left corner of the frame. Such a dot is not found constantly in this position on any other stamp belonging to the "AEF" group, nor on any other position of the entire plate.

No. 10 L.: The position dot is about medium size and nearly round, being placed at the edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is heavily recut and is straight and quite even. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. It is very weak at the lower end below the foot of "X" and much heavier above this point, particularly opposite the middle of "X" where it appears to bend inward. At the upper end it was recut downward for about 8 mm and below this point was recut upward. Commencing 6 mm below the top frame the line is double for 1 mm or 2 mm caused by the upward recutting bending inward slightly from the true line. There is no split in the right frame exactly like this on any other position on the entire plate. This characteristic of the right frame shows very clearly on the copy from the McDaniel collection, now in the Ackerman collection, which shows the complete valley or gutter between the panes and at the right is a complete copy of No. 1 R. On No. 10 L part of the horizontal guide line shows as a line or dot between the middle tip of the trifoliate and the right frame line and just outside and very close to the right frame line exactly opposite the middle tip of the trifoliate is a small dot of color. The bottom frame line was recut but is weak at the extreme right end and this corner of the frame is not strongly joined. The line is sometimes weak or not clearly printed for about ¼ mm at the extreme left end. The left frame was extensively recut and is quite straight but somewhat irregular, especially in the lower half; the dot and dash effect being quite noticeable. Below the foot of "X" it is usually very weak or missing, leaving the lower left corner of the frame poorly joined. Copies showing the right frame line of No. 10 L are immediately identified by the split frame, the dots near the trifoliate and by the above noted peculiarities of the lower end of the right frame line.

No. 18 L.: The position dot is oval or nearly round with its axis slanting from upper left to lower right at about 45°. The upper end is near the edge of the background and the lower end impinges on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is fairly strong. The right frame was recut down to the foot of "X" but below that point consists of the original line of the die. There may be a slight thickness or swelling in the right frame opposite the middle of "S." The bottom frame was carefully recut as usual and is straight and even. The left frame shows extensive recutting but is weak for perhaps 5 mm at the lower end and opposite the lower part of the trifoliate. It appears to bend outward slightly, this effect being caused by recutting below that point which brought the line a trifle closer to the background opposite the middle leaflet of the lower oak leaf. This position is almost certain to give trouble. The best clue is afforded by the position dot as on only a few positions does the dot extend into the middle segment of the trifoliate. Copies showing this characteristic should be compared until one which also agrees with the frame lines of No. 18 L is found.

No. 19L.: The position dot is nearly round and placed at the edge of the background not touching the trifoliate. In the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate another dark area resembling a second position dot may be found. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially heavy. It tapers slightly for ½ mm at the left end. The right frame shows the usual characteristic of other positions in the "AEF" group. The line was recut downward for nearly 10 mm and then the recutting stops abruptly. For several millimeters opposite the trifoliate the line is very weak or missing. Again for about 2½ mm opposite the upper part of "X" the line is also very weak or missing. The bottom frame was entirely recut and is straight and even. The left frame was also entirely recut and shows little characteristic. Below the foot of "X" it is a trifle weaker and it tapers a bit for a fraction of a millimeter at the upper end. This position greatly resembles others in the "AEF" group. It may be distinguished from them, however, by having a fairly strong "short transfer" at the top and by certain faint marks in the right margin. One of these is a faint vertical dash less than ½ mm outside the right frame opposite the upper part of "E," that is, 4 mm below the top frame. The other mark is a faint blurry dash or smear extending vertically for about 1 mm outside of and close to the right frame 8 mm above the lower frame line. Another mark frequently or always found on

this position is a dot outside and close to the right frame opposite the lower curve of "S," that is, not quite 3 mm below the top frame. On some copies a smear of color resembling a blurry line may be found extending from this dot across the line and across the white border.

No. 20 L.: The position dot is oval or pear shaped and rather large. It is placed near the edge of the background and does not touch the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut but tapers for about ½ mm at either end and may appear weakened by a very noticeable "short transfer." The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. Nearly 3 mm at the upper end are weak and a short section opposite the middle of "S" is very weak, broken or missing. For ½ mm at the lower end the line is also very weak. The line is split for nearly 2 mm commencing opposite the top of "X," the spur caused by the engraver running off the track, so to speak, being in the white border on the inside of the frame line. The two lines merge opposite the top of "X" but unless very clearly printed will appear as a thick single line for about 1 mm. The upper end of the split, however, which is nearly 1 mm long is always clearly separated from the frame line. The bottom frame was carefully recut and as usual is without noticeable characteristic. The left frame was only partially recut, if at all. It is quite straight but is weak, missing or broken in many places, the most noticeable breaks being for about 2 mm opposite the lower part of "X" and about 4 mm at the upper end, particularly for 2 mm opposite the "O" of "POST." Copies of this position showing the lower part of the right frame line are immediately identified by the split frame just above the top of "X." Other guides are two tiny dots of color opposite the tip of the middle segment of the right trifoliate. One of these is in the middle of the white border and the other is just outside the right frame line. They greatly resemble similar dots found in the same location on No. 10 L but on No. 10 L the outside dot is the stronger of the two, while on No. 20 L the inner dot shows most clearly.

No. 28 L.: The position dot is oval and placed diagonally with its upper end extending into the white border a trifle beyond the edge of the background. The top frame was carefully recut and is quite strong and even. The right frame was also carefully recut and is quite straight and even, except from the foot of "X" to the lower corner, where it is much weaker. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was extensively recut and is fairly straight but somewhat uneven. It is noticeably thicker opposite the middle of "X" and opposite the upper part of "P" and is usually rather weak at the lower end. Stamps from this position showing even a slight margin along the upper right side may be identified by a vertical dash fully ½ mm long, close to the outer side of the right frame opposite the middle of "S." The lower half of this dash is quite strong and nearly vertical. The upper half is much weaker and bends inward toward the frame line. Two other positions on the plate have a very similar dash in the same location. On No. 6 L, however, the dash is a trifle closer to the frame line and is heavier at the upper end. On No. 95 L the dash is very similar to the one on No. 28 L. These two stamps may be distinguished by another characteristic of No. 28 L which is not found on No. 95 L. Commencing in the shading below the serif at the extreme right at the foot of "X" there is a cluster of scratches extending downward and slightly to the right. The stronger of these scratches crosses the lower frame line and the margin between No. 28 L and No. 38 L and continues across the top frame of No. 38 L and into the white border at the upper right corner of No. 38 L.

No. 29 L.: The position dot is a long oval placed vertically inside the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even but no stronger than usual. The right frame was partially recut. The upper two-thirds is exactly like stamps in the "AEF" group but the lower third is quite different. The break in the frame line opposite the upper part of "X" so noticeable on the "AEF" stamps was repaired on No. 29 L by heavy recutting and the line is very strong opposite "X" and swells outward quite noticeably. The bottom frame is straight and even except for a millimeter or less at the left end where it tapers to a sharp point. The left frame was strongly recut. It is unusually heavy, straight and even, but recutting stopped ¼ mm short at the lower end, leaving this corner of the stamp noticeably weak. This position may be identified by the break in the right frame line several millimeters long above and opposite the right trifoliate, similar to the upper break on "AEF" stamps; by the heavy recutting of the right frame opposite the middle of "X" and by the characteristic lower left corner. The middle background at the top of the stamp is also noticeably weakened by a "short transfer," so-called.

No. 30 L.: The position dot is rather large and nearly round. It is placed close to the edge of the background somewhat higher than usual and may even extend slightly into the white border. The top frame was carefully recut and is strong, straight and even. The right frame was extensively recut but is neither straight nor even. It is quite heavy down to opposite the outer corner of "E" and again between the trifoliate and the upper part of "X"; also for about 1 mm opposite the foot of "X" and weaker between these sections and at the lower end. Just below the top of "X" there is a very noticeable swelling on the inner side. The bottom frame is straight and even but stops a bit short at the right end, leaving the lower right corner of the frame weak or open. The left frame was entirely recut but is noticeably uneven. Just below the upper arm of "X" there is a very noticeable swelling on the inner side which alone is sufficient to identify this position. A copy of this stamp with the upper two-thirds entirely missing could be easily identified by the peculiarities of the lower right and left frame lines,

and there are other clues. From opposite the middle of "S" close to and just outside the right frame a very fine guide line extends upward paralleling the right frame and crossing the top margin toward the lower right corner of No. 20 L. Another piece of this guide line is found very close to the outer side of the right frame from opposite the upper arm of "X," extending upward for 4 mm or 5 mm. This section of the original guide line is not continuous, being composed of very short dashes or dots.

No. 38 L.: The position dot is rather small and nearly round, being placed near the edge of the background with its lower side close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. Clearly printed copies may show a faint trace of the horizontal guide line crossing the left frame line directly opposite the position dot. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even. The right frame was not so strongly recut but the work was very carefully done and the line shows very slight characteristic. The bottom frame is straight and even and of the usual thickness. The left frame was also very carefully recut. It is not quite so strong as the right frame and in several places is a trifle weak. A noticeably heavy section, perhaps 1 mm long, is directly opposite the outer corner of "P". Copies suspected of being from this position should be very carefully examined in the upper right corner. The fine scratch which extends downward from the foot of the right "X" on No. 28 L may be seen crossing the top frame line of No. 38 L and extending for a short distance in the white border opposite the upper right corner of the background to the right of the upper part of "S". About ¼ mm to the left of this scratch a few other very faint scratches may be seen extending from the top frame into or across the white border at the top, terminating in the extreme right end of the background. Copies of this position on which the upper right corner is missing, or not clearly printed, can be identified only with difficulty. They should be compared with other positions on which the frame lines have no marked characteristics.

No. 39 L.: The position dot is a large oval placed vertically near the edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut but tapers nearly to a point for about ½ mm at the left end. The right frame was extensively recut but is neither straight nor even. It is noticeably heavy for perhaps 2 mm opposite the top of "X" and is bent inward for several millimeters opposite and above the trifoliate. The extreme lower end is rather weak. The bottom frame is straight and even but recutting stopped ½ mm short at the left end, leaving the lower left corner of the frame open. The left frame was carefully recut and shows no marked characteristics. It is strong at the lower end and this makes the open corner there very apparent. Copies of this position showing the lower left corner may be identified by the incomplete corner. It is possible, however, to identify copies on which this corner is missing. A faint scratch 2 mm to 3 mm long will be found in the white border at the right—its middle being opposite the top of "X". Often there is a blur in the white border at the right, occupying much of the space opposite the "S" of "U. S."

No. 40 L.: The position dot is often a long narrow oval placed vertically close to the edge of the background, but not touching the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is straight and even. The right frame was entirely recut and is unusually strong and quite straight and even. The lower half is a bit wavy with several noticeable swellings, particularly opposite the top of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even but not especially heavy. The left frame was also entirely recut and is fairly strong and continuous. Extending nearly 2 mm opposite the upper leaflets of the lower oak leaf is a thicker section apparently caused by an overlap in the recutting. This position may often be identified without difficulty. On copies showing a margin at the bottom a short diagonal dash about ¼ mm long will be found a fraction of a millimeter below the bottom frame with its upper end directly below the right end of the "E" of "R. W. H. & E." Careful examination of the right frame will show occasional traces of a fine vertical guide line particularly along the inside of the right frame opposite the foot of "X", where it appears as a succession of dots very close to the inner side of the right frame line.

