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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Turkish Postage Stamps of 1863

By ADOLPH PASSER, Prague

ENGLAND'S example of issuing adhesive labels for the payment of postage was soon followed by most of the European countries, as well as by many across the seas, but it was not until 1863 that adhesives were first issued by Turkey, where the first governmental postage stamps were printed by the government of Sultan Abdul Asis. Up to that time the right of transmission of mails had been conceded to various private companies, who used their own labels. Even before these private companies, however, mails were transported by the Consular Mails of various European Powers, who had arranged to carry not only their own mails but also any letters or parcels entrusted to them by Turkish, or other, subjects. This they continued to do to a large extent, even after the Turkish Post Offices had started to function, as far as mail to foreign countries was concerned.

Legal rights and conditions for personal surety in Turkey, (in Europe as well as in Asia) were far from those of the western countries of Europe and, as the merchants in Turkey were naturally desirous that their mails be transported safely, it is easy to understand that they preferred to use the Consular Mails of the Great Powers rather than the facilities of the Turkish Post.

This explains the comparative rarity of the old issues of Turkey from 1863 to about 1876, to which may be added the fact, that in the vast but thinly populated Turkish territory the postal necessities were of course much less than in the western countries of Europe. It is reported, that it was forbidden for a long time to export any old correspondence (with postage stamps attached) from Asia Minor to Europe, which would further explain why the number of stamps of the first issue of 1863, especially on entire letters, is so very small, compared with the existing numbers of such letters from many an European country of considerably smaller territory.

This lack of material adds to the difficulties of properly studying the first issue, especially its first setting, and to state accurately when it was first put in circulation and when withdrawn, or followed by the second setting. There are extremely few pairs or blocks of the first setting known, either loose or on letters. From the only existing sheet of 1 Piastre of the second setting, it was possible to state definitely the number and position of the stamps in a sheet as also the position of the control-band, but all of this data can be surmised only for the first setting because of the few pairs and blocks known. It must therefore be left to the future and to chance to verify the exact facts.

The differences which I have noted in a large number of proofs, printed either in the ordinary arrangement (all copies upright) or printed tete-beche, as well as the varying sizes of these proofs and the varying distances between the stamps made me assume, that the regular stamps must have also been printed in different arrangements. This supposition was strengthened by the fact, that certain copies of the 2 and 5 Piastres showed smaller dimensions and a

different setting when compared with other copies of the same values. I had also stated that in all copies of these two values the control-bands were always found inside the design of the stamps, either at top or at bottom, while in the four values of the other setting the control-band clearly showed outside the design, usually at the bottom but in a few cases at the top or elsewhere. Later I found, by chance, several vertical pairs of the 5 Piastres and a block of six in form of two vertical strips of three of the 2 Piastres. These pieces proved, that my supposition was correct and that the first setting of these first Turkish stamps (but only the two values of 2 and 5 Piastres) were printed in ordinary arrangement, and not tete-beche, like the latter settings. The narrower setting fully accounts for the fact that the control-bands are always found inside the design, as this band is 6 mm wide and the distance between the stamps is but 1-4 mm, vertically and 1-2½ horizontally. Just as in the second setting, the control-band is placed between the 1st and 2nd, the 3rd and 4th, the 5th and 6th rows and so on, and in consequence stamps from the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th rows show the control-band at the bottom while copies from the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th rows show it at top, but always inside the design.

The stamps of the second setting were printed in sheets of 144 copies in 12 rows of 12. Of these 12 rows the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th, are standing upright, while the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th are inverted. The distance between the stamps is 2-4 mm horizontally, the vertical distance at the head is 2-3 mm and at the bottom 5½-6½ mm. The control-band being 6 mm wide, must, if printed correctly, always be outside the design or touch it slightly. It is impossible to state definitely, that the sheets of the first setting were also printed with 144 copies but it can be assumed that the number of copies was the same in the sheets of both settings.

It has never been possible to get any authentic information direct from the postal authorities of the Turkish Empire. All I have learned about the settings, printing, paper, etc., I owe to verbal reports secured by friendly collectors and dealers in Constantinople and elsewhere. I have compared their reports and when they differed, I have checked further to ascertain the truth. The greatest help, however, has been the large amount of material that I have secured from my studies, the greater portion which is contained in my collection. From this personal study and from the reports received I shall try now to say something about the *first issue of Turkish Stamps.*

A decree of the Turkish government of 14th, Ramasan 1278 (about April 1862) ordered the issue of special postage stamps for the 23rd, Rebjeb 1279 (January 13th, 1863). These postage stamps were printed in the mint-office at Constantinople; the paper was supplied by the firm of Fratelli Chaim, whose first deliveries were a very thin white paper (pelure) but later (about December 1863) they supplied ordinary white paper. This ordinary paper of varying thickness was used only for the third setting (20 paras and 1 Piastre). One side of the paper was covered with a colored surface on which the black lithographic print was applied. The sheets were left imperforate and consisted of 144 stamps in the second and the third setting (probably also in the first) arranged in 12 rows of 12, a colored control-band running horizontally between the rows at the bottom of the stamps.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STAMPS

A richly decorated frame, which varies for each value as follows:

20 paras: small rays placed vertically on a double frameline, small squares at the corners.
1 Piastre: three straight, parallel framelines.
2 Piastres: small circles placed together on double frameline.
5 Piastres: small prongs on double frameline, small squares with dot in centre at the corners.

In the upper part of the design is the "Tughra", the Turkish emblem of sovereignty beneath this a large Crescent with the inscription in Arabic letters: *Devlete alie osmanie* (The supreme Ottoman Empire). Below the Crescent the figure of value in circle or oval, on the sides of which the denomination of value in rich ornaments, different for each value. These denominations read in Turkish characters: "Jirmi para" for 20 paras; "Bir grush" for 1 Piastre, "Jki grush" for 2 Piastres and "Besh grush" for 5 Piastres. The upper corners of the designs are filled with arabesques, varying for each value.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE STAMPS

1. Manufacture of Printing Sheets of the 2nd and 3rd Setting

The approved design of every value was impressed on separate original stones. From these stones two copies were printed, placed together, the bottom ends facing each other, and the tete-beche pair thus formed was pressed on a second stone. From this second stone six copies were printed and united into a block of 12 copies (six times a tete-beche pair) and this block was impressed on a third stone. This stone then showed a block of 12 stamps, the six top stamps of which were standing upright, while the second row of six stamps was inverted. From this stone 12 copies were printed and these 12 blocks of 12 were united into one sheet, which was impressed on the final printing stone, from which the sheets were then printed. On this fourth stone, the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th rows contained stamps standing upright, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rows showed the stamps inverted.

The control-bands were produced in a similar way. On the first stone was drawn the design of a single inscription measuring 55 mm. Five copies were taken from this stone and they were united into a strip measuring over 275 mm. From this long strip, impressed on a second stone, six copies were made which were attached to a sheet at a distance of 60 mm. apart. These six strips, not being spaced quite accurately on the sheet, show when impressed on the third stone, small differences as to the beginning of the control-band, when printed from the final stone on the completed sheet of stamps.

When examining these inscriptions on the only existing sheet of 1 Piastre, thin paper, you find a certain letter on the right at bottom of first stamps at right of the row. This same letter is found in the next control-band a little further to left, in the next band still further to left, in the fourth again displaced slightly to the right. Thus you can never state positively from the control-band,

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The "Tughra" is said to have been created by Sultan Murad I. (1359-1389) who, ignorant of writing, put his signature unto the document of a treaty in Ragusa, by dipping his hand into an inkpot and pressing the blackened palm upon the document. There have been various trials to explain the significance of the black impression of the palm, especially to show that the three points drawn upwards represent the three middle fingers. This explanation I could accept as a likely one, if it were not for the fact that the thumb and small finger are not shown. It is immaterial which hand is used. In normal hands the four fingers always remain close together and only the thumb is standing off to the right or left in consequence of the anatomical structure of the hand. I therefore believe that the explanation of the form of the "Tughra" is better given thus: An impression of the blackened three midde fingers (see the three top strokes of Tughra) which are drawn from top to bottom, then further to the right, ending in three strokes to the right; then two strokes being drawn from right to left and back again to right, thus forming a sling, which is ending in two close strokes to the right.

In my opinion it is not a very plausible explanation to account for the thumb on one side and the small finger on the other, for if you will look at the structure of a hand and the natural position of a palm pressed upon some base you will see, that the small finger never could be stretched from the three middle fingers at such an angle. Much has been written and argued about the "Tughra," its origin and its meaning (see **Deutsche Briefmarkenzeitung** 1894, No, 1, pages 9 to 12). In more recent times there has been added between the penned single lines of the "Tughra," the characteristic form of which has remained unaltered, the word **"Haziretti"** (His Majesty), then the name of the sultan and his father, followed by the words **"el musafer daim"** (may he always be victorious). The second inscription is altered according to the name of the reigning sultan; the "Tughra" of the first issue of Turkish stamps naturally contains the name of Sultan Abdul Asis.

I will mention in passing still another version of the origin of the "Tughra," which goes back to the time of Mohammed: Mohammed was supposed to sign a document for the town of Akaba. Being ignorant of writing, he dipped three fingers into ink and pressed them on the paper. This imprint is said to be the "Tughra." (See table 5.)

even if it is perfectly clear, that the stamp comes from a definite part of the sheet.

Lithography seldom, if ever, is as clean and distinct as other methods of printing, the irregular distribution of printing-black adds to the small irregularities of the print, but all of these small irregularities are not sufficiently typical to permit a clear distinction between one copy and another. A most careful examination of the sheet proved, that a certain small irregularity in the first stamp was not found in the seventh one, or an irregularity in the third stamp was not traced in the tenth. Only the repetition of a small break in the frameline of the 12th stamp, found again in the 24th, the 36th, 48th, etc., proved that the blocks for transferring consisted of 12 stamps.

Vertical and horizontal dividing lines were drawn upon the completed printing stones of the 2nd setting. There must have been several stones at various times, judging from corner and side-pieces, which show such dividing lines and sometimes are without them. There must have been some stones in which there were no dividing lines outside the outside stamps. In the third setting (on ordinary white paper) dividing lines were placed only between the bottom-ends of the rows. It is likely that the printing sheets of the first setting were produced in the same way. It is impossible to state positively if these sheets also contained 12 rows of 12, for there are but few pairs known and no large blocks at all, so this question must be left open for later discoveries.

2. The Printing

The color of all three settings is black lithographed print on white paper covered on one side with a colored surface. The print never having been very clean, copies that are perfect and clean are extremely rare. There are nearly always parts of the print either blotted or omitted. Such copies are collected as types by some collectors. As there are no entire sheets known of the 20 paras, 2 Piastres and 5 Piastres, it is impossible to absolutely locate the positions of these so-called types. It is also very possible, that a typical fault in one printing will have disappeared in the second printing and that in the second printing other faults have appeared. Nothing is known as to how many printings were made of each single value to meet the requirements. It is therefore impossible to "plate" from these so-called types, as can be done in some British Colonials, of which all varieties are known and sufficient material exists, as well as information and data supplied by the postal authorities and printing firms. Such help could never be secured for the Turkish stamps, as mentioned previously.

By mistake some completed sheets were again printed on the back (creating a variety: printed both sides) before the sheets were gummed. There also exist copies from sheets which were laid on wet sheets, either with the blank side or with the colored surface, and such stamps show an offset on either the ungummed blank reverse side or on the colored front side. This latter variety of offset (on the colored front side) explains the existence of the reversed prints, which was distinct enough, to allow sheets being passed for printing with the control-band. Such sheets must have had the control-band in the right position, for the control-bands were only printed on dry sheets. These reversed prints always show a dull black and their print is never distinct, although the control-bands are clear and bright. These reversed prints on sheets of the third setting (i. e., on ordinary white paper) are called mirror-prints.

The off-set print on the uncolored back of sheets, which were printed correctly on the colored front, show the offset either upright or inverted. They are very rare. (Printed both sides are found only in the 20 paras and 1 Piastre.) Copies of the "mirror-prints" have been found with distinct marks of the second setting (division lines all around the stamp) as well as with the marks of the third setting (division lines only at foot of stamp) and therefore it is a question, whether these "mirror-prints" are legitimate errors or were

made for the sake of collectors. "Mirror-prints" on thin paper do not exist, but various copies of the postage stamp and of the so-called postage due stamp series have been found gummed on the printed side and consequently attached to the letter face down, so that the postmark appears on the back.

3. Colors and Shades

Before being lithographed, the sheets were coated on one side with a colored surface. These colors were applied to the paper by sponges dipped in the coloring solution and varied for the different values as follows: Yellow for the 20 paras; lilac for the 1 Piastre; blue for the 2 Piastres and rose for the 5 Piastres; while all values of the so-called postage due set were in brown.

The shades of both sets vary considerably and are classified in the reference-list at the end of this article. The colored surface is often broken or is missing entirely to a greater or lesser extent. Paper folds account for the breaks in the colored surface and for the streaks of more intense color. Blots and blurs are also found. Copies of various values exist showing no colored surface. A few sheets of the third setting with the yellow color prepared for the 20 paras were again colored with yellow or with slate on the reverse side. This explains the existence of the 20 paras yellow printed on paper, colored yellow on the reverse, and of the 1 Piastre slate on paper colored yellow on the reverse. This error (1 Piastre slate colored yellow on reverse) is extremely rare.

4. Errors of Value

Several errors on the incorrectly colored paper exist of which the following are known: *On thin paper:* The 1, 2 and 5 Piastres on yellow paper; *On thick paper:* 1 Piastre on yellow as well as the 1 Piastre yellow on paper colored yellow both sides.

The proofs of this issue have a meshy background and cannot be mistaken for errors of print. They are known on thin and on ordinary stronger paper.

