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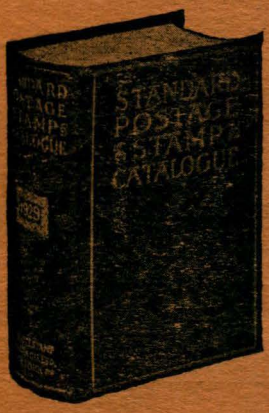
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VII. JULY, 1928. No. 3

The Baltimore 10c Issued by Postmaster James M. Buchanan in 1846 (or 1845?)

By J. Murray Bartels.

IT is the purpose in these notes to give an illustration and brief history of each known copy of these great rarities of American philately issued by James Madison Buchanan, Postmaster at Baltimore from 1845 to 1849, now numbering four on white paper and two on bluish. The 5c of the same issue and design is considerably more common. Two pairs are known on white while a conservative estimate might place the number of known 5c on both papers at somewhere between 75 and 100 copies, the one on white being more numerous than the blue.

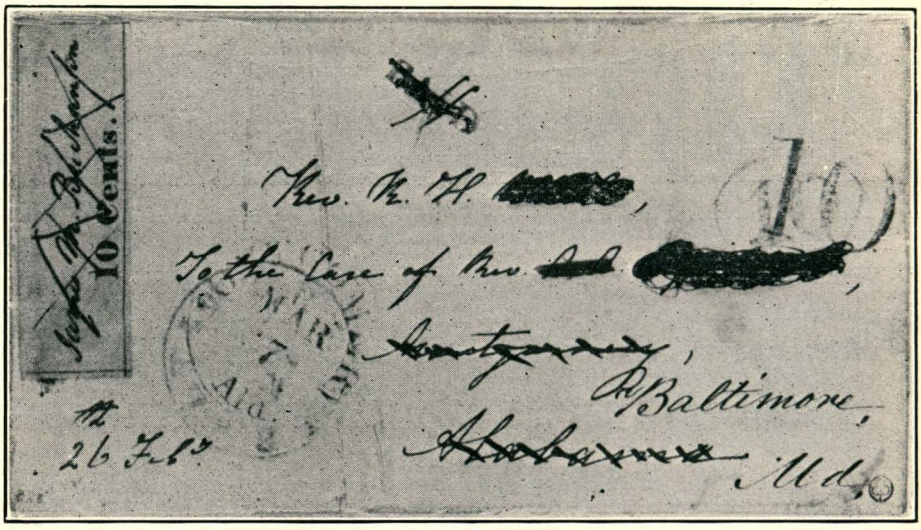
The majority of the stamps were cancelled by pen while the dated circular Baltimore handstamp with "PAID" and "5" or "10" in oval appear in blue on the cover. Eleven different types of the 5c have been noted according to John N. Luff, while of the 10c there are four so far. These are most readily distinguished by the position of the numerals below the engraved signature and the distance between the lower frame line and the value.

Following a policy adopted in writing up the Alexandria stamps in C. C. P. (issues of Jan. 1923 and July 1926,) we will as far as possible give each copy the name of the first collector who owned it, and number them in the order found beginning with the four 10c engraved and printed on white paper.

THE FERRARI COPY.

Type I. The first copy of the 10c on white did not come to light until over 40 years after its issue. It was found in Washington by Capt. Addison C. Townsend, now Sec'y of the Package Medicine Ass., Chicago, then a partner of H. F. Colman with an office in the Loan & Trust Building in Washington, D. C. It was addressed to the Rev. R. H. Ball and found by his daughter, a private school teacher in need of funds. Townsend offered her $1500 cash or would sell it for her on commission. She accepted the selling plan as she had been told much more might be realized when he could find a customer. Townsend came elated to show his great acquisition to the writer, then located about two blocks away in the same city. This was in 1896 or early in 1897.

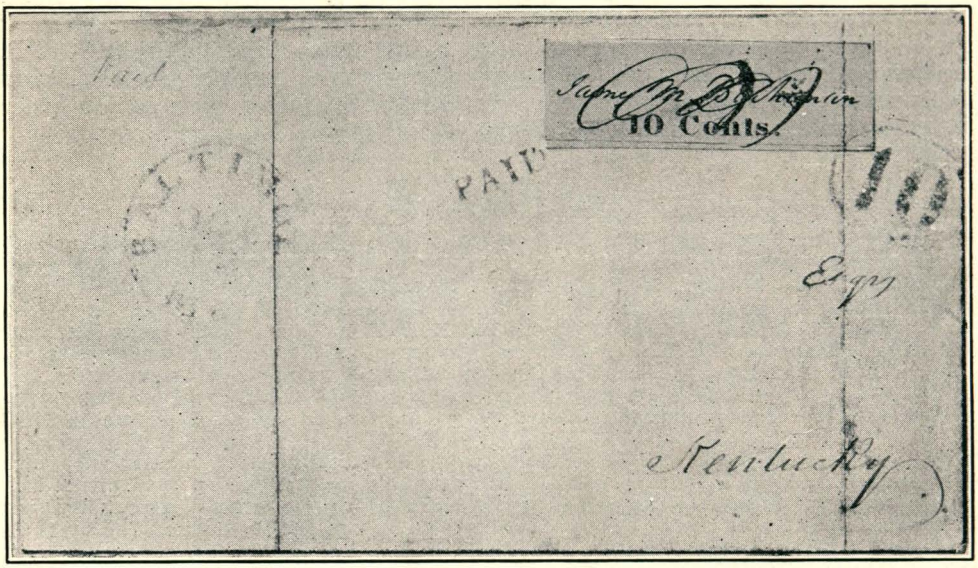
It so happened that the New York dealer R. F. Albrecht was about to start for Europe and he agreed to submit it personally to Ferrari in Paris who for many years was known as the best prospect for a high price when a new rarity was discovered. A sale was made at $3000 and each of the two dealers deducted their 10% commission while Miss Ball received the balance.



10c on White—No. 1

At the sale of the Ferrari Collection on April 4, 1922 this stamp was bought for Henry G. Lapham of Boston, by his representative, who is its present owner. The price realized was approximately $6200, while Melville quoted at £1500 at the time. Like all other 10c on white so far known it is on the full original cover and in very fine condition. The stamp is cancelled by crossed pen lines and attached to the cover by wafers while the letter was addressed to Montgomery Ala. being dated Feb. 26 (probably 1847). It also bore the usual "10" in oval and PAID, all in blue. On arrival the town, the state, and "PAID" were crossed out and the letter readdressed to Baltimore, after receiving the Montgomery postmark dated March 7 and a second "10".

Later Miss Ball brought in another letter with all the stamp eaten off by mice leaving only about half an inch. H. F. Coleman told Townsend when they last met that he still had it somewhere.

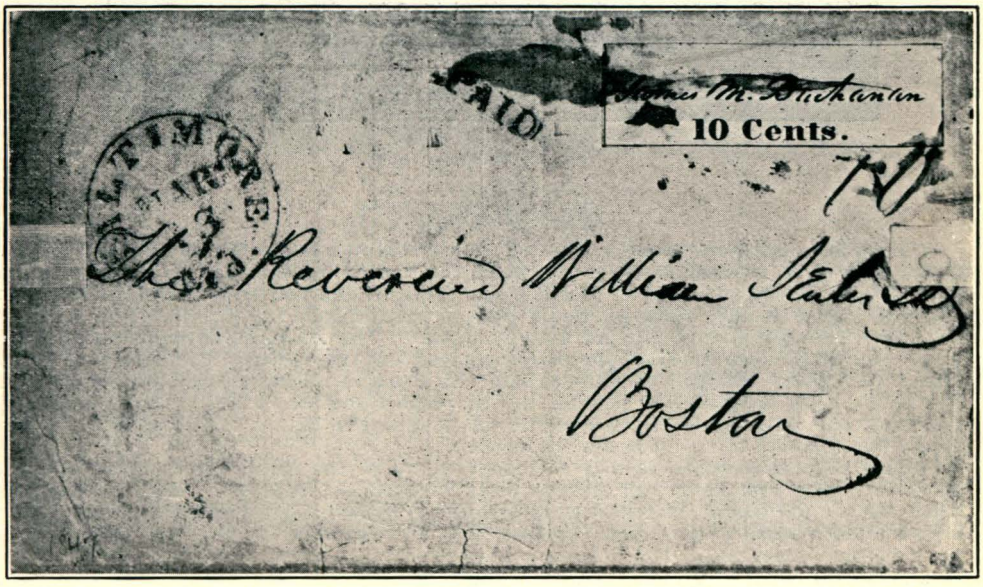


10c on White—No. 2

THE CASTLE COPY.

Type II. Not long afterwards, it may have been also in 1897 a second copy was found by C. Underwood, Louisville, Ky. He wrote to C. H. Mekeel and to A. C. Townsend who had won fame by finding No. 1. A spirited fight ensued for it, each raising the bid of the other as the foxy owner would wire alternately "———— bids ————, what will you give?" At the same time Townsend had J. C. Ayer of Bangor, Me., on the long distance phone several times, got him up to $3500 and he quit. Meanwhile Mekeel had "hopped" down to Louisville and secured it, as Townsend had stopped bidding. It soon found a purchaser at $4400 in the late C. A. Castle of 41 Park Row, New York City, who owned it for some years. Mekeel knew the advertising game well and the highest price ever paid in America at that time for a postage stamp was heralded far and wide through the press of the country. Later Castle parted with his collection and this stamp was soon acquired by Lord Crawford in London who paid £1000. After his death his great collection was dispersed and No. 2 passed into the possession of A. H. Caspary of New York at $4500 and he is now the owner. It was exhibited at the New York Exposition in 1926 with his great collection of U. S. Postmasters' Provisionals, which includes both Alexandrias.

This copy is on the original cover, creased and broken through. The stamp is pencancelled, but the usual blue "10" in oval covers the lower right corner, tying it to the cover. "Paid" and the Baltimore postmark appear elsewhere. The date is Oct. 12, presumable 1846. The address is largely erased leaving only "Esqr." and "Kentucky." For this illustration we are indebted to Harry Spring.



10c on White—No. 3

THE WORTHINGTON COPY.

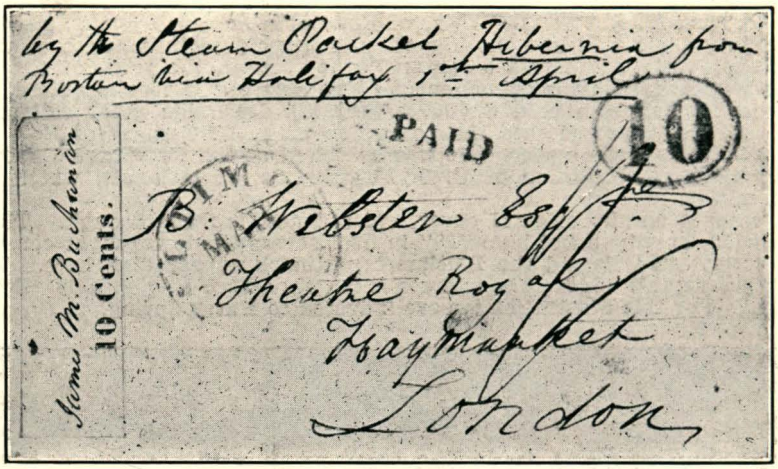
Type III. Over 20 years ago philatelic Boston received a thrill on the news of the discovery in that city of a fine copy of the Baltimore 10c on white. It was first offered by the finder, a lady, to the New England Stamp Co. but acquired a few days later by Warren H. Colson of that city who had just started in business on his own account. He sold it on Feb. 2, 1907 to George H. Worthington of Cleveland, Ohio, then America's foremost collector, for $4000, according to the Worthington cost mark on reverse, though Alvin Good, Worthington's former secretary, stated not long ago that it was $3000. Later it became the property of Henry C. Gibson of Philadelphia and some years ago passed into the possession of Arthur Hind in Utica, N. Y., its present owner, to whom we are indebted for the loan of this copy. Like No. 2 on blue paper it has been exhibited in London (1923), New York (1926), Monaco (1928) and at the **Collectors Club** on March 21 last.

The stamp is on the original folded letter and pen-cancelled, by a rather heavy stroke through the signature, however the ink seems to have faded out leaving a fine

specimen of the stamp which shows the full outer line on two sides and part of it on the others.

The letter is addressed to "The Reverend William Seuter, D.D., Boston." It was written by his son March 13, 1847, on a bluish letter sheet with an illustration of Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, and describes the trip he had taken on horseback riding 10 to 15 miles a day.

The usual blue Baltimore postmark and "PAID" appear on the cover while "10" is this time in manuscript, barely touching the bottom of the stamp.



10c on White—No. 4

THE BARTELS COPY.

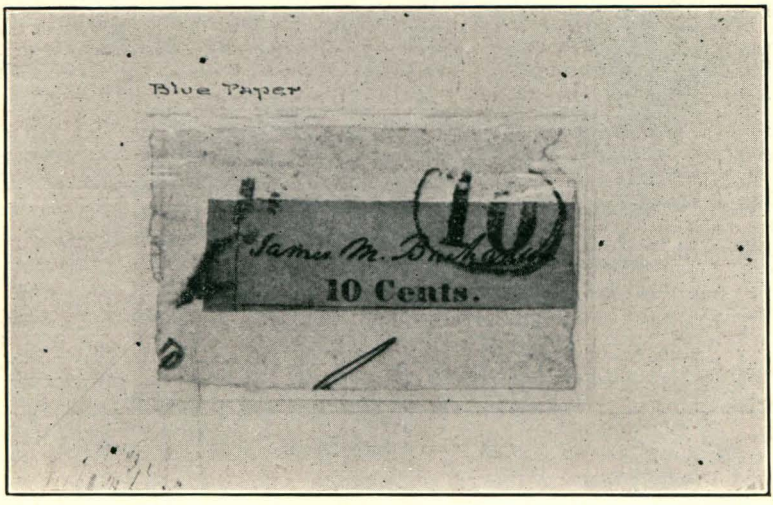
Type IV. This copy was quite recently discovered namely March 28, 1928 by the writer and is in several respects the most interesting of the lot. It will be noted that it is on a letter addressed to a foreign country, the full superscription reading: "By the Steam Packet Hibernia from Boston via Halifax 1st April". "B. Webster Esquire—Theatre Royal—Haymarket—London." The stamp is entirely uncancelled while the three regular blue postmarks appear on the cover. The letter is dated March 26, 1847. The 10c paid the postage on a single letter rate for a distance over 300 miles, from Baltimore to Boston, in this respect similar to No. 3. The customary charge of one shilling, the British postal rate, appears in Ms. in the usual manner, but somewhat illegible to the ordinary observer.

This cover reposed evidently for many years in the scrap book of the late Rt. Rev. W. Traughton, Bishop of Morcombe in Lancashire, England. With it was very little else of philatelic interest. A Mulready 1p letter sheet was pasted flat to the brown manila page, two or three 1p blacks, U. S. Columbian issue 1-15c unused with the original presentation letter from a friend, the face of several of Mulready envelope caricatures, an obsolete small bank bill, some two dozen autographs mostly of minor interest, but including one of Frederick the Great, another of Romney the painter, one old folded letter without stamp but quite interesting to read and about a dozen old covers of Victoria with the first four issues in nice condition and worth perhaps $35.00. It seems quite probable that our treasured Baltimore cover was kept more as an autographed letter from a noted actor than for the stamp itself. The letter was written to a fellow theatrical man and produced by James W. Wallack, who lived 1795 to 1864 and famed as a Shakespearean actor appearing with Edmund Kean at Drury Lane Theatre in London. He came to New York in 1818 making his appearance at the Park Theatre, then opened Wallacks Theatre in New York at Broome St. and Broadway in 1837. He built a new theatre in 1861 at 13th St. and Broadway and another later at 30th street and Broadway. His son John Lester Wallack was known as one of the most finished actors on the stage, dying in 1888, but a Wallack's Theatre still survives on 42nd St. at the present time. The subject of the letter relates to theatrical matters and the repayment of a debt to the addressee by the writer.

As the Bishop's heirs resided this side of the Atlantic numerous articles including the scrap book found their way to this country. Thus No. 4 of the white 10c entered the realm of America's most highly treasured philatelic classics.

The entire letter is splendidly preserved while the stamp shows a fold across the right end similar to No. 2 and a small tear into the margin at right. Nevertheless it is considered one of the finest known.

It recently changed hands being acquired by an unnamed Philadelphia collector through the efforts of Philipp H. Ward Jr., the writer receiving $7500 net for it. As its present owner has preferred to remain unknown, it was suggested by the editor and several friends that personal modesty should not prevent the finder from naming it after himself.



10c on Blue—No. 1

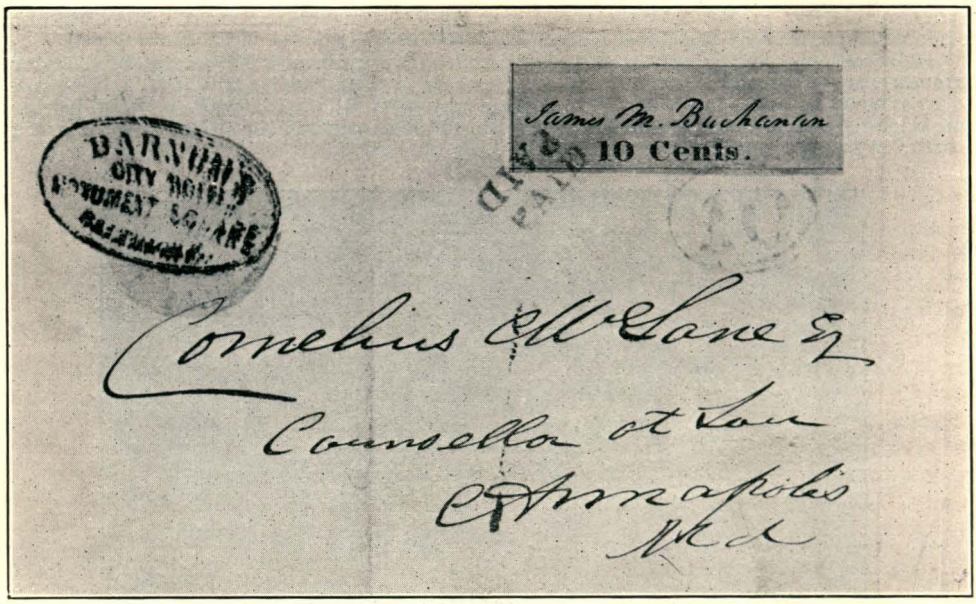
THE DUVEEN COPY.

Type I. This copy seems to have been the first specimen of a Baltimore 10c to become known to Philately, though we have little information regarding its early history. It is the only one not on the original cover and regarding condition the poorest of all. According to Fred J. Melville of London in **The Stamp Lover** of Sept. 1922 it was discovered in 1895 by Dr. Arlo Bates and acquired by the late Henry J. Duveen of London and New York. It is illustrated in its original condition in John N. Luff's Postage Stamps of the United States showing the left side badly skinned on the face so that only the "es" of James remained of the first word of the signature. Since then it has been skillfully repaired as shown in our illustration above for which we are indebted to A. Nicolas Reggio of Boston. This copy reposes in the collection of Henry G. Laphan of Boston who exhibited it with his other wonderful Postmaster Provisionals at the **Collectors Club** on April 4 of this year. In the unrepaired condition it was sold to him for about $1000, surely a bargain compared with a catalogue value of $10,000.

THE HIND COPY.

Type II. For many years only one copy of the 10c on blue was known and this a damaged one. In 1923 the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. secured this wonderfully fine piece, more perfect than any of the four copies on white, without penmarks, three times tied to the cover, twice with "PAID" and again with "10" in oval. The cover bears the handstamp "Barnum's City Hotel, Monument Square, Baltimore," in oval the same origin as No. 3 on white, and is addressed to Cornelius McLane Esq., Counsellor at Law, Annapolis, Md. Presumably the letter weighed more than half an ounce, which accounts for the 10c postage on a distance less than 300 miles. Arthur Hind of Utica has been the only private collector to own this stamp which he bought from the Nassau Stamp Co. for $7500. This copy was first acquired by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. purchasing it from the original finder who brought it into their place of business. They received $7250 for it. At present, catalog value is $10,000 at which price this wonderful specimen would undoubtedly prove a good buy today.

Counterfeits. On June 11, 1923, the **New York Times** contained an article fully half a column long headed "10 cent 1845 Stamp valued at $7500." It described at length a Baltimore Buchanan on blue paper in the possession of the Economist Stamp



10c on Blue—No. 2

Co., alleged to have been returned to America after being hidden somewhere in Italy for more than seventy-five years. It had been cut from the cover of which a large piece had been preserved with the stamp. It was cancelled with "a small ink mark, the last two letters of the word "PAID" appear on the left side." According to later information this copy proved to be a forgery and was returned to Italy, the real country of its origin.

Another counterfeit made by some photographic reproduction but on a coarse violet paper was seeking a market about 1903. Its character was discovered before a sale could be made. The design was smaller than the original, the cancellation a part of small circle in black near center at top of stamp reading strangely "CONN" somewhat indistinctly.

Only two other U. S. stamps are considered more valuable than a 10c Baltimore. These are the issues of the Postmaster at Boscawen, N. H. and Lockport, N. Y. in 1846. Both are unique and were formerly in the Ferrari Collection. They were purchased by Arthur Hind of Utica in June 1922. The price of the Boscawen with the French auction tax added was about $12,000 and of the Lockport $8,500.

The present catalog values are as follows:

10c on white—Scott $7,000, Gibbons £1500, Yvert fr. 300.000 (used or unused), Michel M30.000.

10c on blue—Scott $10,000, Gibbons £2000, Yvert fr. 375.000 (used or unused), Michel M40.000.



Obverse and Reverse of the Medal of the Monaco Philatelic Exhibition.

(Courtesy of Hans Lagerloef who also received a gold medal in addition to those mentioned in our last issue).

Inverted Frames of Danish West Indies

By Michael Miller, L.L.B.

SCOTT'S catalog of 1928 lists the inverted frames of Danish West Indies, and as they are now a recognized variety, it is appropriate that some further details be given to supplement what has already appeared in this journal.

The die for the design was engraved by Philip Batz who also furnished the plates. The central oval indicated the value and name, and subsidiary dies were made for each value, but the frame was the same for all values. The frame consists merely of ornamental vines, the upper and lower half not being alike. When we consider these normal and inverted frame varieties we do not describe them accurately. As a matter of fact these frames have no indication as to when they are normal or inverted. Indeed it would be better if they were called frame position A and frame position B. The plate frame consists of one hundred sub-



No. 1. In this block the frames on stamps 3, 11, 16, 19, 22 and 25 are inverted.

jects in ten rows of ten each, and being all bi-colored printed processes, you will find some sheets which have the frame printed correctly, but when the center value was printed, they were reversed. Consequently when we hold the completed sheet with the numeral center in normal position the frame becomes reversed or inverted. Then again we have sheets where the various inverted cliches were scattered throughout the sheet, as on the second printings of the seven cent, which is illustrated by a lower right block of 25. (Ill. No. 1).

The reason for the inverted variety frame appearing on these stamps is due to the fact that the frame was engraved at one time, the upper and lower halfs not being alike. By the present modern methods of engraving, it would have been a simple matter to have engraved a quarter, or even the upper half of the frame, and the lower half mechanically re-produced. In that way the upper and lower half would have been identical. As it is, the engraver worked on the entire frame and tried to get it as uniform as possible. In fact, the difference was so slight that neither the printer, nor any of his employes were aware of the fact that the frame was mechanically incorrect, because when the frames were printed in a normal position and the press man fed them later for the center value, he merely turned the sheets around, not realizing any difference resulting in inverted frames as the center value controlled. The frame plates being used for the various denominations naturally had greater usage, and at times many of the cliches became damaged. When it was necessary to make any repairs, it was thought advisable to merely remove one of the damaged cliches and insert another. When such insertion took place the compositor, not knowing any difference, would pay very little attention, and at times cliches were inserted in an inverted manner. We therefore find pairs, both horizontal and vertical, showing this tete-beche position. See pair of 7c. (Ill. No. 2).



No. 2. Tete-Beche frames.

Points of Differences.

The Philatelists making a study of the stamps have each used their own means of identification. One would ordinarily be sufficient, but often the cancellation will be rather heavy, and consequently a number are given so that if one or more are covered there will still be at least one to determine the frame, if not, then the stamp can be reversed, which fact, however, must be kept in mind. To better explain, two drawings are submitted of the upper left corner, one normal and the other inverted. (Ill. No. 3).

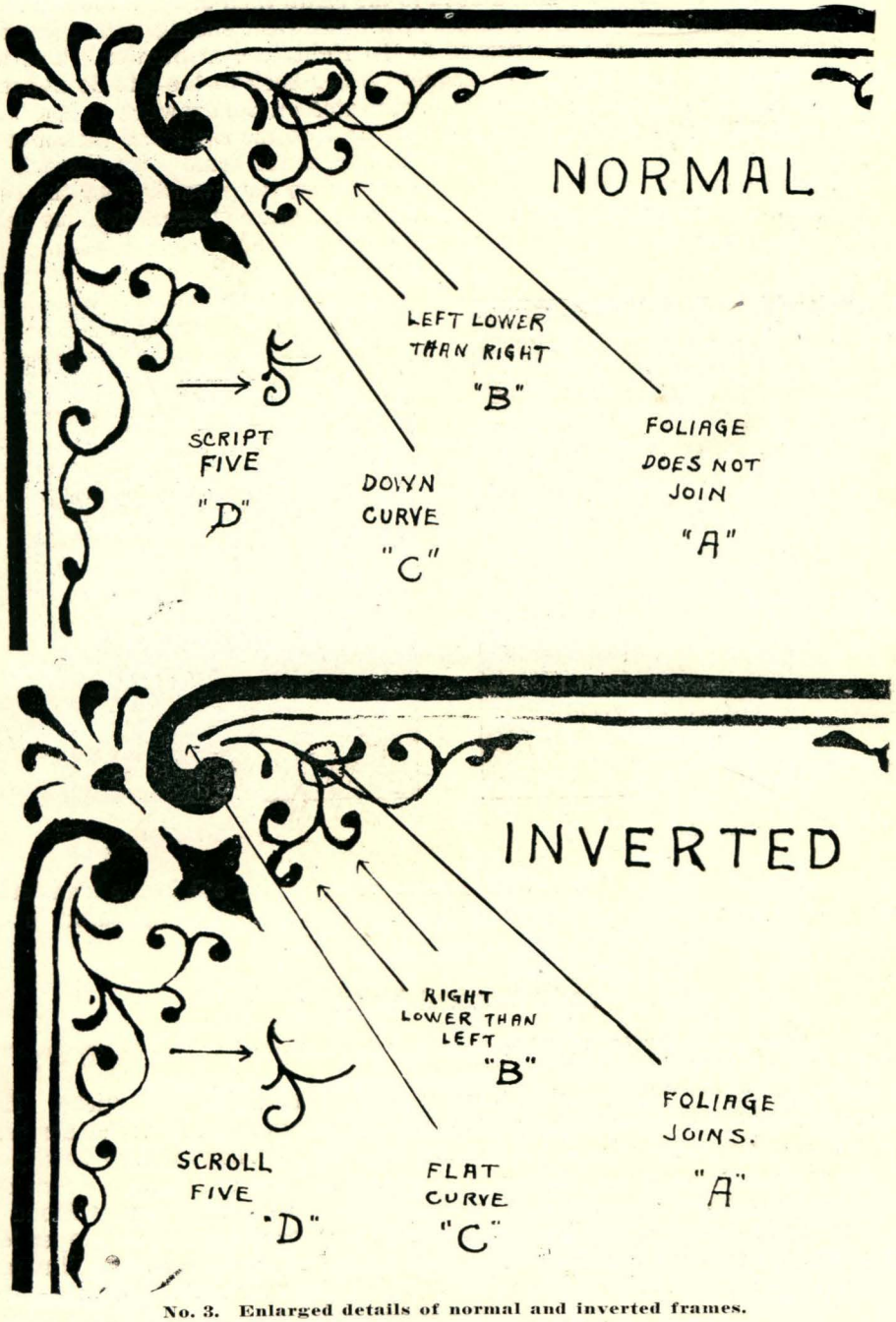
(A.) Normal:—The small leaf turns upward from the horizontal vine a little further over from the joint of the downward vine.