No. 48 L.: The position dot is oval and placed at an angle close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Clearly printed copies may show traces of the horizontal guide line appearing as faint dots in the white border between the position dot and the left frame line and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the edge of the medallion background. The top frame was strongly recut but usually appears weakened in the center, possibly because of a quite noticeable "short transfer". The right frame is a fine continuous line not quite straight or even. It is thickened on the outer side for 3 mm or 4 mm opposite the top of "X" and this thickening makes it appear bent outward slightly in this section. The bottom frame is even and of the usual thickness. Toward the extreme left end it appears to bend downward slightly to join the left frame at the corner. The left frame was extensively recut. It is quite straight, continuous and even in the upper half, but the lower half is weaker and may appear quite ragged. Some copies from this position may easily be identified while others are quite certain to give trouble. Much depends upon the amount of cancelling ink deposited in the upper part of the stamp. Most copies from this position have a mark of color in the upper part of the

right arm of "U". This separates the left serif from the remainder of that part of the letter. Another mark frequently found is a dot in the stem of the "T" of "POST" just above the serif. This dot is closer to the left side of the letter and is usually accompanied by a line or part of a line crossing the stem of the "T" about level with the top of the serif just under the dot mentioned. One or more copies of No. 48 L on which the dash in the "U" and the marks in the "T" were absent have been noted. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose these marks were not on the plate when it first went to press. There is another mark which has been found on all copies identified as coming from this position. This mark is a long scratch commencing at or just above the top frame line in the upper right corner of the stamp. It crosses the white border at the top and continues downward, slanting slightly to the right through and along the edge of the background and in the white border close to the background, ending at a point about opposite the foot of "S". This scratch is rather blurry and traces of a parellel scratch at its right are often seen. It is much heavier and more extensive than the scratch found in the upper right corner of No. 38 L; on the latter the scratch is further to the right and does not run through the edge of the background.

No. 49 L.: The position dot is rather large and wedge shaped, placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower corner resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was quite strongly recut, especially in the right half, this end being noticeably heavier than the left half. The line tapers for ½ mm at its left end. The right frame shows the characteristic of the "AEF" group, that is, a weak or broken section about 4 mm long opposite the trifoliate and another about 2 mm long opposite the upper part of "X". The bottom frame was carefully recut except at the left end where it stops short of the left frame, leaving the corner open. This corner is incomplete in much the same way as the left corner of No. 39 L, but on the latter position both frame lines stop abruptly while on No. 49 L they are tapered and the gap at the lower side of the corner is not so wide. On No. 49 L the gap may be closed by a trace of the original line of the die. The left frame was extensively recut. The most noticeable characteristic is found opposite the upper part of "P" not quite 5 mm below the top frame. There is an irregularity at this point caused by a short over-lap when recutting the frame line. Instead of continuing vertically for a short distance the line was recut at a slight angle toward the background. This position may be distinguished from other copies of the "AEF" group by the incomplete lower left corner and by the short crooked place in the left frame opposite the upper part of "P." Copies may also show a mark on the uppermost line of the background directly over the stem of the first "F" of "OFFICE". In the vicinity of this mark the background is weakened by a slight "short transfer" which in some peculiar manner seems to have affected the adjacent lines of the background, except this tiny section about ¼ mm long of the top line, which stands out prominently by contrast.

No. 50 L.: The position dot is oval or crescent shaped and placed near the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is strong and even. The right frame was entirely recut and is characteristic. Commencing opposite the "E" of "OFFICE" and continuing downward for about 3 mm it is doubled forming a complete loop. The inner line of the loop is fairly straight, while the outer line bends outward. Opposite the upper segment of the trifoliate the frame line is bent inward and it swings outward again toward the lower end of the trifoliate. In the white border close to the middle tip of the trifoliate is a dot of color. The bottom frame was carefully recut and is straight and even. The left frame is continuous but very weak from the middle of "X" to the lower corner. It projects a fraction of a millimeter below the corner. Clearly printed copies will often show traces of a fine vertical guide line particularly at the upper right corner of the stamp. This is a succession of dots very close to or merged into the outer side of the right frame opposite the upper part of "S" and extending upward from the right corner of the frame across the top margin to or toward the lower right corner of No. 40 L. Copies with sufficiently wide margins at the top—about 1 mm—will show part or all of the diagonal dash beneath the lower frame of No. 40 L. This dash is directly above the right end of the first "F" of "OFFICE" on No. 50 L. Stamps from this position on which the right frame line is present are readily identified by the loop in the upper part of the frame line and other characteristics noted.

No. 58 L.: The position dot is oval and placed near the edge of the background. Usually it does not touch the trifoliate. Part of the original guide line may be seen crossing the left frame line and the white border and continuing through the lower part of the position dot and part way across the white oval toward the background of the medallion. The line is usually broken in the white border. The top frame was strongly recut. It tapers slightly at the extreme right end. The right frame greatly resembles other stamps of the "AEF" group, having the usual weak section about 4 mm long opposite the trifoliate and another shorter weak section opposite the upper part of "X". On No. 58 L the lower break is not so noticeable as on some other positions of the "AEF" group. The bottom frame is straight and even and of the usual thickness. The left frame was very carefully recut, and is a continuous line quite strong and fairly even, showing very little variation. Stamps from

this position may be distinguished from other members of the "AEF" group by a series of fine scratches inside and outside the right frame line, about half way between the lower end of "E" and the trifoliate. Another series of scratches both inside and outside the right frame line is found opposite the lower part of "X" and terminates just above the foot of "X". Another mark useful in identifying this stamp is a section of the horizontal guide line extending from the tip of the right trifoliate across the white border and the right frame line. A very similar line, however, is found on No. 59 L.

No. 59 L.: The position dot is nearly round and is placed at the edge of the background with its lower side resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Part of the original guide line may be seen crossing the white border at a slight angle and, passing through the position dot and trifoliate, it extends part way across the white oval toward the edge of the medallion background. The top frame was carefully recut and is fairly strong but tapers nearly to a point at the extreme left end. The right frame has two weak or broken places similar to stamps from positions from the "AEF" group but the stronger section of the line at the top, instead of stopping abruptly gradually becomes weaker and the weak section opposite the trifoliate is not so noticeable. The weak section opposite the upper part of "X" also is perhaps less noticeable than on most of the "AEF" stamps. The bottom frame was entirely recut and is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and is a fairly straight fine continuous line, but not strong, especially toward the top and toward the bottom. This position is quite certain to give trouble. It much resembles No. 58 L but the scratches at the right found on No. 58 L are missing on No. 59 L and on the latter position the fine guide line crossing the right trifoliate and the right frame continues to the left and into or across the white oval at the right, whereas on No. 58 L no trace of this line is found in the white oval adjacent to the right trifoliate.

No. 60 L.: The position dot is a long oval placed diagonally between the edge of the background and the upper segment of the trifoliate with its lower end close to or resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine line crossing the white border diagonally from the left frame to the lower end of the position dot may sometimes appear. The top frame was carefully recut and is even and fairly strong. The right frame was extensively recut and is rather heavy, especially at the upper end and for several millimeters opposite the upper part of "X". Recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter above the lower right corner. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is fairly straight but decidedly uneven. It is very weak for 3 mm at the lower end and much stronger opposite the upper part of "P" and at the extreme upper end. Directly opposite the tip of the right trifoliate and touching the outer edge of the right frame line is a small dot. A long blur or scratch, not continuous, commences near this dot and parallels the right frame downward nearly to the top of "X", less than ½ mm outside the frame line. Traces of a fine vertical guide line appear close to the right frame in several places. These may be either dotted or continuous and are most noticeable as a series of dots commencing about 2 mm above the top of the right trifoliate and extending upward close to the outer side of the right frame line as far as the bottom of "S". From this point nearly to the top corner of the stamp, the line is quite strong and continuous but crossing the margin to the lower right corner of No. 50 L the line is extremely faint and composed of short dashes. Stamps from this position show a fine horizontal line crossing the right cheek of the portrait, which undoubtedly is part of the original guide line which was not removed before the stamp designs were transferred to the plate. The weak section at the lower end of the left frame line, the line on the portrait and the many marks on or near the right frame line make stamps from this position comparitively easy to identify.

No. 68 L.: The position dot is nearly round and placed rather high between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially strong and may appear somewhat weakened at the middle by a slight "short transfer". The right frame was recut slightly if at all. It is a fine straight line with several weak or broken places. From a point about half way between the lower end of "E" and the bottom corner of the frame the line resembles the right frame of stamps in the "AEF" group, but above this point there is little resemblance. At this point a short section about 1 mm long is noticeably strong but the line is very weak for 3 mm above this section, and not especially strong from opposite "E" to the upper corner. The bottom frame is straight and even and of the usual thickness. The left frame was quite carefully recut and shows little characteristic. It may be somewhat weaker from the foot of "X" to the lower corner. This position is most easily identified by comparison with other copies which have a similar weak frame line at the right. Some copies of this position—possibly all of them—have a faint diagonal spur extending downward to the left from the bottom frame line below the shading between the right and left foot of "X", that is to say, 2½ mm to the right of the lower left corner of the frame.

No. 69 L.: The position dot is shaped somewhat like a thick crescent and placed rather high with its outer side at the edge of the background. It does not touch the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is straight and even. The right frame shows the usual characteristics of stamps in the "AEF" group; the upper section of the line stopping abruptly

about 10 mm below the top frame and about 4mm below this section, being very weak or entirely missing. Another weak section 2 mm or 3 mm long is found opposite the upper part of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame was extensively recut except about 1½ mm at the lower end, where the original line of the die appears. For 4½ mm above this section the line was heavily recut but then tapers off and the upper two-thirds is much weaker, particularly the last ¼ mm at the top which may hardly show at all, leaving the upper left corner of the frame not well joined. The double break in the right frame line at once identifies this position as belonging in the "AEF" group and the peculiarities of the left frame line enable it to be distinguished from other "AEF" stamps.

No. 70 L.: The position dot is oval and placed very high, its left side extending beyond the background into the white border. A fine line crossing the white border from the left frame to the position dot may appear. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially heavy. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. The bottom frame is straight and even as usual. The left frame is a fine straight line, continuous on some copies but intermittent on others. Opposite the middle segment of the right trifoliate are two dots, one touching the inner side of the right frame line, the other close to but not touching the outer side of the right frame line and placed a trifle lower than the inside dot. A fine dotted line closely parallels the right frame, at places merging with it, and continues upward across the top margin to the lower right corner of No. 60 L and downward across the bottom margin to the upper right corner of No. 80 L. This line is very close to the inner side of the right frame and is particularly noticeable between the "E" of "OFFICE" and the right trifoliate, and opposite the right "X". It is also very noticeable between two heavy sections of the frame line, one of which extends downward for about 2 mm from the right trifoliate and the other of which extends upward, commencing less than 2 mm above the top of "X". Each of these heavy sections of the frame line appears as a swelling or thickening of the line on its inner side. Another curved section of the line is found opposite the lower part of "X". Although other marginal positions show portions of a dotted or continuous fine vertical guide line no other position on the plate shows as much of the line as is found on No. 70 L. Except where it is merged into the frame line at the top opposite "S", it is almost continuous from the top to the bottom of the stamp, and enables any copy from this position on which much of the right frame line is intact, to be recognized at once.