5. The Control- Bands

The control-bands which are of equal widths in all three settings contain the inscription "*Nazareti malie devlete alie.*" (Ministry of Finance of the Imperial Ottoman Government.) This inscription is 55 mm. long and is repeated five times across the width of the sheet, which measures over 275 mm., including the margins. The control-bands are lined at top and bottom by a fine row of pearls, which are often but faintly visible. The width of the margin is 6 mm. in all three settings.

The colors of the control-bands are *Red* for the 2 Piastres of setting I; the 20 paras, 1 and 2 Piastres of setting II; and the 20 paras and 1 Piastre of setting III. *Blue* for the 5 Piastres of settings I and II, and for all four values of the postage due stamps of setting II. The shades of the red bands are pale red, deep red, carmine, brick-red and orange-red. The shades of the blue bands are pale blue, deep blue and ultramarine.

The colors of the control-bands have sometimes been changed in error. Blue bands on the thin yellow paper look like green but on the thick paper a clear blue. The 5 Piastres in settings I and II is known with the red band. There also exist: Brown bands (oxydized red); grey bands (oxydized blue); lilac mauve bands (appearing only as band on back of 2 Piastres blue setting II) and various fancy-bands in yellow, gold and silver. The listing of all these varieties of colored bands will be found in the reference-lists of the various settings.

The careless production of these stamps explains why the control-bands are sometimes found on the back of the stamps, either at the bottom or across the stamps. Copies are known with the control-bands printed vertically on the front (in cornerpieces), and others are known without any band at all.

The control-bands were printed in such a way that on the stone only the background of the inscription was prepared for taking up the color, so that the

inscription appears in the color of the respective stamps, while the background of the inscription appears in red or blue. If two sheets of setting II (on thin paper) were inserted at the same time for the printing of the control-bands, only the sheet on top got the control-band impression in color, while the sheet beneath it had only a very faint impression of the control-band without color (blind print).

Stamps without control-bands to my opinion come from sheets, which for some reason or other were not finished (by getting the print of control-band). Such copies are mostly found in the set of postage due stamps of setting II. It is a mistake, to consider such stamps as proofs or trial prints. The notation in some catalogues of "Unfinished sheets" is far more accurate.

The existence of copies with control-bands on both the top and bottom may be explained as follows: The sheet may have been placed too high, so that the control-band was printed at top of the rows instead of at the bottom, and when this error was detected, the sheet would be placed correctly and again printed, so that the control-band would appear twice, once correctly at the bottom of upright rows and again incorrectly at the bottom of inverted rows. Thus every stamp in the sheet would show the band on top and bottom and a vertical pair would show three such bands.

Control-bands of other colors in combination with the correct red bands (combinations of correct blue bands with bands of other colors are unknown to me), i. e., the correct red band at the bottom and a band in a different color at the top of the stamp are in my opinion *"fancy-makes,"* i. e., the addition of counterfeit bands on legitimate stamps to victimize unwary collectors. To this same class also belong the control-bands in yellow, gold and silver. Such bands of other than regular colors might be classified as *proofs of bands.* They are never found on stamps of the first setting nor on original proofs and are known only on copies of the second and third setting.

While the larger number of control-bands, in colors other than red or blue, may therefore be called "fancy-makes" or band counterfeits, there are many copies with such bands, which have passed the post in the regular way and were duly obliterated. This can be explained by the connivance of postal officials, who were interested in the sale of these *"rarities,"* or by the accidental overlooking of them. Considering the fact, that at this period no Turkish post office had electric or gas light, that most of the post offices were badly lighted even during day, and that a large number of the postal officials had no proper knowledge of the correct colors of the stamps, an accidental slipping through of stamps with incorrect control-bands can be understood.

I have noticed various sizes of characters in the inscription of the bands, but I have been unable to study these accurately for lack of sufficient material in large blocks, to exactly measure the width of the band in addition to the fact that most of the inscriptions are very indistinct.

The distance from the center of the inscription of one band to the center of the next is 60 mm. I have not been able to ascertain if the print of the control-bands was made at the same time as the printing of the sheets in the mint at Contantinople or whether the control-bands were printed separately in some department of the Ministry of Finances. I have also been unable to get any *reliable* information as to what real purpose was served by these control-bands.

6. The Paper

The paper used for the first two settings was very thin and transparent, while an ordinary strong paper of varying quality was used for the third setting. The firm of Fratelli Chaim of Constantinople, who supplied the Ministry of Finances for practically the entire period could not always furnish paper of exactly the same quality as the paper was ordered only as required and in quantities to meet actual needs. Amongst the stamps of the second setting copies are found (though very seldom) of the 5 Piastres on thicker paper. It is

impossible to state if these copies came from a sheet of stronger paper, which was accidentally mixed with the thin paper. The paper of the third setting sometimes varies in both thickness and quality.

7. The Gumming

After the stamp-sheets were printed, they were gummed with a white gum, which has always been a good one. As to stamps gummed on front, see note heretofore.

8. Rates of Postage

The rates of postage at the time of the first issue of Turkish stamps were as follows: For internal postage: 20 paras to 2 Piastres according to distance; for external postage: 8 Piastres, rising to 16, 24, 32 and more Piastres, according to distance.

The purpose of the so-called set of "postage due stamps" was to provide stamps on letters which were posted in places where there were no post offices. The amount of postage was paid in cash to the gendarme (zaptieh) or to the messenger collecting the letters. These amounts were handed to the clerk at the next post office, who then placed stamps of a special color on the letters (the brown colored postage due stamps). These brown postage due stamps had exactly the same franking power as the letter stamps of various colors and had the same denominations of value which shows, that they are not to be considered as regular postage due stamps, which are generally used to collect for missing postage. In fact there are many letters known (also of the subsequent issues) bearing letter-stamps and postage due stamps together, all having the same postmark.

9. The Three Settings

First Setting. (Probably end of 1862.)

Two values: 2 Piastres blue, 5 Piastres rose. Size: Upright rectangular. 2 Piastres 19x23 mm., 5 Piastres 20¼x25½ mm. Distance horizontally between stamps: 2 Piastres 2-2½ mm., 5 Piastres 1-1½ mm. Distance vertically between stamps: 2 Piastres 1½-4, 5 Piastres 1-2 mm. The control-band of 6 mm. width is placed as stated before, between the 1st, and 2nd the 3rd and 4th, etc., rows. The individual copies are divided by division-lines. This line is missing at top and bottom of each sheet as well as right and left, so that copies from the margin rows show no division-line on one side. This setting is printed on thin white paper, colored on face. The stamps are arranged in normal rows and not tete-beche.

Second Setting. (January 1863.)

There are 2 sets of 4 values each; the first for the use of the public in various colors, and the other for stamps attached by the post offices, the so-called postage due set, in another color. The colors of the first set are yellow for the 20 paras, lilac for the 1 Piastre, blue for the 2 Piastres and rose for the 5 Piastres, while all values of the other set (20 paras, 1, 2, 5 Piastres) are in a uniform brown. Size upright rectangular: 20 paras 20x25 mm., 1 Piastre 19x25½ mm., 2 Piastres 19x25 mm., and 5 Piastres 20x25 mm., in both sets.

Distances in mm. between the single copies of the sheet:

	Horizontally	Vertically At Top	Vertically At Bottom
20 paras	2½-4	2 -3	5½-6½
1 Piastre	2½-3	2½-3½	6 -6½
2 Piastres	2 -3	2 -3	6 -6½
5 Piastres	2 -2½	2 -3	6 -6½

This setting is also printed on thin white paper, colored on face. The division lines are arranged as in setting I. The stamps are arranged tete-beche,

the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th rows standing upright and the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rows being inverted, so that the stamps of the 1st and the 2nd rows touch each other at the bottoms, the stamps of the 2nd and 3rd rows at the tops, etc. The control-bands, if placed correctly, are found between the bottom-ends of the rows.

Third Setting. (*December 1863.*)

Two values only—20 paras yellow and 1 Piastre lilac, printed on ordinary white paper of varying thickness, colored on face. Size upright rectangular of 20x25½ mm. for the 20 paras and 19x26 mm. for the 1 Piastre. Horizontal distance in 20 paras is 1-1½, in the 1 Piastre 1½-3 mm. The vertical distance at the top in the 20 paras is 2¾-3½ and in the 1 Piastre, 1-3 mm., while at the bottom this distance is 6½ mm. for both values. Division-lines are only found between the bottom-ends of the stamps. There are no division-lines vertically nor on the outside margins of the sheet.

REFERENCE-LIST OF MEASUREMENTS

(All measurements in millimetres.)

A. Size of Stamps

1st setting. Stamps all standing upright (not tete-beche). Thin paper.

2 Piastres, blue	19x25
5 Piastres, rose	20¼x25½

2nd setting. Stamps arranged in tete-beche rows. Thin paper. Postage stamps and postage due stamps.

20 paras, yellow, resp. brown	20x25
1 Piastre, lilac, resp. brown	19x25½
2 Piastres, blue, resp. brown	19x25
5 Piastres, rose, resp. brown	20x25

3rd setting. Stamps arranged in tete-beche rows. Thick paper.

20 paras, yellow	20x25½
1 Piastre, lilac	19x26

B. Distances Between Stamps in Sheet

		Horizontally	Vertically At Top	Vertically At Bottom
1st setting.	2 Piastres, blue	2 -2½		1½-4
	5 Piastres, rose	1 -1½		1 -2
2nd setting.	Postage and postage due stamps.			
	20 paras, yellow, resp. brown	2½-4	2 -3	5½-6½
	1 Piastre, lilac, resp. brown	2½-3	2½-3½	6 -6½
	2 Piastres, blue, resp. brown	2 -3	2½-3	6 -6½
	5 Piastres, rose, resp. brown	2 -2½	2½-3	6 -6½
3rd setting.	20 paras, yellow	1 -1½	2¾-3½	6½
	1 Piastre, lilac	1½-3	1 -3	6½

In the second setting the width of single copies inclusive of division-lines is 22½ mm., while the height is 30 mm. Therefore the size of the sheet (12 stamps) is 270 mm. in width with sheet margins of 5 to 10 mm. each, and 360 mm. in height with margins of 5 to 20 mm. each.

FORGERIES

The crude execution of the stamps and the fact, that they were produced by lithography, has always been an incentive to the forgers. This first issue

of Turkish stamps has constantly become rarer and higher priced and many collectors have so little knowledge of them, that there is little wonder that you meet with many forgeries in collections. The forgeries are either very clumsy and easy to detect by even inexperienced collectors, or very well done, but their detection does not afford great difficulty, for the forgers themselves have not had sufficient knowledge to produce perfect work. The genuine stamps are printed on soft, thin paper, pelure), while the forgeries are printed on a hard, glassy paper colored throughout. This frequently resulted in the stamps being gummed on the front and then receiving forged cancellation on the back. The most dangerous forgeries are on thick paper, which technically are far better executed, though the quality of the paper makes the expert suspicious at once. The ground-colors of the different values are more or less well done, but in almost all forgeries the control-bands are but very poorly made. A distinguishing mark in these forgeries is the reproduction of the figures of value, which are scarcely ever correct. All forgeries can be detected by various faults in the design.

REFERENCE-LIST OF THE STAMPS OF THE FIRST ISSUE 1863

Black lithographic print on white paper, colored on face.

Postage Stamps

1st setting. (Probably End of 1862).
Thin paper. Stamps arranged in sheets in upright rows (not tete-beche). Colored control-band on top or bottom of stamps, always inside of design. Division-lines between the stamps, none on the outside rows of sheet.

Red band:
2 Piastres, light blue, deep blue, black blue.
Varieties of band: Band on top and bottom. Band also on one vertical side, right or left (to be found only in border copies).

Blue band:
5 Piastres, light rose, deep rose.
Varieties of band: Band on top and bottom. Band on back of stamp. Red band.

2nd setting. (January 1863.)
Thin paper. Stamps arranged in tete-beche rows. Colored control-band at bottom of stamps. Division-lines between the stamps, mostly missing on the outside rows of sheet.

Red band:
20 paras, yellow (light to deep), golden yellow.
1 Piastre, lilac, mauve, purple, grey (light to deep), slate, slate-blue, greenish grey.
2 Piastres, blue (light to deep), greenish blue (light to deep), blue-green (light to deep).

Blue band:
5 Piastres, rose (light to deep), carmine (light to deep).

Errors of color:
1 Piastre, yellow, red band.
Varieties of band: No division-line on top of stamp.
2 Piastres, yellow, red band.
5 Piastres, yellow, red band.

Varieties of bands:
1. With 2 bands, i. e., band on top and bottom.
   20 paras, yellow, red bands.
   2 Piastres, blue, red bands.
   2 Piastres, blue, red bands on back instead of on face.
   5 Piastres, rose, blue bands.
2. Band in blind-print (without color).
   20 paras, golden yellow.
3. Without band.
   20 paras, yellow.
   1 Piastre, lilac.
   2 Piastres, blue.
   5 Piastres, rose.

Copies without band must show a border of at east 3 mm. in width at the foot of stamp to prove that the border shows no colored band. Otherwise it would be possible to cut away the band, if misplaced, to produce a copy without band.

4. Bands of other colors.
   20 paras, yellow, green band.
   20 paras, yellow, brown band (oxydized red).
   2 Piastres, blue, red band on back which looks like mauve.
   5 Piastres, rose, brown band (oxydized red).
   5 Piastres, rose, green band.
5. Fancy-bands in yellow, blue, red, red-brown and golden (forgeries of bands on genuine stamps to deceive collectors).
   (a) Yellow band:
      2 Piastres, blue.
      5 Piastres, rose.
   (b) Blue band:
      1 Piastre, lilac.
      2 Piastres, blue.
      2 Piastres, blue, band on top and bottom.