Inverted:—This leaf joins with the downward vine on the horizontal vine so that all three meet together. This and D are the differences most quickly noted.

(B.) To the right of the spear head in the upper left there is a vine that runs down from the major vine and it branches off to the left and right curving upward and terminating in balls.

Normal:—The left vine is lower than the right.

Inverted:—The reverse is true.



No. 3. Enlarged details of normal and inverted frames.

(C.) Below the heavy top outline of the frame there is a very thin line parallel to it.

Normal:—The left terminus turns down with quite a bit of curve.

Inverted:—There is hardly any curve at all.

(D.) The heavy left outline frame curves in at the top ending in a large ball. Starting below and to the left there is an ornamental vine that runs downward dividing into various branches.

Normal :—There is first a hook to the right, then below there is a large curve to the right, then continues still downward ending with a hook to the left while it sweeps outward to the right in continuation. The first curve to the right and the subsequent lower hook to the left do not meet and all look like a "script five" as delineated on the drawing.

Inverted :—There is the same first hook to the right and then a curve to the right, but at the same time and from the same joint there is the hook to the left and then the vine continues downward from the same junction, and all look like what could be termed a "scroll five" as delineated on the drawing.



Normal



Inverted

The plate positions of the various values were pointed out in the translation of an article by G. A. Hagemann made by A. E. Pade which appeared in the July 1927 issue of the C. C. P.

Cut Ornament Variety.

(The writer has designated the plate frames with one normal as H, with one inverted as J and with bottom row inverted as K).

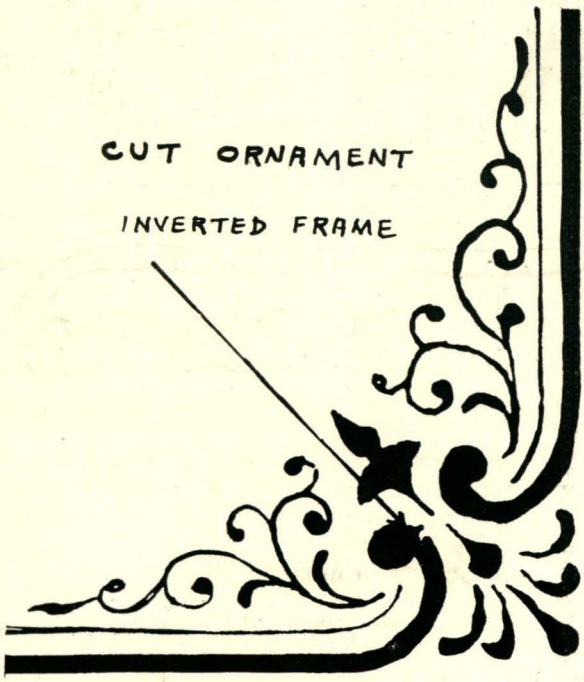
On frame plates H, J, and K there appears to be a damaged cliche. This damaged frame appears scattered throughout the plates and the writer has been unable to ascertain or explain this peculiar variety. Perhaps it may be slip of the engravers tool or it may have been bruised by the compositor. This cut ornament does not always appear to be of the same shape and is usually found in the lower right corner of the inverted frames and accordingly in the upper left corner of the normal frames. Using the normal or inverted frame to illustrate the bottom heavy outline turns upwards and ends in a large ball. On the outer edge of the line near the large ball there is a cut or indentation, sometimes a little prong, opposite the space between the points of the large spear head and the smaller pear shaped ornament. (Ill. No. 4).

The reason for its scattered appearance throughout the plate is more than the writer has been able to ascertain from an inspection of the sheets in his collection. It seems to be on all the frame plates which were perforated 12½, and the writer has not seen any on the previous printings. Therefore they would

first appear on the stamps issued in 1898. This cut ornament will often verify and establish the frame plates, and is very true in connection with the III and IV printing of the 4c and also gives a very distinct method of trying to place blocks in the sheet. The positions of the cut ornament varieties on frame plate H are as herewith given and are to be found usually on the 1c, 3c and 5c. Positions 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 19, 23, 29, 34, 42, 47, 51, 57, 60, 63, 66, 76, 81, 84, 86, 89 and 98.

The position of the cut ornament varieties on frame plate J usually found on the 4c and 10c are as follows: Positions: 3, 12, 15, 17, 20, 25, 35, 38, 41, 44, 50, 54, 59, 67, 72, 78, 82, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 100.

Thus it is noted that the frame positions of both H and J are nearly alike except that they appear to be reversed. The positions of the cut ornament varieties on the frame plate K are the same as frame plate J, with the exception of the bottom row which are as follows: Positions 91 and 93.



No. 4. Showing cut ornament variety.

Conclusion.

The writer has attempted to submit his studies in connection with the inverted and normal frames and desires to submit all these facts, not so much as definite findings but as the result of his various studies and with the purpose in view that other students of these stamps would be able to continue them. Particularly would this be true if the students of the stamps of Denmark would be able to follow out the studies because stamps of that country were printed in greater number and in many instances indicate that the same frame plates were used in the printing of the borders.

Before concluding I desire to acknowledge my thanks to Messrs. Bartels, Marcus, Kranhold and Tows for their response to many inquiries made of them.

The Typical Cancellations of Danish West Indies

By G. A. Hagemann.

Translated by A. E. Pade from Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.

FROM 1855-1877, the latter being the year the Danish West Indies became a member of the Universal Postal Union (Scott mentions 1879 as the last year), the English stamps which were used for foreign correspondence were cancelled with a stamp composed of a standing or lying oval with bars and "C 51" and the town name "St. Thomas" with the word "paid" and the date and year.

In the same period the classical stamps and the first bi-colored Danish West Indies stamps were cancelled with the ring cancellation while the town name was stamped on the cover separately.

The Post Office of St. Thomas, Christiansted and Frederiksted had the 5 ring cancellation with the small dot in the center (Ill. 1), St. Thomas in addition had the 3 ring cancellation (Ill. 2) together with St. Jan. while Kingshill had the 4 ring cancellation with the large dot in the center (Ill. 3). The latter has also been used on St. Jan.

In the beginning of the seventies a new ring cancellation consisting of 4 rings came into use (Ill. 4). This was used both in St. Thomas and Christiansted as well as in Frederiksted up to 1917.

The outer ring of all the ring cancellation is about 18 mm. in diameter.

The postmark on the letter was 25 to 26 mm in diameter and letters as well as figures were of the pretty antique type (Ill. 5, 6, 7, 8) with the exception of Christiansted, where the letters were of the Gothic type while the figures were of the antique type. The diameter in this case was somewhat smaller (23 mm) (Ill. 9).*

The use of the ring cancellation and the big antique cancellations with exception of No. 4 was discontinued when Danish West Indies joined the Universal Postal Union but ring cancellations are nevertheless found until the beginning of the eighties. St. Jan's big antique cancellation was used for a short period after 1877 while Kingshill's was even used on the 1908 issue.

Antique cancellations were applied direct on the stamps after 1877. They look like the old ones but the diameter is somewhat smaller (22-23 mm) (Ill. 10-13). In the middle of the eighties Frederiksted changed its cancellation from Frederiksted to Frederikssted (Ill. 14) (with 2 s'es). The St. Jan cancellation of this type was used up to 1917.

The first Gothic cancellation came in 1888 (Ill. 15-18) and here it may be noted that Christiansted changed its cancellation in the end of the nineties from Christianssted (with 3 s'es) to Christiansted (with 2 s'es) (Ill. 19-20). The diameter is about 24 mm. with the exception that Kingshill, which didn't come till after 1908, is about 26 mm. A number of minor varieties may be found in the Gothic types. The dash between the date and the month for instance, is often missing and the letters may differ a little (Ill. 19-20). The last date of the use of the antique cancellations is 1896 (with the exception of St. Jan and Kings-

*Whether Christiansted had a cancellation similar to the others, I don't know, but it would seem strange if it had not. It may have been broken in an early stage and replaced with another.

hill), but they are very rare from 1890. Perhaps the old cancellations were kept in reserve.

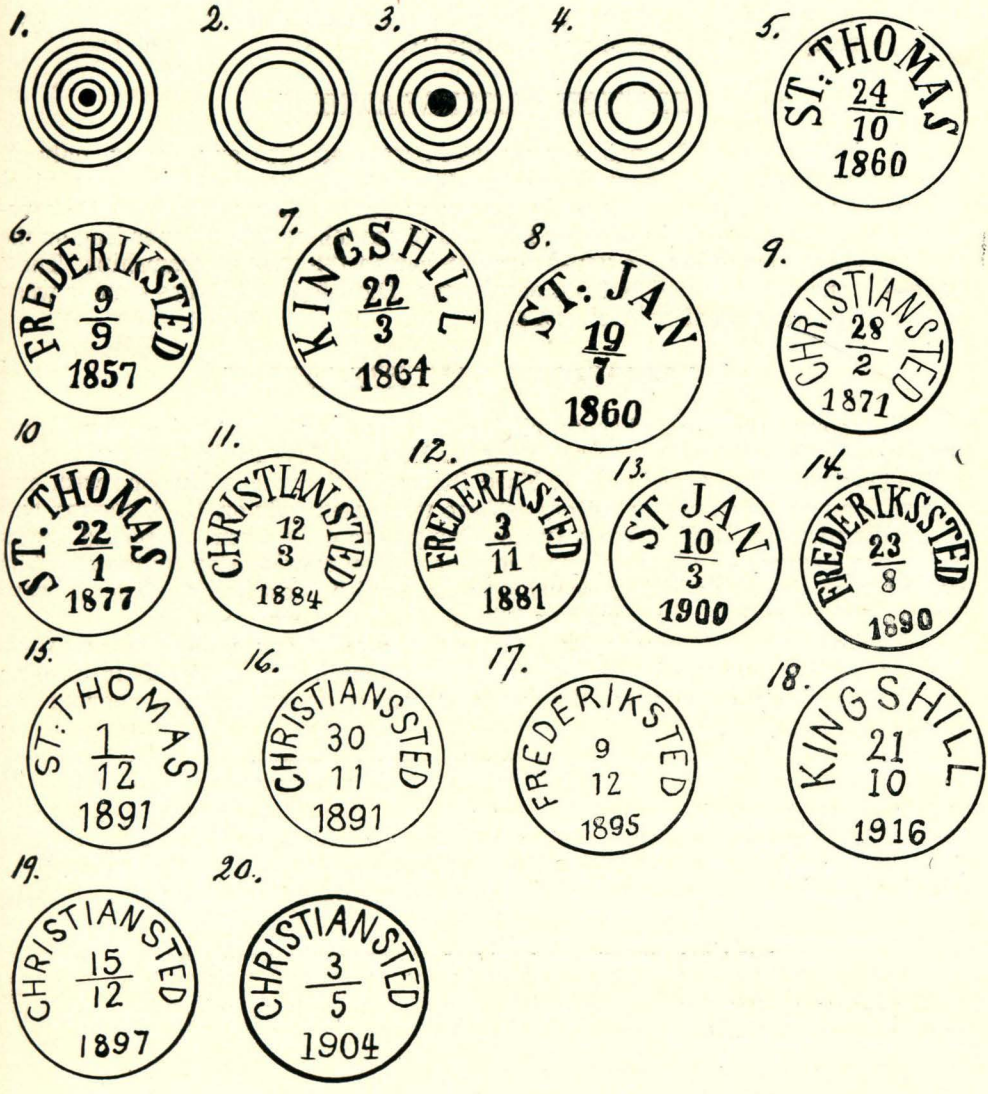
As a rule the ink was black but both blue and red (rare) may be found (especially in the ring cancellations).

It is easily understood that the cancellation is often an important factor in determining to which printing a bi-colored stamp belongs.

The postage due stamps as a rule were cancelled at St. Thomas and St. Jan but seldom at St. Croix (Frederiksted, Christiansted, Kingshill).

Danish West Indies stamps are often found with cancellations of other Antilles and other countries due to the fact that at the last minute the mail was brought on board the steamer—without having passed through the post office and the uncancelled stamps were then cancelled by the post office at the place of destination (of the steamer—translator's note). New York, Copenhagen, le Havre and the other Antilles are fairly common. Spohr found an Italian cancellation, and a Russian one is said to have been found.

It is not difficult to make a collection of Danish West Indies cancellations since the number of cancellations is so small.



Additional Cancellations of The Stamps of Danish West Indies

By F. H. Tows.

BRITISH CANCELLATIONS.

THE cancellation "C 51" was used in the British Consular Post Office at St. Thomas from 1856 until 1883, when the service was discontinued. There are four types illustrated, Nos. 1 to 4. Type 1 is found only on the 1d. 1854 of Great Britain, Perf. 14. I have seen but one cover with the circular date cancellation of Christiansted, all the others bearing various forms of the St. Thomas cancellation in black, red or blue inks. Type 2 occurs upon all the three imperforate varieties of the 3 cent stamps of 1855 to 1867.

The cancellation "D 26" was used on a Spanish Mail Packet Boat plying between St. Thomas and ports on the South American coast. There are two types, corresponding to Nos. 3 and 4 of the "C 51".

FRENCH CANCELLATIONS.

A similar use of French stamps was permitted, but apparently, only on the packet boats flying French colors. There are several types. The usual octagonal design, No. 5. contains in the lower part, either a small rosette ornament, or the words "Paq. Fr. B. or D." and the numbers 1 to 6 depending on the route. There also exists the usual circular design for use on steamships. These cancellations in black and red ink occur upon Danish West Indies stamps when mail matter was posted on the high seas.

"PACQUEBOT" CANCELLATIONS.

There are five types of these, all bearing the New York designation. Illustrations 6 to 10, and all are to be found on Danish West Indies Stamps.

There exist two types of "N. York Steamship" cancellation, one with and one without serifs on all the letters. These were used only on U. S. stamps, and when found upon Danish West Indies stamps are only from compound covers using the stamps of both countries, the cancellation overlapping by reason of its rather large size. It will be noticed that the Danish West Indies stamps always have the circular killer on them in addition.

Various private steamers used their own cancellations, notable among them are the handstamps "Hildegarde" and "President". The latter is interesting as it appears to be a precancel, the five specimens in my collection all having full gum.

RECEIVING CANCELLATIONS.

Apparently stamps on letters mailed on steamships were often not cancelled at all until they reached the port of New York. The well known type is illustrated as No. 11, the large central number running from 4 to 12. Type 12 is the Hudson Terminal receiving cancellation and is found only on the later issues.

DANISH WEST INDIAN CANCELLATIONS.

Type 13 is evidently a registration killer, as invariably it seems to occur on this class of mail matter.



1



2



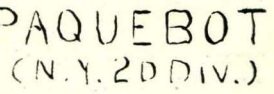
3



4



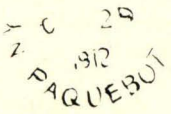
5



6



7



8



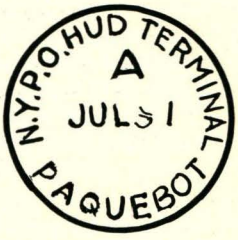
9



10



11



12



13



14

Additional Cancellations on Danish West Indies.

Type 14 was used for postage insufficiently paid, and is to be found so far as I know, only upon the 7 cent stamp.

In conclusion, the cancellations of the Hamburg-American, and Dutch steamship lines are occasionally met with, but are too well known to require illustration.

Where also, stamps were not cancelled upon the steamships, we find them cancelled by the country where received; the more common examples being German, French and Danish obliterations.

Early United States Posts

By Harry M. Konwiser.

THE Stampless Cover Society has recently been organized for digging out data and general information relating to the carrying of the mails in the early days of the United States. The Society has nearly one hundred members, most of whom are recognized specialists and students of the stamps and cancellations of the United States.

The interest in the early postal efforts of the United States was bound to come. The history of philatelic development is running true to form. As stamp collectors progress they develop an interest in research work; they widen their scope of interest; and they work toward making stamp collecting a science as well as an art.

Stamp collectors have gained ample profits from the development of specialties and collectors of Stampless Covers are now opening up a new field for possible financial endeavor. Anything that savors of pure Americana, as does the collecting United States Stampless Covers, is bound to have a future.

American postal history began when the "General Court of Massachusetts" (in 1639) ordered that "Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are sent thither, to be left with him, and he is to take care that they are delivered or sent according to directions, and he is allowed for every letter a penny."

Beyond question this is the beginning of the American post, and it is to be regretted that no definite information, beyond the above quotation, is available at this time. If some student will hie himself to the proper sources no doubt additional information, possibly a letter or two that "actually went" might be found, and so the first postal markings recorded.

The Massachusetts act was followed by the enactment of legislation, in 1657, by the Colonial Court of Virginia for the transmission of letters from one plantation to another. There were no cities in Virginia in this period, plantations being the centers of intercourse. Virginia was followed by New York when the governor by proclamation in 1672 inaugurated a monthly mail service between New York and Boston.

Each Colony was beholden only to itself, in those days and it was not until 1693 that an effort was made to confer and organize a Postal Union. At this time such a community of interest was effected and mails were regularly transported between Portsmouth, Boston, Saybrook, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia and New York.

This was the first Postal Union, it should be noted and likewise was the very first sign of unity between the several colonies. It was the first time they united for any purpose and students of United States history should not overlook the fact that "the mails" helped to unite the first settlers, in fact helped materially to form our present nation.

England's "control" of the American colonies was not a irksome thing, in those days; it was not until 1710 that the British Parliament provided for a

Chief or General Post Office at New York, subordinate to the Postmaster General at London. Thereafter the activities of the post offices were gradually increased and in 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed a Deputy Postmaster General.

When the Continental Congress began governing the Colonies, in 1774, and until the Washington administration (1789) the postal system was nothing of consequence. Samuel Osgood, appointed Postmaster General by President Washington, reporting to Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, showed there were just seventy-five post offices at this time, the General Post Office being located at New York. Congress moved its seat of activities to Philadelphia and then to Washington, the latter place becoming the centre of government on December 1, 1800, by act of Congress passed July 16, 1799.

It was not until about 1812 that a definite effort was made to increase the possibilities of the post. The country was enjoying prosperity following the Naval War, and so for the next thirty years constant improvement is noticed in the postal service. The development of the Western States, the steamboat service on shore front and on rivers, and the railroads all helped to make our postal service the marvel it is today. (But there were no postage stamps!)

Roughly this is the period that attracts Stampless Cover collectors. Reflecting upon their interest one observes that a study of stampless covers must needs develop a knowledge of the early history and geography of our country. Stampless Cover collecting will prove of educational value and will supply sentiment and romance beyond the colored piece of paper.

Collectors of these stampless covers have quite a number of facts to establish. There are few postal events that have their definite dates. Here are a few:

1792. Pen and ink were first used to denote the amount due but later they used hand stamps; prepaid letters were also similarly marked or hand stamped.

Postmarks, from 1761 to 1800, consisted of Straight line type in one or two lines. Around the 1787 period there is noted a small circle, 15 mm. diameter, with "22" over "BO" indicating "November 22."

The next type, generally speaking, was the 27 mm. circle, containing the city, abreviated, the state and the month and day. There were variations, in style and in colors—the prevailing markings being in black or red.

Philadelphia, at this time (around 1798-99) used a 24 and a 25 mm. circle with "PHI" over "31" over "AU"—one in magenta, the other in black.

Note should be made that the postal markings of Colonial Days follow the English style.

Circles and ovals followed to the days of stamps, when many of the previous postmarks became cancelling devices.

Possibly a collection of early American letters would prove a few things for the postal markings are parts of the letters themselves. Postage stamp collecting attracts only to the stamp itself, or in some instances to the types of obliteration used and to the postmarks employed.

In the early American days there were no envelopes. These came into use around 1839. The collector of Stampless Covers has the entire letter and quite often these are of historic interest, as many of the available early American letters are those of officials. In the early days of our country there was not the diversified social contact of today. Early Americans were self-centered. They were content, for quite a while after settling to remain attached to such parts of the land as they first secured. If one lived in Boston one's friends and relatives, and activities, all centered there—and so with Virginia, and New York. Provincials, all—if you please.

There was no particular need for contact between the various colonies, and no especial desire, until the anti-British sentiment developed. Even then there were patriots who were honestly anti-British who did not seek a confederacy of the existing American colonies.

Business dealings were of the trader type, even the money of the several

colonies not conforming to one standard of value. There was no great effort at inter-communication, until the days of the revolution. For one thing your Greatgrand-mothers-mother, generally known in the community as Aunt Abigail, if she lived in Boston, had no girl or boy friends in Virginia to write letters to, and if she had the time—what would she use for postage money?

The worthy Americans who disliked the King of England—ahead of the days of the present Mayor of Chicago, wrote letters. They were stirred by patriotism, and a good collection of these letters, with or without postal markings, would bring good prices in the market places.

Patriotism was to the fore in the early days of the revolution, but this did not prevent the members of the Continental Congress from passing an act giving them the right to post mail, without cost to them, by writing their name with the word "Free" on the address part of the letter. Such epistles, in addition to the franking marks often carry the normal postal marks of the day, and almost every "Free" letter of the Continental Congress period has considerable money value, on account of the historical contents of the letters.

Recent examination of a few "early postally used" American letters, shows one written in 1777 by Robert Livingston, member of the Stamp Act Congress, likewise member of the Continental Congress, reading as follows: "To the northward something decisive must be done. A body of near 5,000 men is said to have landed in the Jerseys—it is generally thought they were foraging."

Livingston was one of the five Continental Congress members appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence but he did not sign the document.

The Livingston letter was written to a brother, but the Stampless Cover collector will note that the postmark is of the Straight Line type, that it has the word "Free" at the upper right, and carries the signature of Livingston.

There are George Washington letters, with postal markings as above indicated. Would you value it for its authorship, or for its postal marking?

All our presidents and many other officials enjoyed the franking privilege during their active days, many presidents receiving the franking privilege after their terms of office expired. Similarly presidents' wives have received franking concessions and a collection embracing such epistles should intrigue any collector.

Romance, history, geography, art, science, civilisation, and life itself, in all its vagaries, will be found in these letters.

In the early days the hand stamp, used for marking the letters, was not made of rubber as the use of rubber for this purpose only came into use much later. (Goodyear, the inventor was born in 1800).

Investigation discloses that many of the Straight Line type postmarks, showing town name with date, and also with "PAID" (in caps) were either engraved from boxwood or as Frank L. Coes of Worcester points out might also have been made from the following: (1) Boxwood or some other wood, Engraved; (2) Brass, either from a mould set from type; from a wood cut made for each mould and preserved for future use; or from a combination of these with a possibility of the type metal type being a part of the type and metal handcut Bookbinder's Type used for balance; (3) Type Metal, cast from moulds similar to brass ones; (4) Gutta Percha Impressions, also from type as above.

Considering the cost of labor, boxwood or something similar was probably employed, but whilst it is apparent that one style was followed, it is not recorded that any particular style was required.

Careful examinations made by non-philatelists (at the request of the writer) show that the types used were NOT cast metal, but rather the hard metal similar to the Bookbinder's metal which would stand the heat. Some of the marks, however, despite their appearance of sameness might have been from wood and others from metal.

Digging into the archives, searching the records, and reading the early official communications, will be required before a complete history of the American Post, prior to stamps can be written, but the results should justify the effort.

Emil Fuchs Etching of King Edward VII

Reprinted from *"With Pencil, Brush and Chisel"* by EMIL FUCHS.

(Editor's Note: The recent discovery that the original plate of the etching made of the head of King Edward VII for the Postage Stamps of Great Britain was still in existence, coupled with the official permission of King George V to print 100 copies for philatelists, has created much interest in the subject and we therefore feel that the following chapter from Mr. Fuchs book will prove of value. H.L.L.)

SHORTLY after the ascent of the King to the throne, the firm of Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., who for generations had made the postage stamps of the realm submitted a design which they had already prepared. It was taken from a photograph of the King in uniform. It did not meet with His Majesty's approval. He had quite definite ideas as to how he wished the stamp to be treated. Evidently the way the first designs were altered by De La Rue did not please him either, and he asked them to communicate with me and to make the head I had modelled of him, with the free bare neck, the base for the design. They therefore sent a member of their firm to discuss the subject with me. So far I had made only a medallion, which was in sculpture. It could have been adapted for the stamp, but I suggested an entirely new drawing. My suggestion was accepted and the King intimated his willingness to give me the necessary sittings.

It may be of interest to read two communications received from Thos. De La Rue and Company, Ltd.; one in March, 1901, is as follows:

ENGLISH UNIFIED STAMPS.

With reference to the designs for the English Unified Stamps which you are preparing by command of His Majesty the King, we would point out that the present issue is the outcome of a protracted inquiry made by a Joint Committee of Experts which was appointed by the Postmaster General in October, 1884, to consider the designs and colors of the Postage Stamps.

The principal point the Committee had in view was to obtain a striking distinction between the different duties of Stamps, not only by daylight but by artificial light, so that the sorters of the post offices could easily check the values of the Stamps, even when obliterated.

The difficulty in obtaining sufficient contrast between the Stamps is enhanced by the fact that only two colors of doubly fugitive inks, viz., purple and green, are available.

It is essential to use double fugitive inks, because the Stamps have to be sensitive, not only under a printed, but also under a written cancellation.

The distinction between the duties is obtained, partly by employing coloured papers and partly by printing the Stamps in two colours.

We submit that the 1½d, 2d, 4d, 5d, 9d, 10d and 1/- Stamps, which are printed in two colours, and the 3d Stamp, which is printed in one colour on yellow paper, are good in design, and that it would be most desirable to leave them as at present, inserting the crown on the borders, as shown on the accompanying designs.