No. 78 L.: The postion dot is round or oval and placed near the edge of the background, close to but not always touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is perhaps a trifle heavier at the left end. The right frame shows the usual characteristics of stamps in the "AEF" group, the frame line being broken for about 3 mm opposite and just above the right trifoliate and quite weak for about 2 mm opposite the upper part of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was very carefully recut and shows little characteristic. Recutting stopped a small fraction of a millimeter short of the lower left corner and though sometimes the ink ran enough to fill this corner, on many copies careful examination shows the corner to be not perfectly joined. This variety was the one originally dubbed "AEF" by the writer, but owing to its similarity to other members of the "AEF" group its position on the plate was almost the last to be ascertained. Copies showing a margin at the right can be identified by a few faint marks in the right margin. One of these is a short scratch less than ½ mm long and located 7½ mm below the top frame line and ½ mm outside the right frame. The upper end of this dash is turned slightly outward to the right. Another fine scratch may be found extending along the outer side of the right frame, commencing near the top of "X" and continuing upward intermittently to the trifoliate. The lower end of this scratch probably merges into the frame line near the top of "X", but in most cases it is so faint that only traces of it appear here and there.

No. 79 L.: The position dot is a rather small oval placed at the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut but is not heavy. The right frame was entirely recut and is characteristic. It is quite strong here and there, especially opposite "S", but weak for ½ mm at the upper end. Extending downward and outward from a point close to the upper right corner is a plain scratch 3 mm long, terminating about opposite the foot of "S" ¼ mm outside the right frame. The bottom frame is straight and even and of the usual thickness. The left frame is a fine straight line showing little or no sign of recutting. Commencing opposite the lower part of "P" a very fine vertical scratch extends downward outside the right frame line for about 4 mm. This scratch is scarcely ¼ mm outside the right frame. Ten millimeters above the lower frame line there is a faint vertical dash about ½ mm long in the left margin. This is ¼ mm outside the left frame line. Copies of No. 79 L showing the upper right corner are immediately identified by the diagonal scratch at that corner. Other copies may be identified by the scratches in the left margin.

No. 80 L.: The position dot is a rather thick large oval placed at the edge of the background with its lower end touching or impinging on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially strong. The right frame was extensively

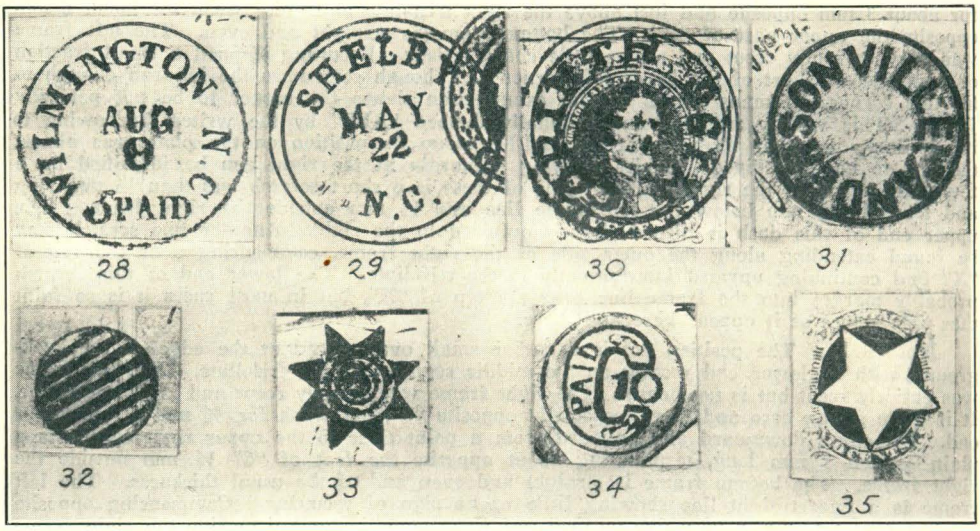
recut and is quite strong but somewhat uneven. It is noticeably heavy opposite the foot of "X" and the top of "X" and weaker below the foot of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even without marked characteristics. The left frame was carefully recut. It is weak for 1 mm or 2 mm at the upper end and noticeably strong from the middle of "X" to the lower end. It projects a trifle beyond the bottom frame at the lower left corner and the bottom frame is bent sharply downward where it joins the left frame, making a sharp point at this corner. Faint traces of a vertical scratch less than ½ mm outside the upper part of the frame may be found. One of these is a dot not quite 4 mm below the top frame. Another dot is a little more than 1 mm lower than the top frame and a few much fainter dots may be seen above or below the upper of the two stronger dots mentioned. The fine guide line at the right is merged into the frame line, but can be seen crossing the margin from the upper corner of No. 80 L to the lower right corner of No. 70 L and from the lower right corner of No. 80 L to the upper right corner of No. 90 L. On the outside of the right frame directly opposite the middle tip of the right trifoliate is a small dot. Slightly above and very close to this dot, is another fainter dot, which does not touch the frame line. Copies of No. 80 L on which the lower left corner and one or two other corners show can always be identified by the projecting frame line at the lower left corner in connection with marks noted at the other corners.

Some Unusual Confederate States Cancellations

By Edward S. Knapp

THIS is the third installment of a series of articles and numbers are continued from the January *Collector's Club Philatelist.*

I wish to thank all who have assisted me with material or suggestions, and I am especially indebted to Messrs. S. A. Richey, A. Kuhne, L. L. Shenfield, Charles T. Harbeck, Thomas H. Pratt and George Walcott for items loaned me.



I would like to make this list as complete as possible, especially of those cancellations that show designs or unusual arrangements (straight lines, etc.), so if anyone has something unusual I hope they will send it on to me to get a record of. Due credit will be given to the senders and all material will be handled with the greatest possible care and returned within a very few days of receipt by registered mail, all charges being paid by me both ways. Even if it is only a single item, it will help.

Descriptions of marks Nos. 1 to 27 (inclusive) appeared in the October and January issues of this paper. All illustrations are actual size.

No. 28—Postmark of Wilmington, N. C., being the old U. S. postmark with the original "3 PAID" changed to "5 PAID," by altering the top stroke of the figure 5.

This was done in other towns, notably Jackson, Miss., where it is plain that the "3" has been changed to "5". Diameter of Wilmington postmark is 32mm.

No. 29—Used in Shelby, N. C.; shows one of the types of double-circle postmarks. Not many towns used double-circle types, but there were several using this, among which I have noted: Ashland, Va., Autaugaville, Ala., Dudley, N. C., Hodges, N. C., Miccosukee, Fla., and Rices Depot, Va.; these have a diameter (outer circle) of 32mm.

No. 30—Used in Corinth, Miss.; is another type of double-circle having a diameter of 30mm. I do not have record of any town except Corinth using this type, and it is rare on Confederates.

No. 31—Used in Andersonville (State of Georgia, I believe, but it may be Virginia, as there is a town of that name there). It shows a very cramped arrangement of the name, which barely allows room for the state abbreviation. The circle has a diameter of 28 mm. and there is no date in the center. The particular example illustrated is on a Confederate Soldier's letter, written in 1862.

No. 32—Used in Mechums River, Va., being a gridiron with seven bars, with a 17½mm. diameter, which is smaller than the usual gridiron—this is generally rather a blurred looking affair and later uses show it with distinct indentations at top and bottom of the outer circle.

No. 33—Have seen but one example of this, on a letter addressed to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and I believe it was used in that town as a receiving cancellation. We illustrated a larger size "cogwheel" used in Tuscaloosa (see No. 5). That had a diameter of 28mm. (measured from tip of points) and one circle in the center, while No. 36 has a diameter of a scant 20mm. and the center shows three concentric circles.

No. 34—Is the Provisional handstamp used in Patterson, N. C., and may quite often be found, used as a "killer" on covers with the late issue Confederates. A clear example of this is quite rare, it being generally of blurred appearance. Diameter of surrounding circle 19mm.

No. 35—Hollow star on a black background, used as a "killer" on a cover bearing a 10c Keatinge & Ball—no town specified. Can anyone tell me where it was used? Diameter 18mm.

The Annual Dinner

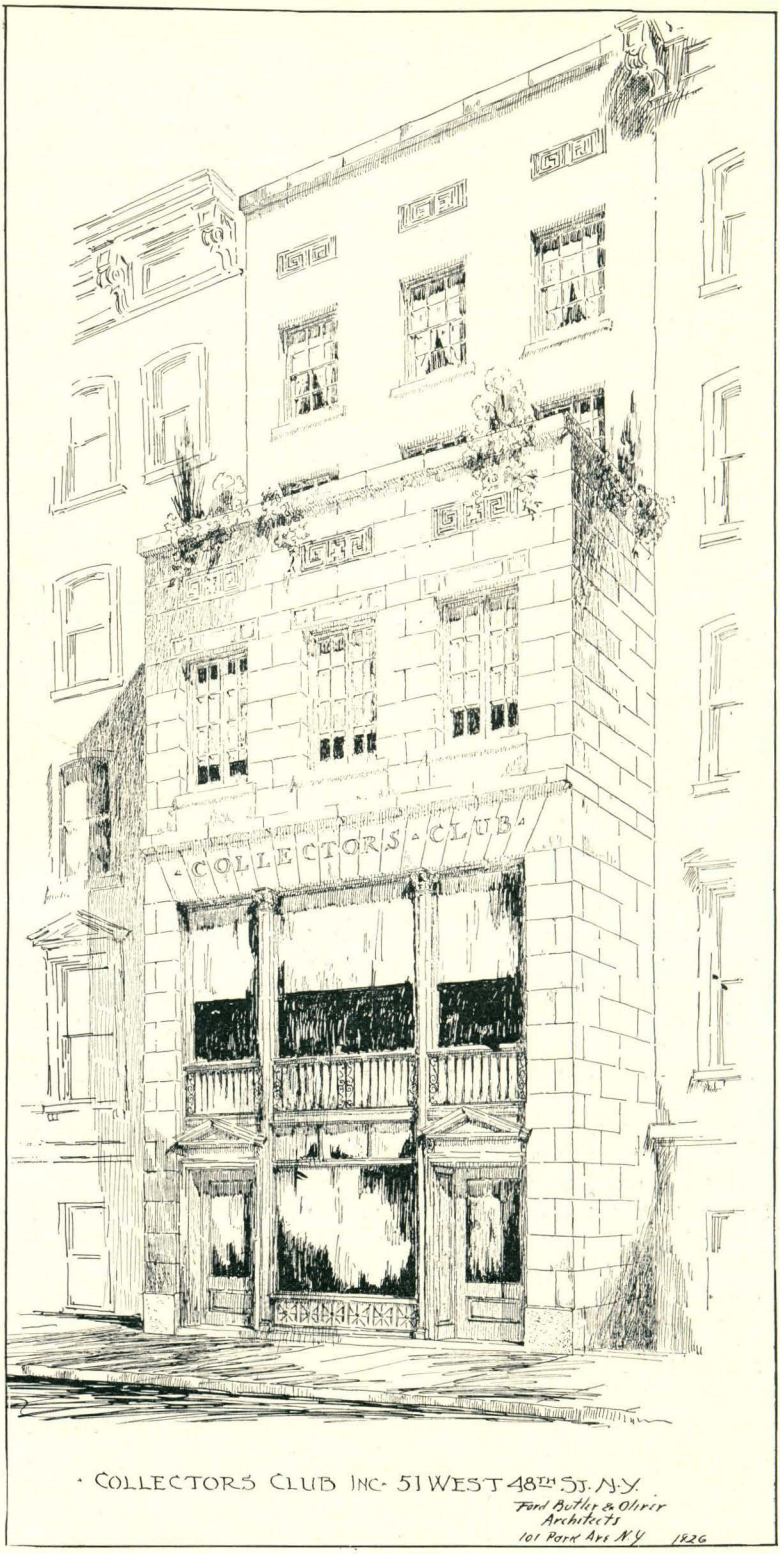
By GEORGE B. SLOANE

The Annual Dinner of the Collectors Club was held on Saturday Evening, January 30th at 7 o'clock in one of the roof gardens of the Hotel Astor. This was also the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the founding of the club, and the members were again asked to bring the ladies. A splendid orchestra was provided for the dancing and the latest song and dance hits were served up in real "jazzy" style.