(c) Red band:
5 Piastres, rose.
5 Piastres, rose, band on top and bottom.
(d) Red-brown band:
20 paras, yellow, with green band at bottom and red-brown band on top.
(e) Golden band:
20 paras, yellow.
1 Piastre, lilac.
2 Piastres, blue.
5 Piastres, rose.
5 Piastres, rose band on top instead of at bottom.

3rd setting. (December 1863.)

Thick paper. Stamps arranged in tete-beche rows. Colored control-band at bottom of stamps. Division-lines only at bottom of stamps.

Red band:

20 paras: yellow (light to deep).
Variety: golden yellow on paper colored yellow on back.
1 Piastre: lilac (light to deep), mauve, red-lilac, grey, (light to deep), slate, greenish-grey, grey-blue, pale-blue.
Variety: grey on paper colored yellow on back, red lilac on paper colored yellow on back.

Varieties of print:

Printed on both sides:
20 paras, yellow, print on back inverted.
1 Piastre, red lilac, print on back inverted.
Error of color:
1 Piastre, yellow, red band, on paper colored yellow on back.
1 Piastre, yellow, green band.

Mirror-prints (offset of wet sheets on colored face of sheets prepared for print, dull colors of the lithographic print):
1. From sheets of 2nd setting:
20 paras, yellow, red band.
1 Piastre, red lilac, red band.
2. From sheets of 3rd setting:
20 paras, yellow, red band.
1 Piastre, red lilac, red band.
Error of color: 1 Piastre, yellow, red band.

Offset copies are known of the 20 paras on 20 paras and the 1 Piastre on 1 Piastre the offset print below being inverted on back.

Varieties of Bands:

1. With 2 bands, i. e., band on top and bottom:
20 paras, yellow, red bands.
20 paras, yellow, blue bands.
2. With band on top only:
1 Piastre, lilac, red band.
3. Band vertically on one side:
20 paras, yellow, red band.
4. Without band:
20 paras, yellow.
1 Piastre, lilac.
5. Bands of other colors:
20 paras, yellow, blue band on paper colored yellow on back.
20 paras, yellow, grey band (oxydized blue).
1 Piastre, lilac, blue band.
1 Piastre, grey, blue band.
1 Piastre, light grey, red band on back of stamp.
6. Fancy-bands on top of stamp, correct red band at bottom.
20 paras, yellow, red band.
20 paras, yellow, green band.
1 Piastre, lilac, red band.
1 Piastre, lilac, green band.
1 Piastre, lilac, blue band.

Postage Due Stamps (January 1863)

Thin paper. Stamps arranged in tete-beche rows. Blue band at bottom of stamps. Division lines between the stamps, mostly missing on the outside rows of sheet.

Blue band:

20 paras, light brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown (light to deep), brick-red-brown (light to deep), brown-red.
1 Piastre, light brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown (light to deep), brick-red-brown (light to deep).
2 Piastres, light brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown (light to deep), brick-red-brown (light to deep).
Variety: gummed on face (used copies are postmarked on back).
5 Piastres, light brown, brown, deep brown, red-brown (light to deep), brick-red-brown (light to deep), brown-red.
Varieties: gummed on face, band on back. Gummed on face, bands at bottom and across on back. (Used copies are postmarked on back).

Varieties of bands:

1. Without band:
20 paras, light brown, red-brown.
1 Piastre, light brown, brown, light brick-red-brown.
5 Piastres, deep brown.
2. Fancy-bands:
20 Paras, deep brown, golden band.
Deep brown, golden band on top and bottom.
Deep brown, silver band.
Deep brown, red band.
5 Piastres, deep brown, red band.
Deep brown, golden band.

Via the Western Frank Route

By W. R. PARKER

YOU have asked me to write an article on Western Franks, and for my first essay I have picked from my personal research memorandums, reasons to show why private express companies won so much favor over Uncle Sam's postal service during the earlier days in the great Gold Rush.

Contracts were made by our Government Post Office Department, scheduled from one trip a month to one each day. Thus San Francisco and Stockton might get a delivery at the post office every day; whereas San Francisco and Los Angeles every two weeks; Stockton and Sonora twice a week; Shasta and Sacramento once a week; St. Joseph and Placerville once a month, etc. The winter service schedule may be even longer between deliveries, as roads could not be traveled without great effort, on certain routes at least, and perhaps the Post Office Department did not feel inclined to pay extra for this trouble.

As evidenced in an article on local mail conditions, I have before me, taken from an early Sierra County newspaper:

> "The mails have recently been rather late in arriving here (La Poste), because we are informed, the postmaster at Marysville in strict accordance with his instructions, has refused to deliver them to the stages before its scheduled hour. The stages have heretofore usually left Marysville at 4 A. M., but now are delayed an hour or two later, in order to receive the mails. This arrangement, though it may be strictly in accordance with law, is very inconvenient for the citizens of this region. The Blank Stage Co., though only obligated by their contract to carry the mails three times a week, have been doing this service daily, and as they have evidenced a spirit of accommodation, it is no more than right that the Post Office Department should do likewise and not delay the mail carriers by a too strict enforcement of the rule in question."

The above showing a good example of why private express companies' service was very popular, and meriting patronage, especially of miners' mail going to Eastern cities, as with quick service to Marysville, and other like important transfer points, a few hours saved in letters marked for certain boats and overland mails, delivery would be made in time of their marked departure, and dated schedule; instead of waiting over two weeks and more by missing the connection. Rapid service in and out of the remote districts thus brought news and funds to loved ones over the fastest route possible.

Another, but of overland mail conditions, which would make the miner still more keen on having his mail sent via special express (Pony Express), instead of chancing a like condition herewith:

"IRREGULARITY OF THE OVERLAND MAILS"

> "The Blank newspaper dated March 19th, published in San Francisco, says that the east Overland Mails from New York arrived in that city on the last Monday night, the dates received bring to 11th of February. As the Overland Stage is said to bring passengers through every day it seems strange that the mail matter, for which the line was mainly established, is left behind, and the whole community consequently embarrassed in business actions. This state of things has existed too long already, and it certainly is the duty of the Government officer, who has supervision in the matter, to see that this unnecessary delay in the mail service is done away with."

Back in 1856, Hon. John Bigler, Governor of California, took a rap at the Post Office Department overland and local mail service conditions, showing in a single year, 1854, Californians paid over $256,000 in postage, whereas the Government postal contracts within the state of California had totaled only $163,077.83.

Agitation for better mail service is found in the form of Putt's Overland Envelope. This envelope was circulated in the early 60's, as a stunt on the part of Putt, an itinerant printer. It bore a number of inscriptions of various natures and types, printed in red letters. Outstanding of these is a lengthy poem on the back in which stage walk travel across the U. S. is described in no gentle terms. On the face of envelope is the following:

> "This little institution is to be forwarded to its place of destination by Uncle Sam's Great Mule Railroad, and is expected to arrive inside of scheduled time; provided the cars don't get stuck in the mud, nor the locomotive run out of grass."

Local newspapers were great champions of private express companies from the start, and often there is found in the news columns, praise and thanks extended to So and So Express Company for delivering valley, coast, eastern, foreign and neighborhood newspapers and other favors, ahead of regular mails, and even ahead of their own general schedule, and ahead of other private expresses operating the same route.

As a personal send-off, note the following news item from *La Poste,* Sierra County editor, back in 1863:

> "The editor hastens to acknowledge the many favors of Blank and Co.'s Express, also the promptness and regularity since taking over the route. We overlooked mentioning at the time it took place, their reduction in the price of franked envelopes, which now are sold at one bit (12½c) each, or as low as Wells Fargo & Co.'s San Francisco rates, etc., etc."

And another. Remember, news items, not paid advertisements:

> "C. H. MORLEY, of Marysville,
>
> has sold his interest in Holland Morley & Co.'s Express to S. Wheeler, and the name of the new firm will be Holland, Wheeler & Co.'s Express. Mr. Wheeler is a popular business man who has a host of good friends that will be pleased to learn of his connection with the express. Our old friend Holland remains senior partner of the firm—a sufficient guarantee that the business entrusted to the company will be attended to in a faithful and gentlemanly manner. The old firm has our acknowledgments for a long list of favors."

Still another in 1863:

> "J. B. WHARTON,
>
> who recently purchased Ford's Express, seems to afford good satisfaction among his patrons of the old line. His principal office is at Gibsonville, and his several routes extend to La Porte, Janison City, Hopkins, and Poorman's Creeks; Nelson Point, Richmond Hill, and other places in this community. Jim is no stranger in this community, and we wish him success, etc., etc."

The next item to show a certain company quick to better schedule as spring nears, May 2, 1863:

> "Langton Pioneer Express are to run three times a week over Yuba Gap (Yuba Pass) route, from Marysville, to Virginia City, N. T."

Another as winter approaches:

> "Whiting & Co.'s Express have discontinued their express route via Bidwells Bar to Quincy, and are now receiving their express matter from below this point. They will continue their express regularly from La Poste to Quincy, during the winter."

And allow me to add that to continue the above service it took two Newfoundland and one St. Bernard dogs and a sled.

To insure prompt service many residents of the mines instructed relatives in the east to send letters care of So and So Express Company. The letters were

then carried over the company's route to wherever the party addressed was now located. Thirty or sixty days of time made quite a difference in the miner's residence, therefore to receive a letter in two or three days, after its arrival in San Francisco, he was quite willing to pay a dollar or so for such service.



SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL FRANKS MENTIONED IN THE ARTICLE.
(BY COURTESY OF DR. V. M. BERTHOLD)

I have a letter from Illinois, that was addressed to a party care of Adams & Co.'s Express, Sacramento, Alta, California. A notation on the lower left corner states: "Mr. Blank is a former Illinois resident, and is somewhere within the mining regions of California. Express Company kindly locate."

This might have been anywhere, in any one of hundreds of places. Well, the letter was delivered, and Adams & Co., and perhaps their connecting express companies (according to route traveled which may be over one, two or more private express lines), collected $2.00 for this service.

(Continuation of Exhibition Articles from January Issue.)

Impressions Gleaned from the Prize Winning Collection for Arrangement and Display

By H. P. ATHERTON.

"CLASS XVII

ARRANGEMENT AND DISPLAY.

Sec. 1. For the Best Arranged, Annotated and Mounted Collection in the Exhibition.

AWARD: Gold Medal.

This award shall not bar the exhibit from receiving an award in another class. Exhibits in all classes are automatically entered in this class. No additional fee necessary."

From the last paragraph of above, the reader may gain the impression that the work of the jury in placing the winner of this class took a great amount of time, owing to the fact that *all* of the exhibits were automatically entered in Class XVII.

This is not necessarily so at all, for most of the mountings eliminated themselves, through one reason or another. In Philately "The Stamp is the thing." In Class XVII the Best Arranged, Annotated and Mounted Collection is what is called for.

How did the Jury set about this huge task? We must recall that the majority of the Members of the Jury are old and wise in the judging of collections. They have seen much in stamps, and probably many of the collections entered here. Their minds, while as individual and as distinctly separate as their home towns, one from another, be it in Europe, Australia, America, take cognizance of a certain technique the moment their eye lights on the case holding an exhibit.

It is comparable to a true student of art entering an exhibition of paintings wrere a Corot is unexpectedly found amid all the other paintings. He instinctively is drawn to it by an intangible attraction, and if he prefers a Franz Hals, a Romney, or a Diaz personally, he is still impressed with this particular painting as being the outstanding gem of the exhibition.

Our Philatelic Jury is chosen from the great body of great collectors, and students of the Philatelic world. It is quite possible that among the members are some whose thought seek modern ways, as in painting we find clever exponents of L'Art Nouveau, the Cubists, the Impressionists, and many others. In the salons are found examples of these modern styles of painting which take the world by storm for the moment; yet all revert in a few short years to the style of the Old Masters.

And so we know that the Jury is unable to see other than the good features of presentation, instinctively overlooking the bizarre and "stunt" stuff which is prone to appear in this day and generation.

At a glance, crowded pages, where the stamps do not have a chance to breath, as 'twere, are practically unseen by the Jury. Looking at a page of this sort is very much like looking at a page in a dictionary, hoping to see an artistic effect—and getting nothing but words—and more words. "Best Arranged" does not apply in this case, surely.

The specialized collection has of course all the best of it as far as Arrangement goes, for the collector can select what he considers the very best for each

of his pages, always bearing in mind that the finished result must have for its keynote—harmony.

Now how about the reverse of the crowded page? Say a page with but a single stamp? Can you imagine a stamp, engraved by hand directly on the plate, and printed in a rich color of the olden days, a color which holds its own in these days, of sufficiently interesting detail to be dissected and drawn at a scale which may readily show the point to be made? These large scale drawings to be grouped around the stamp in a way which gives a page that has no inharmonious blobs of dark colored inking, or heavy spots of inartistic outline.

Let's review the prize winning collection, in exhibit No. 33, submitted by Mons. Rene Poncelet, of Brussels, Belgium. It reads, "Roumania—issue of 1866 to 1872." Four frames were shown. The first thing we notice is that all the annotation incidental to the stamp, was presented in pencil, rather than in ink. The drawings (explanatory graphics) were as carefully and artistically made as though a Leonardo da Vinci were here submitting preliminary sketches for his Company to secure the Government contract for making the plates, and printing the stamps for Roumania.

The graphics were not alone accurate; but they were things of beauty, so much so that one cast a doubtful eye at the stamp alongside to see if that stamp were truly the one shown graphically, and if so, why had we always hurried by the early issues of Romania!

Now that is what I call the way to present a stamp collection. It made one wish that M. Poncelet was also showing exhibits of Sydney Views, Cape Triangles, and the early issues of Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, and in fact, most everything.