We think that new designs might with advantage be submitted for the ½d, 1d, 2½d and 6d stamps.

Introducing new designs for these four duties would not in any way upset the object the Joint Committee had in view, provided the ½d is printed in green, the 1d in purple, the 2½d on blue paper, and the 6d on red paper.

The other is dated the nineteenth of April, 1901:

With reference to the Medallion which you are preparing by command of His Majesty the King for the embossing die, we quite understand that this is only to be used for the English, Indian and Colonial embossed stamps, and we undertake that it shall not be employed in any other way.

We shall be glad if you will kindly send us three plaster casts and we hope that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to initial one, as he did in the case of the design for the stamp, in order to give the necessary authority to the Government for its adoption.

P. S. We enclose two copies of the original design, and letter of approval from Windsor.

The designing of a stamp was new to me. The drawings for the head and the model for the embossed stamp are not all that is needed. The first has to be engraved in steel in the size required for the stamp and, as I was not familiar



Reduced Reproduction of Original Etching.

with the technic of engraving but knew how easy it would be to lose the likeness in the process, I asked the firm for a skillful man who would do the engraving in my studio and under my guidance.

The process is quite difficult but interesting. He first made a photograph

from the drawing in the size required and from that he did the work. Then he started his engraving on the steel die. It was all accomplished by the aid of horizontal lines, the different thicknesses of which constituted the modeling. The slightest error meant some loss of likeness. Sometimes it would take him a whole day to cut only part of a line. Once the entire head was on the steel, the task of copying the features as accurately as possible from the drawing proved quite intricate. An an illustration to make a man realize the salient points of a feature is one thing; to make him interpret it in his work is another. If the engraver could have made portraits, he need not have worked for someone else.

There was an inevitable loss of likeness, but I felt that the way we proceeded would reduce this to a minimum. Every few days we would take an impression of the engraving as it progressed. In this way we were able to note immediately any faults at the point where they occurred and could make our corrections before proceeding further. It made an interesting collection for my album, to which I soon added the designs bearing the King's approval. Of the drawing of the head I possess only a fac-simile; the original is the property of the Government and was sent to Somerset House, which is the office of Inland Revenue.

One day word came from Windsor that the King wished to see the stamp. It was then just in the preliminery stages. Not even the final colors were available So we took an impression from the head and another from the frame and pasted the two together. The one-penny, being the one most generally used, was the farthest advanced, and to convey the idea as it would appear in color, we made one impression in green and another in mauve. The King saw them and approved, and they were promptly added to the collection in my album. This is the letter from Sir Arthur Ellis which accompanied the return of the proofs:

Dear Mr. Fuchs,

I return the stamp and memo which I have submitted to the King. His Majesty likes the pattern best which he has marked, "Approved E R"—but thinks that the head is pasted on leaning too far forward and prefers the other which is marked X as to the uprightness and pose of the head; I have explained that this only arises from the slovenly way the head has been affixed to the design drooping forward.

His Majesty likes one-penny "A" in a straight line better than "B".

He thinks **all** the heads should in every case (whatever the value of the stamp) have the crown above.

In the case of the Victorian head, Her Majesty was wearing the crown—so this was not so significant.

The photo makes the hair **black**!!! which is wrong.

To design a postage stamp was not an unmixed pleasure. Soon after it came out, the world seemed to be composed of only critics—critics among the artists, the collectors, my friends, and of course among my enemies. On the twenty-second of May, Sir Arthur Ellis sent me a little note which prepared me for the news that even in the House of Commons I had critics. He said:

"You may see that a question is to be asked in the House of Commons this evening and the reply which we have made out will I think be complete and satisfactory. But it shows how much jealousy always exists!"

To have a question asked about one in the House of Commons is such an honor that I feel I should give the incident in full.

On Friday, May twenty-fourth, the *London Times* published under the heading "PARLIAMENT" the following report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, May 23

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Mr. Ellis Griffith (Anglessey) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether the designs for the new postage stamps had

been entrusted to an Austrian sculptor; and if so, whether this was due to the fact that there was no British artists competent for the work.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Worcestershire, E.) It is the case that the portrait of his Majesty, which has been used in the preparation of the designs to appear on the new postage stamps, is by a foreign artist, there being in existence an excellent profiled portrait executed only last year by the Austrian sculptor, Mr. Fuchs, who is now a resident in London. It is not to be inferred that no British artist was considered to be competent for the work.

Mr. Ellis Griffith asked who had the right of selecting the artist.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—I must have notice of that question.

Lord Balcarres (Lancashire, Chorley) asked how the unsuitability of British artists was determined.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—I have expressly stated already that the unsuitability of British artists was not to be inferred from the choice made.

Dr. Farquharson (Aberdeenshire, W.) asked if the opinion of the President of the Royal Academy or other leaders of the artistic profession was taken before the selection was made.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain—I have already said twice that I must have notice of any further questions. (Hear, hear.)

Again on June seventh, this was published in the Times: —

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, June 6

The House resumed after the Whitsuntide holidays. The Speaker took the chair shortly after 3 o'clock.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Dr. Farquharson (Aberdeenshire, W.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether, before the commission for designs for the new postage stamps were given to an Austrian artist, the advice of the President of the Royal Academy and the leaders of the artistic profession was obtained.

Mr. Ellis Griffith (Anglesey) asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether he could state who was responsible for entrusting the designs to a foreign artist, and whether an opportunity was afforded any other artist to submit designs; and, if not, what was the reason for such omission.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Worcestershire, E) answering both questions said,—The responsibility for the designs of the new issue of stamps rests with the Postmaster General, who took the pleasure of his Majesty the King as to the portrait of his Majesty which should be used in the preparation of the designs. The portrait selected by his Majesty was executed only last year by a gentleman who has long been resident in London, and whose work deservedly enjoys a high reputation in this country. As the portrait was thought to be particularly adapted for the purpose in question, it did not appear necessary to invite designs from any other artists. It was not thought necessary to consult the President of the Royal Academy or the leaders of the artistic profession on the subject, as the selection of the portrait to be used in the preparation of the designs was obviously a matter in which His Majesty's own wishes should carry most weight.

This was the last argument I heard on the subject of the postage stamps. *Truth* published the following poem:

STAMPING IT IN

New stamps are wanted. Such a chance
  But seldom can occur,
For casting on poor British art
  So undeserved a slur;
Thus, if you please, Herr Fuchs they choose,
  An Austrian sculptor he,
To draw our English King!—oh, what
  An excellent decree!

Not seldom has the Treasury,
Right glad to play its part,
Brought down its foot full heavily
On slighted British Art;
But now as though to emphasize
Its policy of spite,
The heavy foot put down before
It "stamps" with all its might!

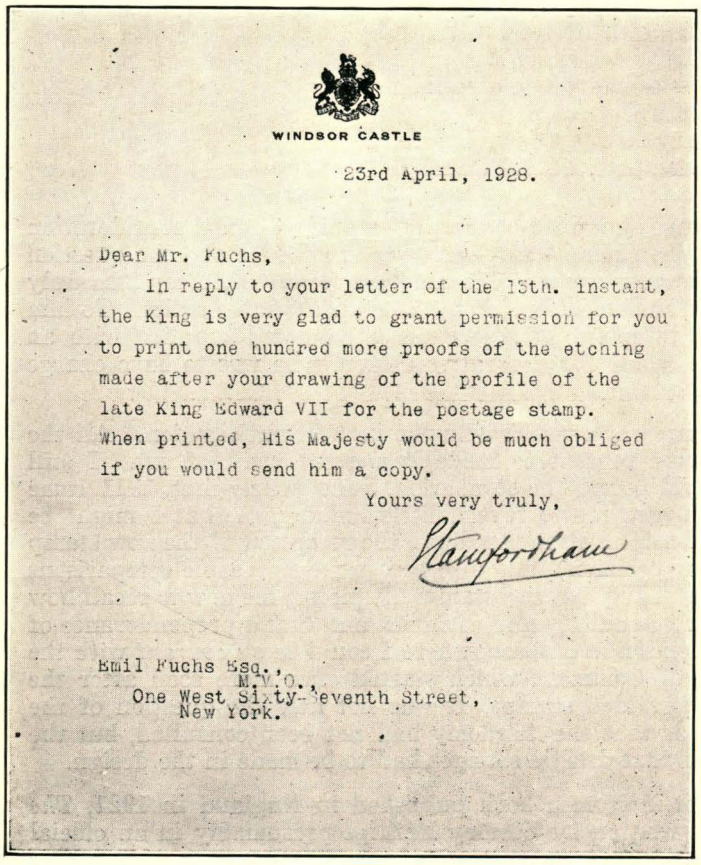
The making of a postage stamp is not the simple project casual consideration would assume it to be. When King George came to the throne and the question of a new stamp was under advisement, this time the Royal Academy was duly consulted and made its recommendations as to the most desirable artist. To him the work was given and, to ensure complete success, he was supplied with an assistant, the head of the school for decorative design, who was to have charge of the frame.

The issue of this stamp was awaited with the keenest anticipation. All the preliminery conditions were present to make it a great work of art. I still vividly recall how, the night before the coronation, June twenty-first, 1911, some of my solicitous friends urged me to take a little holiday, so that I might be spared witnessing the enthusiasm attendant upon the reception of the new stamp (of which they had seen a specimen), and also hearing disagreeable comparisons to the disparagement of my King Edward stamp. It pleases me now to recall how unfounded was the exceeding anxiety of my friends, and that a preponderance of curiosity impelled me to remain in London, where I could be *au courant* with the discussions in the House of Commons which started once more soon after the appearance of the much heralded stamp. It was not now the question of the artist being an Austrian or that the Academy had not been consulted, but the effect notwithstanding was that drastic changes had to be made in the design.

The following excerpt is from a book published in England in 1921, *The Stamps of Great Britain*, written by Stanley Phillips presumably in an official capacity:

> On Coronation Day, June 22, 1911, the ½d and the 1d of the new Georgian series were issued, and in the storm of criticism which they evoked, the minor defects of the Edwardian stamps were forgotten. Few people could be found to say a good word for them, in regard either to design or execution, and so great was the outcry in the public press that, although great improvement was made in the printing of the stamps, the Postmaster General was forced to announce that the designs would be altered as soon as possible, and, as a matter of fact, the dies had been deepened almost at once, giving better results.
>
> On New Year's Day, 1912, the "improved" ½d and 1d Georgian stamps were put on sale, but the alterations in the designs were not great and did nothing to influence public opinion in their favor. The 2d stamp, issued in August of the same year, was, however, much more satisfactory, and better hopes were entertained for the remainder of the series.

If these stamps did not prove as successful as everyone expected them to be, the cause is simple and evident. The artist entrusted with the design was an eminent sculptor and that part of the work which appeared on the embossed stamp, for the stamped envelopes, was far superior to the drawing on the flat stamp. As I have mentioned elsewhere, so few sculptors are good draftsmen and consider the value of light and shade as a painter would. This lack of emphasis is responsible for the effect achieved in the flat stamp. Of course I lacked the assistance of a professor from the Victoria and Albert Museum, but my knowledge of painting and drawing seems to have supplied the omission.



WINDSOR CASTLE

23rd April, 1928.

Dear Mr. Fuchs,

In reply to your letter of the 13th. instant, the King is very glad to grant permission for you to print one hundred more proofs of the etching made after your drawing of the profile of the late King Edward VII for the postage stamp. When printed, His Majesty would be much obliged if you would send him a copy.

Yours very truly,

Stamfordham

Emil Fuchs Esq., M.V.O.,
One West Sixty-Seventh Street,
New York.

Authorization from King George V.

It is planned to print 100 proofs from the original etching in conformance with the authority granted by His Majesty King George V. and then the original plate will be destroyed by being divided into 100 equal parts, one of which will be given to each purchaser of an etching.

The etchings will be in two styles, one mounted for framing, and the other on Japanese Vellum the size of an Oriole Album page, and are being sold at $50.00 each. The size of the original plate is 6x7 ¾ inches.

The etching is of importance as a work of art and the added philatelic interest makes it a most desirable addition to any collection and one which is sure to enhance materially in value.

ORDER BLANK

H. L. LINDQUIST
109 West 57th Street
New York City

*Date*_____1928

I hereby subscribe for _____ cop _____ of Emil Fuchs etching of King Edward VII. at $50.00 each and will remit when entire edition has been subscribed.

It is understood that only 100 proofs will be sold and that a section of the original plate will accompany each etching.

Signed _____

Address _____

City _____

I desire etching matted for album.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

Denmark (continued) XXth Century

Translated by A. E. PADE of the Collectors Club.

1901 (April 1) 1902 (Oct.) Ill. #8. New Values. Watermark W 2 or W 3; perf. 12¾.

	Wm W2		Wm W3		Sheets issued
48 1o. a. Yellow orange (Oct. 02)			$ .03	$ .02	144,347
b. Dark orange			.03	.02	
Fz Imperf			35.00	35.00	(1)
49 15o. a. Red lilac (Oct. 02)			.16	.02	101,408
b. Grey lilac			.16	.02	
Fz Imperf				250.00	(1)
50 24o. Light brown (Apr. 1.01)	.40	.08			11,803

Of the three new values, the 24 Ore was created in order to make it possible to pay the domestic postage (8 Ore) plus registration fee (16 Ore) with one stamp. In addition to this it was used on letters with declared value, money orders and parcels. On the other hand the stamps of the 1 Ore and 15 Ore values were the result of a change in rates, the increase in the local postage from 4 to 5 Ore and the decrease in the registration fee from 16 to 15 Ore. No. 48 was intended as a supplementary stamp to the already existing 4 Ore value so that the new local postage could be made up by a 1 Ore and a 4 Ore stamp.

Sheet arrangement etc. as before. No. 50 comes with watermark W 2 only. All three values have been found with inverted watermark. No. 48 Fz, 49 Fz; An unfinished sheet of each of No's 48 and 49 was overlooked by the control and sent to the Post Offices with other sheets. The imperforated sheet of No. 48 went to Esbjerg and eventually was sold to a well known Berlin dealer who divided in into smaller pieces. Used specimens are copies from this sheet which were later used for postage. The imperforate sheet of No. 49 went to Soellested and was probably entirely used on ordinary correspondence by the Postmaster there. It is doubtful whether unused copies of No. 49 Fz have been preserved.

No. 50 was invalidated in March 1907, but remainders of the stamp had been used beforehand for the surcharged stamp No. 52 (see there). No. 48 and 49 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1904 (Oct.) Issue for the purpose of using up old issues. The 8 Ore stamp No. 39 and the 24 Ore No. 50 were surcharged in black 4 Ore and 15 Ore respectively (A 1 and A 2 respectively) Watermark W 2 or W3.



A 1



A 2

	Wm W2		Wm W3		Sheets issued
51 4o on 8o grey carmine	$.08	$.05	$ .08	$ .04	33,139
F I. point of 4 bent to the right			2.25	2.25	
52 15o 15 on 24o brown	.18	.08			9,069
F I. right "15" small numerals	3.50	3.50			



51 F. I.



52 F. I.

The varieties No. 51 I, 52 I each appear once in the sheets of the first issue of October 1904 (No. 52 F I on the 87th stamp, No. 51 F I on the 59th stamp. In a second edition of April 1912 which consisted of 1017, respectively 1254 sheets (included in the above figures) both of the printing errors had been corrected. No. 51 has not been found with inverted frame up to the present time. Both stamps appear with inverted watermark. No. 51 and 52 were invalidated on January 1, 1927.



9

1904 (Nov.) 1905 (Sept.) Ill. #9. Head of King Christian IX on horizontally striped background. Drawing by Prof. Hans Tegner. Engraving by Benjamin Damman, Paris. Engraved printing by means of American Line Engraving Speed Press by Thiele, Copenhagen, Watermark W 3, Perf. 12¾.

			Sheets issued
53	10o Bright Carmine (Nov. 04)	$ .10	$ .01	542,129
54	20o a Light blue (Dec. 04)	.20	.02	97,235
	b Blue darkblue	.20	.02	
	c Dark Ultramarine	.40	.05	
	d Blueblack	1.00	.10	
55	25o Sepia brown (Sept. 05)	.30	.02	18,544
56	50o a Dark lilac (Sept. 05)	1.25	.25	3,612
	b Violet	.60	.20	
57	100 o Yellow brown (Sept. 05)	.90	.35	2,003



10

1905 (July-Dec.) Ill. #10. New numeral design. Prize winning design by architect J. Therchilsen, engraving by Chr. Danielsen, typography by Thiele, Copenhagen. Watermark W. 3 Perf. 12¾.

			Sheets issued
58	1o a. Orange (Nov. 05)	$ .03	$ .01	254,044
	b. Yellow	.03	.01	
59	2o a. Bright red (12-1-05)	.03	.01	985,047
	b. Carmine	.03	.01	
	F I the hearts partly missing	.25	.20	
	F II the hearts entirely missing	.75	.40	
60	3o a. Light grey (Oct. 05)	.06	.02	558,956
	b. Bluegrey	.06	.02	
	c. Greyblack	.04	.02	
61	4o a. Blue (July 05)	.05	.01	813,064
	b. Lightblue	.08	.01	
62	15o a. Lilac (Oct. 05)	.25	.01	
	b. Violet	.30	.01	341,516

Of the two issues which form a combined range of values, the 10o. and 20o. copper plate stamps (No's 53 and 54) were the first to make their appearance. They were generally disliked on account of their crude appearance so that the 5 Ore value in the same design which was already engraved was not finished. A prize competition for the typographed stamps was announced by the Post Office Department in April 1902 and Therchilsen won the first prize of 500 Kroner. (Illustrations are shown of the other prize winning designs by Hanciau and others). The distribution of the first stamp of this series, No. 61, was not announced to the Post Offices until July 20th, 1905.

Sheet arrangement, Stamp and Margin-Watermark as before. Regarding the size of the plates see earlier remarks. All values of both issues appear with inverted watermark.

Plate errors are rather frequent in both issues. In the copper plate stamps copies of all values will be found with light spots which appear in both of the small value signs. In the typographed stamps especially the following plate irregularities are collected in addition to No. 59 F I, F II; No. 60 with disfigured (POS) T (FRI), price $1.00—$.50. No. 61 with (POSTFRIMAERK)F disfigured E, price $4.00—$2.50; the same stamp appears with some shorter letters in the same word.

All stamps of both issues with exception of No's 58, 59 and 61, which are still valid for postage, were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1905 (Dec)/1906 (April). Ill. #11, Head of Christian IX, but entirely new and finer engraving deviating strongly from Ill. #9 (Background of the centre piece consisting of crossed lines). Engraving and plates by the Government Printing Office in Berlin. Copper printing done by Thiele, Copenhagen with the same machine as previously. Watermark W 3. Perf. 12¾.



11

				Sheets issued
63	5 Ore	a. Light green (Dec. 05)	.08	.01	932,788
		b. Green	.08	.01	
		c. Dark green	.08	.01	
64	10 Ore	a. Light carmine (Apr. 06)	.16	.01	412,486
		b. Carmine	.16	.01	

The engraving in Ill. 11 differs from Ill. 9 in many points, in addition to the fact that the shading lines of the centre medallion are not the same. The uniform of King Christian the collar and the shoulder straps, etc., are engraved totally different and the frame also shows extensive differences. The entire printing is much clearer and finer.

Sheet arrangement, etc., as in illustration No. 9. No. 63 also appears with light spots in the value signs. Both values also with inverted watermark. No's 63 and 64 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1907 (Jan. 1)/(April). Ill. #12. Head of King Frederik VIII. Engraving and plates made in the Government Printing Office in Berlin. Copper plating as previously by Thiele, Copenhagen, Watermark W 3; Perf. 12¾.

				Sheets issued
65	5 Ore	Green (Mar)	.05	.01	4,778,229
66	10 Ore	a. Light carmine (Mar)	.10	.01	2,554,822
		b. Carmine	.10	.01	
67	20 Ore	a. Indigo (Jan 1)	.25	.02	361,814
		b. Dark blue	.15	.01	
68	25 Ore	Sepia brown (Apr.)	.20	.01	135,839
69	50 Ore	a. Red lilac (Mar.)	.45	.02	22,588
		b. Brown lilac	.40	.02	
70	100 Ore	Yellow brown (Feb.)	.75	.03	16,046



12

Sheet arrangement, Watermark, etc., as before. All values with inverted watermark. Plate errors worth noticing appear in No. 65 with missing sidelines between the left value sign and the monogram and in No. 66 with diagonal color line on the parting of the King's hair. (Price $1.50—$1.25).

1911 (Dec.) Ill. #12. Change of color of stamp No. 67.

			Sheets printed
71	20o Ultramarine	.50	.04	51,335

The change of color was done purposely and meant a complete change of the original color. No. 71 is also included as a separate stamp together with No. 67 in the official group of the Danish stamps, made for the Universal Postal Union Congress in Stockholm. It also appears with inverted watermark. No's 65-71 were invalidated January 1, 1927.



A 3



A 4

1912 (Apr. 1) Provisional issue of 35 Ore stamps surcharged for the purpose of using up old issues. Stamps No's 41 and 28 changed into a different value by black surcharge A.3, as well as official stamp number 7 likewise made into 35 Ore postage stamp by black surcharge A4.

			Sheets printed
72 35o on 16o grey and brown..	.60	.50	1,406
73 35o on 20o carmine and grey.	.50	.40	2,699
74 35o on 32o a. yellow green..	2.50	2.50	1,097
b. dark green ..	.85	.75	

Inverted Frames

72a 35 Ore on 16 Ore	25.00	25.00
73a 25 Ore on 20 Ore	20.00	20.00

The surcharge was made because it was feared that on account of a fire in the Thiele printing establishment, the stamps of the newly created 35 Ore value (see No. 75) would not be ready in sufficient quantity by April 1st. At the same time it was desired to use up the remainders of the stamps which in the meantime had become obsolete. For the same reason a reprinting of the surcharge stamps No's 51, 52 (see there) was made at the same time, and was issued in April.

In complete sheets of No. 73 we find frame No. 61 inverted but not in sheets of No. 72; No. 72 has however been reported by Spohr with normal and inverted frame in pair, so that at least two printings of No. 41 have been used for No. 72. (translator's note: The inverted frame in No. 72 occurs on stamp No. 51 in the sheet). No's 73 and 74 appear with inverted Watermark (W2).

No. 74 which was bought up by speculators on the day of issue appears with an error in the surcharge showing "Right Chain Torn" (part broken off and shifted downward) (70th stamp in the sheet). No's 72-74 were invalidated Jan. 1, 1927.

—— (Apr. 5) Definitive 35 Ore stamp. Ill. #12, Watermark W 3, Perf. 12¾.

			Sheets printed
75 35 Ore a. Orange yellow	.35	.08	21,823
b. Brown yellow	.35	.08	

The stamp appears with inverted watermark. No. 75 was invalidated Jan. 1, 1927.

1912 (June/End of July). Ill. #10. The head design values formerly copper printed now made in numeral design and in typography. Watermark W. 3, Perf. 12¾.

			Sheets printed
76 5 Ore a. Green (June)	.04	.01	1,675,791
b. Russian green	.04	.01	
77 10 Ore a. Light carmine pink (End July)	.08	.01	865,646
b. Carmine pink, dark carmine pink	.08	.01	
78 20 Ore a. Deep blue (Middle July)	.16	.02	137,430
b. Blue	.20	.02	

All three values appear with inverted watermark. No's 76-78 were invalidated January 1, 1927.



13

—— (Sept. 16) Ill. #13. General Post Office in Copenhagen by Prof. Wenck. Copperplate Printing by Thiele, Watermark W 3 Perf. 12¾.

79	5 Kr. Brownish carmine	5.00	.85	

Sheets printed; 1735 of 50 stamps each (10x5) Margin watermark as previously. Each stamp has two watermarks (W3). Watermark also inverted. No. 79 was invalidated Jan. 1, 1927.

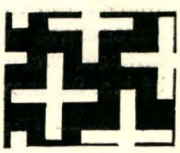
1913 (Oct. 1)/1914 (April). Ill. #10 (No's 80-83), Ill. #14 (No's 84-90) Ill. #15 (No's 91, 92). Ill. #14, 15; head of King Christian X. Cut and engraving by Chr. Danielsen, No's 80-90 Ill. #10, resp. #14) in typography. No's 91, 92 (Ill. #15) copperplate printing by Thiele. New watermark W. 4.
plate printing by Thiele. New watermark W. 4. (Multiple crosses) perf. 14:14½ (new row perforation)



14



15



W. 4

				Sheets printed
80	1 Ore a. Dark yellow (Apr. 14)	.02	.01	
	b. Orange	.02	.01	
81	2 Ore a. Dark red (Dec. 13)	.02	.01	
	b. Laquerred	.02	.01	
	Fz. Imperf	15.00	15.00	
82	3 Ore a. Gray (Dec. 13)	.08	.01	558,956
	b. Greenish gray	.08	.01	
	c. Bluish gray	.08	.01	
	d. Yellowish gray	.04	.01	
83	4 Ore Sky blue (Dec. 13)	.03	.01	
84	5 Ore a. Green (Oct. 1st, 13)	.04	.01	7,236,639
	b. Yellow green	.04	.01	
85	10 Ore Carmine (Oct. 1st)	.08	.01	4,808,515
	Fz. Imperf.	50.00	50.00	
86	15 Ore a. Gray lilac (Nov. 13)	.12	.01	2,706,545
	b. Red lilac	.10	.01	
	c. Pale lilac	.35	.02	
87	20 Ore Sky blue (Nov. 13)	.15	.01	1,191,916
88	25 Ore Brown (Nov. 13)	.20	.01	308,200
89	35 Ore Orange yellow (Nov. 13)	.35	.02	78,633
90	50 Ore Wine red (Nov. 13)	.65	.04	23,631
91	1 Kr. Light brown (Nov. 13)	.75	.03	45,347
92	2 Kr. Slate gray (Nov. 13)	1.50	.10	9,763

No. 82 (3 O) & No. 112 (7 O) in horizontal pairs	1.00	1.00
No. 82 (3 O) & No. 112 (7 O) in vertical pairs	.50	.50
No. 85 (10 O) & No. 86 (15 O) in vertical pairs	.75	.75
No. 84 (5 O) & No. 87 (20 O) in vertical pairs	.75	.75

These pairs come from coils for sale in automatic vending machines. Of horizontal pair No. 82 plus 112 only ten rolls (of each 250 pairs) were made. Of this issue booklets (with protective leaves inserted) were issued for the first time, but these contained one value only and were made from ordinary printing sheets by dividing them into blocks of 2x2.

Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps as before except watermark W 4 running through the entire sheet (including sheet margins). The sheets therefore have no separate margin watermark, but have a special margin printing, consisting of short parallel lines, running all the way round at a distance of 4½ mm from the margin rows at the top and bottom and 5 mm from the side rows. Above the two corners of the margin print on the upper sheet margin and (inverted) under the corners of the margin print line on the lower sheet margin appears a number followed by a letter. The former gives consecutively the number of the printing lot (so called "Factory Number"), while the letter is the control letter of the printer who executed the printing order. In regard to the purpose of the margin printing see previous explanation. A new row perforating machine was

used for the perforation. The imperforated stamps No's 81 Fz and 85 Fz come from some sheets either completely or partly imperforated (unfinished) which slipped unobserved through the control and were sold over the counter.