The attendance was about one hundred, and President Theodore E. Steinway, acted as toastmaster. Charles Lathrop Pack, Charles J. Phillips, and Alfred Lichtenstein made a few brief remarks, speaking from their various tables, the speakers' table having been abolished in order that the gathering might feel that they were all members of one large family.

Messrs. Pack, Phillips, and Lichtenstein spoke on matters pertaining to the approaching *International Philatelic Exhibition* and the part the *Collectors Club* is taking in working for its success. Announcement was also made regarding the new Club House.

Dr. J. B. Chittenden was at his best and his remarks and ready humor were so well appreciated that his hearers refused to allow him to sit down. He discoursed at considerable length on the *"Hot Stove League,"* that famous secret but not secretive organization. He was assisted from time to time in his discourse by the irrepressible Herman Toaspern, so that the *League* was thoroughly and efficiently brought to the attention of the multitude. Later a head-poll was taken of the members of the *League* present and we were found to be about 92% in evidence, our Springfield member not being able to make it.



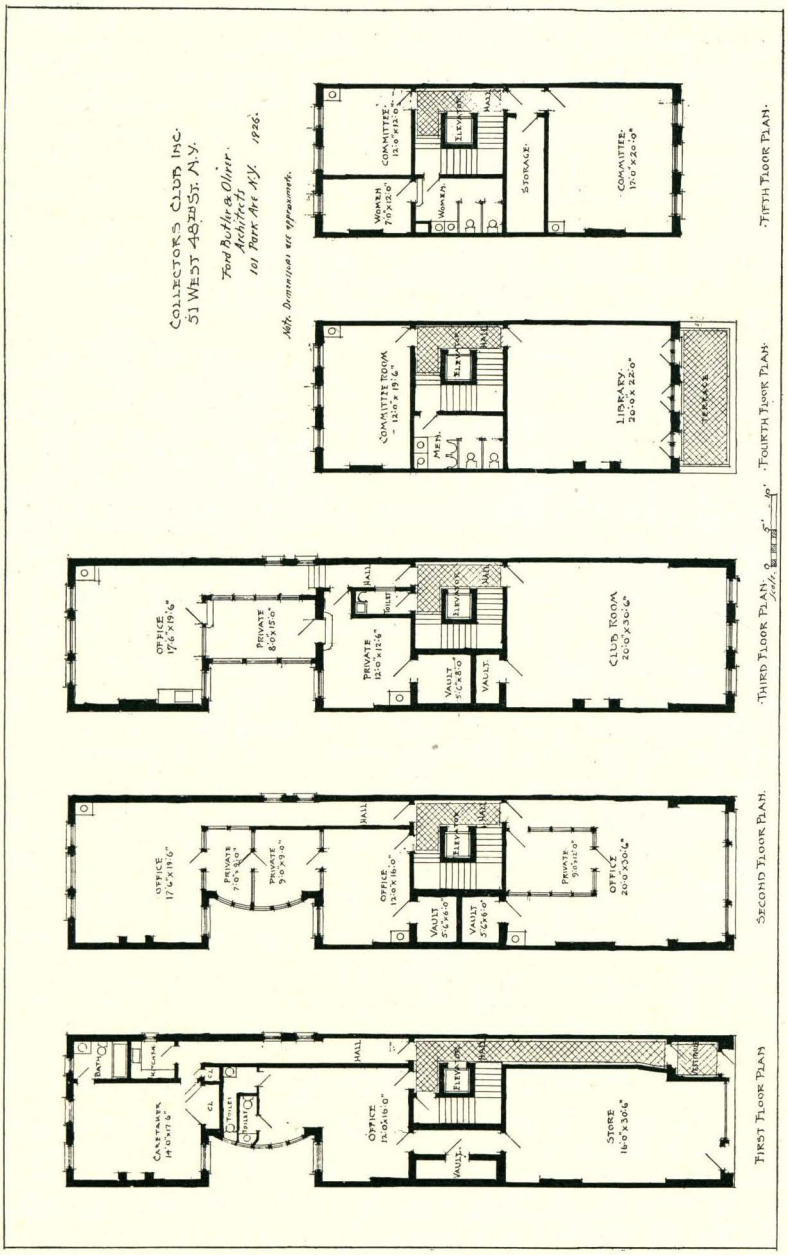
THE COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING

The Collectors Club Building

By Herman Toaspern

BY the time this issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* reaches you, you will have received an appeal to subscribe to the $60,000 bond issue on our new Home.

That our members will subscribe heartily there can be little doubt, judging from the enthusiasm shown on the night of our Annual Meeting. Before the



Floor Plans of the Collectors Club Building

Committee had prepared the appeal and mailed it, $15,000 had been subscribed. I shall not attempt in this issue to publish the names of the subscribers to the 5% bond of the *Collectors Club Building*. That will be published in our July number, in full.

My reason for this article is to tell what the new building will be like, and what it means to Philately in general. The site selected by the Trustees at 51 West 48th Street is splendid. West 48th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues is the heart of the new Jewelry District. There are on the block, three beautiful new skyscrapers intended for those in the luxury trades. The street is the most popular retail street between 42nd Street and 48th Street because it has been entirely rebuilt for retail trade. The average New Yorker can easily see why this is true.

Now for the building itself. The ground floor will be rented as a retail store. The first floor up will be occupied by three stamp concerns. George B. Sloane will occupy one office, Marshall Hancock another and the writer the front. The third floor rear will be occupied by J. C. Morgenthau. The rentals are fairly high in price, but commensurate with value received.

The general meeting room and library is a large room 20x30 feet, which will be used for Club meetings and exhibitions. Most careful attention has been given to getting the proper illumination. Here will be held the public auctions, and the architect has arranged to put in a splendid ventilating system which will keep the air fresh and pure. Percy Doane will hold all of his auctions there instead of in his office as heretofore.

The Fourth floor front will be the Library, and there will be a rear Committee Room 12 x 20 feet. A feature of the building is complete fireproof vaults on each floor, and the rarer books in the Library will be housed in the Library vault. There will be a splendid Women's rest room for the female employees of the various tenants and our lady members. There are two large rooms available for use on the Fifth floor.

There will be an elevator installed, and everything will be done to make the new *Collectors Club Building* throroughly modern and up-to-date. The architect, Mr. Ford, of Ford, Butler & Oliver, reports that contracts have been made that are under original estimates. The building will be ready for occupancy about June 1st.

I hope that the members will not fail to promptly subscribe to the 5% bond issue to the limit. The *Collectors Club* as a whole is preparing itself to take care in a large way the collectors from all over the world who will make New York their headquarters during the great *International Philatelic Exhibition.*

It's been a weary pull for a small group of men to achieve their dream of a permanent home for the *Collectors Club.* The architects drawing gives but a faint idea of what a wonderful new home we will have.

Its influence towards the building up of Philately not only in New York but all over the country can hardly be estimated. And how proud we all will be to welcome our out of town members who we seldom see to our glorious new home.

DISCOVERY OF THE 10c GUAM, TYPE II

Herman Toaspern has made a most interesting discovery that the 10c. brown of Guam exists in two types. It was thought for many years that the 10c. came only in the Type I. In the next issue of the Philatelist there will be an article on this subject, together with a full explanation as to how the types came into existence in both the 10c. and $1.00.

Charles Lathrop Pack Awarded the Lindenberg Medal

By H. L. LINDQUIST

IT is but fitting that the acknowledged leader in philatelic research in America should be the first American to be recognized by receiving the award of the Lindenberg Medal.

This award was established by the *Berliner Philatelisten Club* at a meeting held February 6, 1905, and they announced at the time that it would be "awarded not oftener than once in any one year to anyone who has done something of special merit for the advancement of either philately or the club."

The medal was named after the founder of the club, Landesgericht President Lindenberg. It was modeled by the Court Medaller, Max von Kawaezrinski of Berlin, and the illustration gives a splendid idea of its appearance.



The Lindenberg Medal

At the first meeting of the Committee of the Society in charge of the awards four of the leading philatelists were honored by receiving the first medals and the ruling was then made that all future awards would be made by those who had already received the medals.

The complete list of those elected to date is as follows:

E. D. Bacon	1906	M. P. Castle	1909
Dr. E. Diena	1906	Hans Kropf	1909
Theodor Haas	1906	Pierre Mahe	1910
Dr. Legrand	1906	Dr. F. Kalckhoff	1911
L. F. Hanciau	1907	Baron A. de Reuterskiold	1912
Major E. B. Evans	1908	Victor Suppantschitsch	1913

During the War period no awards were made but in recent years the following have been honored:

A. E. Glasewald	1920	Capt. Paul Ohrt	1923
Jose Marco del Pont	1921	Dr. Herbert Munk	1924
Hugo Griebert	1922	Charles Lathrop Pack	1925

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H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor

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FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Philatelic Activities are being maintained at a rapid pace in New York these days and are increasing in momentum as the months and weeks grow shorter before the *Big Events* * * * The great *International Philatelic Exhibition* holds first place in the minds and efforts of most of our active members and there can be no doubt but what it will be the most stupendous philatelic event ever undertaken * * * A revised *Program* is about to be printed and all of our readers interested in the details can secure copies by writing the editor * * * In comparison with this outstanding event the fact that the *Collectors Club* has just acquired title to a new *Club House* involving an expenditure of $77,000 and is selling 5% bonds to its members for $60,000 of this amount becomes a trivial detail * * * But one of significance and far reaching importance * * * Not only that but Committees are already actively at work to entertain the *Convention* of the *American Philatelic Society* and it is confidently believed that this will be the largest event of its kind in the history of the organization * * * All in all *New York Philatelists* have a busy season ahead but all seem to be standing up well under the load * * * In connection with the *Exhibition* the Committee have secured the services of *Emil Fuchs* to design the medal * * * *Mr. Fuchs* it will be remembered is the artist who designed the *King Edward* stamps and the medal will have a double significance and value to all who are fortunate enough to secure one of them * * * *Mr. Fuchs* is not only a medallist of renown but is also outstandingly successful as a painter, sculpter and etcher. His memoirs which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* are now available in book form under the title of *"With Pencil, Brush and Chisel"* published by *Putnam* * * * Just to show that we are not going to let the details connected with the above mentioned events interfere with our progress it was decided at a recent meeting of the *Board of Governors* that two extra issues of the *C. C. P.* would be published each year devoted entirely to a translation of selected sections of the *Kohl Handbook* * * * This *Handbook* under the editorship of *Dr. Munk* is unquestionably the finest and most extensive philatelic work that has ever been undertaken and the translation rights in English have been secured to the *Collectors Club* through the financial support given the *Friends of the Kohl Handbook* by many of our members * * * The first country to be translated will undoubtedly be Canada * * * The *Nationale Gratius-Herdenking,* of *The Hague, Holland,* are offering *Grotius Postcards* postmarked with a special die at 30c. and we make this mention in case any of our *Holland Specialists* would like to add specimens to their collection * * * *A. F. Merell's* radio stamp talks over-station *KFRC, San Francisco,* continue to bring in a splendid response * * * He advises that he has interested actively over 300 collectors most of them middle aged people * * * One lady wrote *"will you accept a mother who does not know anything about stamp collecting as a student, for your stamp talks have interested me greatly* * * *