You see here an exhibit where the annotation (graphics in this case run riot on every page, yet the arrangement and mounting is so carefully studied that the individual page is a picture in itself, and the whole collection is one harmonious unit.

If the few stamps on a page were not arranged symmetrically, you never knew it, for the drawings were so skilfully entered on the page that they immemediately became the central feature of that sheet, and you gathered in just the idea that the owner intended to convey.

You perhaps hurried over to take a look at the collection winning the Class XVII gold medal as soon as it was announced, I know I did, and as soon as I saw which one it was, my former ideas of this being just about right, were given a boost by seeing this the winner.

I asked about a pencilled presentation, and was told that the exhibits were rapidly eliminated from this judgment, until there were but six to be seriously considered. Four of these were annotated entirely in pencil, the other two in ink. While some of the members of the Jury expressed a preference for ink rather than pencil, they had all agreed on the No. 33 exhibit as the winner by a goodly majority.

There were many collections beautifully mounted and annotated of course, and much of my time was spent reviewing the methods pursued by the entrants. As I sauntered away seeking further delights in the methods of the "Arrangement and Display" of collections, the idea of straightforward, uncramped, concise presentation was before me, and surely one idea will always persist after studying that collection—harmony throughout the many pages.

The Collectors Club is disposing of its duplicates in philatelic literature and offers a splendid opportunity for collectors and societies to improve their libraries.

The Exhibition Catalog

By J. J. KLEMANN, JR., Editor

WHEN I undertook the editorship of the Exhibition Catalog the first week in September, I had only a vague idea of the difficulties that were to be met. One of the first was to get the descriptions in hand, but as the time for closing the entries had been extended to September 15th, a large number of them were not received until well after that date; this allowed, therefore, just about four weeks for classification, indexing, linotyping, proof reading and final printing; not a very long time to print a five thousand edition of a three hundred page volume.

Many problems entered into the making of this catalog and I will touch upon a few of them to show the difficulties which had to be overcome in order to get out the catalog in time for the opening.

There were six hundred and fifty separate exhibits, and the descriptions for these, generally, were supplied by the exhibitors, but every one had to be read and most of them condensed. Quite a number were also in French or German and had to be translated.

It had been decided by the Committee that the catalog should have illustrations of the awards and of the officers and judges, and it was not easy to collect the photographs necessary to make the illustrations. It would seem that the various groups, almost without exception, were the most modest of men. In two instances photographs were obtained from the wives with much difficulty.

One offered to send along with the next mail, if it would answer the purpose, the last photograph of himself which he had been "able to find readily," taken when he was about twelve years old. Unfortunately, this was before his stamp collecting days and philatelists and after much persuasion he went to a photographer and, as he says, smashed up the camera for him.

This seemed to be the common state of affairs. Very few had recent photographs and by "recent" I found that most of them meant within ten years.

In after years, I feel that these gentlemen and their families will be very thankful that these portraits were made; once every ten years is not often enough and a period of time between twelve years of age and—well, about two hundred and five pounds in weight, is too long to show much resemblance.

After the photographs were assembled, it was necessary to have them grouped, and Mr. Lindquist very kindly offered to have his artist arrange this detail. I was perfectly willing to leave this entirely in his hands as I had enough to do with the text, but he insisted on my seeing the drawings before they were sent to the cutmaker.

In the meantime the work on the text progressed. Classification and numbering could not be completed till all of the descriptions were in, so copy was rushed to the printer with skeleton headings, but no numbers.

After they were set up and corrected, the descriptions were arranged in order of classes and sections alphabetically by countries and by names of the exhibitors; they were then pasted up by pages and numbered. This entailed considerable additional work on the part of the printer as a great many of the headings had to be completed and reset with the number, adding, of course, to the expense. This would have been obviated had all of the descriptions been in hand before the actual work on the catalog began.

Mr. Rogers looked after the advertisements and had them all O.K.'d by the advertiser so that it was only necessary to insert them in the copy of the makeup, thereby saving a great deal of my time.

Most of the work on the copy was done at night, because it seemed during the waking hours many questions arose, and interruptions, both by phone and personal calls, occurred about every ten minutes.

My good friend, Gardner Teall, was a haven in a harassed world, and his help called for and generously given at the fifty-ninth minute counted heavily. The little articles in the catalog truly are gems such as only a master hand like Mr. Teall could write.

Work at the shop was carried on night and day and to expedite matters, the printer cleared a desk in the print shop for me, and beginning Friday, October 8th, until the following Thursday, I was there every day till after 10 P. M. correcting proof, checking up and passing on the final forms before printing.

Columbus Day came Tuesday of that week and all work in the print shop was suspended for the day. This gave me an opportunity to complete the copy for the last five pages of descriptions and the preparation of the various indexes. Unfortunately, the Index of Advertisers and the Table of Contents could not be prepared till the remaining forms were arranged, and these were not laid out until late Wednesday. The page numbers had not been supplied for all of the advertising pages and the Advertisers' Index was therefore incomplete so far as these numbers were concerned. They were to be taken from the stone proof next morning and inserted in the Index by the printer and the proof of the remaining pages put through with the check of the house proof-reader.

Although my work at the print shop was supposed to be through, something impelled me to go there as usual on Thursday. In looking over the proofs of the indexes I found that the page numbers had not been supplied. The lacking numbers were quickly picked up from the different proof sheets and inserted in the form which was already on the press. Everything was going along merrily and there were only two more forms to go on the press including the five pages of descriptions above noted.

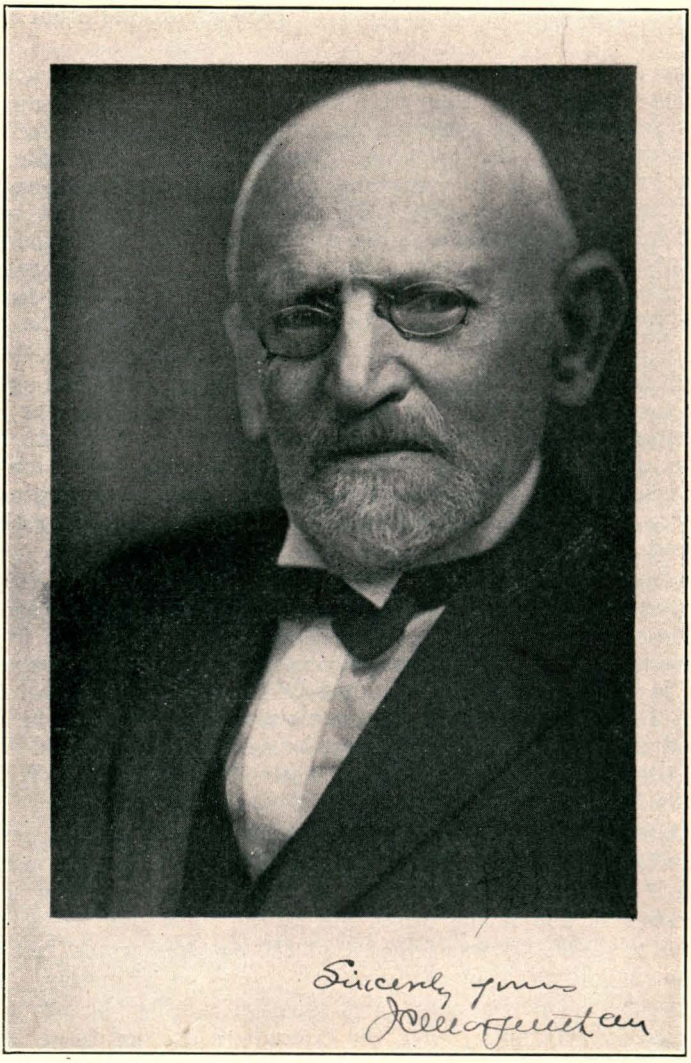
These were on about 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon and after they were locked, the first press impression was taken and checked up to see that everything was absolutely correct. I had not read the proof of these five pages and so was curious to see them. I immediately noted a correction to be made, but the printer said it was impossible to stop the press if the work was to be done on time. When I showed him, however, that one of the government exhibits had been included in that of another country, he agreed that it could not pass, and for the last time stopped the press and made the correction. With this completed, I bade farewell to the workers in the print shop.

The first catalogs were on sale at 11:45 Saturday morning, and at closing time twenty-five hundred copies had been sold. This created considerable concern because it was recognized that the edition would not carry through.

The question of reprinting arose, but as the forms had been broken up so this could not be done. It was hoped that the catalogs would last through the week, but the edition was sold out soon after noon on Thursday. Anticipating this, I had begun the preparation of a skeleton catalog the previous Sunday, and on Wednesday afternoon, when the Committee decided to get out a supplementary catalog, the copy was pretty well advanced, and by working with the printer that night the small catalog of sixty pages was made ready and put on sale Friday morning. There were only two thousand of these printed, and they were entirely sold out by Saturday afternoon, two o'clock.

Because of the comparatively short time taken to prepare this catalog, it is believed there was a short cut; but there is no short cut in work of this kind, except careful planning and close application.

At another time I would suggest a longer time be given to the editor for his work; life is rather short and too much should not be crowded into too short a space of time.


Sincerely yours

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions

NO story of the *International Philatelic Exhibition* would be complete without mention of the *Association for Stamp Exhibitions* which directly sponsored the Exhibition and which is still a functioning organization ready and willing to encourage any work for the upbuilding of Philately coming within its province.

This organization came into corporate being in 1913 to handle the details connected with the splendid Exhibition held at that time and has kept its organization intact so that when the 1926 Exhibition was first mentioned a seasoned corps of men was available to take up the burden of organization.

Practically all of the active workers in the Association have had important roles to play in charge of committees at the recent Exhibition and adequate mention has already been made of their work. But the real backbone of the whole organization has been and is—Julius C. Morgenthau.

A splendid tribute to his untiring work was recently paid in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* by a "New York Dealer" who said in part:

> "It was J. C. Morgenthau, however, whose tireless energy and judgment as Chairman of the Executive Committee carried the 1913 Exhibition to its successful conclusion; it was J. C. Morgenthau who, as President of the Association and head of this committee continuously since that time, kept the organization alive so that, when the 1926 Exhibition was suggested, he was able to take it up and carry it through with an organization experienced and completely functioning.
>
> "It was J. C. Morgenthau who organized and appointed the various committees for the 1926 Exhibition in the beginning, but like the good general he is, appointed younger men to posts of importance, so as to give them the experience against a future time, always watching and carefully guiding them by timely suggestions.
>
> "His modesty and self-effacement were very evident, for after the work of organization was complete and the Exhibition Committee was working smoothly toward the completion of the plan and schedule laid out by him, he attended the meetings largely in the role of an observer, and only entered a discussion when he believed an incorrect conclusion was being reached.
>
> "To J. C. Morgenthau, therefore, should be tendered a Palm of Honor, the man whose untiring efforts for philately never cease, whose virile brain and generous purse have supported its every need, and whose lifelong work culminated in this great success, the development of his "College of Philately," the seeds of which he planted thirteen years ago."

All who have had the good fortune to have been associated in any work with Mr. Morgenthau will heartily endorse these words of "A New York Dealer" and the "Dean of American Stamp Auctioneers" will continue to wield a beneficent influence in the hobby in which he has been so important a constructive factor.

The Technical Side of the Exhibition

By CHARLES K. B. NEVIN

IN considering the physical layout of the Exhibition, the Committee, early in its deliberations decided that a much larger amount of space would be necessary than was required at the previous Exhibition in 1913, and this decision proved to be fully justified. Grand Central Palace met all the requirements ideally.

The owners furnished the Committee a very accurate floor plan of the building and with this as a basis the preliminary layout of the racks, the booths, and the design of the racks themselves was worked out by Arthur Owen, who had made the plans for the 1913 Exhibition.

Sufficient applications were received to fill the 1112 frames which the Committee had built. Enough exhibits were received to fill 1057 of these frames. To give some idea of the enormity of the undertaking the following statistics may prove of interest.

The stamp frames, each 4 feet by 5 feet, together with the Government Exhibit necessitated the use of 28,000 feet of lumber. Two freight carloads of glass weighing with their crates 58,000 pounds were required. Twenty-four thousand two hundred thirty square feet of wall board was used and 6000 square feet of Compo board, the latter to protect the ends and undersides of the frames against theft.

In addition to the above, rooms were built for storage, lectures, judges, press, writing, etc., requiring some 376 running feet of partition, 340 feet of railing besides much miscellaneous material. To furnish these, 54 pieces of furniture and 12 rugs were required; four floor cases were borrowed from the American Museum of Natural History.

The Stamp Frames had a capacity of over 38,000 pages of Oriel size. About 30,000 pages were actually mounted, the number of stamps shown being not far from one million.

The frames themselves had a frontage of 4600 running feet and one had to walk about a mile and a fifth to pass the length of the cases once.

In addition to the above, for the 55 dealers' booths some 600 running feet of partition, and about 1000 feet of railing were provided by the Committee. The booth holders themselves provided furniture, safes, rugs, etc.

The lighting of the hall had to be all rearranged to produce the proper effects and many other conditions, such as sealing the frames, on account of insurance requirement, etc., had to be met.

My Impressions of the Exhibition

By R. Roberts

I HAVE been asked to write a few words on the general impression of the Exhibition and I cannot do so without prefacing my remarks with the appreciation of the very cordial and hospitable reception of all the visitors from this side by everyone that it was my pleasure to meet connected with and around the Exhibition.

My first impression was that the arrangements for displaying the stamps were a great improvement upon any I had hitherto experienced, the hall being suitably lighted and the frames so placed as to avoid any crush or crowding.