The sheets of No. 81 Fz (6) went to Copenhagen K., while only 77 or 78 copies of a sheet of 85 Fz are in existence: These got as far as the Post Office counter in Herning. The remaining 22 or 23 copies were spoiled by the perforation. In regard to the bisects of No. 83 on the Faro Islands see notes after No. 125.

The stamps of these issues with the exception of 80, 81, 83 and 86 were invalidated on January 1, 1927. 47,800 sheets of stamp No. 86 were used for the surcharge stamp No. 168 (see there).

1915 (May) Ill. #13; postage stamp number 79 with watermark W 4 Perf. 12¾ (translator's note: this is apparently an error in the Kohl Handbook as this stamp is perforated 14:14½).



A. 5

93 5 Kr. Brownish carmine.....	5.00	.85

No. 93 was invalidated on January 1, 1927.

—— (Middle July) Provisional issue of new 80 Ore value. Postage stamp No. 40 with blue-black surcharge A5, as well as official stamp No. 10 issued as postage stamp with blueblack surcharge A6.



A. 6

94 80 Ore on 12 Ore gray/red-lilac	1.50	1.50
95 80 Ore on 8 Ore pink.....	1.50	1.50
FI. (POST)E(RIM) instead of F..	7.50	7.50

Inverted Frame

80 Ore on 12 Ore.....	35.00	35.00

Sheets printed No. 94: 500, No. 95 488.

The variety of No. 95 FI appears four times in the sheet namely on stamps No's 44, 49 94 and 99; in stamps No's 1, 6, 51 and 56 the period after Postfrim is placed too high. As in the recent surcharge plates of Bavaria a block of 25 surcharges was produced which contained the error FI and from this four clichees were made each representing one quarter of the plate. Entire sheets of No. 94 show frame No. 51 inverted. No. 94 also with inverted watermark.

—— (Beginning of Aug.) Ill. #14. Definitive 80 Ore Postage stamp. Typography by Thiele Watermark W 4; Perf. 14:14½.

			Sheets printed
96 80 Ore Blue green	.75	.30	8,247

No's 94, 95 and 96 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1917 (Dec) Ill. #10. Numeral design. Postage stamps No's 81 and 83 with changed watermark W 3 Perf. 14:14½.

			Sheets printed
97 2 Ore Dark-red	.10	.05	46,936
98 4 Ore Sky blue	.20	.10	56,082

See introductory remarks in regard to these two stamps for which the remainder of the old paper with watermark W 3 was used up. For this reason they have both margin watermark and margin print. These are the only stamps since 1875 with crown watermark which are not known with inverted watermark. They are so far not specifically listed in the big catalogues.



A. 7

1918 (June & foll.) Provisional issue on account of change of postage for registered letters to Sweden and Norway. Accounting stamps for newspaper postage (issue 1907 and 1915) changed into 27 Ore postage stamps by means of black surcharge A 7, Watermark W 3. Perf. 12¾ or watermark W 4 Perf. 14:14½.

		A. Wm. W3 Perf 12¾		B. Wm. W4 Perf 14:14½		Sheets printed
99	27 Ore on 1 Ore Gray olive (June 1)	4.00	4.00	.25	.25	112 A 2904 B
100	27 Ore on 5 Ore Blue	3.00	3.00	.35	.35	135 A 1736 B
101	27 Ore on 7 Ore Red (June 8)	4.00	4.00	.25	.25	107 A 3087 B
102	27 Ore on 8 Ore Green			.35	.35	1933
103	27 Ore on 10 Ore Lilac	4.00	4.00	.30	.30	109 A 2403 B
104	27 Ore on 20 Ore Green			.35	.35	1899
105	27 Ore on 29 Ore Orange			.25	.25	2608
106	27 Ore on 38 Ore Brown orange			1.25	1.25	689
107	27 Ore on 41 Ore Brown			.40	.40	1575
108	27 Ore on 68 Ore Grey brown	.75	.75			992
109	27 Ore on 1 Kr. Blue-green					
	Brown red			.25	.25	3446
110	27 Ore on 5 Kr. Pink/yellow-green	.35	.35			1783
111	27 Ore on 10 Kr. Yellow-brown/blue	.50	.50			1345

The remainders of the newspaper accounting stamps which were withdrawn at the beginning of 1916 were used for No's 99-111.

No. 103 A and No. 110 are known with inverted watermark. (Translator's note: Also No. 99).

Surcharge errors: All values appear with heavy blurred surcharge. The period after POSTFRIM is missing on stamp No. 100 in sheets of No. 99. (Translator's note: This is apparently an error in Kohl as this variety occurs on stamp No. 100 in sheets of No. 101 and not in sheets of No. 99). Stamps with partly missing surcharge have been made artificially from stamps which had traces of gum on the surface of the stamps. The surcharge fell on some of these gummed spots. These apparently faulty surcharges were then later artificially made by washing off the gum (compare a similar case in stamps of Argentine). No's 99-111 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1918 (June 1.)/1920(June) Ill. #14, 15 (No. 124). Head of King Christian X. New values, respectively changes of color on account of change in postage rates. No's 112-123 (Ill. #14) single colored, respectively bi-colored typography, No. 124 (Ill. #15) single colored copperplate printing by Thiele. Watermark W 4; Perf. 14:14½.

					Sheets printed
112	7 Ore	a. Light orange (Dec. 18)	.07	.01	741,094
		b. Dark ochre orange	.07	.01	
		c. Yellow	.10	.02	
113	8 Ore	Yellowish gray (June 20)	.08	.02	118,373
114	12 Ore	Dark greenish gray (June 1, 18)			61,533
		I. picture size 16½x19½ mm	.12	.03	
		II. picture size 17x20 mm	.35	.10	
115	25 Ore	Yellow brown / gray black (June 20)	.20	.05	73,824
116	27 Ore	Laquer-red / grayblack (Nov. 18)	.30	.18	11,366
117	30 Ore	Yellow-green/grayblack (Dec. 18)	.25	.02	140,172
118	35 Ore	a. Orange yellow/gray-black (June 19)	.25	.03	57,946
		b. Light yellow/gray-black	.25	.03	
119	40 Ore	a. Red lilac/gray-black (Dec. 18)	.30	.03	95,852
		b. Gray violet/gray-black	.40	.03	
120	50 Ore	Brown-red/gray-black (Jan. 19)	.40	.03	129,026
121	60 Ore	Brown/ultramarine (Nov. 19)	.50	.05	35,727
122	70 Ore	Brown/yellow green (June 20)	.50	.04	
123	90 Ore	Brown/red (June 20)	.55	.08	
124	5 Kr.	Blue violet (June 20)	3.00	.25	

Sheet arrangement and margin print as previously. (Comp. notation after No. 92). Compare remarks after 1913-14 issue in regard to No. 112 in pair with 3 Ore stamp No. 82 (Horizontal or vertical).

No. 114 I. II: A plate of the 12 Ore value was made very hurriedly through casting (stereotype) process because this value was urgently needed on account of the change of the single postage rate to Sweden and Norway. No. 114 I is printed from this plate while an additional plate (114 II) was made in the ordinary way through the galvanous method. The difference in the size between 114 I and 114 II is due to this difference in printing (first Stereotype then Galvanic).

No's 112 and 114 have not been sent out to the post offices since February 1920. The remainders of same were used for the surcharge stamps No's 145 and 129 (see there). Of No. 122 a variety is known with the value numerals to the left and right much fatter (wider) than normal. (retouched clichee). The variety is stamp No. 98 in the sheet and appears only in a small part of the printing from Dec. 1920 with margin No. 173. Only a few copies are known. With exception of No's 122, 123 and 124 the stamps of this issue were invalidated on January 1, 1927.

A remainder of 5,208 sheets of No. 116 was used for the surcharge stamp No. 167. (see there).

1919 (Jan. 12). Emergency issue for the Faroe Islands (so-called Faroe provisional). Stamp No. 84 with double lined black local surcharge A 8.



A. 8

			Sheets issued
125 2 Ore on 5 Ore Green	15.00	6.50	155

The local single rate postage in Denmark was increased from 5 to 7 Ore on January 1, 1919. The General Postal Administration in Copenhagen gave the Post Office in Thorshavn permission by telegraph to produce a local 2 Ore emergency stamp in order to supplement the existing 5 Ore stamps to form the new 7 Ore local rate, because the newly prepared 7 Ore stamp No. 112 did not reach Thorshavn on January 1, 1919, on account of delayed shipping connection. At first the stamps of the 4 Ore wrappers were cut out and were used bisected diagonally as supplementary 2 Ore stamps. From January 6, the 4 Ore postage stamps No. 83 which were on hand, were bisected and on January 12th, stamp No. 125 which in the meantime had been surcharged in Thorshavn was given out. According to regulations, the bisecting should be done from the upper left to the lower right corner. The three emergency stamps were prohibited for use when the new 7 Ore stamp arrived on January 24, 1919; they also appear with cancellations of the various post offices of the islands. From covers of the three provisionals it can readily be seen that their appearance caused a considerable increase of correspondence among the natives.

I. Cut square wrapper 4 Ore, skyblue, Illustration 10, bisected (Jan. 1-24) ..	$10.00
II. Postage stamp No. 83 4 Ore, skyblue, Illustration 10, bisected (Jan. 6-24) ..	7.50

Stamps issued I: 2000 copies; II: 3,700 copies.

Our prices are for bisects together with 5 Ore stamp on cover from Faroe Islands from the beginning of Jan. 1919. The bisected II has also been used in Thorshavn on January 9, together with 5 Ore official stamp.

The referendum in the plebiscite of North Sleswig took place in the I. zone on February 10, 1920. This resulted in the reunion with Denmark and the Danish Krone currency was therefore established in the I. zone (before the I.

zone officially became part of Denmark). Consequently a special issue was brought out for the first referendum zone. This had the same design as the ordinary issue for the referendum district, but gave the value in Danish currency and at the same time had the surcharge I. zone. These referendum stamps remained in use after the first zone had become a part of Denmark on June 16, 1920 until July 16th, and were therefore used in Danish territory from June 16th to July 16th. They were in addition sold to collectors in Aobenrdd until Sept. 20, 1921. The remainders were taken into the custody of the Danish Post Office Department. On the other hand the Danish Postage stamps were generally accepted for postage in the I. zone of the referendum district before the district became a part of Denmark, although officially they were not entitled to circulation.



16



17



18

1920 (Oct. 5) Illustrations 16-18. Issue to commemorate the reunion of Northern Sleswig with Denmark. Design by Valdemar Andersen. Typography by Thiele; watermark W 4. Perf. 14:14½.

			Sheets issued
126 10 Ore Red (Castle Gronborg near Helsingor ..	.12	.02	302,786
127 20 Ore Dark slate (Castle Sonderborg on Als..	.18	.02	524,739
128 40 Ore Brown (Cathedral of Roskilde)	.35	.06	52,306

Sheet arrangement and margin lines as before (comp. notes after No. 92). The white spot in the 0 of 1920 is missing in the second stamp of some of the sheets of No. 127, so that the space appears completely filled out. No's 126-128 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1921 (Jan.) Provisional issue and issue in order to use up the old stamps on account of further increase in postage rates: Postage stamp No. 114 (I. II) surcharged with a new value in blue A. 11 (comp. 145).

			Sheets issued
129 8 Ore on 12 Ore Greenish gray.....	.30	.25	20,124
I picture size 16½x19½ mm (No. 114 I)			
II picture size 17x20 mm (No. 114 II)	.10	.08	

The remainder of the 12 Ore postage stamp which had been withdrawn from circulation since February 1920 were used for the surcharge. See under No. 114 I and 114 II in regard to the difference between these. See No. 145 in regard to the distance between the numerals in A. 11. No. 129 was invalidated January 1, 1927.

1921 (May/Nov.) Illustrations 16, 18. Change of color of No's 126 and 128 on account of the regulations of the Universal Postal Union made in Madrid.

			Sheets issued
130 10 Ore Yellow-green (May 19th).....	.12	.02	312,438
131 40 Ore Skyblue (Nov. 25th)	.35	.06	43,926

No's 130 and 131 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1921 (June/Nov.). Illustrations 10, 14. The 5, 8, 10 Ore stamps now in numeral design, Illustration 10. In the higher values change of color (now all of one color). Typography by Thiele, watermark W 4, Perf. 14:14½.

				Sheets issued
132	5 Ore	a. Yellow brown (June 21)	.03	.01	
		b. Coffee brown	.03	.01	
133	8 Ore	Gray (Nov. 21)	.05	.01	
134	10 Ore	Green (shades) (Nov. 25)	.06	.01	
135	20 Ore	a. Yellow brown (Oct. 21)	.12	.01	3,332,489
		b. Dark brown	.12	.01	
136	30 Ore	Orange (July 21)	.20	.02	281,009
137	50 Ore	a. Dark gray (Aug. 21)	1.00	.07	
		b. Light gray (1922)	.30	.01	
138	60 Ore	Blue green (Sept. 21)	.35	.02	
No. 132 and 135 in pair (1922)			.30	.15	
No. 132 and 134 in pair (1927)			.15	.10	

Sheet arrangement and margin lines as previously. (Compare notes after No. 92). Pairs of No. 132 plus 135 and No. 132 plus 134 originate from coils for the sale in automatic machines. In 1927 No. 132 was issued in booklets of 20 stamps with two advertising stamps attached. No's 135 and 136 were invalidated January 1, 1927. While they were still in circulation 42,470 sheets of No. 133 and 15,642 sheets of No. 136 were used for the surcharge stamps No's 166 and 154 (See there).



A. 9

1921 (June 17) Charity stamps for the benefit of the Red Cross; Postage Stamps No's 130 and 127 with red surcharge A 9 (red cross and additional value).

139	10 Ore plus 5 Ore Yellow green	.40	.40
140	20 Ore plus 10 Ore Dark slate	.65	.65

No. 140 appears with the same plate error as No. 127 (see there).

Sheets issued (3245 minus 1091=) 2154 respectively (3272 minus 1084=) 2188. No's 139 and 140 were invalidated January 1, 1927.

1921 (Nov.) Additional stamp for using up an old issue; Postage stamp No. 82 surcharged with a changed value in blue A 10.

141	8 Ore on 3 Ore Gray	.10	.05



A. 10

The surcharge stamp No. 141 was placed in circulation about the same time as the regular 8 Ore stamp No. 133. Sheets issued 50,938. No. 141 was invalidated January 1, 1927.

1922 (Jan./Aug.) Ill. 14. Stamps with head of King Christian X, formerly in bi-colored typography, respectively (1 Kr.) in copper printing, now all in single colored, respectively bi-colored typography by Thiele, Watermark W 4, Perf. 14:14½.

				Sheets issued
142	25 Ore Carmine (Jan. 22)	.15	.01	208,382
143	40 Ore Dark blue (Aug. 22)	.30	.02	222,501
144	1Kr. Brown & blue (Mar. 22)	.55	.03	

See remarks after No. 92 in regard to sheet arrangement and margin lines. No's 142 and 143 were invalidated January 1, 1927. 8995 sheets of No. 143 were used for the surcharge stamp No. 155 (see there).



A. 11

——— (Nov.) Further provisional stamps; postage stamp No. 112 with blue surcharge A. 11.

145	8 Ore 8 on 7 Ore	a. Light orange....	.08	.05
		b. Dark orange	.08	.05
		c. Yellow	.12	.08

The remainders of the 7 Ore value which had been withdrawn from circulation in February 1920 were used for the surcharge. On No. 145 the surcharge A 11 appears with different distance between the two "8's". The normal distance is 8 mm; but in part of the issue the distance amounts to 7 mm on stamps No's 2, 9, 14, 23, 70, and 9 mm on stamp No. 13; Sheets issued 58,373. No. 145 was invalidated January 1, 1927.

1924. (Dec. 1). Ill. 16 I, II, III, IV (The various designs, Christian X looking to the right respectively to the left. Christian IV looking to the left respectively to the right, repeat themselves over the entire sheet, arranged in blocks of four). Issue to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the Danish Postal Service, established in 1624 by Christian IV. Design by Axel P. Jensen. Typography by H. H. Thiele, Copenhagen. White paper with watermark W 4, Perf. 14:14½.



16 I-IV

		I. Chr. X to the right		II. Chr. IV to the left		III. Chr. IV to the right		IV. Chr. X to the left	
146	10 Ore yellow green	.06	.01	.06	.01	.06	.01	.06	.01
147	15 Ore violet	.09	.03	.09	.03	.09	.03	.09	.03
148	20 Ore brown	.12	.02	.12	.02	.12	.02	.12	.02
	Price for all three values in blocks of four.....		$1.35		0.60				

A perforated block of four of each of the three values with heads I-IV was prepared for the participants in the Universal Postal Union Congress in Stockholm, (Aug. 1924). These however were not printed from the final printing plates but were proofs, or to be more exact, essays. As a matter of fact their appearance differs from the final stamp; the lines of the background were wavy (instead of exactly horizontal), the face of Christian X contained numerous shadow lines which have been removed from the final stamps. The collar of Christian IV, was dotted instead of patterned. The issue of the final stamps did not take place until December 1. Each stamp could be used singly for postage at its face value (also to foreign countries).

Sheets issued	No	146	147	148
	Sheets	228,828	125,540	183,754

As each of the sheets contained 100 stamps, the number of stamps of I, II, III, IV of each value will be found by multiplying the numbers mentioned with twenty five.

The plates were made by galvanic process from an original die. This original was regular zinc etching or line engraving. Margin print and watermark as previously.

During the months of December 1924 and January 1925, commemorative issues of the values of 10, 15 and 20 Ore were sold exclusively. The stamps No's 134, 86 and 135 were again placed on sale on February 1, 1925 while the remainders of the commemorative stamps were also sold simultaneously at certain post-offices until exhausted.

1925 (Oct./Dec.). Ill. 14. Change of colors caused by decrease in rates. Also the 2 Kr. stamp now appearing in bi-colored typography instead of former copper printing. Typography by Thiele, Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14½.

			Sheets issued
149 20 Ore red (Dec.)	.12	.01	481,495
150 25 Ore light green (beg. Dec.)	.15	.01	51,658
151 30 Ore dark blue (end Nov.)	.18	.02	104,001
152 40 Ore orange (end Nov.)	.25	.02	79,730
153 2 Kr. gray/red lilac (beg. Oct.)	1.10	.12	

Sheet arrangement as previously. Margin print as previously described on No. 153 which appeared first, while No's 149-152 have border lines on the right and the left sides only. The upper and lower sheet margins have no margin print and are narrower than before so that the counter sheets are about 2 cm. smaller in height than before. At the same time the letters and figures in the margin print are smaller than before. This new kind of margin printing from which the postal administration expects a fairly important yearly saving of paper is to be used for the other values later.

The remainder of No. 149 was used for the surcharge stamp No. 177 (see there).

1926 (Feb. 12) Provisional issue. Postage stamps No. 136 with black surcharge A. 12 and No. 143 with black surcharge A. 13.

			Sheets issued
154 20 Ore on 30 Ore orange yellow, dark orange	.15	.05	15,642
155 20 Ore on 40 Ore blue.	.15	.08	8,995



A. 12



A. 13

The remainders of No's 136 and 143 which by the way were valid for postage until January 1, 1927, were used for the surcharge.

Surcharge errors: The surcharge A 12 on No. 154 appears with different distance between the two "20's"; the normal distance is 6,5 mm, but on the 77th stamp the distance is 7 mm and on the 98th stamp, 5,5 mm. The surcharge also appears with split "2" on the right side (on the 37th stamp). (Translator's note. This is apparently an error, as the split occurs on the left of the two value signs).

The surcharge A 13 in the case of 155 appears with different distance between the right black square on one stamp and the left black square on the following stamp of a pair. The normal distance is 4,5 mm but on the following nine places in the sheet it is 5,5 mm; between stamps 9 and 10, 18 and 19, 29 and 30, 39 and 40, 46 and 47, 56 and 57, 69 and 70, 88 and 89 and 98 and 99.



19



20



21

1926 (Mar. 11) Ill. 19, 20, 21. Commemorative issue of the 75th anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps. Drawing from suggestions of the oldest stamps by Axel P. Jensen. Typography by H. H. Thiele, Copenhagen. White paper with Watermark W. 4. Perf. 14:14½.

			Sheets issued
156 10 Ore green	.08	.01	249,000
157 20 Ore dark red	.16	.01	224,417
158 30 Ore slate	.25	.05	34,432

Sheet arrangement as previously. New margin print as in 149-152. No's 156-158 were in circulation for three months.



A. 14



A. 15



A. 16



A. 17

1926 (April) Provisional issue on account of decrease in rates. Official stamps 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 19 and 20 changed to postage stamps by black surcharge A 14. Postage stamps No. 133 with blue black surcharge A 15, No. 116 with black surcharge A 16 and No. 86 b with black surcharge A 17.

			Sheets issued
159 7 Ore on 1 Ore yellow, orange	.10	.10	2,514
160 7 Ore on 3 Ore gray	.18	.18	1,450
161 7 Ore on 4 Ore light blue	.08	.08	3,965
162 7 Ore on 5 Ore light green	1.50	1.50	589
163 7 Ore on 10 Ore green, light to dark	.10	.10	2,206
164 7 Ore on 15 Ore lilac	.08	.08	3,789
165 7 Ore on 20 Ore black-blue	.40	.40	1,067
166 7 Ore on 8 Ore gray	.06	.04	42,470
167 7 Ore on 27 Ore lacquer-red/gray-black	.08	.08	5,208
168 12 Ore on 15 Ore red-lilac	.10	.06	47,800

For this issue which was necessary on account of the decrease in postage (for local post cards to 7 Ore and for domestic cards to 12 Ore) the remainders of the official stamps which had been withdrawn on April 1, 1924 were used, as well as the 27 Ore stamp which was no longer used. Printings of the postage stamps No's 133 and 86 b which were still in use were also surcharged. As the consumption of the 7 and 12 Ore stamps was very large, new editions of No's 133 and 86 b were printed and then surcharged.

No. 164 appears with the same plate error as the official stamp No. 19 (prolonged foot stroke of the (OR)E and of the top line of the "5".

No. 165 exists with double surcharge.

1926 (May/June) Ill. 10. Final issue. Typography by Thiele, Watermark W. 4. Perf. 14:14½.

169 7 Ore maygreen (May)	.04	.01	
170 12 Ore lilac (June)	.07	.02	

Sheet arrangement as previously; new margin print as in No's 149-152.



22

1927 (Jan. 1.) Ill. 22. Ship design. Drawing by Axel P. Jensen. Typography by H. H. Thiele, Copenhagen. White paper. Watermark W 4, perf. 14:14½.

171	15 Ore red	.08	.01
172	20 Ore gray	.10	.02
173	25 Ore light-blue	.13	.02
174	30 Ore orange	.15	.03
175	35 Ore brown-red	.18	.03
176	40 Ore dark-gray	.20	.03

Sheet arrangement as previously. New margin print as in 149-152.

1927 (May) Provisional issue. Postage stamp No. 149 with black surcharge A16.

177	7 Ore on 20 Ore red	.05	.04

1927 (July) Head of King Christian. Ill. 14. Bi-colored typography by Thiele. Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14¼.

178	5 Kr. violet/brown	2.50	1.00

Sheet arrangement as previously. New margin print as in No's 149-152. The 5 Kr. stamp was issued in typography in order to entirely do away with copper printing methods.

1928 (March). Head of King Chr. X. Ill. 23. Bi-colored typography by Thiele. Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14½.

179	10 Kr. green/red	5.00	2.50

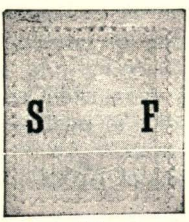


23

Cut Squares from Entires are permitted in Denmark for postage and often appear used as stamps.

Free Stamps for the Army.

At the beginning of the world war, every soldier in the Army received at the beginning of each week (later every two weeks) a 5 Ore postal card and a 10 Ore letter card surcharged S. B. free of charge (entire Cat. postcard No. 52 and 58 respectively letter card No's 21 and 24). From 1917 the two soldier stamps following were distributed instead of the entires. The surcharge S. A. I. was produced by order of the postal administration but the War Department paid the cost of printing material (but not the printers wages). An accounting between the Army and the Postal Administration was not made. The Army units, including even the small ones such as companies and half companies demanded their quota of entires (later stamps) from the postal administration and distributed them to the soldiers and officers.



SA. I

1917 (Oct.) Postage stamp No's 84, 85 blue surcharge S A I.

			F I	"S" inverted	Sheets issued
1.	5 Ore green	.40	.55	40.00	40.00	12,475
2.	10 Ore red	.25	.35	12.50	12.50	13,349

The composition error F. I. appears in a part of the issue on the 21st stamp in the sheet; this is extremely rare in the case of No. I. Soldier stamps have not been issued since the beginning of 1919. The remainders of No. 2 was used for postage due stamp No. 8 (see there).

Postage Due Stamps.

1921 (May 1st) Temporary issue; postage stamps No's 80, 84, 112, 85, 87, 115, 120 made into postage due stamps by means of black surcharge PA I.

		Postage Stamp			Sheets Issued
1	1 Ore orange	No. 80	.04	.03	6943
2	5 Ore green	No. 84	.15	.15	6843
3	7 Ore orange yellow	No. 112	.07	.05	6788
4	10 Ore red	No. 85	.20	.15	6867
5	20 Ore blue	No. 87	.25	.10	6762
6	25 Ore yellow brown/black	No. 115	.30	.10	6853
	70 Ore red brown/black	No. 120	.40	.10	5931



PA. I

—— (Nov.) Stamp for using up an old issue; Soldier stamp No. 2 (with blue surcharge S. F.) changed to postage due stamp by means of further blue surcharge PA I.

8	10 Ore red (soldier stamp No. 2)	.20	.20	3774 sheets issued
	FI "5" inverted	25.00	25.00	

In regard to No. 8 F. I. compare notation at soldier stamp No. 2.

1921 (Nov.)/1925 Definitive type in same design as type Z I. Drawing by Hagen, typography by Thiele, Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14½.

9	1 Ore orange (May 22)	.01	.01	13	20 Ore waterblue (Nov.21)	.12	.02
10	4 Ore light blue (May 25)	.03	.02	14	25 Ore red (May 23)	.25	.08
11	5 Ore brown (Aug. 22)	.03	.02	15	1 Kr. blue (Nov. 21)	1.00	.18
12	10 Ore green (May 22)	.05	.02	16	5 Kr. violet (April 4, 25)	3.00	1.50

Sheet arrangement. Margin-line and perforation same as in the postage stamp in use at the same time. (Compare notation at postage stamp No. 92).

1926 (Beginning of January) Postage Due Stamp No. 15 now in bicolored typography.