Plenty of opportunity for others to do likewise in other localities * * * *Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.* recently celebrated their 70*th Anniversary* and a supplement to *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for February, 1926, gave a brief history of the firm * * * We hope to make some extracts from this in a later issue * * * The *Philatelic Congress Executive Committee* have recently framed a series of Rules to govern the addition of *Distinguished Philatelists* to the Roll * * * An organization somewhat similar to this might not be a bad idea for this country * * * The fact that stamps are of commercial value is beginning to attract the attention of the holdup fraternity * * * The latest firm to fall a victim is the *Rotnem Stamp Co.* who request that dealers and collectors watch for a collection of *Victory Precancels* stolen from their office * * * In the October, 1925, issue of the *British Philatelist* an article on *"Gutter Margins"* by *Charles Nissen* advanced the theory that the 10d, plate 2 and the 2s, plate 3 of the 1867 issue have never existed with "gutter" margins. Important facts are advanced to prove the point and we refer readers interested in this issue to the article in question * * * We have received from *Edward C. Worden* an interesting first day cover of the 13*c. Harrison* mailed from *Indianapolis, Ind.*, accompanied by much interesting data showing that *Mr. Worden* secured practically all of these covers mailed from *Indianapolis* as well as the total number that were sent from *North Bend, Ohio,* on January 11th, 1926 * * * The collection of first day covers and first flights is on the increase and it seems certain that these side issues of philately will continue to gain adherents owing to the historical interest attached to them * * * We present articles and illustrations in this issue by *Herman Toaspern* on the *New Club House* and on the *Exhibition Label* which will be of especial interest to the members * * * *Non-resident members* pay but $5.00 per year with no initiation fee and a subscription to the *C. C. P.* is included in this amount * * * *Dr. C. W. Hennan* who recently exhibited at the *Collectors Club* brought forward a suggestion that it is hoped will bear fruit in constructive action * * * He proposes that *"Collectors' Club's"* be formed in every large city and then consolidated into a *Federation* so that a member of any one local club would be a welcome guest at any of the affiliated clubs * * * *Dr. Hennan* has already taken the initiative by starting such a movement in *Chicago* where he has secured substantial fees from a select group of philatelists that will enable the club to secure a permanent club room suitable for their activities * * * Other cities are giving favorable consideration to the project and it would surely be a step in the right direction * * * Suggestions are also being received that the *Hot Stove League* open its rolls for *Associate Fellows* who can qualify for membership * * * *George Ward Linn* the new Editor of *Philatelic Gossip* advances his claims for such membership by pointing out his experiences around the Stove in the lobby of *Holton's* local hotel * * * *George* has all the earmarks of a good *H. S. Leaguer* but it is very doubtful if the rigid code under which the *League* operates can even be stretched a point to allow his claims * * * However they will have due consideration as will any others properly submitted * * * *Harry M. Konwiser* has just completed an exhaustive article on the *Specimen varieties* of the *Departmental Stamps* which is scheduled for publication in the *American Philatelist* * * * We cannot imagine any live collector who is not a member of the *A. P. S.*, but if there should be any such, the editor would be only too pleased to propose them for membership and this one article will be a good excuse for them to join * * * The next two issues of the *C. C. P.* will be largely devoted to the three big local events mentioned at the beginning of this article—the *New Club House,* the *Exhibition* and the *Convention* and any suggestions or cooperation tending to make these issues of interest will be appreciated.

H. L. L.

Collectors Club Philatelist — Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME II. APRIL, 1926. No. 2—(W. No. 6).

Review No. 6—Quarter Ending April, 1926.

PHILLIPS (*Charles J.*): DENMARK 1851-1899. Detailed, Descriptive, Priced Catalogue of the Early Issues. Together with Lists and Prices of the Numeral Cancellations. By Charles J. Phillips. Published by Charles J. Phillips, 10 West 86th St., New York. 4pp.—pp. 5 to 52 (paged and printed one side only)—4 (blank) pp., 7½x4¾ in., paper cover, price $1.00 postfree.

Mr. Phillips has in the past published two catalogues that have had to do with famous collections that passed through his hands. The first was published in 1894 as one of the "Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks" entitled "A LIST OF THE RARE STAMPS IN THE WINZER COLLECTION with a Few Additions," a book of 56pp.; the second, the "DUVEEN COLLECTION OF RARE OLD STAMPS." A Brief Description of the Rarities in This Famous Collection," a book of 54pp., published in 1922. But these two differ from that under review, for they concern general collections and only a few of the very best stamps in each country are listed. Here we have a catalogue listing the stamps of only one country beginning with the first issue and listing the different varieties to 1899, being a catalogue of the famous Collection of Mr. A. A. Kranhold of Anoka, Minnesota, that was twenty years in the making. Under each value is listed shades, pairs, strips, blocks, on covers, errors, varieties of perforation, and in all issues from 1851 to 1871 is given a list of the Numerical Cancellations. The value of such a catalogue is in having each value listed in so many ways and when a value (price) is added to almost every item makes this catalogue absolutely indispensible to those who specialize in this country. It at once becomes the reference work on Denmark in the English language. On pp. 30 and 31 is explained the "Inverted Frame" found on some of the stamps of the 1870-71 and 1875-79 issues, a recent and important discovery which is fully dealt with in an article by Mr. A. A. Kranhold in "The London Philatelist" for December, 1922. And finally I quote from the preface: "It seems to me a thousand pities that when such a famous collection has to be dispersed, the result of many years of painstaking research is so often lost to the Philatelic world, as such collections are priced and retailed by dealers, or sold at auction, without any record being printed which might be of interest to students of the future." I think that all English speaking collectors owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips for publishing such a valuable catalogue.

HENNAN (*Clarence W., M.D.*): CURACAO Specialized 1872-1925. Chicago Philatelic Society Handbook Number One. Clarence W. Hennan, M.D., 852 East 63rd St., Chicago. (2)—41—(1) pp., 8¾x6⅞ in., paper cover, price $1.00.

Foreword by Mr. C. E. Severn: "The patrons of philatelic letters are none too numerous and in consequence, meritorious philatelic publications do not always receive the homage, not to mention material reward that is their due. Even when there is much applause from the audience, it is found when the receipts are counted that cash customers were not conspicuous by their presence. . . . There is always some philatelic patriot ready to grab the flag and carry it to the front ranks and now Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, president of the Chicago Philatelic Society, shows his colors. For many years, Dr. Hennan has studied and accumulated the stamps of Netherlands and colonies to advantage, as returns from philatelic competitive exhibitions have shown, and he wishes to show sectional views of them, so he begins with the present volume on Curacao, the first number of the handbook series of the Chicago Philatelic Society." From the first page of the work: "In these days when so many Philatelists specialize in some particular country, it is difficult to prepare a book of interest except for the few. Being a small country, Curacao is more or less of a mystery to the average collector. Naturally the Hollander is able to get his information thru the Dutch publications, but the English speaking collector is usually unable to obtain access to this data. Thru extensive correspondence with Dutch collectors and translations from Dutch publications, I have included official data wherever possible. Again so many collectors have written me for a check list of my collection and the other known varieties, that I take this method of listing them. As far as known, all varieties are

included. The majority are in my own collection. Possibly errors have crept in and I will appreciate constructive criticism. Thanks are due to G. W. Hoogenboom and H. E. Henneman for translations. The numbers given are arbitrary and follow the sequence of issue as given in the official orders." The arrangement of the catalogue is the listing under each value a complete list of how each value exists as far as known. Before each issue is given the date with description and notes, then each value is taken up in order of value and listed—colors; essay; proof; unused; specimen; perforations with dates; strip; block; counterfeit; cover; cancellations, ship, color, town, numeral and ribbon; and finally are notes numbers issued, remainders, sale of remainders, and date of withdrawal. 76 different types are catalogued of adhesive stamps and 18 are illustrated throughout the text. On page 40 is given enlarged illustrations of the three types of the postage dues, while on pp. 40 and 41 are listed the stamps, three tables catalogued of the three issues, tabulated under the headings for the 1889 and 1892 issues: Value, Type, Total Issue, Remainders. The 1914 issue has headings: Value, First Issue (Nos. issued), Second Issue (Nos. issued). And last, but not least, this handbook is the standard reference work in English on Curacao. The best wishes to Dr. Hennan for a speedy completion of the series, for they can come none too soon.

LOWE (*George A.*) *& SON*: LOWE'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA WITH NOTES. Canada—British Columbia—Nova Scotia—New Brunswick—Prince Edward Island—Newfoundland. George A. Lowe & Son, 5 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. 107—1pp., 7⅜x4⅞ in., flexible linen cover, price $1.00.

An excellent, well illustrated catalogue of the major varieties with valuable historical and philatelic notes. Contents: To Our Collector Friends, p. 3; Canada, pp. 5 to 23; British Columbia, 22 and 23; New Brunswick, 24 and 25; Nova Scotia, 26 and 27; Prince Edward Islands, 28 to 30; Newfoundland, 31 to 46; Historical and Philatelic Notes: Canada, 47 to 61; British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 62 to 64; New Brunswick, 65 to 70; Nova Scotia, 71 to 73; Prince Edward Island, 74 to 77; Newfoundland, 78 to 92; Firm's Advertisements, 93 to 108; Memo, 4 blank pages.

JARRETT (*Fred.*): POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA. By Fred Jarrett. With a complete check list of the Postal Stationery of Canada, by T. L. Derwent Kinton, M.A. Sold by "Canadian Stamp Collector," Brockville, Canada. 1923. 103—(1) pp., 7¾x5⅜ in., paper cover, price $1.00.

This is a fine handbook on Canadian stamps and gives much information for one published at so low a price. Contents: Preface, p. 2; Province of Canada, 3 to 29, deals with the 1851 to 1864 issues, varieties, colors, imperforate, perforations, double transfers, papers, watermarks, cancellations and postmarks, minor varieties; Dominion of Canada, 30 to 63, deals with the 1868 to 1922 issues; besides the above headings will be found others as: imprints (marginal) of manufacturers, franks, Imperforate (errors), "Official" and "Service" (private enterprise), postal fiscals, booklets, unauthorized provisionals (bisected), coils; Bahamas Special Delivery for Canadian Mail, 64; War Tax, 64-66; Registered, 67; Postage Due, 68; Special Delivery, 68; Officially Sealed, 68; Air Mail Stamps, 70; Canadian Postal Stationery (Kinton), 72 to 85; Proofs, Essays and Color Trials, 85 to 92; Prince Edward Island (catalogue), 93 to 96; New Brunswick, 96 and 97; Nova Scotia, 98 to 102; British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 102 and 103.