As to the exhibits themselves I can only speak very generally, but it did appear to me that considerable advances had been made in philatelic study generally both in the research sections and in the other more general classes.

One thing rather impressed me and that was the extraordinary importance that seemed to be attached by American collectors, especially to all sorts of cancellations, pre-cancels and sidelines of this description, if anything, I thought the importance of this had been rather exaggerated, more especially when the various cancellations were merely numerical additions to a collection without demonstrating any historical, geographical or philatelic point in any way.

Another thing that struck me was the absence of any specialized complete collection of Great Britain by American collectors, this in addition to being left off the map in the Exhibition label was another injustice to Ireland, and it makes me wonder all the more at the number of entries of sidelines, such as Telegraph, Local, Match and Medicine, Revenue, Excise, Pre-cancels, Historic, Patriotic, Campaign Covers and Cancellations.

Also there were no exhibits of what used to be the most classic countries of all, viz., *Br. Guiana*, and *Br. E. Africa*, *Br. Honduras*, Cyprus, Fiji (P. Dues

only), Griqualand, India Convention States, India later issues, Labuan, Madagascar, *Malta, Natal,* O. R. C. (1 stamp only), *Queensland, St. Helena,* S. Australia, Straits and F. M. S. (only Scotts), S. W. A., *Transvaal,* (first type only) *W. Australia, and Zanzibar.*

I cannot but express my admiration for the wonderful plating work that has been done in several exhibits, the outstanding one of all being that of Dr. Carroll Chase and his 3c, and the 17c Canada of the Hon. Mr. Calder.

Now as regards the awards, I do not want to say anything as the judication must have been a very difficult matter looking to the classifications that were made.

The general inference from these observations by the looker-on is that generally speaking American collectors do not study their stamps so seriously and *minutely* as their fellow collectors in the old country, but are more attracted by the perfectly obvious varieties even though they may be less relevant. Original work by medium collectors themselves is not quite so well represented in U. S. as here.

Of course there were many brilliant exceptions to this inference.

One stipulation might have been included in the rules for competition, and that is a suggestion which emanates from my memory of Prize Day at school, and this was that no boy should be allowed to take more than three first prizes, even though he might have won them, this "pour encourager les autres."

Anyhow the Exhibition was a huge success and I am sure all the British visitors enjoyed it immensely, and speaking for myself, I would not have missed it for a thousand pensions in spite of the injustice to Ireland.

Canada 1859 Cents Issues

A Few Notes on The Perforations.

By Major M. A. Studd

THE perforations of the 1859 Cents issue of Canada are well worth the study of all Specialists. There are three distinct varieties of perforation, and each of these was in use over a definite period of time between 1859 and 1868, and did not recur again during the issue.

The varieties of Perforation are (a) Perf 11¾ (b) Perf 11¾x12 or Perf 12x11¾ and (c) Perf. 12. If it is possible to fix, approximately, the periods during which (a) (b) and (c), respectively, were in use, it follows that any undated Stamp can be determined as an early, intermediate, or late printing by simply measuring its perforations. Varieties of color and paper are sound data on which to work out the various printings of each of the values, but a knowledge of the periods during which each of the perforations mentioned were in use, would be invaluable as a check.

With this in view, the writer has examined about a hundred dated covers of this issue, and as a result of this, he has come to some fairly definite conclusions.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions arrived at, are given first followed by a statement as to how they were come to:—

(a) Perf 11¾ Ju'y 1st 1859 till end of 1862 or early 1863.
(b) Perf 11¾x12 and Perf 12x11¼ early 1863 till end of 1864 or early 1865.
(c) Perf 12. Early 1864 till end of issue.

These conclusions are based on "material" as stated below, and are arrived at for the reason given. An examination of more "material" may modify slightly, the periods stated above.

REASONS FOR CONCLUSIONS

(a) Perf. 11¾.

(1) *Material* examined, with this perforation: 30 covers.

(2) *Dates*: Latest date for Perf 11¾ was 5th May 1863. The next latest date was 28th Jan. 1863, and at least seven more were dated subsequent to June 1862.

(3) *Conclusions*: Allowing for the possibility that the copy, dated 5th May 1863 may have been printed by the manufacturer some months previous to the date of its use, the inference is that the perf. 11¾ variety was issued to Postmasters from 1st July 1859 (Date of Issue) till end of 1862, or possibly till early in 1863.

(b) Perf. 11 3.4 x 12 or 12 x 11 3.4.

(1) *Material* examined with these perforations: 16 covers.

(2) *Dates*: *Earliest dates.* 30th July 1863 (perf 12x11¾ on a 12½ cent); 30th Aug. 1863 (perf. 11¾x12 on a 5 cent); and at least five more dated in 1863. *Latest dates.* 6th Sept. 1865 The only two dated 1865; and 4th Jan. 1865 both 12½ cents perf. 12x11¾ and two more dated June and October 1864 respectively.

(3) *Conclusions*: The copy dated 6th Sept. 1865 was used from Collingwood Harbor, and may have been issued to the Postmaster, some months previous to date of use. Hence it is concluded that those perforations came into use in early 1863 and lasted till the end of 1864, or early 1865.

(c) Perf. 12.

(1) *Material* examined all with this perforation: 54 covers.

(2) *Dates*: *Earliest dates*: 15th Feb. 1864 (1 cent); 14th March 1864 (12½ cent); 3rd April 1864 (1 cent); and at least three more copies dated 1864). *Latest dates*: Many in 1867, and a few in 1868 i. e. till end of the issue.

(3) *Conclusions*: This perforation came into use in early 1864 and lasted till the end of the issue in 1868.

As regards the compound perforation (b), all the 5 cent copies were perf 11¾x12, and the remainder were perf 12x11¾, i. e. the short edge of each stamp is normally perf 12.

It is possible that other collectors may take the time and trouble to go through their material, and to those who elect to do so, the writer gives two words of warning.

Firstly. Start your research work with an open mind. One quarter on the perforation is not much, and great care must be used in measuring. If you start your research work with a preconceived idea as to what is the correct solution, you will come to that solution, whatever the research really shows you.

Secondly. The writer has found the following method to be the best when comparing perforations. Get two stamps with clear perforations which are not bent or damaged in any way. The long edge of one of these stamps, you know to be perf. 11¾ certain, and the long edge of the other to be perf. 12 certain. Compare any material you have, by putting these two stamps in turn against the perforation which you are trying to gauge. In cases of doubt as to whether your "material" is perf. 11¾ or perf. 12, ignore these stamps and do not bring them into your calculations when making your deductions.

The Confederate Museum

By Herman Toaspern, F. H. S. L.

RICHMOND, Virginia, is without doubt one of the most historic cities in the United States and today, in spite of the progress of business and the march of time, it still preserves much of intimate historic interest.

The Confederate Museum, or the "White House of the Confederacy", is on the corner of Twelfth and Clay Streets. In accordance with an old-time custom, the back of the house faces the street. It was the usual thing to build one's house in this manner, using the ground in the back as a garden and preserving for the occupants the pleasure of seeing the front of the house from their garden.



THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT RICHMOND, VA.

This house was built by Dr. John Brockenbrough in 1819 and was used as a private residence until 1862 when Lewis Krenshaw, the owner, sold it to the City of Richmond for the use of the Confederate Government. The city, having furnished it, offered it to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, who refused to accept it as a personal gift. The Confederate Government then rented it for the "Executive Mansion of the Confederate States." During the War between the States, President Jefferson Davis lived here with his family, using the house in both a private and an official capacity. His cherished daughter Winnie was born here and here Little Joe died from the effects of a fall from the East porch.

With the evacuation of the City of Richmond on the night of April 2, 1865, Davis left it. The next morning General Godfrey Weitzel, in command of the Union troops, entered the city and made the house his headquarters.

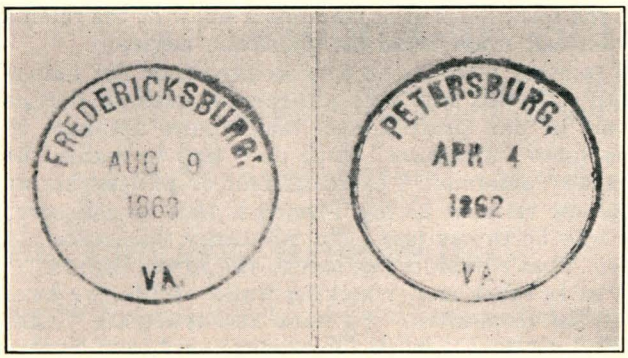
During the five years Virginia was under military rule and called "District No. 1," the United States Government continued its occupancy. When at last the military was removed and the house vacated the City of Richmond used it as a public school. War had left its imprint on the building and its constant use by young folks did almost as much damage. It was then with a broad perspective, hallowed by time, that the people of the South, particularly women, saw the White House of the Confederacy rapidly falling into decay and a mass meeting was called and a society formed, called "The Confederate Memorial Literary Society," whose principal aim was the preservation of the mansion. In 1890 the house was turned over formally to the Society and the work of restoration begun.

After five years of gathering funds and repairing the house, it was dedicated on the birthday of the great Southerner, George Washington, on February 22, 1896. The house was empty and it was decided that a room be dedicated to each State that had thrown its support to the Southern side. Gifts of every description poured in and today the Museum is overflowing with relics of the great War. It seems odd that in these advanced days the schools of the North have not had courage enough to teach the other side of the war.

The true causes have been distorted today as in the late 50's. The question of state rights is still of paramount importance though not aggravated by such a terrific problem as slavery. The average Northerner has no conception of the great military geniuses of the South, except perhaps a vague idea of General Robert E. Lee, of whom it has been truly said that he ranks with Washington and Lincoln as a great man and a great humanitarian. Only to the students of history and by the observations of as great a military genius as Marshal Foch is the great military genius of General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson appreciated. Marshal Foch proclaimed Jackson as one of the three great military leaders of modern years, ranking him with Napoleon. To a Virginian the name of Major General J. E. B. ("Jeb") Stewart stands for the symbol of Southern courage and gallantry. He was the most dashing of the Confederate cavalry leaders. He was killed at Yellow Tavern at the age of 31. Not forgetting two other cavalry leaders, Major General Fitzhugh Lee and Lieutenant General Wade Hampton, equally as brilliant.

There is Brigadier General Pierre Beauregard, who received the surrender of the first Citadel and fought in defense of the last Citadel, Petersburg, and Lieutenant James Longstreet, affectionately called "Lee's war horse," which appellation points to his greatness as being for a long time the support of the supreme head of the Confederate army, General Lee; and Lieutenant John Bell Hood, of whom it was said "none led with more glory than Hood, yet many led and there was much glory"; and Lieutenant General Braxton Bragg, leader of three of the fiercest battles of the war, who carried the Southern battle line to its farthest Northern point in the West; and, lest we forget that great militant church man, Lieutenant General Leoniadas Pope, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, who left his church to become leader of the First Corps of the Army of Mississippi and of Tennessee. He led his Corps at Shiloh and was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Pine Mountain.

These great names are of interest to stamp collectors because we quite often see patriotic covers with their names. Something intimately connected with each of them will be found in the Confederate Museum. The many times I have visited it I have been disappointed to find so little of interest to stamp collectors. There are several frames containing postage stamps and a frame of unused Southern patriotics as well as some envelopes made from wall paper, and other emergency envelopes. There is nothing that would strike the fancy



CANCELLING DEVICES IN RICHMOND MUSEUM

of collectors. The most interesting thing I saw in my various rambles was two cancelling devices which were found some years after the War at Church Hill in a box buried in the ground. Church Hill is a suburb of Richmond and it is a mystery how these cancellers ever were brought to this spot. There is a large oil painting of the Hon. John H. Regan, of Texas, Postmaster General

No one interested in his country's history should miss a visit to Richmond and to the Confederate Musuem.

At some future date I hope to write a brief resume of the other interesting places in Richmond.

The Word "Amateur" in Philately

By HARRY M. KONWISER

NOAH WEBSTER, in writing his dictionary, defined the word "amateur" as "one who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to the gain or emolument."

Obviously in its true meaning, as Harry O. R. Marlow, a stamp collector writing in an amateur paper, says: "The word is valuable and expresses an ideal that should be cultivated by all."

The word "amateur" is too often, in stamp circles, confused with the word "novice." A novice is necessarily a beginner, but—in philately—one may enter as a novice and graduate to the highest rank of "amateur." The novice *per se* is not necessarily an "amateur" for he may elect to become a stamp dealer, thus precluding all claim to "amateur" standing.

The first lessons in stamp collecting may instill a life-long regard for the study of stamps; it may be that circumstances may not permit of such studies, in which event (unless a new dealer is created) there must always remain the title of "amateur."

A person who does a thing "for love of that thing" is in essence an amateur, and the writers on the sports pages of our daily newspapers truly use the word at its best meaning. Anyone who is not a professional in sports is an "amateur," and there is no semblance of disrespect in the use of the word "amateur" in sporting circles.

In sports a person may become ever so expert and remain "a simon-pure," and as such may occupy a very high spot in the sporting hall of fame. There have been tennis and golf "amateurs" who could best practically every recognized "pro" in their fields. There are "amateurs" in the art world, in the literary fold, in the scientific world—in fact in every walk of life.

All of which leads to the thought that in philatelic circles, to my way of thinking, not sufficient credit is being given to the work that is being done and has been done by men who are in stamps "for the love of the hobby." It is hardly necessary to mention their names, the list would be long, and if set up alongside of any list showing the practical forward-looking work of many professionals, would outnumber the latter by two to one.

There is no intent to insinuate that all of the professionals in philately are not appreciative of the labors for philatelic betterment developed by "mere

amateurs.'' A great many of the business men of stampdom know of the talents of many ''amateurs'' and often call upon them for philatelic advice.