17	1Kr. brown/dark blue	.50	.12

1927 (January) Same design as postage due stamps No's 9-16. Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14½.

18	7 Ore maygreen	.04	.02
19	25 Ore lilac	.12	.05

Sheet arrangement as previously. New margin print as in postage stamps No's 149-152.

Official Stamps.

The exemption from postage for official matter was abolished by order of March 21, 1871. Officials were permitted to secure official stamps which were placed in circulation on April 1, 1871. In buying the stamps in quantities of 100, a certain discount was given as in the case of the postage stamps (note Vol. VII No. 1, page 50). The Post Office issued a receipt to the officials stating the number of official stamps purchased and the amount paid. The official stamps were also sold to collectors until their withdrawal. The use of official stamps on foreign mail was prohibited by order of March 15, 1879, which went into effect April 1, 1879, on account of the regulations of the Paris Postal Agreement of June 1, 1878.

The watermark numbers of the official stamps refer to those of the postage stamps. All official stamps with crown watermark (No's 1-13) appear with inverted watermark.



D. I

1871 (April 1) Ill. D. I. Engraving by Philip Batz. Typography by H. H. Thiele Copenhagen, Watermark W. 2, perf. Z I: 12½ line perforation; Z 2: 14:13½ (row perforation).

			ZI: 12½		Z 2: 14:13½		a. Imperf.	Sheets issued
1	2 Sk.	a. ultramarine			4.00	4.00		7477
		b. blue			2.50	2.50	7.00	
		c. pale-blue			2.75	2.50		
2	4 Sk.	a. pink-carmine			1.00	.50		21508
		b. carmine	60.00	3.50	1.15	.50	7.00	
		c. pale-red			1.00	.50		
3	16 Sk.	a. green	15.00	7.00	9.00	6.00	10.00	2190
		b. dark green			10.00	7.00		

Sheet arrangement. Stamp Watermark and Margin Watermark and Perforation as in postage stamps of the same time (see there). The plates for the three values were made from the same die and the values were engraved in the matrice. According to Hanciau the figures in all values appear in two types so that possibly two matrices were used for each.

The imperforated stamps are unfinished originals which reached the trade through unofficial channels. For details see notation after postage stamp No. 21. The perforation 12½ was used right at the beginning (1871) but No's 2 and 3 were not discovered until some time after the appearance of the following issues.

The official stamp No's 1-3 were withdrawn from circulation after the issue of the new official stamps in decimal currency (Jan. 1, 1875), like the postage stamps in Sk. currency. The official stamps of No's 1-3 which remained in possession of official offices and officials were still accepted for postage and were not declared void until January 15, 1891, as with the postage stamps of the old currency. Consequently official stamps in the old and new currency may appear used together during the time from January 1875 to January 1891. The remainders were sold by the postal administration at auction in April 1912 (see Vol. VII No. 1 page 65) and consisted of 491 copies of No. 1; 841 copies of No. 2 Z 2; 78 copies of No. 3 Z 1 and 60 copies of No. 3 Z 2.

1875 (Jan. 1) Ill. D I as previously except the values now in decimal currency. (Ore) First thin transparent paper A, but from about 1885 on ordinary paper B. Watermark W 2, perf. 14:13½.

			Paper A. thin		B middle, thick		a. imperf	
4	3 Ore	a. violet	.25	.20				
		b. lilac	.18	.15				
		c. pale lilac	.16	.15				
5	4 Ore	a. ultramarine	1.00	.25				
		b. milk blue			.50	.06		
		c. cobalt blue			.25	.06		
		d. light blue			.20	.04		
6	8 Ore	a. carmine	.35	.05	.25	.05		
		b. carmine-pink			.25	.05	—	—
		c. pale pink			.25	.05		
7	32 Ore	a. yellow green	.85	.75	.75	.65		
		b. dark green	.85	.75	.75	.65		

The sheets issued of No's 5-6 are only known combined with No's 8-10 (see there). 4505 sheets of No. 7 were sold. In addition to this a remainder of 1097 sheets was used for the making of postage stamp No. 75 (see there). Sheets issued of No. 4; 2777.

Sheet arrangement. Stamp Watermark and Margin Watermark as previously. See notation "Paper" after postage stamp No. 31, in regard to the difference in paper. All four values appear without watermark (margin stamps through displaced sheet position). "3" instead of "8" and others are purely the result of poor printing.

No. 7 was withdrawn from circulation by circular of August 27, 1902 on October 1st. Sheets which were still in the hands of the Post Offices at the end of September had to be delivered to the accounting departments.

Loose copies and official stamps exchanged later, had to be returned later. See previously in regard to the use of remainders. No. 7 as well as the 8 Ore value (see below) were not declared void until the end of March 1907.

1899 (about April)/1902 Ill. D I as previously, but thick paper, at first with watermark W. 2, from 1902 with watermark W. 3; perf. 12¾.

		A Wm W2 (1896)		B Wm W3 (1902)		Sheets Issued
8	3 Ore a. light lilac (1902)	.05	.04	.05	.04	3903
	b. lilac	.05	.04	.05	.04	
	a. imp.	25.00				
9	4 Ore a. blue (about Apr. 99)	.05	.04	.06	.05	46,833 (No. 5+9)
	b. light blue	.05	.04	.06	.05	
	c. dark blue	.05	.04	.06	.05	
10	8 Ore a. light carmine (1899)	.35	.10			61,605 (No. 6+10)
	b. dark carmine	.35	.10			
	c. carmine	.35	.10			

The dates of issue are hard to ascertain in the case of the corresponding postage stamp issues with perf. 12¾ (comp. notation after No. 47), but the official stamps in this perforation are listed in Senf and other German Catalogs under "1875" without any special date at all. As a matter of fact the No. 9 which appeared first was reported for the first time in the LONDON PHILATELIST in May 1899 together with postage stamp No. 43. (see there). It is supposed that this report of the 12¾ perforation was not a belated one as in the case of perforation 12½ of the previous issue, but that No. 9 was issued for the first time in April 1899 because the introduction of this perforation in the case of the official stamps was expected by the Danish philatelists after all the postage stamps had appeared with it. No. 8 which did not appear until 1902 is, not without reason, included in the following issue in some catalogs.

Sheet Arrangement as previously. See notation after postage stamp No. 47 in regard to the difference between watermark W. 2 and W. 3. No. 10 is known with watermark W. 2 only.

The 8 Ore value (No. 10 and No. 6) was withdrawn from circulation Oct. 1, 1902, after the increase of the domestic postage from 8 to 10 Ore, but it was not declared void until the end of March 1907 (compare above).

1902 (Sept. 9) Changed values on account of change in postage rates. Watermark W. 3, perf. 12¾.

					Sheets issued
11	1 Ore a. orange yellow	.03	.03		6,777
	b. orange	.03	.03		
12	5 Ore green	.08	.02		28,438
13	10 Ore a. carmine	.15	.03		11,390
	b. dark carmine	.15	.03		
	c. reddish-vermilion	.30	.07		

No. 11 was made in order to make up the single local rate by means of a 1 Ore and a 4 Ore stamp, using No. 9 for this purpose. No. 13 (10 Ore) was the new domestic postage instead of 8 Ore (see above). Our number of sheets issued of No. 11 is an official correction of a former report. Sheets with watermark W. 2 have so far not been found.

1915 (Sept.)/1920(June). Ill. D. I as previously but new Watermark W. 4 (multiple crosses). Row perforation 14:14½.

				Sheets issued
14	1	Ore orange (Sept. 15)	.03	.02	25,000
15	3	Ore gray (Feb. 18)	.15	.15	3,311
16	4	Ore light blue (May 16)	.25	.25	5,762
17	5	Ore green (June 15)	.10	.03	18,311
18	10	Ore reddish-vermilion (Sept. 17)	.60	.07	5,607
19	15	Ore lilac (Nov. 19)	.35	.30	6,055
20	20	Ore blue-black (June 20)	.35	.12	5,571

See note after postage stamp No. 92 in regard to the margin print and watermark. Copies of No. 19 are known with the footstroke of (OR)E and the top line of "5" prolonged. These are from the 7th row and the error becomes more pronounced toward the right end of the row. Evidently the galvanos for the plate were made in horizontal strips of 10, and the error originated when making the galvanos used for the 7th row. (Translator's note: from sheets in my collection it appears that these errors came from the 6th row in the sheet not the 7th, as indicated here). The remainders of No's 14-17 and 19 and 20 were used for the surcharge postage stamps, No's 159-162, 164 and 165 (see there).

1921 (Apr.) / 1923(Sept.) Change of color of official stamps No's 17 to 18.

22	10	Ore green (April 21)	.15	.07
22	10	Ore green (April 21)	.15	.17

Sheets issued: of No. 21; 893 less a remainder of about 400 sheets. Of No. 22; 11,390. The remainders of No. 22 were used for surcharge postage stamp No. 163 (see there). No. 21 is rare on cover. All official stamps were withdrawn from circulation and invalidated on April 1, 1924.

Fee Stamps.

For Special Service Rendered by the Post Office Clerks.

Up to April 1, 1923 an ordinary postage stamp was used as receipt for payment of a special fee of 10 Ore which was charged for special services rendered by the Post Office clerks as, for instance, the filling out of forms, sealing of letters, etc. After that time the following 10 Ore surcharge stamp was used as receipt. The obliteration is made with ordinary Post Office cancellation. This stamp is also as a "too late" fee stamp by the Post Office in the Central Railroad Station in Copenhagen. A special fee is charged for mail which is received after the ordinary closing time and the payment of same is indicated by means of a fee stamp. In this case the stamp is actually paying postage.



GA. 1

1923 (Apr. 1) Postage due stamp No. 11 with double black surcharge GA I "GEBYR".

1	10	Ore green	.08	.04

1926 (Jan.) Definitive 10 Ore Fee Stamp in special design, Ill. G.A.2 (in the center of the stamp at top Danish crown, further down the three lion coat of arms each flanked by a heart). Drawing by R. Larsen, typography by Thiele. Watermark W. 4, perf. 14:14¼.

2	10	Ore green	.05	.04



GA. 2

New margin print as in the postage stamps No's 149-152 see above.

Newspaper Accounting Stamps.

These stamps were used for accounting of newspaper postage between the Post Offices and were placed on the forms used by the Post Offices in connection with newspaper subscriptions. At the beginning they were sold over the counter to the public upon request.

1907 (Sept.) Ill. Z I. Drawing by Hagen, engraving by Chr. Danielsen. Typography by Thiele. Watermark crown (W 3) perf. 12¾.



Z. 1

				Sheets issued
1	1	Ore dull olive	.10	.02	15,849
2	5	Ore blue	.40	.04	9,671
3	7	Ore carmine	.45	.02	16,774
4	10	Ore lilac	.80	.02	10,301
5	20	Ore pale green	.80	.02	12,097
6	38	brown orange	1.75	.02	10,239
7	68	light brown	2.00	.08	3,180
8	1	Kr. blue green/lilac-red	1.50	.04	6,444
9	5	Kr. pink/yellow-green	5.00	.25	1,008
10	10	Kr. yellow brown/blue	10.00	.30	1,003

Sheet Arrangement (10x10) Stamp Watermark and Margin Watermark same as postage stamps used at the same time. So far No's 1, 3, 4, 5 and 9 are known with inverted watermark. No's 2 and 8 especially appear in conspicuous shades. The remainders of No's 1-4, 7, 9 and 10 were used in 1918 for the provisional postage stamp issue No. 99 and on (see there). The 20, 38 and 68 Ore values became superfluous on account of a change in rates.

1914 (Apr.)/1915(Apr). Ill. Z I as previously except Watermark W. 4, (multiple crosses) perf. 14:14½. Partly changed values.

					Sheets issued
11	1	Ore Olive green (Sept. 14)	.20	.02	5,336
12	5	Ore blue (July 14)	1.00	.07	1,879
13	7	Ore pale carmine (Nov. 14)	.80	.03	3,251
14	8	Ore green (Apr. 15)	2.00	.10	4,088
15	10	Ore lilac (Sept. 14)	1.00	.03	4,135
16	20	Ore pale green (June 14)	4.00	.08	2,042
		Fz imperf.	35.00		
17	29	Ore orange yellow (Apr. 15)	3.50	.30	1,863
18	38	Ore orange (June 14)	75.00	1.50	195
19	41	Ore pale brown (Apr. 15)	4.00	.25	3,180
20	1	Kr. blue green/lilac red (Sept. 14)	3.50	.15	5,439

Sheet Arrangement, margin lines and Watermark as in the postage stamps of the same time (see notations after postage stamp No. 92).

No. 16 Fz: A sheet was discovered in Aarhus of which 80 stamps had remained imperforated. This unfinished condition of the sheet had not been noticed by the control.

All newspaper accounting stamps were withdrawn at the beginning of 1916. Also the remainders of the second issue were used for the provisional issue of 1918 (postage stamp No. 99 and on).

Parcel Post Stamps.

The Ferries between Logstor and Aggersund and between Esbjerg and Fano which up to that time had been private, were taken over by the Danish Government in 1919 and special surcharge stamps were provided for parcels which were transported on both of these Steamferry lines. These stamps were placed on the bills of lading belonging to the parcels by the officials and cancelled

with a violet or black rubber stamp; for instance: Aggersund-Faergeri, Fano-Esbjerg Fdergeri and others and not by mail cancellations. Although the stamps were intended for this special purpose only, they were also used on domestic letters and even to foreign countries in the first half of 1919 (probably entirely by collectors) and at first this was not opposed. After the officials became aware of this practice in June 1919, the use of these stamps for postal purposes was officially prohibited. Thereafter these stamps could only be used on bills of lading of these two Ferries. As a matter of fact, the parcel post stamp No. 3 and No's 5 to 8 are therefore not to be considered as postage stamps, nor No's 1, 2, and 4 after the middle of June 1919. The reason we are listing these stamps is because the parcels in question are transported by the mail and because the stamps are obtainable for collection purposes in Copenhagen B (General Post Office in the Central Post building at the Railroad station).

1919 (Jan.)/1920(Nov.) Postage stamps Nos. 85, 86 (a. b.) 120 and 91 with black surcharge. Pa. AI.



Pa A. I

		Postage stamps			FI. (POS)	F(F)	Sheets Issued
1	10 Ore red (Mar. 19)	No. 85	1.25	1.25	15.00	15.00	193
2	15 Ore a. gray lilac (Jan. 19).	No. 86a	.85	.45	10.00	10.00	1,447
	b. red lilac .	No. 86b	.12	.10			
3	50 Ore brown red/ gray black (Nov. 20)	No. 120	7.00	7.00			98
4	1 Kr. light brown (May 19)	No. 91	2.50	2.50	35.00	35.00	343

The surcharge error F I appears on the 54th stamp in the sheet.

1922 (May) / 1924 (Sept). Postage stamps No's 134, 136, 137 (a, b) with the same surcharge Pa A I.

		Postage stamps		
5	10 Ore green (end of 22)	No. 134	.06	.03
6	30 Ore orange (May 22)	No. 136	.50	.35
7	50 Ore a. dark gray (May 22)	No. 137	2.50	1.25
	b. light gray (1925)		.30	.20
8	1 Kr. brown blue (Sept. 24)	No. 144	.55	.40

1926 (June) Postage stamp No. 151 with black surcharge Pa A I.

9	30 Ore dark blue	.50	.50	sheets issued 882

1927 (Jan. 28) Postage stamps No's 171 and 174 with the same surcharge Pa A I.

10	15 Ore red	.08	.08
11	30 Ore orange	.15	.15

Air Mail Stamps.

These stamps for the use on air mail matter can not be used on other mail matter; but on the other hand it is permitted to use ordinary postage stamps on air mail matter.

1925 (June) Ill. F I (Large size) Drawing by Axel P. Jensen. Typography by Thiele, Watermark W. 4, perf 11½:12.

1	10 Ore green	.05	.05
2	25 Ore red	.13	.13



F. 1

Sheets of 30 (5x6) stamps with margin line at top and bottom but not at right and left. Rest of margin print (fabrication number and factory letter) as mentioned after No. 92.

1926 (May) Illustration F I as previously, Watermark W 4, perf. 11½x12.

3	15 Ore lilac	.08	.08

Sheet arrangement and margin print as previously.

Parcel Post Stamps.

Issued by the Colonial Direction of Greenland.

Parcels which are being transported from Denmark to Greenland by the Greenland Trading Company were subject to postage from 1905. They can be handed in at any Post Office in Denmark or direct to the office of the Colonial Direction in Copenhagen. In the first case the transportation of the parcel from the Post Office where it is mailed to the Copenhagen office of the Colonial Direction (as addressee) takes place through the mails for which the Post Office Department charges the corresponding domestic postage, while the transportation of the parcel to Greenland thereafter is taken care of by the Colonial Direction without any use of its own stamps. On the other hand the parcels are franked by the Colonial Direction in Copenhagen with its own parcel post stamps when they are handed in directly to the latter. (The transportation rates of the Colonial Direction are considerably cheaper than those of the Post Office Department, being 1 Ore for each half kg., minimum 10 Ore). The parcel stamps for Greenland therefore have nothing to do with the postal transportation fee and can in no way be used as postage stamps. The Royal Greenland Trading Company which authorises the stamps is a Government institution which comes under the Department of the Interior in the same way as the Danish Government Railroads are under the Department of Traffic. Therefore if the stamps cannot be classified as Danish Government stamps, they are still stamps issued by a Government office for transportation purposes in the same way as the Railroad stamps. (Compare also N. F. T. 1916 No. 1 and I.B.J. 1916 page 193). The obliteration of the Greenland stamps is made by a violet cancellation with a crown and the inscription: Styrelsen af Kolonierne i Gronland.



G. 1

1905 Ill. G I (Greenland's coat of arms) Perf. 12.

1	1 Ore olive green	.03	.03
2	5 Ore brown	.06	.06
3	10 Ore blue	.08	.10

1915 Ill. G I as previously but changed values; perforation 11½.

4	2 Ore yellow	.03	.03
5	15 Ore violet	.15	.18
6	20 Ore red	.20	.25

Sheets of 25 (5x5) stamps. Some values appear in different shades which possibly represent different editions. The margin-row sheets in some values appear imperforated on the outside instead of perforated on all sides.

Reprints.

Reprints were made by the Danish postal administration in 1886 of all values of the postage stamp issues of 1851-1871 in the Sk. currency with the exception of No's 4, 5, 9 and 10 and also of the issue of official stamps of 1871 (N. I.) Reprints of the postage stamps No's 1 and 2 which were inserted in the Jubilee work (see literature notation by O. Koefoed) were made in 1901 on account of the 50th anniversary of the Danish Postage stamps (N. II.) Finally, because a sufficient number of originals was not available, official reprints were also made of No's 4 and 5 in 1924, in order to complete a series of all Danish postage stamps which were attached to the official commemorative work, of which a copy was given each of the participants in the Postal Congress in Stockholm. (Aug. 1924). Besides 250 of the 1924 reprints were inserted into a similar number of numbered copies of the handbook of the Danish Stamps issued by the *Copenhagen Philatelist Club,* in June 1925. All of the reprints are imperforated and up to No's 4 N and 5 N without gum, besides all reprints of 1886 have thick paper without watermark. (No. I N II, 2 N II thinner). Prices per copy $.75—$1.00.

A. Postage Stamps.

Issues 1851, I reprint of 1886.

1 N I Fire R.B.S. Brown, yellowish paper, diagonal wavy background (Germ. reprint No. 271)

2 N I 2 RIGSBANKSKILLING blue
- A. yellowish paper, diagonal wavy background (Germ. reprint No. 272)
- B. yellowish paper without wavy background (Germ. reprint No. 273)
- C. white paper without wavy background (Germ. reprint No. 274)

As No. 1 N I was made from a die which was not completed and which differs from illustration 1, in different ways, it is really not a reprint but only an officially made reproduction. Sheets consisted of 15 (5x3). On the other hand No. 2 N I was reprinted in sheets of 100 like the originals. No. 2 N I and also No. 3 N and 7 N (see there) printed on both sides appear in entire sheets.

Issue of 1851. II Reprint of 1901.

(Thin paper, diagonal wavy background)

1 N II Fire R.B.S. brown (Germ. repr. No. 294).
2 N II 2 RIGSBANKSKILLING blue (Germ. repr. No. 295).

See page 57 Vol. 7 No. 1 in regard to the production of No. 1 N II by means of a repaired clichee from the original plate which was made useless by means of hammer strokes. Corresponding with the edition of Koefoed's work (see above) probably not more than 1000 copies of both reprints were made (some reprints were given to foreign postal administrations). The colors are darker than those of the originals.

Issue of 1854-1857 (1886)

3 N 2 S blue yellowish paper without wavy background(Germ. repr. No. 275).
6 N 16 S lilac yellowish paper without wavy background (Germ. repr. No. 276).

Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps.

1924

4 N 4 S chestnutbrown, yellowish paper without background, gummed.
5 N 8 S yellowgreen, yellowish paper without background, gummed.

No. 4 N is printed in sheets of 8x4. No. 5 N in sheets of 28 (4x7) stamps, about 5 mm apart. The plate 4 N was composed of 4 block clichees which is proved by a recurring plate error. In regard to the purpose of No. 4 N respectively 5 N see above. No. 4 N has control figure "4", compare page 58 Vol. 7 No. 1.

Issue 1857 (1886)

7 N 4 S darkbrown, yellowish paper without wavy background (Germ. repr. No. 277)
8 N 8 S light green A. yellowish paper without wavy background (Germ. repr. No. 278)
B. white paper without wavy background (Germ. repr. No. 279)

Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps as the originals.

Issue 1864/68 (1886)

11 N 2 S blue (Germ. repr. No. 280)
12 N 3 S lilac (Germ. repr. No. 281)
13 N 4 S red (Germ. repr. No. 282)
14 N 8 S lightbrown (Germ. repr. No. 283)
15 N 16 S graygreen (Germ. repr. No. 284)

Yellowish paper. No. 11 N, 12 N, 14 N, 15 N in sheets of 12 stamps in two vertical rows of six, both rows tete beche; No. 13 N in sheets of 30 stamps in three horizontal rows of 10.

Issue 1870/71 (1886)

16 N 2 Sk gray-blue (Germ. repr. No. 285)
17 N 3 Sk gray-lilac (Germ. repr. No. 286)
18 N 4 Sk gray-carmine (Germ. repr. No. 287)
19 N 8 Sk gray-brown (Germ. repr. No. 288)
20 N 16 Sk gray-green (Germ. repr. No. 289)
21 N 48 Sk brown-lilac (Germ. repr. No. 290)

White paper. Sheets of 10 stamps in 5 horizontal rows of two. Wide distances. All frames inverted with exception of the 5th place. (Comp. page 64 Vol. 7 No. 1).

B. Official Stamps.

Issue of 1871 (1886)

1 N 2 Sk blue (Germ. repr. No. 291)
2 N 4 Sk carmine (Germ. repr. No. 292)
3 N 16 Sk green (Germ. repr. No. 293)

White paper. Sheets of 10 stamps in 5 horizontal rows of two.

Unchronicled Varieties of Chinese Stamps

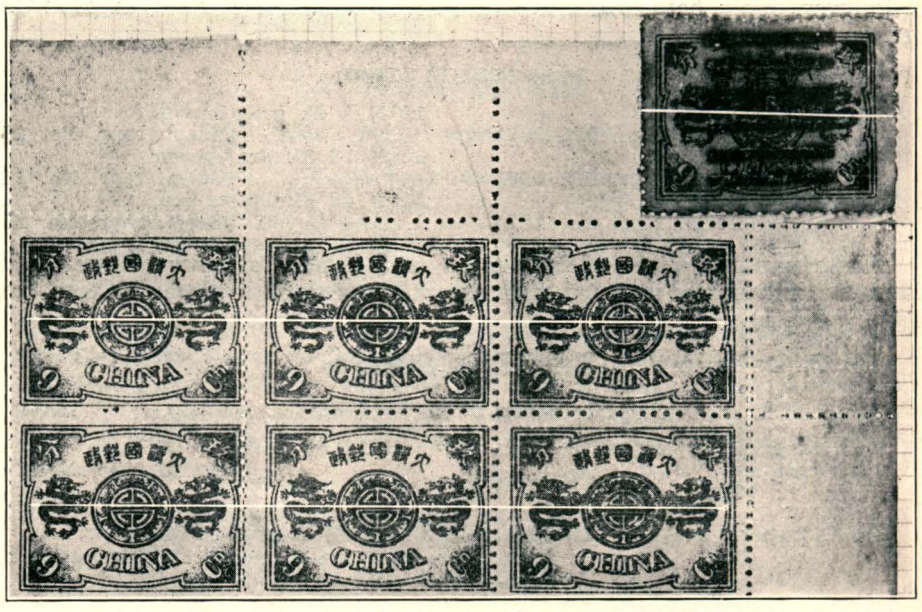
By H. F. Bowker.

A "retouched stone" variety of the 9 candareen gray green stamp of the 1894 Dowager Empress Jubilee issue of CHINA (Scott's No. 15) has recently come to my attention.

As is generally known this set of stamps was printed in Japan from lithographic stones, the occasion being the ostensible sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi An, which was given as the tenth day of the tenth month of the Chinese calender, or the 7th of November 1894 of the foreign calender. The celebration of her sixtieth birthday, that age of special honor in China, was set forward a few years to please the insatiable vanity of the Empress Dowager in anticipation of surpassing the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the mother of the Emperor Kieh Lung, by the expected triumph over Japan in the war the Dowager Empress was then in the process of provoking. The celebration fell somewhat short of expectations due to the defeats

administered to the armies of China by those of Japan in the short campaign of 1894.

Entire sheets of this stamp consist of one hundred subjects, divided into four panes of twenty-five stamps, each composed of five rows of five stamps. The only variety of this value previously chronicled is the tete-beche found in the lower left hand corner of *each* pane. The variety now to be described is a retouched upper right hand corner of the last stamp at the right hand end of the first row of the upper right hand pane. Some damage appears to have been incurred by the impression after its having been applied to the lithographic stone, which was retouched before the printing was proceeded with. The principal differences caused by this hand work consist of the outer lines at the corner having been redrawn in a rather irregular manner and the shading above the Chinese character for "9" in the N. E. corner being solid color instead of the minute dots as found in the other twenty-four stamps of the pane.



Showing Retouched variety in upper right hand corner.

The accompanying illustration shows the retouch quite clearly, and due to the margins of the sheet being intact, we are able to correctly locate this variety on the sheet. A used copy of the 10 cents on 9 candareens, Scott's No. 28, is included in the illustration to show the constancy of the variety.

It is not believed that this variety is to be found in the other three panes of the sheet, as retouches of this nature are usually made on the stone after the impression is laid down thereon. If this supposition is correct, this variety is three times as scarce as the tete-beche.

The best authorities give the number issued of the 9 candareen stamps of the Japanese printings as 56,182, of which 2341 were tete-beche. If this variety is constant on all sheets of the printing there can be but approximately 561 of this stamp in existence, which of course would include those to which the three varieties of 1897 surcharges were applied. It appears highly probable that the damage to the printing stone occurred after it was in use some time and that the hand work on the stone was done after the printing was well under way.