THOMPSON (*Frank S.*): (The) CANADIAN PRECANCELLED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Giving date of issue, color and value of every precancelled postage stamp known to have ever been issued by the Post Office Department of Canada, with illustrations of every type of stamp, and giving the current market price of each. Also An Historical and Descriptive Introduction. By Frank S. Thompson, Member of the Royal Phil. Society, London. The Philatelic Publishing Co., 374 Sackville St., Winnipeg. SECOND EDITION, 1925. 36pp., 6¾x4¼ in., paper cover, price 50 cents.

Contents: Introduction—Local Issues, p. 1; General Issues, 1889-1903, 4; Present Issue, 4; Bibliography, 5; General Regulations and Laws of the Post Office Department Respecting Precancelled Stamps, 6; Special Notices, 7; Catalogue: (1) General Issues, 9 to 13; (2) City Issues, 13 to 34; Memoranda, 35b and 36.

PORTER (*Harry S.*) *F.R.P.S.L.*: CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS USED WITH THE IMPERFORATE ISSUES OF CHILE. By Harry S. Porter, F.R.P.S.L. Reprinted from "The London Philatelist." 12pp., and 4 plates of illustrations of cancellations and postmarks, 72 types, 11⅛x7½ in., paper cover. Printed for the benefit of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

Contents: Dumb Marks (handstamps), pp. 3 to 5; Postmarks without Dates, 5 to 7; Dated Postmarks, 7; Ships' Marks, 7 to 9; Appendix I. Chilian Postmarks, First Type, 9 and 10; Appendix II. List of Post Offices in Chile on July 1st, 1860, 11 and 12.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

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New Members

Since the January issue of 1926, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:

664 M. N. McLellan.....New York City
665 K. A. Pelikan, Ph.D.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
666 W. F. Livingston.....Detroit, Mich.
667 Eugene Telfer .....Detroit, Mich.
668 Perry W. Fuller.....Baltimore, Md.
669 J. J. Johnson.....Fort Totten, N. Y.
670 John G. Knauer.....Fort Totten, N. Y.
671 B. Yu Kojima.....Kyoto, Japan
672 Walter Gieldzinski,
Guestrow i. Mecklenburg
673 Hon. Franklin Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, N. Y.
674 Guy A. Jackson.....Boston, Mass.
675 A. C. Kaufmann.....New York City
676 F. T. Kellers.....Montclair, N. J.
677 Marquis, Sommi-Picenardi, Rome, Italy
678 Adolph D. Fennel.....Cincinnati, Ohio
688 Mrs. K. M. Hall.....Hartsdale, N. Y.

Candidates for Membership

The following gentlemen are candidates for membership:

679 Fred'k J. Grant.....Zanesville, Ohio
Proposed by E. S. Knapp.
Seconded by J. C. Morgenthau.
680 Louis Lazarus .....Oakland, Cal.
Proposed by H. Marcus.
Seconded by D. G. Walker.
681 Henry B. Bartner.....Bay Shore, L. I.
Proposed by F. Bleibtreu.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
682 Alan F. Arnold.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
683 George d'Utassy.....New York City
Proposed by John Klemann.
Seconded by J. J. Klemann, Jr.
684 H. W. Southgate.....Chevy Chase
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
685 Maj. M. A. Studd...Warehem, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.
686 Paul H. Bilhuber.....Douglaston, L. I.
Proposed by T. E. Steinway.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
687 Chas. F. M. Steinway,
Mountain Lakes, N. J.
Proposed by T. E. Steinway.
Seconded by Eugene Costales.
689 Carroll Chase.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
690 Stanley B. Ashbrook..Fort Mitchell, Ky.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.
691 William Van.....Winnipeg, Can.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by John Persse.
692 Geo. J. Gruen.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by G. Mosler.
693 H. E. Candler.....Detroit, Mich.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by John Kay.
694 Celestino Piva.....New York City
Proposed by T. Solomon.
Seconded by G. B. Sloane.
695 Adolph Steeg.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
696 Howard Kellogg.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
697 G. B. Graham.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
698 Robt. M. Byland.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by G. M. Mosler.
699 Fred'k W. Allen.....Grand Forks, N. D.
Proposed by T. L. Stangebye.

Secretary's Report for 1925

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year of 1925.

Membership

During the year of 1925, one hundred and ten gentlemen have joined the Club, eleven

members have resigned and death has claimed six. The net increase in our membership was therefore ninety-three. As we started in January, 1925, with 483 members, we have, January 1, 1926, 576 members. The complete list will appear in our July issue as usual.

We lost the following members by death during the year:

A. D. Ballard, Yonkers, N. Y.
Francis H. Parsons, Washington, D. C.
E. Boker Sterling, Trenton, N. J.
Edgar Aronstein, New York City.
Philip Lotze, New York City.
Henry B. Phillips, San Francisco, Cal.

The resignations of the following gentlemen were accepted:

C. S. Street, New York City.
Howard L. Spohn, Chicago, Ill.
Brig. Gen. R. Ridgway, London, England.
Andre Lord, New York City.
Harry B. Mason, Washington, D. C.
F. R. Hanish, Brooklyn, N. Y.
G. H. Hakes, New York Citp.
Lawrence Frank, New York City.
C. Gordon Fennell, East St. Louis, Ill.
Wm. C. Albrecht, Roslindale, Mass.
Frank Vitolo, New York City.

At the date of going to press, April, 1926, we had 624 members.

In 1925 we conferred Honorary Membership on Dr. Carl Lindenberg of Berlin and on Dr. Emilio Diena of Rome.

Exhibitions and Entertainment

Ten exhibitions and one competition were held in the Club Rooms, all of a very high order and were enjoyed by the largest average attendance in our history. The Club is deeply indebted to the following members, nearly all of whom came long distances to serve us:

January 7th—T. E. Steinway, Exhibition, German States.

January 14th—Competition not to exceed 50 pages.

February 4th—Col. H. S. Redfield of Hartford; U. S. and Revenue.

February 18th—H. C. Needham; United States and Locals.

March 4th—A. H. Lamborn, Montclair, N. J.; United States, 1894-1900.

March 18th—Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J.; Victoria early issues and presentation of the Collectors' Club Medal.

April 1st—Competition No. 3. Not exceeding 50 pages. J. Insley Blair, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Exhibit: Some volumes of his general collection, including the United States.

April 15th—F. R. V. Williams, Baltimore, Md. Exhibit: Twentieth Century, British Colonials practically complete in all varieties.

May 6th—Aug. Dietz, Richmond, Va. Art in Confederate States stamps.

May 20th—Robert Levis; War Issues of the British Colonies and Possessions.

June 3rd—Major J. A. Steinmetz, Philadelphia, Pa. One hundred covers, souvenirs of early stamp days.

December 16th—Christian Dull, Philadelphia, Pa.; Early Austria.

The Annual Dinner held in January, 1926, was the most enjoyable ever held, in the opinion of those present. Technically the Club is not supposed to be open evenings, nor during the months of July and August. As a matter of fact, it was open for regular meetings of the Collectors' Club sixteen evenings for the meetings of the N. Y. Stamp Society, sixteen meetings for the Board of Governors, ten meetings and by contract on other occasions by other organizations—about 45 evenings in all. In addition, 64 auctions were held in the Club Rooms by the following dealers:

Scott Company—Jan. 5, 6, Feb. 24, 25, April 6, 7, 28, 29, June 1, 2.

Morgenthau—Jan. 20, 21, 26, 27, Feb. 17, 18, 19.

G. B. Sloane—Feb. 9, 11, March 27, 30, June 18, 19, Oct. 19, 20, Dec. 17, 18.

P. Doane—Feb. 12, Oct. 10.

Morgenthau—Mar. 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, April 13, 14, May 11, 12, 14.

Toaspern—March 21, 25, Nov. 7, Dec. 4, 5.

Herbert & Rice—April 2, 3, 4.

Bleibtreu—April 17, 18, 20.

Rice—18th.

Scott Company—Oct. 22, 23.

Morgenthau—Sept. 22, 23, Oct. 27, 28, Nov. 4, 5, 9, 10, 23, 24, Dec. 9, 10, 14, 15.

A memorable event occurred at the first April meeting, when the *Collectors' Club Medal* was awarded for the first time to Chas. Lathrop Pack.

C. J. Phillips attended the philatelic exhibition at Winnipeg, as our representative. Incidentally Mr. Phillips induced six gentlemen in Winnipeg to join the Club, and first and last has secured one hundred members.

Mr. Phillips also did all the work involved in preparing the year book, 1925, the first since 1913. This work costs $500.00, subscribed for by members of the Board of Governors.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein designed and secured the dies for the Collectors' Club Medal, in addition to paying the entire cost, $700.00.

A gold medal was donated to the Montreal Exhibition and several of our members were in attendance.

The Secretary also reports the receipt from Mr. Phillips of several valuable medals—gold, silver and bronze—to form the basis of a collection to include, if possible, all medals struck in connection with philatelic events.

New Club House

The Trustees informed the Club that much thought had been given in an effort to secure a permanent and desirable home. They secured, finally, a 48-year lease on the four-story and basement house at 51 West 48th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It is estimated that the lease, alterations and furnishings will cost in the neighborhood of $80,000. It is proposed to raise this sum by the sale of bonds, bearing interest at 5 per

cent. The plans of our Trustees on analysis show that we will secure by this means a Club House without materially increasing our budget. It was planned to have it ready by May 1, 1926. This plan was accepted by the Club at the annual meeting for 1925. Alfred F. Lichtenstein had at that time secured an option and ultimately advanced about $15,000 to secure the title.

Exhibition, 1926

As all of the Board of Governors and probably all the local and for that matter all the non-resident members of the Club are decidedly active in supporting the exhibition, no formal action was taken by the Club to this end, but $100 was appropriated for a philatelic literature exhibition by the Club and it was decided to have a special stall at the Exhibition.

On being advised of the action of the *American Philatelic Society* to hold their annual convention on the week of the exhibition, it was conceded by the Governors and members to be for the best interest of all concerned and that our members belonging thereto should exert their best endeavors toward making the Convention of 1926 successful.

Constructive Library Work

S. Chapman of Seven Oaks, England, will publish his Revised Work on Mexico as one of the *Collectors' Club Series.*

August Dietz decided to issue his work on the issues of the Confederacy as one of the series, provided certain conditions were met.

In conclusion it is evident that the year 1925 was remarkable for preparatory work whose culmination will be in 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

COLLECTORS CLUB
Treasurer's Report, 1925

RECEIPTS

Dues	$3,463.54
Initiation fees	280.00
Auction	410.00
Journal, advertisement and subscription	2,065.61
Journal, members	518.00
Year book	390.00
Interest	22.37
Library	138.00
Rent	50.00
Exchange	.10
	$7,337.62
Issued, but returned	22.00
On hand, Jan. 1, 1925	264.37
Total Receipts	$7,623.99

EXPENDITURES

Rent	$1,320.00
Journal,	2,999.69
Journal, members	518.00
Secretary, stenographer and postage,	1,140.00
Treasurers	46.75
Secretary, miscellaneous	378.85
Library	83.83
Year book	490.25
House Committee	170.95
Telephone	83.60
Electric light	49.46
Ice and water	63.75
Towels	28.60
Insurance	66.74
Exchange	8.13
Association stamp exhibition for programs	20.00
	$7,468.60
Balance on hand, December 31, 1925,	155.39
Total expenditures	$7,623.99

Evenings at the Collectors Club

Saul Newbury Exhibits Early Columbian Republic

At the first meeting of the new year held January 6, 1926, Saul Newbury of Chicago exhibited his splendid collection of Early Columbian Republic. This was announced as the first public showing of any of Mr. Newbury's stamps and other societies are tipped off to get busy and induce him to show before their members, for it will be a distinct treat.