There are in philately, as in other places, men who seemingly do not understand there are idealistic stamp collectors who take pleasure in working for the general good. Sometimes some of our professionals take undue umbrage at some of the ideas broadcast by these ''amateurs'' until they stop to realize the intent of the thought. Your true ''amateur''—be he student or philosopher or both—has no axe to grind, the one thought he has formed is that he can serve the thing he loves best in the way he thinks best. No, not every ''amateur'' is necssarily right in his projects. That is besides the mark—the intent counts.

In professional philately, as in other money-making walks of life, we have men who absolutely think only of themselves. To these the articulate ''amateur'' is anathema, indeed. These ''pros'' work for money, only, and fail to see why anyone should be an altruist. They do, too often, seek hidden motives and not finding any are apt to merely condemn the idealist.

Your modern philosopher has reached the conclusion, as have the sound thinkers of other days, that to do something for the other fellow, if you are in business, is good sense, having all the merit of casting one's bread on the waters and expecting cakes in return. The non-professional senses the fact that the man who does something for the human race, to make life more bearable, to increase the comforts and conveniences of civilization, that life is well lived.

To love your work is proper, to love your hobby—might be expected. To do something to benefit your work or hobby, helping the other fellow, of course, is one of the accepted things of life. As one grows in professional attainments the rewards sorto' peter out, in values. They become a thing of daily reckoning. Not so with the ''amateur''—in sport or hobby. One seldom loses the notable illusionary and enthusiastic state as an ''amateur.''

''Amateurs'' in philately have made this hobby what it is, and it behooves the guiding spirits of philately, be they ''amateur'' or ''pro,'' to ever realize that if philately is a hobby that gives pure and unadulterated joy to thousands of men and women, not to mention the boys and girls, it is the ''amateur'' that has done the most to keep the flame of enthusiasm a-burning.

There is joy in making money—it is agreed. There is joy in spending it. There is pleasure in stamp dealing and certainly in being an ''amateur'' in stamp circles, provided the term ''amateur'' is used in its proper sense and meaning.

International Philatelic Exhibition To Be Held in Strasbourg

THE preliminary prospectus announcing an International Philatelic Exhibition at Strasbourg indicates that the promoters will present a display on quite an ambitious scale. The stamps of France and Colonies are of course given considerable attention, but every other section seems to have received adequate recognition. In the section devoted to the stamps of the United States there are subdivisions covering the Postmasters' Stamps, the General Issues, the Department Stamps and the Confederate States.

President Gaston Doumergue of France is acting as patron of the Exhibition, and many of the Cabinet Officers are giving it their endorsements. The active officers are Maurice Burrus, Ste-Croix-aux-Mines, president, and Henry Bauer, 1, Place Goldbery, Strasbourg, secretary.

The co-operation of all collectors and dealers is sought in support of the Exhibition and full details can be secured by writing to the secretary.

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden and Eugene Klein have been appointed as American Commissioners.

Formosan Stamps

By GEORGE KINGDON PARSONS
(In collaboration with ALFRED K. CHIU)

(*Continued from January 1927 issue*)

THE ENGRAVED ISSUE OF 1889

THE comparatively primitive native stamps were found unsuitable for the use of the newly established Government Post Office, therefore a new issue was ordered from England. The stamps of this new issue were finely engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, in April 1888, on white wove and unwatermarked paper, measuring 30½x32 mm. and perf. 14. There was only one denomination, 20 cash (2 cents), but the stamps were printed in green and in red.



FIG. XXXIII
"THE ENGRAVED ISSUE"

The design consists of a dragon in the upper compartment and a horse in the lower compartment, separated by a fine line in the center. The dragon was the emblem of the late Manchu Dynasty, while the horse had been the sign of the old Chinese postal department since the introduction of the so-called "Yi Chan" system ( ) in very ancient times, by which a horseman would carry letters from station to station, from which the inhabitants got their mails. The right panel has seven characters, "Ta Ching Tai Wan Yu Cheng Chu". ————————, which means Great Ching (The dynastic name of the Manchu Empire), Formosan Post Office, or Post Office of Formosa, Empire of Ching. The left panel gives the value in five characters: "Chih Ch'ien Er Shih Wen ————————; or Standard money 20 cash. "Formosa" is printed at the top, and "China" at the bottom of the frame, while the number "20" is impressed on the four corners.

A postally used copy of this engraved issue has never appeared to the writer, but many of these stamps were surcharged names of towns and cities, and in some cases with serial numbers, by the Business Affairs Bureau. Because of this surcharge, authorities have come to maintain that they had been used as railway tickets on the newly constructed Government Railroad running through the Island from North to South. (1st section from Kelung to Tai-pe Fu). But never has a copy so used as railway tickets appeared on the market. On account of this lack of sufficient evidence that the stamps of the engraved issue had been diverted to the anomalous use as railway tickets, we prefer to reserve our statement for further investigation.

STAMPS SURCHARGED BY THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE, AND HAD SERIAL NUMBERS WRITTEN ON THEM

These stamps are claimed by many as having been used as "round trip" railway tickets.

The frame and wording of the surcharge is shown in Figure XXXIV, while a stamp bearing this surcharge and a serial number is shown in Figure XXXV.

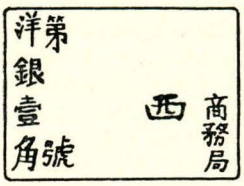


FIG. XXXIV



FIG. XXXV

Right column:—"Shang Wu Chu" (Business Affairs Bureau), replacing the three characters "Yu Cheng Chu" Post Office).

Big Single Character: "Hsi" (West). It is claimed that this word indicated the direction of trip.

Center column:—"Ti" (For indicating ordinal numerals) ————" "Hao" (No.)

Left column: "Yang Yin I Chiao" (Silver dollar, 1 dime), replacing the five printed characters "Chih Ch'ien Er Shih Wen" (Standard money, 20 cash). The surcharge was impressed on the stamps in red, and then the black Chinese numerals were written to indicate the serial numbers.

STAMPS SURCHARGED WITH NAMES OF TOWNS AND CITIES

These stamps are claimed to have been used as single trip railway tickets. They were surcharged with characters giving the names of starting place and destination, and also value of the stamp. A new value of five cents replaced the old denomination of 20 cash, which is about two cents. Considering the small value of the stamps and the distance covered, it is hard for one to believe that these postage stamps had been used for railway tickets. However, according to the report of the Customs' Commissioner at Tamsui in 1891, it was said that for a distance of 8 miles a return fare of 10 cents was charged.

The eight characters of the black surcharge read thus:—

Tai Pei Chih Sik (Tai-pe to Sik-)
kow Yang Wu Tien (kow, $0.05)

A red surcharge, "Sik-kow Yang Wu Tien", (Sik-kow $0.05) was used on some stamps.

These stamps are also found with various surcharges, mostly in black, indicating rates between different points.



FIG. XXXVI

LITHOGRAPHED FORGERIES OF ENGRAVED ISSUE

A Poor Travesty on the Handsomely engraved Originals



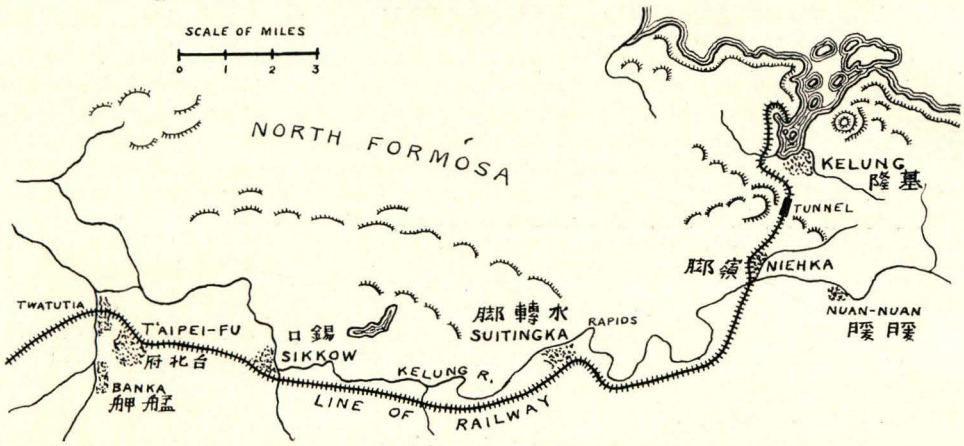
FIGURE XXXVII AT RIGHT

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE FORMOSAN REPUBLIC

As soon as it was known that the Shimonoseki Peace Treaty, concluded between China and Japan on April 18th, 1895, provided for the cession of Formosa to Japan, the Chinese-Formosans united in declaring that the island should never become a Japanese possession, and decided to organize a republic, making Formosa an independent State under the suzerainty of China. Accordingly, the Republic was declared on the Twenty-Fourth of May in the Northern Capital, Taipehfu, and the former governor, Tang Ching-sung, was elected as President. Tcheng Kitong, formerly military attache at the Chinese Legation in Paris, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Telegrams, announcing that the new Government had been established, were sent to the European and American Powers as well as to the Governors in all the districts of China.

However, owing to the well prepared military operations of the Japanese, the Formosans who held out Taipehfu had to give away, and the city fell into the enemy's hands on June 7th. The Republican army retreated to the South, where under the able leadership of General Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag Chief, who had distinguished himself as a brave general during the French war in Annam, they offered a much stronger resistance to the invading Japanese army.

EACH WAY." [REPORT OF CUSTOMS' COMMISSIONER AT TAMSUI, 1891.]



MAP OF THE FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY LINE

In Tainanfu, the Southern Capital, the literati and others organized a Parliament, and elected General Liu Yung-fu to the Presidency of the Republic, which they determined should continue. It was agreed and understood, however, that after peace had been established by the expulsion of the Japanese, the people of the island would once more put themselves under the rule of their old Sovereign, the Emperor of China.

The following departments of the new Government were soon organized:—

1. An Executive Council, elected from the Parliament, and consisting of seven persons, sat in the City every afternoon.

2. A Ways and Means Committee was formed for raising the necessary funds among the people. This was done both by capitation tax and voluntary subscriptions. A special war-tax was imposed to the extent of five per cent of personal possessions, as fixed by an official assessment.

3. The Foreign Customs Department carried on as before, and its proceeds went in the new Government Treasury.

4. A Postal Department, to be described under the Postal System, was formed.

The new Government adopted a National Flag with a yellow tiger on a blue background somewhat like the Chinese Dragon Flag. The tiger is not found in the Island of Formosa, and possibly the idea is borrowed from Chinese or Malayan sources. For the various positions of the tiger's tail as printed on the different issues of the Republican stamps a few words will be said under the heading, Postal System.

A large silver State seal was also made, and exhibited to the people.

Paper money was issued to help out the Government's revenue. The face values of the paper notes issued were $1, $5, $10, and these notes were supposed to be guaranteed by a foreign compradore. Cash notes, for face values of 100, 500, and 1,000 copper coins each, were on the point of being circulated when the extreme crisis arrived which put an end to all plans and calculations. All Government payments, including the army for the last month or so, were made in Republican notes. Proclamations were issued calling on the Customs, *hongs*, and all the people to accept them as good and valuable tender. At first the notes were redeemed at par on presentation to the aforesaid compradore, but during the last week or two these redemptions were suspended, and thereupon bond notes resembling the others in appearance were issued, these being guaranteed by the wealthy people in the City.

Meanwhile the invading Japanese had received large reinforcements from Japan. A part of this force, led by the Japanese Prince Fushimi, landed at Hoteishi, twenty-eight miles north of Tainan; and another part, led by the Japanese Lieutenant-General Nogi, landed at Borio, twenty-five miles south of Takow. On October 13, the Japanese closed in upon General Liu and his soldiers in Takow from three directions, and captured the City. General Liu Yung-fu with some of his officers escaped on the 19th to Amoy. Anping and Tainanfu surrendered on the 21st, and the Formosan Republic, which had had an existence since May 24th, came to an end.

THE POSTAL SYSTEM OF THE FORMOSAN REPUBLIC

"One of the several methods adopted by President Liu to raise money to support the so-called "Republic" was forcing all Chinese in his territory to use the Republican Postal Service when carrying on communication between villages or with the mainland. Proclamations were posted that postal agencies would be established in Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong for distribution of letters bearing the Republican stamps. The Postal System was introduced also to afford means of controlling the correspondence of the citizens. It appears that President Liu had reason to suspect some persons of sending information through the native "hongs", and so, no letters should leave the island without bearing the Republican stamps issued by his government, and that all letters must pass through the Customs before being sent on board steamers or other vessels for transmission to the mainland. It is said that he did actually, by this means, discover one or two treasonable communications.

"Two issues of postage stamps of three denominations each, were utilized and according to official records, 9300 letters passed through the Post Office during the time the first were in use and some 8000 of the second issue, and the stamps were bone-fide used for postal purposes.

"The first or provisional issue, hurriedly gotten up and printed with a native silver die was as follows: Green, 3 cents; violet, 10c and red 5c.

"The whole issue was only between 7000 and 8000 sets, certainly not more than 8000, and then the die was destroyed. These stamps were impressed on thin Chinese paper and were not perforated. Both with this issue and the following one the clearness of impression cannot be taken as any proof of genuineness, indeed very often they were indistinct and barely discernible, but for all of that they were sold and used.

"Of this first issue the green were mostly used for postal purposes and thus many sets of this issue were broken up.

"For obliterating stamps the postmark used at first was a circle in which are the words 'Taiwan Republic, Taiwan' and in the center the date 'September'.

"The second issue: Blue (approaching in many cases to black), 3c; red 5c and violet 10c but half of this 10c issue were printed in black and in some cases in blue, the violet ink having run short. These stamps are more perfect in appearance as they are printed from a die obtained from Canton.