It is hoped that collectors having sheets or large blocks with margins attached will examine and report whether the conclusions given above are borne out by the stamps in their collections.

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Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

THE KOHL TRANSLATION.

We are very pleased to present herewith the final installment of the translation of the section of the Kohl Handbook devoted to the stamps of Denmark, with additions by the original writers of this section Messrs. Ch. Holm and Peterson, and the translator, which bring the issues right up to the present date. Our thanks are due A. E. Pade for his painstaking work in connection with this translation and the assistance rendered him by Miss Mitzi Neuman, the efficient secretary of the *Collectors Club*. Criticisms and suggestions in connection with these translations are very welcome and can be sent either to the editor or to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

In our October issue we will present a substantial section of the section devoted to France, translated by L. Meinertzhagen of London, the writer of the original article. This is a very large section requiring over 100 pages the size of the C. C. P. and will probably run in two installments, although an endeavor will be made to present the entire section intact if sufficient funds are forthcoming from those interested.

The section to follow France has not as yet been definitely decided upon and suggestions are welcome particularly from those who can render assistance either in translating or in financing special sections in which they are interested.

MORE ENDORSEMENTS.

Recent articles in this magazine have elicited more than the usual number of commendatory letters, particularly in connection with the historical articles by Messrs. Needham and Barthold and Ernest Wiltsee. Louise Platt Hauck, who wrote a letter which was quoted in our January issue, sends a clipping from the *St. Joseph Gazette* which presents a concise and intelligent review of the latest article. The previous article on "Western Franks" has been translated into German by officials of the German Post Office and published in full. As will be recalled this same article was published in Spanish by a Cuban corporation which shows the intense interest which has been stimulated and which offers a splendid endorsement of the value of constructive philately.

SWEDISH PHILATELIC AGENCY.

The director of the Philatelic Agency at Stockholm is to be commended for his active efforts to promote sales of the new King Gusaf V's Commemorative Postage Stamp. Attractive circulars printed in several languages and illustrating the series of five stamps in colors have been sent collectors throughout the world and offer to sell the stamps in any quantities desired and show what a set in sheets will cost in various currencies.

PERSONAL MENTION.

One of the most valuable acquisitions made to the membership list of the *Collectors Club* in a long time is E. J. Schmiel, an expert accountant who has placed his time and talents at the disposal of the club. He has spent many evenings and numerous Saturday afternoons in working upon the records of the club and has them all in perfect condition and on a monthly audit basis which prevents errors. This is purely a voluntary effort on the part of Mr. Schmiel and we want our membership to know and appreciate the work that he is doing for us.

The editor is indebted to several friends for interesting philatelic items which are much appreciated. Bernard M. Cone of Greensboro, N. C. remembered us with a First Flight Cover of the "New York-Atlanta Route," on May 1st and Donald Harvey Harwood of New Orleans favored us in the same way with a First Flight on the "Atlanta-New Orleans" route on the same date. Herman Toaspern sent us a first day cover of the new Valley Forge stamp from the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition and to cap the climax Charles J. Phillips dug up a fine copy of Norway No. 4 with King Oscar calmly smoking a cigarette. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness, gentlemen.

PROPOSED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN LEIPZIG, 1929.

A tentative "feeler" has been sent out by a group of philatelic organizations in Leipzig to ascertain if sufficient support and interest can be secured to justify holding an International Philatelic Exhibition in Leipzig in 1929. The town of Leipzig is showing much interest in the proposition and it is felt that such a show in Germany should prove highly successful.

No prospectus has as yet been issued but a letter signifying your interest and pledging your cooperation will be appreciated. Write Herrn Fritz Seifert, Leipzig, C 1, Dresdner Strasse 79, Germany.

AWARD OF ALBERT FRIEDEMANN MEDAL.

A report has been received from Max Pellnitz, Leipzig that at the first meeting of the Chapter of the Albert Friedemann Institution on April 22, 1928 their medal was awarded to Amtsund Landgerichtsrat Priwe—Berlin for his researches on the German Ship Cancellations.

LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION AND STAMP TRADE FAIR.

An advance Prospectus has been received of the above Exhibition to be held at the Memorial Hall, Ludgate Circus, London from November 16th to 24th, 1928. The Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, Bart, M. P. will serve as Patron and Fred J. Melville will be the honorary President. F. Hugh Vallancy will act as President and Executive Chairman and he will be assisted by a staff of the most active dealers in England.

The exhibits will be devoted entirely to the stamps of Great Britain and Ireland on a scale never before attempted and as an innovation Silver Cups will be awarded instead of the usual medals. Interested readers can secure full information by addressing the secretary A. Whittard, 89 Farringdon Street, London, E. C. 4.

PHILATELIC NOMENCLATURE.

In the April 1928 issue of *"The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain"* A. J. Sefi offers the suggestion that "Double Strike" be the philatelic term to describe

the surface printed "variety" analogous to the "Re-Entry" on line-engraved stamps.

The question was brought up by the fact that P. L. Pemberton in describing some discoveries on the early stamps of Denmark (which were printed by the surface printing process) uses the term.

"The study of stamps has advanced so rapidly during the past few years that I see an absolute necessity of finding exact and universally agreed and approved philatelic terms to describe the various varieties that may occur during the making of the plates or the printing of the stamps therefrom. All philatelists and philatelic writers should agree upon one word with which to describe the variety which Mr. Pemberton calls a "double-strike." Personally after having thought the matter over very carefully and from all angles, I am inclined strongly to adopt Mr. Pemberton's term. In the past I have always found a great difficulty in describing similar varieties when occurring on electrotyped plates of line-engraved stamps and, when dealing with the stamps of Sicily—the plates for which were produced by the electrotype process and contained certain subjects showing a duplication of the design—I was forced to call such varieties "re-entries" and then had to take considerable pains to explain exactly how they occurred."

Mr. Sefi then quotes from various articles that he has written on the methods of stamp production and concludes:

"To sum up. I am asking philatelists in future to call any varieties consisting of a duplication of part or all of the die design on one or more subjects of an electrotyped plate (whether produced for surface-printing, or for line-engraving), a 'double-strike.' The word 're-entry' will then be kept exclusively to describe a duplication of the die design on a plate produced from a 'roller' by the Perkins Bacon method.

"I think it would not be right to leave this most important subject without reference to analogous varieties that may be found on lithographed stamps. An article appeared some years ago in which reference was made to 'lithographic re-entries', and the writer of the article claimed that his description was correct as to the variety he was describing which was caused through a double application of a transfer on that particular part of the stone. This variety is undoubtedly very similar in character to the true re-entry and to the double-strike, but I think it is absolutely necessary that a separate and definite term be used to describe it. I suggest the word 'double transfer,' but doubt if it will be necessary to use the term very often, as visible evidences of double transfers are very rarely met with. Owing to the ease with which a defective transfer can be wiped off a stone and a fresh transfer inserted in its place, it is quite the exception to find any trace of the first impression, and where such an alteration has taken place there is generally nothing on the individual stamp to show that a new transfer has been substituted, unless the stamp in question is in block and it is possible to prove by plating it that that particular transfer is in the wrong place. When such can be proved to be the case, it is customary to call the variety a "substitute transfer," and I maintain that it would not be correct to call it a "double transfer" unless definite evidences remained of the first impression.

The subject of correct definitions is one which could well be given more serious consideration by philatelic organizations and publications. In a recent issue of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Mr. Rank brings up the subject of more accurate and uniform descriptions in auction sales and suggests that the *Collectors Club* should take the lead in establishing a Code that could be universally adopted.

There certainly is room for much improvement along this line but the difficulties to be overcome are so great that the suggestion has been promptly tabled whenever it has been brought up for discussion. It would seem fitting that the subject should first be discussed by the A.S.D.A. to ascertain the attitude of the dealers toward such a proposition and if this was favorable that they should request a discussion on the subject with a view to establishing suggested "Standards of Practice" for the guidance of those who wished to adopt them.

Adoption should not be compulsory but those who elected to be guided by them could state that fact on their catalogs and in their advertising so that collectors could be guided accordingly.

Plans similar to this have been successfully put over in other industries and we believe that much good would result from a full discussion of the matter.

H. L. L.

Collectors Club Philatelist---Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume IV. JULY, 1928 Nos. 2 & 3 (W. No. 14-15

Review Nos. 14 and 15.—Half-Year Ending: July, 1928.

WINNEZEELE (Baron de Vinck de): COLONIES FRANCAISES ET BUREAU A L'ETRANGER. Etude des timbres surcharges et des emissions d'impression locale de 1852 a 1919. Buxelles@ Edition du "Philateliste Belge", Avenue de Cortenberg, 62. 1928. 157—5pp., 10½x6⅞in., paper cover, price 65 francs and 2 fr. 80 c. post free, Regular Edition. Edition de Luxe: (I) 2 copies on Holland paper; (II) 30 copies on India paper.

With the publication of this new work on French Colonies a fine reference book has been added to French literature. Taking Yvert & Tellier catalogue numbers as a base it describes or lists all known major and minor varieties with illustrations (where necessary) of the normal and minor variety types, numbers issued, etc. Contents: Introduction, 5; Preface, 7; General Notes, 9; Part I: French Post Offices Abroad: Chapter I, General Issues, 21; 11, Special Issues, 23.—PART II, French Colonies: Chapter I, General Issues, pp. 45 to 54; Chapter II, Special Issues, pp. 55 to 157; Index of contents; Index by countries or Colonies.

BRIGHT & SON (Frank H. Oliver): BRIGHT & SON'S "A B C" DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. FOURTEENTH EDITION, 1928. London: Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.2. VIII—453—3pp (Adv.), 6½x4½in., bound cloth, price 3/10, ($0.95).

This the 14th edition is by far the best of Bright's British Empire Catalogue. The 13th edition contained 410pp., this edition 453pp., being a gain of 43pp. Notes from "Preface": Changes in connection with proprietorship cause of delay in publication of this edition. Prices given are for fine specimens only. Particular attention is called to the new lists of Australian Commonwealth, Arabia (Hejaz and Nejd), Transjordan, N. W. Pacific, etc., and the extensive additions to the list of varieties of watermark, such as inverted, etc., also many new and instructive notes. Egypt is still retained in this British section of the catalogue. A very nice catalogue to have in any library and at the price a wonder.

CHAMPION (Theodore): CATALOGUE HISTORIQUE ET DESCRIPTIF DES TIMBRES DE LA POSTE AERIENNE. Texte bilingue: Francais et Anglais. Contenant un chapitre special, tres detaille, sur les ballons montes du Siege de Paris (1870-71). FIFTH EDITION, 1928. Paris: Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drout. VII—(1)—331—(1)—(4)—(8 memrodanium) pp., 7⅛x4¼in., cloth price 37 fr. 50.

Contents: Preface (French), IV; Preface (English), VI; Siege of Paris, pp. 1 to 40; Siege of Metz, 41 to 43; Official Issues, 45 to 123; Semi-Official, 125 to 182; Obliterations, 183 to 328; Index, 329 to 331. This catalogue is fully up to the last edition. The United States part is found: Stamps, 71; Flown Covers, 227 to 251.

MUNK (Dr. Herbert): KOHL-BRIEFMARKEN-HANDBUCH. 11th EDITION. Lieferung 14 Frankreich. Part II: pp. 641 to 768—(2 adv.) pp., paper cover.

In the January number of "Collectors Club Philatelist" is the beginning of the English translation of this great handbook and Denmark is the first country treated of, found on pages 49 to 70, Vol. VII, Jan., 1928, only part is given in this number, remainder to appear later. Dr. Rudolph Loreck of the Collectors Club is the translator. When finished this will be the best reference work on Danish stamps in the English language.

SERRANE (F.): 20 CENTIMES EMPIRE LAURE (1867). Etude des defauts d'Impression de Dentelure et de Planche. Editions du Groupement Philatelique de France. Siege Social: 18, rue Laffitte, Paris (IXe). No. II. 1928. 4—27—(1)pp., 8⅞x5⅝ in., paper cover.

Contents: I: Accidental Defects, A Paper, B Impression, C Perforation, 2 to 7; II: Plate Defects, 8 to 18; III: Wrinkle Defects, 19; IV: Inscription, 20 to 22; V: Frame Lines, etc., 23 to 27.

ASHER (Dr. S.): GROSSER GANZSAACHEN KATALOG. XX Borna (Bez. Leipzig) Druck von Robert Noske. 1927.

Another part of the "World's Only Complete Catalogue of the Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers" has appeared: Teil VII. Rhodesia to Senegal. Part II, pp. 953 to 1080. This is a much needed work.

MITCHELL (Dr. W. I.): CATALOG OF UNITED STATES BUREAU PRECANCELS. THIRD EDITION, April, 1928. Pub. by "Weekly Philatelic Gossip", Holton, Kansas, U. S. A. 28pp.—(3)—(5 adv.)pp., 5⅝x4⅛in., paper cover, price 25c.

This new edition has gained 4pp. over the 2nd edition and is therefore that much more complete. The new perforation of 11x10½ is of course adding new varieties daily and will do so until all towns using these stamps have received them, and a completed catalogue is of course impossible. This catalogue is of the greatest use to collectors of Precancels in fact impossible to do without.

GUNESCH (Adolf): CATALOG OF CITY COIL PRECANCELED STAMPS. Compliments of the Season. FIRST EDITION. January, 1928. Pub. by Adolf Guensch, 555 West 103 St., Chicago, Ill. 24pp., 8⅝x5¾in., paper cover, sent free.

Precancel collecting has increased by leaps and bounds during the past few years and it is not surprising, for here is work for the specialist, the general collector to his hearts content and at a surprising low cost on account of the vast number. The specialist cannot hurt the general collector nearly as much as in the regular U. S. varieties. These stamps were not begun until so late in the issues of the country that in most of the large cities thousands exist in the last couple of issues. Of course in the smaller towns and villages will be found many rare varieties also this is so in the Commemorative issues, but here is great room for the general collector. Besides single copies, comes pairs, strips and blocks, and these add very much to a collection both in values and looks.

From the Preface: In February 1908 the post-office department issued the first official coil stamps. The coils were made for use in Mailing Machines and the 12 perf. was found to part and tear too easily this was changed to 8½ which was also found very unsatisfactory and in 1914 these were again changed to 10 perf. Contents: Introduction, 1; Precancelled Coil Stamps, 2; The Precancels, 6; Catalog of City Type Coil Precancels, 9 to 20; Adv. 2—24.

BURNS (Al.): SUCCESSFUL STAMP MERCHANDISING. The Dealers Handbook. By Al Burns. Pub. by "Weekly Philatelic Gossip", Holton Kansas. PHILATELIC GOSSIP HANDBOOK, No. 7. 63—6 (Adv.)pp. inc. covers, 8⅝x5¾in., paper cover, price 50c.

Contents: Chapt. I, Introduction, 7; II: Boy Trade, 11; III: Catering to the General Collector, 24; IV; Specialist Trade, 31; V, The Price List-Cash Sale System, 33; VI: The Down-Town Store or Office, 35; VII: Auctioneering, 37; VIII: Bookkeeping, 42; IX: Advertising, 45; X: Collections, 48; XI: Stamp Soaking as an Art, 58; For Dealers Only, 60; The Dealer and "Dealector", 61; Faking Rare Stamps, 62; Stamp Dealing Incidents, 63; Advertisements 3pp.

BURNS (Al.): THE GUIDE TO STAMP COLLECTING AND PHILATELIC INDEX. By Al Burns. Pub. by "W. P. Gossip", Holton, Kansas. "PHILATELIC GOSSIP HANDBOOK, No. 8". 56pp., 8¾x5¾in., paper cover, price 35c.

The title of this work is wrongly given for the index part is not a philatelic index in regular use of the word as this is a Philatelic Dictionary or if you prefer an Index to Philatelic Words and Phrases.

Contents: Part I. Chap. I: Introduction, 3; II: Arranging a Collection, 4; III: Paper; IV: Printing Processes, 8; V: Mode of Separation; VI: Desirability 10; VII: Forgeries and Fakes, 15; VIII: Provisional Issues, 17; IX, Postage Due Stamps, 18; X: Official Stamps, 18; XI: Registry Stamps, 19; XII: Special Delivery Stamps, 20; XIII: Parcel Post Stamps, 20; XIV: Newspaper Stamps, 20; XV: Control Marks, 21; XVI: Reprints, 21; XVII: Remainders, 22; XVIII: Revenues, Local Posts, Etc., 22; XIX: Cultural and Historical Collecting, 23.—PART II: Index to Philatelic Words and Phrases, 26 to 48; Advertisements, 49 to 56.

POSTVERKETS FRANKOTECKENSEXPEDITION FOR SAMLARE, Stockholm 2, Sweden. This not the nam of a new Philatelic work but is the name of the recently opened philatelic agency by the Swedish Post Office Department for the sale of Swedish stamps to collectors. This will probably be a great boon to Swedish as well as all other collectors of Swedish stamps, as is our own in Washington. With the note to me from Mr. Uno Soderberg, philatelic agent, asking me to note the above in this review is a single sheet describing and illustrating the new Swedish Commemoration stamps King Gustaf V, 70th anniversary issue, in colors. They were issued on the 16th of June, 1928, in

five values as follows: 10 ore green, 15 ore violet, 20 ore red, 25 ore orange, 30 ore blue.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY: PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 16, 17, 18, 1927. Issued as a supplement to November number of "American Philatelist". November, 1927. 100pp., 10x6⅞in.

Contents: Officers, 2; folded photograph of Convention; Proceedings, 3 to 99; Table of Contents, 100.

———, MEMBERSHIP AND BRANCH SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Revised and corrected to Feb. 15th, 1928. Issues as a sup. to April number of "American Philatelist". April, 1928. 192pp., 10x6⅞in., paper cover.

Contents: Geographical Summary of Membership, 2; Key to abbreviations used in denoting the specialities of members in list, 3; Past Presidents, 10; Officers 11; Chapter Societies, 12; Members, 15 to 100; Foreign, 100 to 111; Geographical List, 112 to 152; Numerical List, 153 to 178; Articles of Incorporation 179; By-Laws, 182; Rules for Conducting the Sales Department, 190; Resolutions Adopted, 191.

COLLECTORS CLUB: COLLECTORS CLUB YEAR BOOK. 1927-1928. 51 West 48th St., N. Y. City.

Contents: Incorporation, 3; Constitution, 5; By-Laws, 10; Officers & Comm., 15; Record of Achievement, 16; Our New Home, 17; C. C. Medal, 32; Advantages of Membership, 23; Publications, 23; Growth of Membership, 24; Library, 25; Assets, 27; 1927-8 Program, 28; Membership List, 31 to 58.

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS: YEAR BOOK 1928. Compiled by the Secretary. Pub. by R. C. Bach, New York City. 60pp., 9x6in., paper cover, price $1.00.

Contents: Officers, 1927-8; Presidents; Branches, 1; Convention Proceedings, 3; Attendants at Convention, 8; Reports of Officers, 9; Reports of Comm., 19; Roll of Members, 22 to 46; Adv., 47 to 60.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition, Cleveland, May 21st to 26th, 1928

Reported by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

THIS, the first United States stamp exhibition held since the International in New York of nearly two years ago, may be taken as a model of what we, who are interested in the development of Philately throughout our country, hope to see often reproduced in various centres of the United States in future years.

We should not try to guage the value of such an Exhibition by Dollars and Cents, by the sales made by the dealers, or even by the attendance, but rather to look on the matter from a broader view point. The benefits from such an exhibition are rather to be guaged by the great publicity given to Philately especially in the Midwestern section of our country. Hundreds of collectors who never before have been able to visualize what Philately means, have had their eyes opened, and many thousands have read the numerous press articles and no doubt this will largely increase our ranks in the future.

I should like to give unstinted praise to the Local Committees who have been instrumental in planning and arranging this exhibition. I think special praise must be given to the Executive Committee which consisted of W. W. MacLaren, Chairman, Alvin Good, F. W. Green, Otto F. Moses, F. W. Grant, A. S. Hill, M. J. Lloyd, and Dr. J. N. Schneider. It may seem invidious to pick out any one man from such a fine body of workers, but I feel that I must specially name Otto F. Moses who acted as Secretary and who has devoted over six months from his

busy business life to this exhibition, working literally both day and night for the success so well attained.

The Exhibition was held in The Terminal Tower Building, the whole of the 26th and 27th floors being occupied. Alongside this magnificent building is the fine Cleveland Hotel, and I am informed that over one hundred rooms were occupied by stamp men from all parts of the United States.

I have only one slight criticism to make on the whole of the arrangements, and that is that the Auction Sale was held too late in the week, and the Banquet and Ball on the last day of the show. Many of us could not stop for the whole week and I think it would have been better for these events, as usual in great Exhibitions, to have been held earlier in the week.

The lighting of the Exhibits was excellent, especially at night, but both day and night light effects I considered better than in New York. The frames were well made, very secure, and at a good angle for sight and not so deep and low as those in New York.

THE AUCTION SALE

Arranged by Alvin Good was held in the Rose Room on Friday evening. The attendance was unusually large from 200 to 250 persons being present. In general United States Stamps sold fairly well, and the Foreign although going for very low prices were in general fair for the condition they were in. The Auctioneer was Walter Scott and George Sloane took charge of the booking and mail bids as a courtesy to Mr. Good, whose first adventure in the auction business naturally found him without the necessary experience.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Several lunches and dinners were given during the week. I must just briefly mention some of them.

Col. Spencer Cosby gave a lunch at the Union Club to the Judges and Officials of the Exhibition.

Saul Newbury gave one of the finest dinners at which I have ever sat in—at the Cleveland Hotel—to a party of friends, comprising Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morgenthau, Mr. and Mrs. George Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Phillips, and Messrs. C. E. Severn, E. Klein, H. Toaspern, J. M. Bartels and B. L. Voorhees.

Another dinner was given by the Exhibition Committee to the Judges and a few invited friends.

Louis Hanford of Cleveland engaged a large room on the 9th floor of the Hotel and during the whole week kept open house there and entertained a large number of visitors in the real Cleveland manner.

THE OFFICIAL BANQUET

Was held in the Ball Room of the Cleveland Hotel at 7 :30 P. M. on Saturday, the closing day of the exhibition. About one hundred guests attended.

W. W. MacLaren was Toastmaster and kept the ball rolling in a lively manner.

The following speakers were called on for a few remarks:—

A. Steeg of Buffalo who spoke for his own and the other allied Clubs and of how glad they all were to be associated in the work.

W. F. Green praised the work of the local committees and finally presented a large sealed package to Mr. MacLaren. When Mac opened this he found it contained a full outfit for a beginner, and a Desk Set and Lamp. In acknowledging Mac said he had formerly been a "Stamp Hunter" but would now turn into a stamp collector.

Herman Toaspern was called upon to speak for the Dealers, and performed his task in his unique and interesting manner.

Otto F. Moses, F. W. Grant and A. S. Hill all spoke briefly and explained some of the many jobs done by the various committees.

By general acclaim it was decided that the genial and much loved Charlie Severn made the speech of the evening. He had to speak for the Philatelic Press and referred to the good work done by the local men, the help given by the press of Cleveland and nearby Cities, and in particular he drew attention to the great help given to the Exhibition by the United States Postal Department who established a full branch of the Philatelic Agency and a complete Post Office with special cancellations.

Mr. Eidsness in replying for the Department emphasized the wish of the Government to help Philately whenever possible and of how glad they were to join in and help this exhibition.

The new Valley Forge 2c stamp was put on sale for the first time at the Exhibition on Saturday May 26th.

The Stalls or Booths for the Dealers were arranged round the square of each floor. Those dealers who paid a premium were allowed choice of position and naturally secured locations near the Post Office and the chief United States exhibits. I hear that local business was in general very small indeed. Cleveland although a rich city of some 700,000 inhabitants, does not seem to have any real live buyers. Personally I am more than satisfied as I made a number of important sales and secured several new clients who look like good prospects for the future. I was also able to buy several thousand dollars of fine stamps, mostly of the United States and Canada. Scarce foreign offerings were conspicuous by their absence.

Altogether I think there were about 32 dealers who had stalls, most of them being from New York.

The Judges who actually officiated were J. M. Bartels, Col. Spencer Cosby, A. W. Filstrup, C. F. Heyerman, F. Jarrett, E. Klein, E. S. Knapp, J. C. Morgenthau, (President of the Jury,) W. R. Ricketts, and V. W. Rotnem. As far as I hear their decisions have been well received by all the Exhibitors.

The Grand Trophy, consisting of a fine Silver Statue of "Winged Victory" some twenty inches high, was awarded to

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN

for his magnificent combined Exhibits, of Switzerland, and of the Pence Issues of Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the whole of British Columbia and Vancouver Isles. These exhibits have been seen and described on various occasions and it seems unnecessary to repeat what has so recently appeared in print, but I must say that all of them were matchless for Rarity, Completeness and Condition.

The other awards consisted of Gold, Silver and Bronze Certificates and the chief awards in each section were as follows:—

Class A.—United States & Possessions.

Section I.—Postmasters & Carriers.

Sidney Hessel and his son John were awarded a Gold for a notable collection including a considerable number of the great rarities. In the Postmasters I noted a very fine Millbury, Brattleboro on letter, New York 5c plate nearly complete. St. Louis the greenish paper, plate complete, and others partially complete as well as a number of very fine single copies.

In the Carriers, individual items were the Franklin a pair with New Orleans green cancellation. Baltimore 1c. blue reconstructed plate. The Horseman, reconstructed plates in red and black. Boston 2c. black. The very rare Honours 2c. pink and the 2c. yellow with many errors some of which are uncatalogued. Kingmans, the unique variety with coma after "Post". Two copies with Kingman's erased and provisionally used by Martin, also the exceedingly rare Martin unused. New York

1842, 3c. rosey buff, 1854, 2c. red, a copy showing the crack in the plate. Altogether a very fine award of outstanding merit.

Section IV.—Envelopes.

J. M. Bartels, Gold, for the very complete collection showing all dies, papers and types.

C. J. Dorer, Silver, for a general collection, small portion of which only was shown in the frames.

Section VI.—Revenues, Private Issues.

Elliott Perry, Gold, a magnificent collection of Match & Medicine stamps containing most of the die varieties with many pairs, blocks and imprints.

Section VIII.—Proofs & Essays.

John A. Klemann, Gold, for the wonderful collection of Newspaper Proofs and Essays including many original drawings and partially and completed die impressions, as well as plate proofs in various colors.

Section X.—United States.

Any Issue or Group not Otherwise Classified.

A. W. Filstrup, Gold, for the most magnificent exhibit of United States 1847 to 1870. In the 1847 I noted 10c. a pair on cover with express mail cancellation. The 1851 are an exceedingly fine lot. They have been shown at the Collectors Club and are well known to most collectors and space will not allow description, but the collection is remarkably strong in blocks, strips and rarities of all kinds. Perhaps one of the most outstanding items is a unique block of 11 of the 5c. brown imperf.