The collection consists of unused and postmarked copies and all pen cancelled are rigidly excluded. In view of the fact that none of the postage stamps of the Columbian Republic are known to have been used fiscally, this restriction seems unnecessary and it has resulted in the exclusion of many wonderful pieces that are obtainable in no other form.

However, an almost unbelievable accumulation of wonderful pieces is included, among which we noted the following:

Issue of 1859 on laid paper in singles with postmark of Bogota. Mr. Newbury remarked that this is the only cancellation he has ever seen on No. 1 and that he has never seen a pair or block. In the wove he has a block of eight unused of the 5c which is believed to be unique, a number of unused in shades from lilac to gray, including a vertical strip of 7, and numerous numeral cancellations. These numeral cancellations have never been identified as to towns and Mr. Newbury gave it as his opinion that they had been used indiscriminately. In the 10c there is a beautiful tete beche pair and a cover with the full Bogota Cancellation. The 20c is also well represented.

In the issue of 1860 the 2½c appears in shades and corner strips of five, one vertical and the other horizontal; the 5c is shown in a tete beche pair—a very rare item; the 10c is in various shades and cancellations, and the 20c in unused pairs range from ultramarine to gray. The 1 peso is represented with a strip of 3 postmarked Bogota and a reconstructed sheet of 50, with but 3 stamps missing, which includes blocks of 10 and 16.

The classic 1861 issue shows a pair of the

2½c used and several used and unused; the 5c in a pair with a red "O" postmarked and others in blue, black and green; the 10c, which seems to be the most difficult to obtain unused, is also shown with postmarks in red, blue and black; and both the 20c and the 1p come unused and with red and blue cancellations.

The 1862 issue was announced as the most difficult of all to obtain in satisfactory condition. Very few pairs are known and the number in a sheet has not been definitely ascertained. The 10c is shown in used only but in shades and on a toned paper; in the 20c Mr. Newbury shows a very dangerous counterfeit made to defraud the government; in the 50c unused and used singles are shown, and the 1p lilac which is a real rarity is shown on both white and blued paper. The unused copy on bluish paper is from the Ferrary collection and is believed to be unique.

The 1863 issue is well represented in all values. In the 10c two unused pairs are shown with one of the stamps sideways to the other. The 20c is shown in two distinct types and a pair had the Malaga cancellation. A particularly rare piece is a strip of 3 unused showing the 50c error appearing between two of the 20c. There is also a single error of the 50c red, used. The 50c green is shown in an unused block of six.

The collection ends with the 1865 and 1866 issues which are liberally represented with shades and pairs of the 1c rose and a cover showing two and a half copies to make up the 2½c rate which is very rare. A pair of the triangular 2½c, a mint copy of the 5c and a pair with blue cancellation; the 10c unused and in a used pair; the 20c showing two bisected singles used as postage dues and pair of the 50c unused and an assortment of blocks and strips of the 1p complete the 1865 issue. The 1866 issue is equally well represented and includes a block of the 10c showing transfer errors.

It was a rare treat to see so many unique items in a country which is seldom exhibited and Mr. Newbury was given a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy.

A. F. Lichtenstein's Western Franks Exhibited by Victor Berthold

At the Annual Meeting held Jan. 20, 1926, Dr. Victor Berthold read an extensive paper on Western Franks, illustrated by a display of the magnificient collection of these issues formed by Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

As we expect to publish this paper in full in an early issue we will refrain from any further comment at this time.

Dr. W. L. Babcock Displays "Supplementary Mail Cancellations"

At the Meeting on February 3rd the Club was honored by the visit of Dr. W. L. Babcock, who specially made the long journey from Detroit to give a display at the Club. Unfortunately, the blizzard of that evening kept away many of the regular members and only about thirty braved the elements, but they were amply rewarded by the interesting talk Dr. Babcock gave on "Supplementary Mail Cancellations" and an exhibit of these and of early United States on cover.

Dr. Babcock referred collectors to his article on Supplementary Mails in the *American Philatelist*. In the course of these remarks he said:

Illustration Type "A" comes in red only from about 1857. Scotts list a 3c., 1857 in both Types "I" and "II", but this is not the New York Supplementary Mail but that used in Chicago.

In the 1861-66 issue he showed the 1c. to 30c., including the 5c. mustard and 24c. steel blue. In 1862 the Type "B" was used, and he showed a 5c. with the "A" and "B" types. Of the 1867 grilled he showed the 15c. and 30c. only.

In 1869 the 10c. and 30c., the latter rare with Type "A" cancellation.

In 1871 Types "B" and "X" were used. The Type "B" ran through the 1870's and is used with Type "B" on the left and Type "BD" on the right. The latter form is used with the numerals "1" or "2", being used on Foreign mail only.

The Supplementary Mail Bag from 1857 to the middle of the 80's was made up at the junction of Morton, Washington and West Streets, New York. The Supplementary Rate was double first class rate, but not always double postage.

Cancellations "C" is the only one now in use and the numbers at the bottom run from 1 to 28 and are the numbers of the piers in New York. The Supplementary Mails are now sent direct to the steamship piers from seven main Post Office branches. This Type "C" is used as a postmark and the stamp is defaced with a smudge.

In Chicago the Supplementary Mail cancellation consisted of the letters "C. A." with a single line round all in blue, and "C. B." with a double line, also blue. This was used for late mail to Eastern Points, but no extra rate was charged. These are much scarcer than the New Yorks.

Of Type "XX" Dr. Babcock only knew one copy, which is the 1873 15c. in the B. K. Miller collection in the New York Public Library.

In early U. S. Stamps on covers Dr. Babcock showed a wonderful lot, among which I noted:

1847. 5c., several pairs used abroad.
10c., Philadelphia Railway.
10c., Raleigh & Wilmington Railway.
10c., two fine singles on one cover.

1851. A superb lot, many pairs and strips almost all used abroad and many rare combinations. I noticed strip of three 1c. fine green cancellation. Two varieties of the 3c. cracked plate on covers. Four 5c. imperf. used abroad. 10c. in strips with and without recuts. On one cover a bi-sected 12c. used with a 1c. and 3c. equals 10c. rate.

1857. 3c. strip of three with the Canton "Lyre." Many strips of the 5c. and a

pair cancelled "PAID 3" in green. Covers were shown of letters carried on British Mail Steamers with a large "19" in red on the cover. The rates were 24c. and the "19" showed and Great Britain took 19c. out of the 24c. and poor "Uncle Sam" had to be content with 5c. A scarce cover was one franked with 12c. and 30c.

In 1861 issue there were several British Columbia, three 3c. blue and U. S. 10c., and many other rare and interesting pieces in the 1869 to 1888 issues.

Dr. Babcock was voted a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting talk and fine display.

5c and 10c 1847 Exhibited by Henry C. Gibson

On Wednesday evening, February 24th, the members of the Collectors Club had the great pleasure of seeing Henry C. Gibson's most remarkable collection of the 5c and 10c United States stamps of the 1847 series.

The collection was contained in one Oriel Album but is so choice that it is believed no other collection of these stamps contained in only one volume which could be favorably compared with it has ever been made.

Several of the items shown are truly marvelous and of such extraordinary beauty and interest that they have become famous throughout American philately and abroad.

Mr. Gibson himself could not be present but Elliott Perry was delegated to bring the collection from Philadelphia and give a brief talk while it was being exhibited.

Some of the High Lights:

5c—Superb block of four.

5c—Strip of four on cover.

5c—Several covers bearing the blue "R" indicating registration.

5c—Cover stamped "Registered".

5c—Superb single with double frame line shift on cover postmarked "Milbury, Me."

5c—Cancelled "STEAM" in red struck twice—a gem from a famous English collection.

10c—Strip of three off cover—with stitch watermark running through all.

10c—Strip of four off cover—the end stamp showing sheet margin.

10c—Vertical pair—one with line in "F" of "Office".

10c—Superb o.g. block of six. The latter is one of the premier pieces of American philately; being one of the very few blocks of this stamp now believed to be in existence. It is the largest unused piece of a 10c sheet and the only unused block of six ever seen by the writer.

10c—Remarkable single showing excessive blurred print. Rather difficult to believe this stamp was not printed twice.

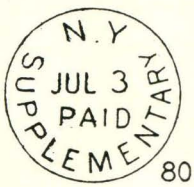
10c—Strip of three with sheet margin used on cover from Panama to Mexico.

10c—Four singles on one cover—each cancelled with blue numeral in circle used in Philadelphia.

10c—Strip of three used with single 5c to pay the 35c rate on a cover to Belgium. This might well be described as "Philatelically unique", which is to say, "a duplicate may exist, but we cannot find it."



A



B



BD



C



X



XX

10c—Strip of six on cover—red "Mobile paint pot" grid cancellation—one of the two strips of six believed to exist, both of which were formerly in the Seybold collection.

10c—The other strip of six. A wonderful gem. Used on an ordinary size envelope to France with French receiving postmark in black hitting the strip. "Philadelphia Railroad" in red on the cover. One is tempted to call this "the stuff that dreams are made of" since it would seem as if only in dreams could such a combination of rarity, beauty and interest exist.

10c—Strip of three and strip of five on one cover used to pay the double rate—80c—from New York to California. The writer has never seen another 1847 cover bearing so many 10c stamps or so much postage. One of the stamps is the "stick pin" variety.

10c—Last of all and making a fitting climax

—if such were needed—came four pages, each containing a half pane—50 stamps—and altogether comprising an almost complete reconstruction of the entire plate of 200 of the 10c stamps. Nearly every specimen was in fine, very fine or superb condition and over 95% of all the positions and varieties on the plate were represented.

This was the first time in the history of philately when a reconstruction of the plate of the 10c 1847 has been exhibited.

At the close a very cordial vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Gibson and Perry.

A. W. Filstrup Shows 1851-1857 Issues.

On Wednesday, March 3rd, a large gathering took place at The Collectors Club, New York, to welcome Mr. A. W. Filstrup of Benton Harbor, Mich. Among those present, we were all glad to meet Dr. Carroll Chase on his return from an 18,000-mile motor trip in France, etc.

Mr. Filstrup first of all showed his collection and described many of the choice items, and afterwards the members spent some hours in a careful examination of the volumes. To do justice to this superb collection one would require the whole issue of this paper, so I can only give a brief account of some few of the more remarkable items.

At the commencement of his remarks Mr. Filstrup said that he was under great obligation to Dr. Carroll Chase for many of his notes and for very much of the material in his collection.

The exhibit commenced with the 1851 imperf. 1c. stamps. Reconstructed top rows were shown in early state of the left pane, and the right pane with the rare varieties. Many pages of Type II, plate I, were shown, such as page of red cancellations, page of blocks and strips, including block of 6 and two strips of 4. A page of inverted transfers. Several pages of early covers. Plate I left and right panes reconstructed and nearly complete.

In Plate I later state I noted, left and right panes complete reconstructed.

A very interesting page of "shifts."

Attention was drawn to the 1c. Plate I, printed on both sides and believed to be unique.

A good page was one of red cancellations, including the "PAID 3" in circle, which is very rare in red.

The famous "cracked plate" varieties were shown complete in all varieties, both imperf. and perforated, the latter being some ten times as rare as the imperf.

The 1c. perf. cracked plate was also here on cover in superb copies.