"All the above second issue were on paper which had been rather roughly perforated, in fact looks as if it were done with a sewing machine, and evidently before the stamps had been printed in their respective places within which they are by no means regularly placed. A total issue of 18,000 odd stamps of various values have been used postally. The obliterating postmark that came into use with this issue consists of a larger circle than the first around which are the words "Formosan Republic, Taiwan" but dated in October. All paper was ungummed." (Jas W. Davidson: "The Island of Formosa", pp 352-353).

The stamps of the second issue were printed on thicker yellowish white wove and unwatermarked paper, perforated 12 on first printing and 11½ on second printing, and from apparently two dies differing in design only in the positions of the tiger's tail. The various positions of the tail probably indicate the engraver's idea of wrath (1st issue), peace (2nd issue, 1st printing) and excitement (2nd issue, 2nd printing).

A third issue on still thicker paper than that of the second was reprinted from the plate of the second issue. The values and colors of the third issue were as follows:—3 cents green; 5 cents red; and 10 cents violet. The position of the tiger's tail on stamps of the third issue is the same as that on those of the second printing of the second issue.

Lithographed forgery copies of the first issue are to be found printed on thick white and wove paper; the tiger design of the counterfeited stamps is quite different from that of the genuine ones. In this collection there are two such counterfeited stamps—one 5 cents printed with black ink and another 10 cent printed with red ink.

The design of the Republican stamp will be fully described in connection with the first issue.

TRANSPORTING MAIL DURING FORMOSAN WAR



FIG. XXXVIII

Before the completion of the Railway between the North and the South, especially at the time of the Formosan War for Independence, travelling was an arduous undertaking. The transportation of mail matter presented special difficulties, because the mails were made the object of attack by both armies. This photograph shows mail bags being transported by light hand railway in the section which had already been occupied by the Japanese. The two mail carriers on the first car wore uniforms with two columns of characters in Chinese and Japanese on the front of their coats. Only two or three of the characters are readable, and the whole thing would probably mean: "Japanese Post Office in Formosa Mail Messengers." The flag on the front car seems to be the Japanese Postal Flag.

REPUBLICAN STAMPS: FIRST ISSUE, AUGUST, 1895

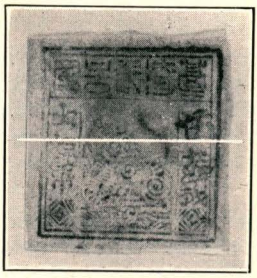


FIG. XXXIX

The stamps of the first issue of the Republic of Formosa were hand printed on very thin Chinese paper, imperforated and unwatermarked, from a single silver die, the design of which was a tiger in the center, the animal being adopted as the emblem of the Republic. The position of the tiger's tail was different from that in the second issue, which might indicate the engraver's idea of wrath.

The heading of the stamp is in five ancient Chinese seal characters, "Tai Wan Min Chu Kuo", which means Republic of Formosa (On the stamp the Chinese characters are to be read from the right to left).

Inscribed in the left panel are three modern Chinese characters "Si Tan Chih", which mean Stamp Paper—the phonetic rendering for stamp.

The right panel gives the value of the stamp also in three modern Chinese characters. Judging from the irregular way in which the Chinese characters denoting values appear on different stamps, the denominations must have been overprinted on stamps first printed from the silver die. The three different denominations are as follows:—

30 cash (3 cents) .....green
50 cash (5 cents) .....red
100 cash (10 cents) .....violet

The size of the die is approximately 23x25mm. These stamps exist in tete beche pairs.

REPUBLICAN STAMPS: SECOND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1895

TYPE I:

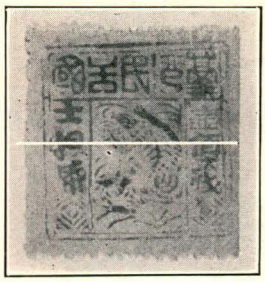


FIG. XLI

The first issue was soon exhausted, and the die being unsatisfactory, it was melted. The attempt to produce a new die locally was unsuccessful, and therefore one was ordered from Canton, China, where the workmanship of the silversmith is well known. There were apparently two dies with a little different design, particularly, the position of the tiger's tail. (Shown in figures XLI and XLII).

Except the central emblem—the tiger, the design of the second issue was the same as that of the first ssue. The heading at the top has five Chinese charac-

ters in ancient seal style, namely, Tai Wan Min Chu Kuo, or Republic of Formosa. Three characters representing Sitan Chi, phonetic rendering for "Stamp Paper", are engraved on the left panel, while the right panel had another three

---

Translation of the Envelope

The post-mark was a circle surrounding the words "Taiwan Republic, Taiwan" and in the center was the date.

Right column:
Please send to Amoy, Kon Chih Kou, Chen Kee, Inside.

Center column:
Messrs. Ling Yueh Tang. Receive, Open.

Left column:
From Southern Formosa _____Sent.

The name and address of the sender were not written out probably due to the political disturbances during that time.

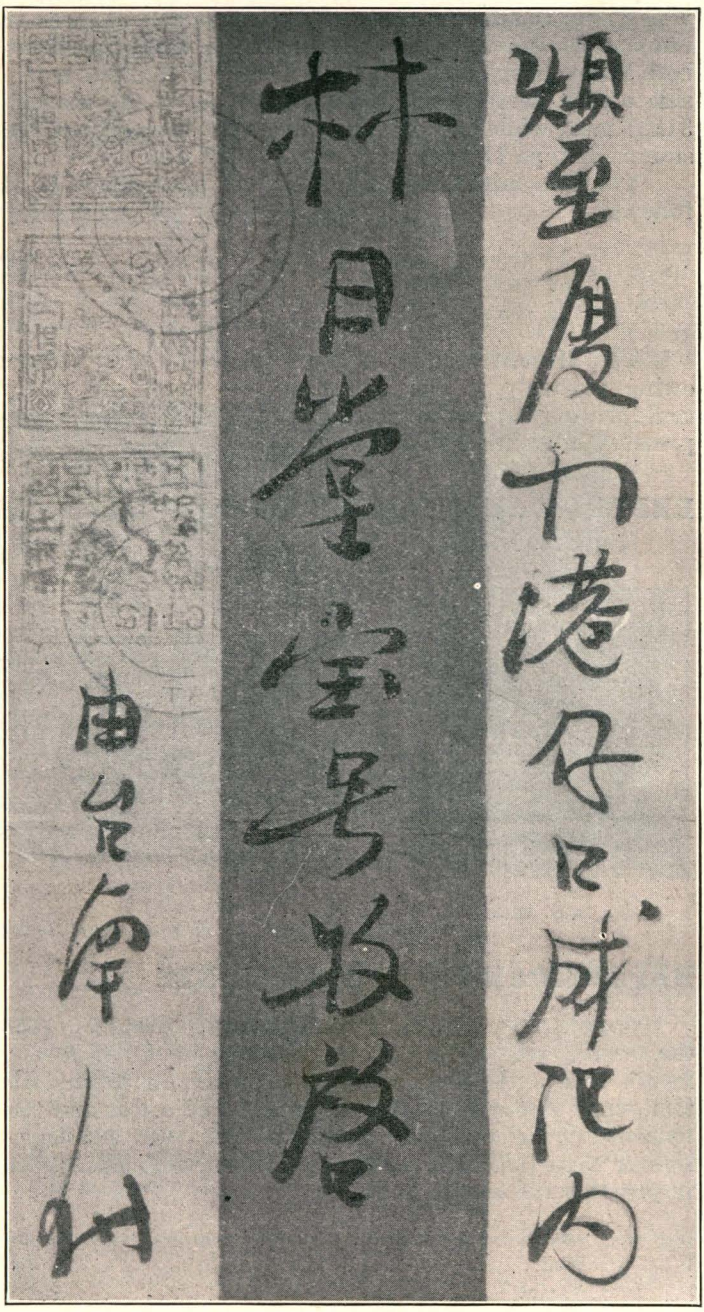


FIG. XL

characters giving the denomination of the stamp. The position of the tiger's tail in type I of the second issue (whether that was the first printing or second impression in point of time could not be determined) is different from that in type II. Both of these two positions are again different from that in the first issue. The tiger in type II of the second issue is the most distinct and perfect in appearance of the three.

The stamps of the second issue were printed on thick white wove paper, which was roughly perforated 12 before the die was impressed on it. Hence the stamps were very irregularly spaced within perforated spaces. The dies of both types of the second issue measure 25½x24½ mm. The measurement outside of the perforation in the first type of the second issue is approximately 31x27 mm., while that in the second type is mostly of 31x31 mm, although a few stamps of type II were perforated 31x27 mm.

The denominations and colors of both types of the second issue are as follows:—

30 cash (3 cents)	blue & blue-black
50 cash (5 cents)	red
100 cash (10 cents)	violet

The 10-cent stamps of type II were later printed with blue-black ink owing probably to the fact that the violet ink was used up and no more could be got from the mainland of China, because the Japanese troops were pressing in from all sides.

REPUBLICAN STAMPS: SECOND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1895

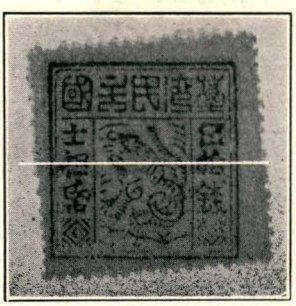


FIG. XLII

TYPE II:

Points of difference from those of Type I

1. The position of the tiger's tail in design.
2. Perforation 11½.
3. 10-Cent stamps were also printed with blue-black ink.

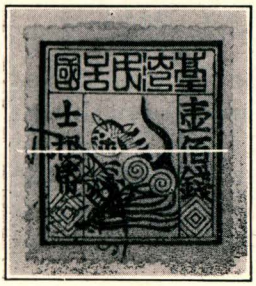
REPUBLICAN STAMPS: REPRINTS

Stamps appear to have been reprinted from the plate of the second type of the second issue. They were printed on thick white wove paper. The measurements outside the perforations are of very irregular size; some are of 31x27½ mm, while others are of 33x31½ mm. The colors and the corresponding denominations are the same as those of the first issue, although the violet ink is a little lighter than that used in the first issue, while the paper is nearer to that used in printing the second issue.

Blue	30 cash (3 cents)
Red	50 cash (5 cents)
Violet	100 cash (10 cents)

Many of these appear to have been cancelled "to order".

LITHOGRAPHED FORGERIES OF FIRST ISSUE OF 1895



The design of the tiger is very different from that on genuine stamps. The Chinese characters of the forgeries appear to be much more clear cut than those on genuine ones.

FIG. XLIII

JAPANESE STAMPS USED IN FORMOSA, 1896

After the Formosan Republic was overthrown by the Japanese, the Island came into their possession. Formosa is now a colonial province of Japan, which appoints its Governor-General. Regular stamps of the Imperial Japanese Post Office are being used. Nearly every village has a post office, and mail mattter is

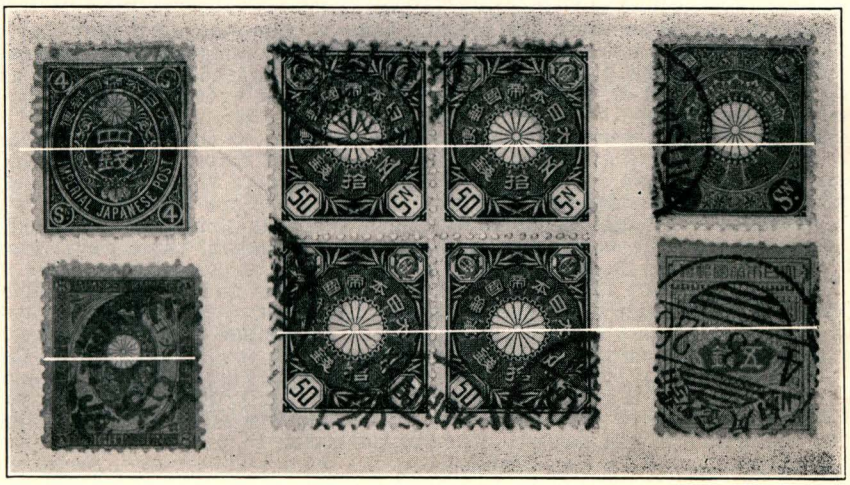


FIG. XLIV
FORMOSAN CANCELLATIONS ON JAPANESE STAMPS.

delivered to any city in Formosa at the regular rate existing in Japan proper. There are about 109 post offices. The cost of maintenance of the posts and telegraphs is approximately one million yen a year. ($500,000). In addition to this, a large sum is being expended annually in the construction of new post offices. The Central Post Office in Taihoku is a fine structure costing some 88,000 yen. The foreign mails are carried from Kelung by the mail steam ships of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, and Osaka Shosen Kwaisha, direct to Japan, and by the Douglas Steamship Company and Osaka Shosen Kwaisha from Tamsui and Anping to China ports.

Every advanced collector in good standing should be a member of the Collectors Club. Urge your friends to join.

Portuguese-Guinea (First Issue)

By Charles J. Phillips

HAVING recently had occasion to investigate the standing of some stamps of the first issue, used in Portuguese Guinea, that is with the small surcharge, I have obtained some very interesting information from my friend, J. N. Marsden of Lisbon, a member of the *Royal Philatelic Society of London*, and a collector of some forty years' standing, who is well known as the famous specialist in the stamps of Portugal and Portuguese Colonies. In answer to my inquiries, Mr. Marsden wrote me as follows:

"When I went to Guinea in May 1884, the stamps with the small surcharge were practically unknown. Moens had mentioned the 50rs. and later the 5rs. and 20rs. and on my arrival in Lisbon, en route, I found that the Lisbon dealer, Faustino Martins, had about half a dozen copies all told, but he could furnish me with no information about them, his idea being that they were the precursors of a whole issue, with small surcharge, in the same way in which the Azores had been recently surcharged.