The 1857 issue are also exceedingly strong both in unused and used, pairs, blocks and rare cancellations. Among these I must note a 24c. block of 22 unused.

W. W. MacLaren, Silver, United States Covers, 1847 to 1867. This is an exceedingly interesting collection as every cover was an original find by the owner in eight years of stamp hunting.

Adolph Steeg, Silver, United States 1847 to 1869, stamps on and off cover, arranged to show shades and cancellations.

Section XI.—General Issues.

H. C. Buttermore, Silver. A general collection from 1847 to date, mostly shown in albums.

Class B.—Confederate States.

Section I.—Provisional Issues.

Sidney & John Hessel, Gold, A very beautiful exhibit containing a magnificent lot of these popular stamps. I noted Baton Rouge 2c. green. Beaumont 10c.—Hillsboro 5c. only copy known—Livingston 5c. on cover—Lynchburg 5c. a pair on cover—Nashville 10c. green on cover—Uniontown two on covers—Victoria 5c and 10c unused.

Section II.—General Issues.

Thomas H. Pratt, Gold. A magnificent and well studied collection of the whole of the general issues of the Confederate States. Rather a pity that more of these interesting stamps were not displayed as I am told that many of the best items were left in the album. The lithographed stamps have been splendidly worked out and alongside the reconstructed plates Mr. Pratt has drawn diagrams showing the plate varieties and how to plate them. It is a really very important and well studied collection in every issues.

Class C.—Gr. Britain & Colonies.

Section I.—Gr. Britain.

Dr. A. E. Whitehead, Gold. A very beautiful and well studied collection. Many of my readers will have read a description of some of the early issues in the American Philatelist. Very fine blocks of early British stamps are included with many varieties and rare cancellations which space will not allow me to describe.

C. W. Fenton, Silver. As this collection was in an album I was unable to see it for description.

Section III.—Any British Colony in North or South America, except Canada.

Hans Lagerloef, Newfoundland, Gold. A nice collection containing nearly all the standard varieties with the papers of the early issues worked out into all varieties and a number of interesting items.

Brewer Corcoran, Nova Scotia, Silver. A very nice collection, strong in fine copies of the early issues.

Section IV.—Any British Colony in the West Indies or Central America.

D. Norona, Jamaica, Gold. An historical collection entitled by the owner "An Epitome of the Postal History of Jamaica up to 1901."

Section V.—Any British Colony in Australia.

Theodore E. Steinway, New South Wales, Gold. A magnificent collection beautifully studied and arranged. All the Sydney Views and the Laureated issues have been plated many of the plates being complete. The collection is remarkable for the fine condition of the stamps. In the Sydney Views in particular almost every stamp has a clear margin all round and generally lightly cancelled. Many beautiful early impressions are shown and here are included a considerable number of pairs and blocks. This was generally considered one of the fine exhibits of the whole Exhibition.

Section VI.—Any British Colony in Europe or Asia.

Hans Lagerloef, Hong Kong, Gold. A very large and complete collection arranged in chronological order and including many great rarities, amongst which I must mention 1879, 10c. on 16c yellow with inverted surcharge, 1882, 2c. rose, perf. 12, unused. The collection is also very strong in cancellations.

Hans Lagerloef, Malta, Silver. A nice general collection including some scarce cancellations.

Section VII.—Any British Colony in Africa.

S. G. Rich, Union of South Africa, Silver. A fine collection well studied and arranged.

Section VIII.—Gr. Britain or any Colony, 20th Century only.

C. S. Laidlaw, India, Gold. This is an exceptionally fine lot of used stamps of India and the Native States including many great rarities.

C. S. Laidlaw, Great Britain, Silver. Postally used collection including Official stamps and Morocco Agencies.

Section IX.—Any Colony or Group not otherwise Classified.

Hans Lagerloef, Gibraltar & British Offices in Morocco, Gold. A fine general collection with a number of interesting varieties.

C. S. Laidlaw, British African Colonies, Silver. This collection consists only of postally used stamps being especially strong in the rare high values.

Class D.

Section I.

W. F. Warncke, German States, Silver. This is a portion of a collection of old German States on original covers including many quite rare items.

Section II.

Paul McGuffin, Spain, Gold. This is a large collection of Spain in three albums. As this was not displayed I was unable to see it for description.

Section IV.

C. W. Hennan, Netherlands, Gold. This large well studied and beautifully arranged collection is well known but only four frames were displayed the rest of the collection being in ten large albums.

Hans Lagerloef, Sweden, Gold. A remarkable collection of the early issues of Sweden. A number of the 1858 issue were shown in mint blocks of 25 stamps includ-

ing the rare 17 ore gray. Here also was the "Tretio" error and a number of exceedingly rare blocks of imperf. stamps.

A. J. Mottlau, Denmark, Silver. A very interesting and well studied collection with most of the catalogued varieties in fine condition and many rare cancellations.

Section V.

Col. Spencer Cosby, Italian States, Gold. A fine and well studied collection of the old Italian States most of the rarities having been expertized by Dr. Diena. The standard rarities are all represented in fine copies and in such a group as Sicily considerable work has been done on plating and also many interesting retouched are shown.

H. Toaspern, Roman States, Silver. A remarkable study of the first issue with particular attention given to the various town cancellations and bisections, many great rarities being included.

Section VI.

Paul McGuffin, Ireland, Silver. A fine collection shown in one album, not displayed.

Section VII.

C. W. Hennan, Dutch Colonies, Gold. This remarkable and highly studied collection unfortunately only had four frames given to it the great bulk being in 15 large albums. This is one of the finest collections of this group in existence.

E. Klein, Heligoland, Gold. A remarkably fine and highly specialized collection, especially interesting because it includes the originals alongside with the sets of reprints made in Berlin, in Leipzig, and in Hamburg. The collection is also strong in stamps with dated rare cancellations.

Class E.

Section I.

J. A. Klemann, Mexico, Silver. Nineteenth Century stamps only, in two volumes, three frames being displayed.

Section II.

Saul Newbury, Brazil, First Issue only. Gold. A remarkable collection especially noteworthy for the large number of blocks contained in it among which I can only mention a few of the best such as 30r. blocks of 8 and 9, 60r. block of 13, 90r. blocks of 6, 9, 12 and 17. A number of stamps were included on original covers and all are in exceptional condition.

Class F.

Section I.

James Starr, China, Gold. This collection is beautifully written up and is arranged to show the postage stamps of China with all information about each issue. Most of the great rarities are seen here with many complete sheets and rare blocks.

Saul Newbury, Shanghai, Silver. A specialized collection strong in the first issue.

Section II.

D. Pick, Egypt, Silver. A very complete collection containing the rare Tête-Bêche and almost all known varieties.

Class G.

Section I.

A. W. Filstrup, United States 10c, 1851 and 1857 specialized. Gold. The collection of 10c is, I should think, the finest one in existence being based I believe on the great collection originally formed by Dr. Carroll Chase. It has been shown at the Collectors Club and is well known to my readers. It is a most magnificent lot of stamps well worthy of the high award.

L. J. Shaughnessy, Specialized collection of United States 1851, 3c., Silver. This is a very large and important collection most of the stamps being plated and contains many interesting recuts and follows the work so wonderfully carried out by Dr. Carroll Chase.

Section II.

E. Tudor Gross, United States 1861, 1c. Gold. Very beautiful and highly specialized collection containing many very rare cancellations, large blocks and fine pieces all through.

J. J. O'Donahue, United States Cancellations, Silver. This collection contained specimens of many of the rare cancellations on the 3c of 1851 and 1857.

Section IV.

John Thomas, Air Mail Covers, Gold. This was a great collection contained in 14 albums.

G. Lodigiani, United States & Foreign Air Posts, Silver.

Section VI.

H. Bedford-Jones, French History, Gold. This collection is arranged to illustrate the History of France from 1849 to 1900 as shown on used stamps and obliterations.

Section VIII.

R. F. Chambers, Stampless Covers, Silver. This collection is essentially a history of the early postal markings of the United States.

E. Klein, Mississippi Packet Cancellations, Silver. A very fine collection of covers and postmarks with boat names used on the Mississippi River.

Thomas H. Pratt, Prisoners of War covers and Army Field cancellations of the Civil War, Gold. A remarkably interesting and large collection.

Dr. A. F. Whitehead, Gr. Britain used Abroad, Silver. A fine collection containing many varieties.

Class H.

Section II.

J. C. Sanderson, General Collection, Silver. A large collection contained in 11 albums.

Class I.—Rarities.

Hans Lagerloef, Gold. A large exhibit containing many fine rarities of the world fully described in the catalog.

Ernest Wiltsee, Silver. A very interesting exhibit not very strong in numbers, but containing some very unusual items among them being a considerable number of the first issue of Natal on original covers collected by Mr. Wiltsee when in Natal many years ago. Here also there was a Buenos Aires 2 peso blue, Steamship, and half of a 2 used on a full face cover as a 3 peso rate, also a number of very interesting Postmasters Provisionals of the Confederate States.

Class J.

O. Janssen, General Collection for Juniors, Silver. Three albums.

C. W. Fenton, Specialized United States, Silver. A very fine collection in 9 albums.

Class K.—Philatelic Literature.

Stanley Ashbrook, Gold, for his Monograph on the United States 1c, 1851-1857.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Silver, for the New York Postmasters Stamps by A Hatfield.

Section III.

Eugene Klein, Silver, for Handbook on Swiss Stamps.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Gold, for their well known catalogs.

Class L.—Dealers Exhibits.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Gold, for their publications.

Economist Stamp Co., Silver, for the Economist Blank Loose Leaf Album.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

Officers and Committees, 1928

OFFICERS

President—H. L. Lindquist
Vice-President—Chas. Curie
Secretary—O. G. Reichelt

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Chas. Curie

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Class of 1930
Harry L. Lindquist
J. Philip Benkard
Joseph S. Rich

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff

New Members.

Since the April 1928 issue the following applicants have been elected members of the club.

856 Duncan Pringle, London, England.
857 Felix Brunner, Prag, Europe.
858 Fred Eaton, New Haven, Conn.
859 Victor James, London, England.
860 W. G. Ogden, Boston, Mass.
861 Amtsgerichtsrat Herzog, Calvorde, Germany.
862 W. Randall, Montreal, Canada.
863 S. A. Welch, Providence, R. I.
864 C. F. Foster, Toronto, Canada.
865 H. S. Fergus, Toronto, Canada.
866 Oscar Hill, Boston, Mass.
867 A. Barger, Boston, Mass.
868 B. G. Butler, Manilla, P. I.
869 Edwin F. Sawyer, Lakeville Place, Mass.
870 John Paalzow, Vineland, N. J.
871 W. C. Albrecht, Roslindale, Mass.
872 G. F. Provost, Mansfield, La.
873 Wm. S. Pierce, Philadelphia, Pa.
874 Wm. F. Price, Newport, R. I.
875 H. E. Reeves, Watertown, N. Y.
876 E. S. Graves, Providence, R. I.
877 Edw. Meacham, Lansdown, Pa.
878 Chas. McNutt, Bedford, Ind.
879 Valdemar Weiergang, Washington, D. C.
880 Dr. L. Myers, Sheldon, Mass.
881 L. J. Shaughnessy, Sharon, Pa.
882 P. M. Ehrenfeldt, Springfield, Ill.
883 Maj. Thos. C. Buek, New York City.
884 C. C. Sylvester, Wyncote, Pa.
885 S. J. Smith, Shamokin, Pa.
886 H. Sandberg, Sandberg, Calif.
887 H. A. Robinette, Washington, D. C.

Applicants.

The following applications for membership are pending.

Paul Hahn, Toronto, Canada.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by T. E. Steinway.

Chas. H. Vaughan, Washington, D. C.
Proposed by V. Weiergang.
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser.

W. A. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Proposed by Membership Committee.

Deceased.

B. K. Miller, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Lewis Iselin, New York City.

H. E. HARRIS & CO'S "COLLECTION LIST."

A fitting companion to the Bi-Monthly Journal mentioned in our January 1928 issue is the new "Collection List" just issued by H. E. Harris & Co. of Boston, Mass. The list offers some really fine specialized collections ranging in price from a few dollars to several hundreds of dollars each and is worth the perusal of even an advanced collector.

BERTRAND L. DREW DIED MAY 8TH, 1928.

Philately has lost another of its staunch supporters in the death of Bertrand L. Drew of Boston, Mass. Mr. Drew had long suffered from a severe nervous affliction, but had continued active right up to the day of his death. In fact, he was in the midst of an important sale at the time, and was carrying on active negotiations for the sale of another collection through private sources. He was an advertiser in the C. C. P. since its inception and members of the **Collectors Club** were among his most intimate friends.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

In connection with the plan to inaugurate a series of Public Exhibitions at the Collectors Club an invitation was sent to a number of philatelic organizations in the Metropolitan District and a preliminary meeting held in the club rooms on Saturday March 31st to discuss the proposition.

It was decided to allot one frame to each club willing to present a display and an encouraging number of organizations indicated their desire to cooperate. The first exhibit was held on Saturday April 7, 1928 with an interesting and diversified showing, as follows:

Theodore E. Steinway showed early Great Britain with several of his pyramid strip arrangements.

Charles J. Phillips showed some especially interesting Confederate Covers including a bill of sale for a slave and an announcement of a slave auction.

Charles Curie filled two frames with an interesting selection of Argentine showing all of the early issues complete.

O. G. Reichelt showed unused blocks of four in several British Colonies.

Stephen Rich had some very interesting South African pages, strong in cancellation varieties.

H. L. Lindquist showed the possibilities of plating in Norway Nos. 4 and 8. Cheap stamps available to any collector.

Major Guy W. A. Camp displayed on behalf of the Society of Philatelic Americans, methods of mounting stamps.

The Westwood and Hackensack Stamp Clubs each filled frames with interesting exhibits through the courtesy of Mr. Christiansen.

Mr. Levin showed two very interesting frames of Indian Native States.

Comparatively little publicity was given this first exhibit and this largely through the few organizations invited to participate and some window posters placed on the bulletin boards through the courtesy of J. S. Rich. The attendance was consequently not large but the room was comfortably filled at times and at least one man said he would start collecting again after having given it up for many years.

The possibilities are great enough to justify further efforts along this line and a series of six exhibits will be scheduled for the Fall season. We hope to have the combined cooperation of every organization and dealer in New York and Vicinity.

Those offering their cooperation to further the project include:

Bronx Philatelic Society.
Brooklyn Stamp Club.
Curtis High School.
Hackensack Philatelic Society.
Passaic Stamp Club.
Precancel Society.
Rutherford Stamp Club.
Saturday Afternoon Stamp Club.
Society of Philatelic Americans.
Westwood Stamp Club.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

BOSTON NIGHT, APRIL 4, 1928.

The Boston Stamp Club sent a delegation of their Members to visit us on Wednesday, April 4th, consisting of, H. P. Lapham, Stephen D. Brown, A. N. Reggio, C. H. Nevins, and Mr. Ogden.

Mr. Lapham brought a remarkable lot of United States Postmasters Stamps and a specialized collection of British Guiana. The chief items in these two exhibits were as follows:—

United States.

Alexandria. An unused copy on buff with 40 stars and a used copy on cover with 39 stars.

Annapolis. Cover stamped on back in red.

Baltimore. 14 of the 5c, all on covers including 6 on blue paper and 6 and a pair on white.

Baltimore Envelopes. Six 5c. in blue, black and red.

Baltimore. One 5c. signed by James M. Buchanan on Official business.

Baltimore. 10c, the extremely rare varieties on the white and on the bluish paper.

Brattleboro. A reconstructed plate of ten varieties including one with the engraver's imprint at bottom.

Millbury. A superb unused copy with full gum believed to be unique in this condition.

Millbury. Superb copy used on cover.

New Haven. Envelopes. Blue on buff and red on white.

St. Louis. Reconstructed plates of the most superb specimens known. Plate I.

in two vertical strips of three. Plate II. including two of the rare 20c, all on greenish paper. Plate II. on gray-lilac paper. Plate III. on pelure paper.

In addition to the plates there was also shown the famous vertical strip of three consisting of two 20c. and a 5c. on piece coming from the famous F. W. Ayer collection.

There were also several superb single copies of the 5c. and 10c. with enormous plate margins.

New Yorks. No less than 11 copies of the rare signature R. H. M's. were shown including six on cover and two singles on one cover.

The following reconstructed sheets of New York were also shown:—

First, A complete set with the description of each stamp.

Second, A wonderful plate formed with horizontal and vertical rows of pairs and strips tying them together and proving every stamp.

Third, A plate of red cancellations only.

Fourth, Another plate of mixed cancellations.

Fifth, A plate of pairs all made up of overlapping pieces.

Sixth, A complete plate made up of stamps on cover in singles, all but three tied to covers.

Seventh, A plate complete all but eight, of unused copies.

In the odd pieces I specially noted three covers with strips of four, two of which were used from Boston to New York, also several mint singles, including the big shift No. 2.

All the various initials were shown and a great variety of postmarks, also one cover used with the New York 3c. blue Carrier. Also worthy of notice were four copies on watermarked paper. Altogether this marvelous collection of New Yorks consisted of over 850 copies, all in the most exquisite condition.

British Guiana.

Mr. Lapham also showed a very interesting collection of British Guiana, chiefly unused, used stamps being taken where, of course, they could not be obtained unused, such as the circulars, the large oblong, etc.

In the British Guiana there are only two varieties missing, namely, the 2c. rose, 1850, and the unique 1c. magenta of 1856.

Stephen Brown brought a special display of early United States, one book of stamps on covers and one book of loose stamps. The most important pieces amongst these were:—

1847, 5c. with green cancellation figure "5". 5c. red FREE. 5c. and 10c. both beautifully cancelled "Troy & N. Y. steamboat".

In the 1851 he showed, 1c. Type I 7 R 1.

1c. Type I. A. with the curl on shoulder.

1c. A superb right lower corner vertical strip of 3, the upper stamp Type III A. the centre Type I C. and the lower one Type I A.

5c. with imprint showing.

10c. Type II. not Type III. as listed, a complete double transfer. All letters of the top label and portions of the letters U. S. doubled. Line also shows clearly through the bottom label. This interesting item bears the year date 1857.

12c. Copies with imprint, very seldom found.

In the 1857 issue a vertical pair of 1c. types II. and IV. Also a reconstructed irregular block of five, 1c. Types numbers, 2, 12, 13, 23 and 33, showing the complete big break of plate 2.

On Covers.

Stephen Brown showed some remarkable cancellations in the 1847 issue. A very interesting piece was a cover franked with a superb 30c. of 1857 with portrait of Lincoln and Johnson illustrating the two campaigns.

Amongst the few Locals I noticed the Mason black on yellow well tied on with a red grid.

California penny post, a beautiful perfect copy on cover uncancelled but undoubtedly used where placed.

Moody, the rare red tied on with a circular cancellation with Moody & Co. in a blue circle.

A very interesting cover was an 1851, 3c bisected diagonally and used as a 1c. circular rate. This was tied on with a black grid and had the usual blue inscription "Via Nicaragua, Ahead of the Mails".

An unusually interesting cover was franked with a U. S. 1857 pair of 10c. Type II., a 1c. Type V. used on a 3c. embossed envelope of 1853. This was sent to London. There it had to be forwarded and a 2d. and a 6d. stamps were added. In France a 10c. French Empire stamp was again added in order to pay the delivery tax, this being a very unusual combination.

Space will not allow to mention all the other interesting items in this beautiful exhibit, but I would like to say that the stamps were in the most superb condition and the exhibit was a very striking one in every way possible.

C. H. Nevins and Mr. Ogden also showed small but interesting lots.

PHILADELPHIA NIGHT CELEBRATED APRIL 18th 1928.

The New York collectors were specially favored by a large and enthusiastic delegation from the Philadelphia Stamp Club consisting of the following gentle-

men: F. A. Bickert, L. G. A. Behrends, Geo. Creed, Philip Dengler, Vincent Domanski, Jr., R. L. Ferraro, Samuel Gittis, Harry L. Jefferys, Eugene Klein, Dr. Eng. Lindauer, Lauren Tremper, Phil. H. Ward, Jr., P. M. Wolsieffer, Carl Young.

The chief exhibitors were:

F. A. Bickert, who showed a nice collection of "German Offices in the Levant". The collection was exceedingly strong in fine used pieces often shown in blocks, strips and pairs, among them a block of the 1 piaster, first issue, with the blue surcharge and all the main types in this issue were represented. Many were also shown on full cover. The second issue was shown in profusion, both on and off cover, included here was a block of three of the 1½ piaster on 50 pfg. red-brown. In the following issue only the high values were shown particularly the 25 piaster on 5 marks, both types being represented in numerous exhibits.

Vincent Domanski, Jr., showed a magnificent exhibit of Poland the famous No. 1 stamp being represented by a large number of copies including many of the very rarest numeral cancellations. An outstanding piece here was a strip of three used on a cover, very few strips being known. The later issues were shown practically complete, and in a very interesting talk that Mr. Domanski gave to the Club, he explained the relative rarity of some of these stamps and quoted figures of the numbers printed.

Harry L. Jefferys, showed a very interesting exhibit of United States, Bank Note issues, specialized in cancellations, and containing a large number of pairs and strips and a few used blocks. A number of quite scarce varieties were included in this very interesting exhibit.

Samuel Gittis, gave an interesting talk on the postage stamps of the Irish Free State explaining the difference between the printings of Messrs. Dollard, Messrs. Thom, and Messrs. Harrison. The bulk of these stamps were shown both used and unused with some interesting proofs and scarce varieties with the rare inverted overprint. Mr. Gittis pointed out that in Nov. 1922, certain values appeared with the wider overprint. These were from new plates and a different shade of ink was used. The later issues were shown in all the varieties of accent and misplaced overprints, also a considerable number of the values printed for coils.

Prior to the Meeting at the Collectors Club, the delegation and a number of New York collectors including the Governors of the Club, were entertained at dinner at the Harvard Club through the courtesy of John H. Hall, Jr. I believe this was the largest gathering that we have had for one of our dinner meetings, no less than 24 collectors gathering together.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that these inter-Club visits are all for the good of our hobby and I sincerely trust that arrangements may be made to continue them in other sessions.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

C. J. PHILLIPS EXHIBITS DEPARTMENTS, MAY 2, 1928.

Wednesday, May 2nd. had been booked by O. A. Schenck to give a special display of the Mexican "Eagles" and his method of arranging these important issues. Unfortunately, at the last moment our friend was seized with a severe attack of grippe, confined to his bed, and quite unable to attend the Meeting.

Upon receipt of this news our President, H. L. Lindquist, had to arrange a temporary exhibit for that evening and asked C. J. Phillips to show a few volumes of his collection of United States Department stamps.

Mr. Phillips took down four volumes and drew attention to a large number of varieties that he has discovered in the last five years in these very much neglected issues. He also drew special attention to what he considers the relative rarity and relative value of many of these stamps as compared with other standard issues of United States Postage Stamps, pointing out for instance, that in the Executive there were only 5,150 printed of the 10c which is catalogued at $20.00, comparing this with the 90c, 1869, general issue, of which 77,650 were printed and which is priced $45.00 used. Many other examples were given showing how very much undervalued most values of the Department or Official stamps were at present quotations.

Mr. Phillips has undertaken to prepare a series of articles upon these stamps probably commencing with the October number, so it is unnecessary to give further details now, which could of necessity be only very skimpy without the use of illustrations.

WILLIAM E. HAWKINS EXHIBITS U. S.

On Wednesday evening, May 16th, 1928, a goodly gathering at the Club rooms had the pleasure of seeing William E. Hawkin's collection of United States comprising the issues of 1845 to 1907.

The wall cases were once again used to advantage for display purposes and the members and their guests could leisurely inspect or critically examine any of the particular items that were of special interest to them.

The Collection is, with two exceptions, entirely unused and has just recently been entirely remounted and arranged according to the Specialized Catalog.

Particular attention has been taken in gathering as many shades as possible in the single copies and the pages were replete throughout the early issues with many pairs, strips and blocks with occasional large portions of sheets.

It would take entirely too much space to mention all the fine items individually so an attempt will be made to select the ones of outstanding merit.

Postmasters:—St. Louis 5c and 10c unused copy of each 1847 Issue 5c blocks of four and eleven, 10c single and horizontal pair with original gum, superb vertical and diagonal halves on original covers, 1851-56 Issue 1c block from plate II showing four of the cracked plate varieties 2L, 12L, 13L 23L and superb copies of the 24c, 30c, 90c imperforate, 1857-60 Issue 10c block of four types I and III se-tennant, 12c Part sheet of 56 from Plate III showing double transfers etc., 1861 August Issue, superb singles of the 1c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 24c, 30c and blocks of the 3c and 10c. 1861 September Issue, 3c pink plate number block of four, 1869 Issue 3c Complete sheet shown in two halves one with four stamps without grill and the balance of the sheet with quadruple split grill, 15c single copy with inverted centre.

Bank Note Issues—Complete in single copies and many wonderful blocks throughout. Special Printings on hard and soft papers complete except the 2c and 5c on hard paper, 1890-93 Issue 2c block of eight showing left and both caps varieties se-tennant. A beautiful copy of the 4c Columbian error and many of the part-perf varieties of the 1894-95 Issues. Pan American Inverts 1c 2 singles and block of four, 2c—3 singles, 4c—2 singles without specimen. 1903 Issue, 2c block of four comprising two vertical pairs imperf between and a block of six imperf horizontally.

1904 Louisiana Purchase Issue, 2c vertical pair imperf horizontally.

Before the meeting adjourned a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation was extended to Mr. Hawkins for his kindness in displaying for the first time his complete 19th Century Collection. It is to be hoped that sometime in the future those members interested in the 20th Century will have the pleasure of seeing that part of his collection which we feel sure will be well worthy of inspection.

SIDNEY J. BARRETT.

COMPETITION—JUNE 6, 1928.

The meeting of The Collectors Club of June 6th. was devoted to a 20-page competition. The various entries were placed in the exhibition frames and appeared to good advantage.

President Lindquist appointed as Judges for the evening Messrs. Luff, Phillips and Nevins. They awarded the "first" to E. S. Knapp and declared second "tied" between Alfred Lichtenstein and Hans Lagerloef.

The displays were as follows:

E. S. Knapp.—United States covers showing rates and cancellations, featuring: Very nice express covers; U. S. and Hawaiian combinations; 1851 3c. on cover cancelled "Penny Post Stockton;" 10c. 1861 with Pony Express cancellation; 1869 stamps, various interesting combinations. Also: the famous Chittenden Eagle cancellation on a 3c. red, 1861. This unique, and incidentally unexplained postmark or cancellation, was discovered by the late Dr. Chittenden, and to quote Doc "is the bird that helped to create fame for him."