In the perf. 1c. Plate II attention was drawn to a fine strip Nos. 98, 99 and 100 on the plate, and very rare.

1c. imperf. Plate II strip of 6 on cover.

1c. imperf. Plate II, right and left panes partially reconstructed.

In Plate IV all the rare types were shown and also stamps showing the imprints of the left and right panes.

In the 3c. there were a number of blocks and strips of the imperf. unused and complete reconstructed right and left panes of Plates III and V.

The 5c. imperf. included 4 unused, a block of 11 penstroked, 2 pairs on covers and 3 strips of three.

The 10c. imperf. and perf. occupied the whole of a very large album and Mr. Filstrup said there were about a thousand copies.

A careful plan of Plate I was drawn on one page showing the 200 square and with the position of every shift or recut and variety noted.

A cover was shown with imprint of No. 1, believed to be **unique.**

Blocks of 8 with one recut, two strips of 4, block of 4, and 8 strips of three, also later on block of 9, two blocks of 6, and strips of 5 and 6. A mint strip of four was much admired.

10c. unused with double recut top and bottom. Many recuts were shown in the 10c. imperf. and perf.

A fine strip of three imperf. showed the normal stamp, then a double recut, and last a single recut.

A fine item was a strip of 6 on cover with two recuts, Nos. 74 and 76 on pane.

In the imperf. considerable progress had been made with reconstructing the panes; the left pane had 67 positions filled, but the right pane only 37.

In the 10c. Plate II perf., a block of 42 unused was shown, stated to be the largest known. It was from the lower left corner of the plate.

In the reconstructed panes there were 82 on the left and 24 on the right panes.

A 10c. Type II perf. was shown on a Pony Express cover.

The 12c. imperf., a pair was shown on very thin paper. In the ordinary paper there were four strips of 4, two strips of 5, and many pairs.

The bisected 12c. was here in two fine examples on covers, one cancalled STEAMSHIP over cut portion.

12c. perf. unused blocks of 25 and 15 and used block of 6.

12c. perf. on Pony Express cover, dated November, 1860.

24c. block of 22 unused.

24c. page of stamps on cover and strip of 5 used.

30c. two unused blocks of 4, 30c. recut at bottom, and three pairs on cover.

90c. unused pair, one of which has the 4 lines at bottom, only found once in plate of 100 stamps.

90c. on large cover with blue Cincinnati cancellation, recently found in a Court House correspondence.

Space will not allow of more details of this truly magnificent collection. Mr. Filstrup gave us one of the finest and most interesting displays we have had for years and the hearty thanks of the Club was extended to him for his great kindness in making the long journey to New York to give us this treat.

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"Craigard" Blake Hall Rd., Wanstead, London, E.II., England

PREPARE

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This is going to be a great success judging by the keenness of prospective Exhibitors in perfecting their Collections in readiness. It is however only at rare intervals at the breaking up of Famous Collections that certain blanks can be filled and that exceptional pieces are obtainable.

We have two such collections ready to be dispersed.

FRANCE

Compiled by Sir James Clark, Bart C. B., C. M. G., Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society and his son, Captain Andrew Clark, M. C.

This contains EVERYTHING from a block of four 1 Franc mint 1853 Carmine, the bottom pair being Tete-Beche, down to shades of color of the modern issues. A page or more is devoted to each denomination, in addition to which there are many large blocks of the early issues, altogether occupying fourteen volumes.

THE SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

Made by H. L. Hayman, Esq., President of the Herts Philatelic Society

This, we, who are accustomed to handling large collections, can only describe as enormous. The portion that is finally arranged, occupies over one hundred volumes. Space will not permit an attempt at a general description but the following are priced up singly and are ready for inspection.

SICILY.—This includes many of the greatest Rarities in the Retouches and consists of about 4000 perfect specimens in SINGLES, PAIRS, STRIPS, LARGE BLOCKS AND EVEN SHEETS.

BLOCKS OF FOUR.—Over 7500 of All Countries and all issues. Not confined to period or face value.

ERRORS AND CURIOSITIES.—This was Mr. Hayman's favourite collection and took many years to accumulate. It contains over 6000 stamps, many of which are unrecorded.

NEW ZEALAND.—Two vols. of beautiful specimens of Type I only. Single, pairs, blocks, etc. and many fine shades.

Specialists should write us immediately stating the countries in which they are interested so as to insure an early view. We are also prepared to dispose of any country in its entirety.

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All 19th Century Stamps

I have the pleasure to announce the purchase of the well known collection of Mr. Henry Schinzel of postage stamps of the 19th Century only. This included the famous collection of British Colonials formed by Mr. Jorge Rodriguez in Buenos Aires and purchased for nearly $50,000.00 in 1916. It also includes collections formed by the late Mr. Benno Loewy, and many stamps from the collections of Messrs. A. B. l'Argentiere and Paul Mirabaud.

I have remounted the stamps in about 126 of my approval books and I can now send collectors any country on approval that they care to see.

The prices are, in general, on the following basis. Stamps from 1880 to 1900 from 50 to 60% of catalogue. Stamps before 1880 about 30 to 35% under catalogue, except for exceptionally fine pieces in early issues which are priced at low market values. The following are brief details of the approval books I have now priced ready for sale.

CEYLON

The old "pence" issues form the most valuable group in the whole collection. I have ten books made up pricing to over $18,000. I have divided these into (I) stamps on covers, (II) unused, (III) used.

In the unused there is a fine Imperf. 4d. from the Sir W. B. Avery collection, price $1500. (cat. $2500.) five 1/9 green in shades, and a grand lot of "Star" and "C. & C. C." in shades.

The used include 10 of the 6d. on blued paper and a fine lot of imperf. 4d., 8d., 9d., 1/9 and 2/-. Later issues are superb.

WEST INDIES

There are eighteen books of these with all the old issues strongly represented. In Trinidad I note four unused blue lithographs with a superb very early impression with gum, the only one I have had, thus, in forty years dealing. The Barbados are very fine and include 1d. on half of 5/- unused superb pair, two used pairs and several singles. St. Vincent very strong in unused and used. All the Provisionals, the rare 5/- Star is here in six well centered copies. Grenada has most of the errors, many being both unused and used. Turks Island, many of the rare surcharges. Nevis, a grand lot for plating, a great opportunity to fill up gaps in one's plates. British Guiana, has some good items, such as 1852, 4c. blue (Scott 7) unused. 1862, 4c. blue, a strip of 4 types unused. Set of the rare officials unused, etc., etc. British Honduras. All the rare provisionals, Scotts 26, 26a, 51a, etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES

A fine lot of "Sydney Views", 4 fine unused and 83 used. These include a superb strip of four 1d. plate II. The other Australian Colonies are well represented.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Most of the rarities are here. Canada a superb 12d. laid paper unused, New Brunswick, two 1/-'s and the 5c. Connell. Newfoundland, scarlet, 2d. unused, Orange 1/- unused, etc. etc.

Space will not allow full description, but all the British Colonies 19th Century are very fine and most Foreign Countries are well represented, for instance:— Naples "Arms" and "Cross" unused, and also used on newspapers.

Let me have a list of the countries you are interested in and I will send them as free. Apply early as the items are selling very fast.

I am open to buy fine collections of stamps of the early 19th century at top market rates.

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2. GREAT RARITIES OF ENGLISH COLONIES IN SUPERB CONDITION.
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4. Great rarities of Europe and other Countries. Also Stamps on covers, pairs, blocks, etc.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

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3. *All Stamps are guaranteed* genuine and as described, all errors of description entitling the purchaser to return lot or lots wrongly described.
4. *Catalogues profusely illustrated free on application.*

If you wish to buy rarities in the best possible condition, write at once for our *Monthly Auction Catalogue.*

Exhibitors in October, 1926

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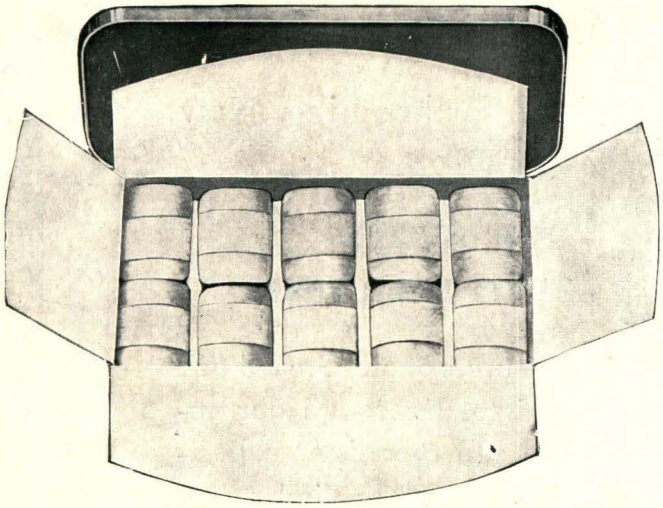
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12

TELEGRAMS "SEFIPEM - WESDO, LONDON"

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Cables

SEFIPEM, LONDON

London News Letter

March, 1926.

All indications point to 1926 as a bumper philatelic year and of course the New York Exhibition has much to do with this.

Want lists and requests for approval selections are pouring in from collectors hastening to complete their displays, and we are able to give valuable help in the search for difficult items.

Our writing-up department is busy on several important collections, but can accept work for the late spring and summer. Orders are dealt with in strict rotation.

The new one volume Gibbons Catalogue ($4.50 post paid) has established itself in popular favour, and we have already sold three times as many copies as we anticipated.

Our *Monthly Journal* makes new friends every month, as its news service, market notes, and original articles make it indispensable to every keen collector. American subscriptions are now accepted at 20 months for one dollar.

Recent purchases include Irish Free State, Nevis, St. Vincent, the famous "Daun" Collection of Orange Free State, Rhodesia, modern British Colonials, and many other important lots. Our Approval Department will be glad to receive enquiries concerning these or the stamps of any other country.

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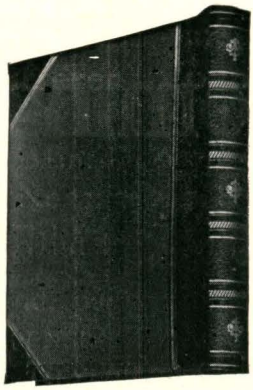
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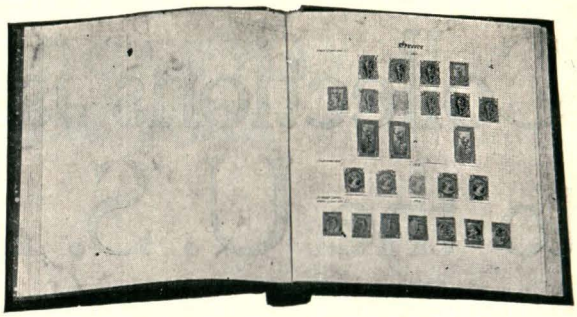
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THE HAGUE HOLLAND

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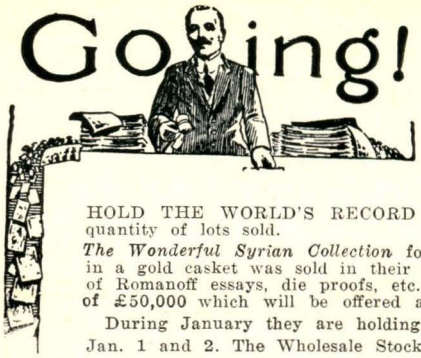
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