Alfred Lichtenstein.—Prince Edward Islands, 1861, Two p. imperf. Proof, half sheet, with gum, in the scarce shade of the first issue; 1861, Two p. perf. 9, block of 15, one stamp "G" error; 1864 Beideford Provisional, 3 p; the Post Office being short of stamps the Postmaster took a portion of the margin of sheet and wrote "3d no stamps" and so this cover was mailed to Nova Scotia. Mr. Lichtenstein also showed bi-sects of 1863-5, 1867-68 and 1872 issues, likewise the exceedingly rare 2d. Rouletted.

Hans Lagerloef.—Sweden. Block of Four, 1855, 3s green, on cover—rated as a unique item. Mr. Lagerloef also showed this rare stamp on a cover, with two pairs. This collection likewise displayed blocks of 25, 5 by 5, of the first Swedish issues. This collection, by the way, is neatly mounted and just won a gold medal at Cleveland.

Stephen G. Rich.—Cape of Good Hope, 1853 to 1910. Mr. Rich is a "varietiest" in stamps, as opposed to the "specialist" in this hobby. In the Cape group Mr. Rich has endeavored to show color varieties and postmarks, as the things most likely to interest the Average Person. Mr. John Cirizen is NOT a stamp specialist, a thing a number of prominent philatelists should bear in mind in offering stamps for public exhibition. Mr. Rich, knows South Africa from active residence there. In the Cape group Mr. Rich showed Orange Free State, Occupation of Aliwal North on cover, and two copies of the Mt. Curie Locals, 1874 issue.

George K. Parsons.—Formosa stamps, showing the history of the country, obviously the result of considerable research and study. Mr. Parsons has written about these stamps for this magazine.

Dr. Carroll Chase.—U. S. Territorial Cancellations and Postmarks on covers—stampless and otherwise. Dr. Chase appears in a new role—a specialist in cancellations and postmarks used in the States of the Union when they were Territories of the United States. Notables: Winnebago, M. T., used in 1834; Winnebago Agency, M. T.; Wyoming

Territory; Denver City, K. T., used in 1861; Detroit, Mich. T. and others.

Hugh M. Clark.—Patriotic Covers, U. S. Civil War. Mr. Clark's collection ranks as one of the best. Mr. Clark featured the rare Fremont Campaign cover, and a Patriotic on a government stamped envelope, regarded as rather rare. The pages are attractively arranged and in many instances accompanied by interesting letters of historical value.

Several of these exhibits won "Firsts" at the show held at Cleveland in May.

H. M. K.

The Collectors Club Library

J. Brace Chittenden Memorial

Joseph S. Rich

Theodore E. Steinway

William R. Ricketts

Foundations

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the *Collectors Club* held June 6, 1928 it was unanimously voted to hereafter designate our Library as "THE COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY, J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL" followed by the names of Joseph S. Rich, Theodore E. Steinway and William R. Ricketts whose personal libraries and donations form the foundation of our present collection.

To further perpetuate the memory of Dr. Chittenden and continue the work which he so faithfully carried on during many years of his life it was decided to create a "J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund" the income from which would be devoted entirely to the building up and maintaining of the library. With this end in view a committee consisting of Charles J. Phillips, Alfred F. Lichenstein and J. C. Morgenthau has been appointed to solicit donations to this fund and it is hoped that every member will take some share in building up a fund that will adequately meet the requirements.

Pending the creation of the fund five members of the Board of Governors consisting of Alfred F. Lichenstein, J. C. Morgenthau, Charles J. Phillips, Joseph S. Rich and Charles Curie have agreed to each donate $100. per year for a period of five years in order to secure such publications as are necessary to keep the library right up-to-date.

At the present time Joseph S. Rich is acting as Librarian with the assistance of H. M. Konwiser and Mitzi Neuman who are keeping the current files in order. William R. Ricketts is also continuing to accumulate all new items that do not come direct to the club and the special fund that has been created is placed at his disposal for that purpose.

The future of the Library is assured for it will undoubtedly eventually find a home in the Permanent building of the *Collectors Club* and provision has been made that it pass into the possession of the *New York Public Library* should the Club ever cease to exist. Donations and gifts are solicited on this permanent basis and it is hoped that every collector able to help the cause along will take personal interest in assisting to build what is destined to be the greatest philatelic library in existence.

19th CENTURY

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Selections sent on approval. Want Lists will have my prompt personal attention.

All numbers are from Scott's 1928 Catalogue.

BAHAMAS—1861, 4d. mint, No. 3; 6d mint No. 4.
BARBADOS—1878. 1d on ½ of 5/- superb used unsevered pair No. 57.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—1891, £2, mint, No. 12; £5, mint, No. 13; £10, mint, No. 14; 1896, £10, mint, No. 41; £25, mint, No. 42; 1897, £10, Postally Used, No. 52; 1897, One PNNEY on 3/-. Centre stamp of a mint block of 9. No. 53A.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA—1895, 5Rs. Double Surcharge. Mint, No. 70A; 1898, 20 Rs. Mint, No. 108; 50Rs. mint, No. 109.
BRITISH GUIANA—1850. 12c Blue. Cut Round. Superb Used. No. 5; 1852, 1c Superb Used, No. 6; 4c Fine Used, No. 7; 1853, 1c Used Pair, No. 8; 1c Used Pair No. 10; 1856, 4c Superb Used, No. 14.
CANADA—1869-72, 1c PRINTED BOTH SIDES (Not an "off set"). Mint Block of 4.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—1855-58, 6d. Mint Pair, No. 5; 1861, 1d Red Used Pair, No. 7; 4d Blue. Record used copy on piece of original, No. 9; 1882-83, 5/-. Mint, No. 38.
CEYLON—1857, 8d Record Used copy, No. 8; 2/- used, No. 13; 1857-58, ½d Mint Block of 4, No. 14; 1863, 1/- Mint, No. 43; 1861, 1/9 Mint, No. 35.
GAMBIA—1869, 4d Mint Pair, No. 1.
GIBRALTAR—1886, 4d Mint Block of 12, No. 12; 6d Mint Block of 12, No. 13; 1889, Value omitted. Mint, No. 23A.
INDIA—Official. 1866, 4as Used, No. 218; 8as Used, No. 219.
LABUAN—1879, 2c. Superb Used, No. 1; 1894, 2c Mint Imperf Pair, No. 50A; 1899, 4c on 18c. Double Surcharge. Mint, No. 89A.
LAGOS—1884-86, 2/6. Mint, No. 23; 5/-, Mint, No. 24; 10/-, Mint, No. 25.
MALTA—1885, 4d. Mint Imperf Pair, No. 12A.
MAURITIUS—1848. Thick yellow paper. 1d Orange. Fine used, No. 2A; Early Impression. 2d Record used copy, No. 3A; Worn Impression. 1d Superb used, No. 6; 1849-59, 4d. Record used copy, No. 12; March 1859. 2d used pair on piece of original, No. 14C; Dec. 1859. 1d red. Superb used, No. 16; 2d Blue Superb used, No. 17; 1863-64, 2d Imperf Pair. Used. No. 33A.
NEVIS—1876. 4d Mint, No. 15 6d Mint, No. 16; 1/- Complete mint sheet of 12, No. 17A; 1882-83. 6d Mint, No. 25.
NEW BRUNSWICK—1851, 1/- unused, No. 3; 1/- superb used, No. 3; 1/- superb used, No.4.
NEWFOUNDLAND—1857, 4d Superb used, No. 4; 1860, 6d Superb Used, No. 13; 1/- Fine used, No. 15.
NEW SOUTH WALES—1850-51, 2d Mint, No. 6; 1854-55, 8d Record Mint copy with the Royal Philatelic Society's certificate, No. 30; 1885-86, £1, Mint, No. 75A.
NIGER COAST—1894, ½d on ½ of 1d, Mint, No. 49; ½d on ½ of 1d, Mint, No. 49A; 1d on ½ of 2d, Mint, No. 50.
NOVA SCOTIA—1851-53, 1d Used Strip of 3, No. 1; 1sh Mint, No. 6; 1sh used, No. 6; 1sh unused. No. 7; 1sh used, No. 7.
ST. CHRISTOPHER—1882, 1d Mint, No. 10; 4d Mint Pair, No. 12.
ST. HELENA—1863, 1d Mint Block of 4. No. 8; 4d Mint Pair, No. 10.
ST. LUCIA—1860, 6d Mint Block of 4. No. 3; 1883-84, 4d Mint Block of 12, No. 21; 1/- Mint No. 23; 1892, ½d on 3d Inverted Surcharge. Used, No. 39C.
ST. VINCENT—1861, 1d Mint Imperf Block of 12, No. 1A; 1880-81, 5/- Mint, No. 29; ½d on ½ of 6d Mint Pair, one without fraction bar, No. 30B; 1d on ½ of 6d Mint Unsevered Pair, No. 31; 1d on 6d Mint, No. 32; 4d on 1/- Mint, No. 33; 4d on 1/- Used, No. 33.
SARAWAK—1889-91. 5c on 12c. Double Surcharge, one vertical. Mint, No. 19E.
SIERRA LEONE—1883, 4d Mint, No. 22.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—1868-75. 10d on 9d Used, No. 61.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—1899, 5c Rose. Surcharge omitted. Mint, No. 90A.
JOHORE—1876. 2c. Used, No. 1.
TASMANIA—1853. 4d. Superb Used block of 4, No. 2; 1892-99. £1- Mint, No. 83.
TOBAGO—1879, £1. Mint, No. 6.
TONGA—Official. 10d on 1/-. Double Surcharge, the 2nd smaller. Mint, No. 110A.
TURKS ILS.—1873-79, 1/-. Record Used copy. No. 6.

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5c Blue, Vert., Pair at	30.00	Same, one stamp cut at	20.00
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One or two larger Blocks of 1c and 7c—correspondence invited

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71	40c on 1fr unused	1.00	.60
72	20c on 50c unused	12.50	6.00
75	1c on 5c unused	1.25	.60
76	2c on 10c unused	1.75	.85
77	3c on 15c unused	2.50	1.20
80	6c on 30c unused	2.00	.90
82	10c on 50c blue	3.00	1.35
221	15c used	8.50	3.25
222	30c used	5.00	2.00
227	10c used	5.00	2.00
228	15c used	6.00	2.35

CANTON

12	75c unused	1.50	.90
13	1fr unused	1.50	1.00
26	75c unused	3.50	2.00
27	1fr unused	3.50	2.25
28	5fr unused	5.00	3.00
36	15c unused	1.00	.60
39	30c unused	1.00	.60
41	40c unused	1.00	.60
42	50c unused	1.00	.60
44	1fr unused	1.75	1.00
45	2fr unused	3.00	1.90
47	10fr unused	7.50	4.75

HOI HAO

5	10c unused	1.00	.65
8	20c unused	2.00	1.25
9	25c unused	1.00	.65
10	30c used	2.50	1.50
12	50c unused	2.50	1.60
25	40c unused	2.00	1.25
26	50c unused	2.00	1.30
27	75c unused	1.00	.60
28	1fr unused	4.00	2.50
29	5fr unused	10.00	6.00
38	20c unused	1.25	.80
40	30c unused	1.25	.80
41	35c unused	1.25	.80

KONANG TCHEON WAN

6	15c unused	2.00	1.30
7	20c unused	1.25	.75
8	25c unused	1.00	.60
9	30c unused	1.25	.75
10	35c unused	1.25	.75
11	40c unused	1.25	.75
12	50c unused	1.50	1.00
13	75c unused	6.00	3.75
54 to 71	1/10c to 20c unused	1.63	1.00
73	1pi unused	1.25	.80
74	2pi unused	2.50	1.60
75 to 95	1/10c to 40c unused	—	2.00
97	$1 unused	—	.85
98	$2 unused	—	1.70

MONTGTSEN

13	1fr unused	3.00	1.85
14	5fr unused	5.00	3.00
15	50c unused	6.00	3.50
21	15c unused	1.25	.80
27	50c used	1.00	.55
28	75c unused	3.00	1.75
29	1fr unused	2.00	1.25
32	10fr unused	7.50	4.75
50	10fr unused	6.00	3.75

PACKHOI

10	40c unused	2.00	1.25
12	75c unused	2.00	1.30
13	1fr unused	2.00	1.25
14	5fr unused	4.00	2.60
22	15c unused	1.25	.80
23	20c unused	.75	.50
25	30c unused	.75	.50
27	40c unused	1.00	.60
28	50c unused	1.25	.85
29	75c unused	2.50	1.50
30	1fr unused	2.50	1.50
31	2fr unused	4.00	2.50
34 to 51	1c to 10fr unused	14.88	9.00

TCHONG KING

13	1fr unused	2.00	1.25
14	5fr unused	5.00	3.25
22	15c unused	1.75	1.10
25	30c unused	.75	.50
30	1fr unused	3.00	1.85

YUNNAN FOU

18 to 35	1c to 10fr unused	13.37	8.00

CRETE

17	2pi on 50c unused	3.00	1.85
19	8pi on 2fr unused	7.50	4.75
20	20pi on 5fr unused	12.50	7.75

ALEXANDRIA

32	3m on 3c unused	1.50	.80
35	5m on 4c unused	1.75	.90
39	12m on 30c unused	2.25	1.30
41	15m on 40c unused	2.50	1.50
43	30m on 1fr unused	10.00	5.50
44	60m on 2fr unused	12.00	6.50
45	150m on 5fr unused	75.00	37.50
52	10m on 25c unused	1.00	.60
52	10m on 25c used	1.00	.50
53	15m on 50c unused	2.00	1.20
54	30m on 1fr unused	2.00	1.20
56	150m on 5fr unused	12.00	6.00
60	60m on 2fr unused	5.00	2.50
54	30m on 1fr used	2.00	1.00

PORT SAID

7	15c unused	.80	.50
11	40c unused	1.00	.65
12	50c used	1.00	.50
13	1fr unused	1.50	.90
39	12m on 30c unused	4.00	2.50
41	15m on 40c unused	6.00	3.25
42	15m on 50c unused	15.00	8.75
43	30m on 1fr unused	35.00	18.50
44	60m on 2fr, unused	6.00	3.50
45	150m on 5fr, unused	20.00	10.00
51	10m on 25c unused	1.00	.65
53	15m on 50c unused	4.00	2.25
54	30m on 1fr, unused	4.00	2.25
56	150m on 5fr unused	15.00	7.50
301	12m on 10c unused	5.00	3.00
302	15m on 5c unused	17.50	8.75
303	30m on 20c unused	12.00	6.00

MOROCCO

5	50c on 50c unused	1.00	.65
6	1p on 1fr unused	1.50	1.00
47	40c on 40c unused	1.00	.60
60	30c unused	1.25	.80
66	2fr unused	20.00	12.50
67	5fr unused	6.00	4.00
68	10fr unused	7.00	4.00
72 to 80	1c to 35c unused	1.70	1.00
82	50c unused	8.00	4.50
83	1fr unused	2.00	1.20
89	30c unused	1.00	.60
90	50c unused	1.75	1.00
91	2fr unused	9.00	4.50
92	5fr unused	12.00	6.00

TURKEY

3	2pi on 50c unused	1.25	.75
6	20pi on 5fr unused	6.00	3.50
8	8pi on 2fr unused	5.00	3.00
38	50c unused	20.00	12.00
48	30pi on 2fr unused	1.00	.60
49	75pi on 5fr unused	2.00	1.20

ZANZIBAR

3	1½a on 15c unused	5.00	3.00
4	2a on 20c unused	1.50	.90
13	1a & 10c on 3c unused	6.00	3.50
49	50a on 5fr unused	12.50	6.50
105	3a on 30c unused	1.25	.75

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GUAM, 1899—All Mint.

1c, green	$ .75	6c, magenta	$2.50
2c, carmine	.50	8c, violet brown	2.50
3c, purple	3.00	10c, brown	2.00
4c, brown	2.50	15c, olive green	3.00
5c, blue	.60	50c, orange	4.50
$1.00 black	$6.00		

PANAMA—1894 Provisionals—All Mint.

1c on 2c rose, error centavo, Scott 23a	$ 1.50
5c on 20c lilac, type c. (24)	.30
5c on 20c lilac type d. (25)	.40
5c on 20c lilac type e. (26)	.60
horizontal strip showing the three types	1.50
10c on 50c brown, type f. (27)	.30
10c on 50c brown, type g. (28)	2.50
vertical pair showing both types	3.00

SIAM.

1890, 1 on 2 atts, Scott 46a, mint	5.00
1893-94, 1 Atts (variety, #46a, mint)	2.50
1893-94, 2 Att (error without S) #48a, mint	4.50
1889 2A. Green and red, used #71 used	4.25
1899, 3 A. red and blue, used #72, used	9.00

IRISH FREE STATE—All Mint—1922—Dollard Overprint.

2 sh 6 p. brown, #12	4.50
5 sh. carmine, #13	9.50
10 sh. gray blue #14	17.00

Thorn Overprint.

2 sh. 6p, brown	25.00
5 sh, carmine	17.00
10 sh, gray blue	27.50

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If you are interested in this country send 10 cents in unused U. S. postage stamps for the April number of the PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN which contains, in addition to much other interesting matter, an article by P. L. Pemberton on the Double Strikes of the 4 r. b. s. stamps of 1851, with enlarged illustration of the varieties and a full account of the way in which they occurred.

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1912	"Campanile of Venice" (set 2)	.10
1913	No. 107 to 109 (set 3)	.07
1915-16	"Red Cross" (set 4)	.18
1921	"Reunion of Venezia Giulia" (set 3)	.25
1921	"Dante" (set 3)	.40
1921	"Victory" (set 4)	.12
1922	No. 117 to 120 (Yvert) (set 4)	1.40
1922	"Mazzini" (set 3)	.30
1922	"Propaganda Fide" (set 4)	1.00
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1923	"Fascisti—March on Rome" (set 6)	.90
1923	"Fascisti—Black Shirt" (set 3)	.45
1923	"Manzoni" (set 6)	2.80
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1924	"Crociera Italiana" (set 7)	2.90
1924	"Holy Year" (set 6)	.85
1924-25	No. 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 174 (set 6)	.35
1925-26	"Royal Jubilee" (set 3)	.35
1926	"St. Francis" (set 6)	.90
1926	No. 553 to 557 (set 5)	.65
1926	"National defence" (set 4)	1.00
1927	"Volta" (set 4)	.25
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EGEO-Italian Offices	No. 1 to 652 (complete) (set 148)	16.00
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1916	"Red Cross" (3 Col.) (set 12)	.85
1922	"Victory" (3 Col.) (set 12)	.45
1923	"Propaganda Fide" (4 Col.) (set 16)	5.25
1923	"Fascisti—March on Rome" (4 Col.) (set 24)	4.80
1924	"Manzoni" (4 Col.) (set 24)	15.00
1925	"Holy Year" (4 Col.) (set 24)	4.50
1925-26	"Royal Jubilee" (5 Col.) (set 15)	1.20
1925-26	"St. Francis" (5 Col.) (set 25)	3.30
1926	"Colonial propaganda" (5 Col.) (set 30)	.80
1927	"National defence" (4 Col.) (set 16)	3.50
1927	"Volta" (4 Col.) (set 12)	.65
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1899	No. 29, 30 (set 2)	.30
1917	No. 351, 352 (set 2)	1.80
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1918	No. 362a, 363a, 364a (set 3)	7.80
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1922	No. 61 to 66 (set 6)	.25
1923	"Red Cross" (set 7)	.50
1924	"Garibaldi" (set 5)	.50
1924	No. 77 to 80 (set 4)	1.50
1925	No. 82 to 93 (set 12)	2.80
1926	No. 94 to 97 (set 4)	.65
1926	No. 98 to 103 (set 6)	.60
1927	"Ara dei Volontari" (set 3)	.80
1928	"St. Francis" (set 4)	.70

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DEPT. 26. 391 STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 2.

URUGUAY

ISSUES 1856-1877 ONLY

I have to announce that I have just purchased a well known collection formed in Montevideo, Uruguay, and comprising the classic issues of 1856 to 1877 only. The famous "Diligencia" issue of 1856 is represented by the 17 fine copies.

The large "double figures" issue of March 1858 by the following:—

120c. blue, 3.
180c. green, 8.
240c. vermillion, 32.

Included in this issue are many rare shades, stamps on thick paper and interesting varieties.

1859. Thin figures. A fine lot of all values and some fine unused blocks.
1860-62. Thick figures. Also a fine lot an unusual item being a cover franked with the rare 180c. green and a 60c making the 240c. rate to Buenos Aires.
1864. All shades, an outstanding item being a mint block of 4 of the 8c. salmon-red on very thick paper.
1866. The surcharged issue is a good lot including the tete-beche 10c. and some rare errors. Also a number of fine used which are much rarer than catalogued and which sell in Montevideo up to double catalogue prices.
Jan. 1866. Imperf. A grand lot of these interesting stamps including wonderful mint blocks, such as 5c. blue, blocks of the 6, 8, and 4. 10c. green, block of 12. Also many of the errors.

In the later issues I draw special attention to one of the rarest items in Uruguay stamps. The American Bank Note Co. engraved the issue of 1877-79 and made an error in the first printing of the 1 peso blue. The arms in the oval are too small and the quarterings are reversed. This was found out and not issued and most of the stock was destroyed. A few copies are known in great collections, but is one of the great desiderata of advanced collectors.

Approval books of any issue can be sent on demand.

BUENOS AIRES

I have just purchased a magnificent collection of these "Classics" formed by a prominent collector in the Argentine Republic during the last fifteen years.

The collection comprises the following:—

STEAMSHIPS.

1 peso brown. 9 unused. 10 used.
2 pesos, blue. 8 unused. 15 used, and 5 on covers.
3 pesos, green. 3 unused. 10 used.
4 pesos, vermilion. 1 unused. 3 used.
5 pesos, orange. 2 used.
4 reals, brown. 12 unused. 2 pairs used and 6 used singles.
1 peso, blue. 30 unused. 19 used, and 1 on cover.
1 (to) pesos, blue. Pair and 11 unused.

In the rare varieties of the "Head Issues" there are:—

4 reals, green. 11 unused, 3 pairs and 18 used.
2 pesos, vermilion. 8 unused, a pair, strip of 5 and 20 used.
1 peso, rose. 7 unused, and 28 used.
2 pesos, blue. 3 unused, pair and 13 used.

The collection also comprises a fine lot of Cordova and Corrientes. Many sheets, stamps on covers and rare and uncommon cancellations.

Selections can be sent to collectors, of unused, used or covers of any of the above.

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Queensland Practically complete.

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Tasmania. 1st issue 1d strips pairs and singles unused and used and superb collections of the imperfs including 4d orange on laid paper (two) etc.

Victoria. A superb range of the 1st issue 1d, 2d, 3d and numerous pairs and strips.

West Australia. 4d **with frame inverted,** superb 1st issue 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1/- **blocks pairs** etc. etc.

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Still in the market for the unusual in Patriotic covers, either Union or Southern States Civil War covers; Spanish American War, or World War covers of unusual interest.

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I take pleasure in announcing the inauguration of a NEW ISSUE SERVICE —comprising the entire British Empire. It is my aim to have this service rank among the best in existence. Holding what I firmly believe to be the world's most valuable stock of modern British Colonials, nothing less will satisfy me.

The following are the conditions upon which collectors and dealers may join as subscribers:—

1. A premium of 12½% is charged over and above the face value. All computations will be made on basis of the rates of exchange which I have to pay—and any fractional amounts will be increased to full figures in my favor. For instance, 80c face value will cost 90c—but 81c face will cost 92c, the ⅛ cent being figured as a full cent.
2. Subscriptions will be accepted for the entire BRITISH EMPIRE or for any Dominion, Crown Colony, Protectorate or Territory.
3. Only unused stamps are dealt in.
4. All new issues as received by my New Issue Service Dept. will be distributed—provided I receive a sufficient quantity to take care of a full distribution.
5. The minimum subscription accepted is for one stamp of each denomination up to and including the 2sh6d value of one Postal Administration.
6. A deposit is required from all subscribers, and stamps will be distributed until the deposit becomes nearly exhausted when a further deposit must be made. Any subscriber who permits his deposit to become exhausted will be charged with a fine amounting to an additional 1% per month on the face value of the stamps uncovered by deposit. If such reserved stamps are not taken up within three months, I will have the right to dispose of the stamps, the subscriber to remain liable for the amount of fine.
7. These subscription deposits must be maintained—in the manner above set forth—according to the following schedules:—

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Subscription Blank.

(Date).....

TH. BERG, High View, N. Y.

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39c	6d. imperf mint	10.00
43b	4d. imperf mint	10.00
49b	3d. imperf mint	12.50
51b	6d. imperf mint	17.50
54b	1/- imperf mint	12.50
58a	2d. imperf mint	20.00
58a	2d. ditto pair mint	40.00
69a	4d. imperf mint	10.00
69a	4d. ditto block of 4	50.00
70	8d. mint block of 4	120.00
89a	1d. both sides mint	45.00
89a	1d. ditto block of 4	180.00
115a	3d. orange mint	11.00
128a	1d. aniline mint	15.00
128a	1d. ditto mint block of 4	60.00
135c	6d. black violet mint	.50
135c	6d. ditto block of 4	2.00
152a	1d. aniline mint	5.00
152a	1d. aniline mint block of 4	20.00
161b	1½d. PENCF mint	1.35
177-178	½d. and 1d. mint pair	.60
182	1½d. no wmk mint	4.35
184	5d. no wmk mint	13.50
189a	1½d. tete beche mint	30.00
201	2d. no wmk mint	6.30
202	2½d. no wmk mint	6.30
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408	10/- I.R. Official fine used	32.50
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	3.00		item, clear impression, cleaned plate..	2.00
			item, small shading lines on the cheek...	5.00
16	$ 2.00	2 l.	brownish bistre on cream	.75
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			item block of four..	3.00
16b	$ 2.50		item yellow bistre on cream, cleaned plate	1.50

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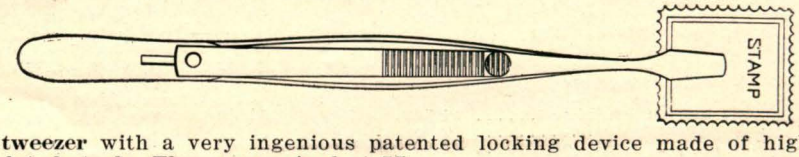
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1877 1 to 20 cents (20,21,22,23, 24)	.19	.35
1880-94 1c to 1 peso (25,26,27,29, 30,30a,31,32,33,34,35, 36, 36, 38, 45)	1.13	.27
1900 1c to 50 cents (39,40,41,42, 43,44,46,47,48,49,50,57)	1.00	.25
1904 1c to 12 cents (58,59,60,61, 62,64,65,66,67,67a)	7.84	1.80
1901-2 1c to 50c (51,52,53,54,55, 56)	.91	.25
1905-9 1c to 1 peso	4.17	1.30
1910 Juan Fernandez (79,80,81, 82)	.98	.30
1910 1c to 2 pesos (83,84,85,86, 87,88,89,90,91,92,93, 94, 95 unused	7.00	2.00
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