"When I arrived in Bissan and afterwards in Bolama, the capital, I at once made inquiries and at the post offices and everywhere else, I found, to my surprise, that no one had ever seen or heard of these small surcharges. Even the Governor of the Province, whose wife was a Stamp Collector, had never heard of them.

"I gave the matter up as a bad job and came to the conclusion that they must be fakes, until one early morning, months after, when I was out with my gun, walking along the beach in Bissan, I saw a small envelope being lapped by the waves, and to my delight I saw it had on the flap a stamp of 20rs. and another of 5rs. both with the small surcharge, and the envelope was addressed to the Roman Catholic priest at Bissan. I knew him very well and had been helping to nurse him for a couple of days, as he was suffering from a very strong attack of fever. I went to him and found that his illness had developed into black water fever and that he was dying. He was still conscious and when I showed him the envelope and told him what I wanted, he said: 'Why that is from my friend Cleto da Costa the postmaster at Cachen.' I lost no time in sending a messenger to Cachen, three days' journey, asking him to send me a stamp of each value he had in the post office and the quantities of each, telling him of course of his friend's illness and what I was doing to assist him. In due course I got the stamps and the quantities which amounted to about £40 in face value. I sent him forty gold Sovereigns and a good supply of stamps with the large surcharge as a present, so that the inhabitants of Cachen should not be deprived of postal facilities. There were no 50rs. so I think it unlikely that a genuine copy of this stamp exists unused, and only two of the 10r. yellow. Of the 40rs. there were two complete sheets and a portion of a sheet which luckily contained the error. I still possess one complete sheet. I submitted to you a pair from another sheet, and Stanley Gibbons had the third but only as a single stamp, so that it is unlikely that any other pair exists.

"There were only at the time, three post offices in Guinea, Bolama, Bissan and Cachen—and in the last place only, besides the natives, four or five black traders.

"When in April 1881, the Government sent the first supply of stamps with the large surcharge, all those on hand at Bissan and Bolama without surcharge, were surcharged in small characters at the Government printing press and sent to Cachen to be out of the way and forgotten, until I discovered them."

From the above information we can learn that the Guinea small surcharge 10 reis yellow and the 50 reis green are practically unobtainable in an unused condition, and unused prices should come out of the catalog.

The 40 reis blue, error, surcharged on the stamp of Mozambique is one of the great rarities of the world. Mr. Marsden still has one, his other two copies I bought. The one many years ago, I sold to G. H. Worthington, and it is now in Mr. Caspary's collection. The pair with this error I recently purchased and it is now in another famous American collection. This accounts for three copies and there is the one from the Ferrary Collection, and I think these four are all that exist.

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

The new *Club Rooms* are beginning to assume a more club-like atmosphere and every member in a position to do so should visit the club and give us the "once over" * * * The *Reception Room* is all completed with a new rug, window draperies, and other finishing touches and here in the atmosphere of the splendidly bound *Rich Library* you can spend a spare hour to good advantage * * * The furnishings thus far have been made possible through the generous donation of *Charles Lathrop Pack*, and in response to our last appeal we received a nice check from *John H. Hall, Jr.*, to help put on the finishing touches * * * As the funds for this furnishing must come from donations we hope that our members will take an interest in the project and enable us to complete the other rooms and make the Club a real club in fact as well as in name * * *

The *Housewarming* and *Dutch Lunch* on February 16 was a success from every standpoint except one * * * We had the largest attendance of any recent affair (over 120 members and guests), the Club rooms were filled to overflowing, the Dutch Lunch was well patronized, the dancing was enjoyed by a large number, BUT * * * *Many of the important dealers of New York were conspicuous by their absence* * * * This is a condition that should not exist and we hope that we can make the meetings of such interest that every member in the city will attend regularly * * * In order to bring about this condition the *Entertainment Committee* under the general chairmanship of *Charles J. Phillips* has been subdivided into several sections in order to stimulate more diversified forms of entertainment, such as *Competitions, Debates, Informal Talks, Displays of Groups of Countries* and *Guest Displays* * * * Suggestions will be very welcome in preparing the Program for next season * * *

In answer to our preliminary request for suggestions as to the form of activity that would most interest the members, the revival of the *Bourse* was most frequently mentioned * * * As this is already provided for in our Constitution, a Committee has been appointed to undertake the formation of a *Bourse* on a *Wednesday Evening* that will not conflict with our regular meetings so that those interested can attend and those that are not can remain away * * * Those who have accepted membership on this Committee up to the present time are *Major Guy W. A. Camp, R. C. Bach, O. G. Reichelt, J. M. Bartels* and *H. M. Konwiser* * * * In addition to this the Club has a prospect of doing some very constructive work along revolutionary lines that will mark a distinct step forward in philately * * * We can only give this hint at the present time but hope that developments will enable us to tell the full story in an early issue * * * All of these plans should assist us in materially building up the membership and we hope to have the co-operation of our present members in interesting their collecting friends * * * Resident

Members can belong to a real club for $25.00 per year and non-resident members pay only $3.00 more than their subscription to this magazine * * *

In keeping with the increased activities at the Club the *C. C. P.* will endeavor to keep pace and present articles of real merit * * * In this issue we complete the series of articles on the *Exhibition* written by those who had a part in its success and the article by *H. P. Atherton* on the best mounted collection is the forerunner of others on this same interesting subject * * * The article on the *First Issue of Turkey* by *Adolph Passer* is a wonderful contribution and the *Supplements* accompanying it were prepared in Europe under *Mr. Passer's* personal direction * * * *H. K. Parson's Formosa* is completed and all the signs indicate a fast awakening interest in the stamps of the *Oriental Countries* * * * Another article on *Western Franks* demonstrates the growing interest in these historical issues and we will have more of them in coming issues * * * The fact that these articles are of general interest to even a non-philatelist was recently brought forcibly to our attention in the following letter from *Mrs. Wallace Dana Smith* of *Portsmouth, N. H.* * * *

> * * * This is too good to keep to myself. Mr. S. has no use for stamp literature and as for stamps! ! ! If I was to put my time and cash into them why that is my privilege as his is a cigar, but not until recently has he even looked at any stamp magazine though I take quite a few. The other Sunday he wanted something to read and finally picked up your magazine and not only read it through, but followed with the others for the past year. As he laid the last number down he said: "If they don't look out they're going to have the finest thing in the stamp reading stuff there is published" * * *

Another indication of the growing interest in philately is the fact that *The Century Co.* have just announced the publication of a splendidly written and illustrated series, *"Romance and World Adventure as Told in Postage Stamps"* * * * One of the large New York dailies has already applied for the republication rights * * *

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions held their Annual Meeting at the *Collectors Club* on Monday, March 7th, 1927, and elected the following directors to serve for three years: *Charles M. Ams, Sidney Barrett, Fernald Hutchins, Eugene Klein, J. J. Klemann, Jr., Edward S. Knapp, John N. Luff, H. C. Needham, S. Newbury, C. J. Phillips, Joseph S. Rich, B. Schlesinger, G. B. Sloane, Edward Stern* and *A. H. Wilhelm* * * * At the recent meeting of the *Pacific Philatelic Society* the following officers were elected, practically all of whom are members of the *Collectors Club* * * * President, *Chas. M. Hackmeier;* Vice-President, *Earl Hamilton;* 2nd Vice-President, *W. H. Crocker;* Secretary, *Henry C. Marcus;* Librarian, *Ross O'Shaughessey;* Governors, *Herbert G. Walker, Wm. Blackwell* and *Henry C. Marcus* * * *

A letter from *G. C. Gunter,* Secretary of the *Jamaica Philatelic Society, Kingston, Jamaica,* advises that *H. F. Bowker* recently made an interesting exhibit and address before their society * * * They meet on the first Wednesday of each month and a cordial welcome is extended to visitors when in *Kingston* * * * *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* recently celebrated the fact that they had acquired a net paid circulation of 10,000 copies per week, an achievement which should interest every stamp collector * * * All of which goes to show that *Philately* is progressing to a marked degree and is apparently on the threshold of the greatest growth in its history.

This issue is the work of *J. W. Stowell, Federalsburg, Md.,* who for so many years has printed the *American Philatelist,* and it is the first issue of the *C. C. P.* to be printed outside of *New York City* * * * The change we are sure will be a welcomed one.

H. L. L.

Collectors Club Philatelist — Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume III. APRIL, 1927. No. 2—(W. No. 10).

Review No. 10—Quarter Ending, April, 1927.

CHAPMAN (S.), F. R. P. S. L.: (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF MEXICO FROM THE COMMENCEMENT IN 1856, TO THE END OF THE PROVISIONAL PERIOD IN 1868, By S. Chapman. With details of the numbers of stamps of each issue printed and distributed amongst the various District Post Offices in the Republic, compiled from Official Records. Published under the auspices of The Collectors Club, New York City as HANDBOOK NUMBER FOUR. Printed (for circulation amongst subscribers only) by the Caxton and Holmesdale Press, Sevenoaks, England. 1926.—All Rights Reserved. 29—(1)—ccvii—(1)—A17—(1) pp. 11¼x8½ in.; TWO EDITIONS: (1) Regular, bound cloth price $. ; (2) bound full morocco, superior paper, price $. ; 150 copies printed of Regular Ed., 15 copies of Ed. de Luxe. In pockets on 2nd and 3rd cover pages are three Reproductions of Tariffs, two Circulars and a fine Map of Mexico in color.

This very important work on Mexico received a Diploma of Gold Medal at the recent New York Exhibition. It is not the first book on Mexico by Mr. Chapman as he wrote "Mexico. Eagles and Maximilians From May, 1864, to August, 1867", in collaboration with Mr. W. T. Wilson, published by S. Gibbons, Ltd., London, in 1912, there were two editions, "Ed. de Luxe" 10 copies, Regular Ed. 65 copies and now are obtainable only by paying a big premium when offered. This book is of the utmost importance to specialist in Mexican stamps. The contents is: Foreword, pp. 11-12; Introductory, 13-29; 1863 Issue, 19-Eagle, 21-Maximilian, 26-Issue, June 22nd, 1867, to August 29th, 1868, 28; Details of Stamps received from Printers July 30, 1856 to Dec. 10, 1859, with general summary and particulars of stamps destroyed when new colors were introduced Apr., 1861, 1-vii; Details of Stamps supplied to the various Post Offices, 1856 to April 17, 1861, viii-xxxviii; Details of Stamps received from Printers from Apr. 16, 1861, to Jan., 1863, with summary and particulars of stamps returned when "Eagle" stamps were introduced, xxxix1xli; Details of Stamps supplied to the various Post Offices 1861 (from Apr. 18) 1862, 1863 (to May 28th) when the General Post Office was temporarily closed and from June 7th to end of year, and 1864 to May 27, together with a summary of issues during this period, xlii-lxiii; Notes Regarding Stamps issued from 1856-1864 based on specimens in collection of the Author, lxv-cxix; Details of Printing of Stamps of the "Eagle" issue, together with a balance and particulars of stamps returned when the "Maximilian" issue was introduced, cxx-cxxiii; Details of Stamps supplied to the various Post Offices: (a) No Invoice No. on stamps, cxxiv-cxvii—(b) Inv. in large figures, cxxviii-cxxix—(c) Inv. small fig., cxxx-cxxxii—1865, cxxxii-cxxxix—1866 to Aug. 1st, cxxxix-cxliii; Particulars of Stamps of above 5 divisions in Author's Coll., cxxxix-clxviii; Details of Sub-Consignments of "Eagle" stamps arranged in alphabetical order of districts, clxix-ccxxxviii; Details of Printing of Stamps of the "Maximilian" issue both lithographed & engraved, together with a balance showing numbers not issued, ccxxxix-ccxl; Detai's of the Stamps of this issue supplied to Post Offices:—1866 from Aug. 1st, ccxli-ccx'v—1867 to Apr. 23rd, ccxlv-ccxlvi; Particulars of Stamps of this issue in Author's Coll., ccxlvi-ccli; Details of Sub-Consignments of "Maximilian" stamps in alphabetical order of districts, cclii-cclxviii; Notes relating to the "Eagle" and "Maximilian" issues, cclxix-cclxxxi; Details Showing all Stamps bearing sub-consignment numbers so far noted in the Districts of Morelia and Puebla:—(1) Eagles, cclxxxiii-ccxcv—(2) Maximilians, ccxcvi-ccxcix; Details of Printings of Stamps in use from June, 1867, to August, 1868, with a balance showing stamps of this issue on hand when the new "1868" issue was introduced, ccc; Details of Stamps supplied to various Post Offices:—1867 from June 22, ccci-vvvii—

1868 to Aug. 29, cccliii-ccciv; Notes on Stamps of this issue in the Author's Coll., cccv-cccvii; Appendix showing postal districts into which Mexico was divided in 1875 with the subordinate offices reporting to each, Al-A17.

MARSHALL (C. F. Dendy), R. R. P. S. L.: (The) BRITISH POST OFFICE FROM ITS BEGINNING TO THE END OF 1925. By C. F. Dendy Marshall. With thirty-six plates and some illustrations in the text. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 1926. VI—(4)—354—(2) pp., 11¼x-7⅝ in., bound cloth, price 2/10/0 net ($12.50)

Mr. Marshall has compiled and published (after many years of research) a most important philatelic reference book and the best that has as yet appeared upon the post office history of any country. In one volume we now have a complete history of the British Post Office activities 1883 to 1925, which information could only be gleaned by consulting many works or articles, mostly old and none up to date: (few of the most important works are)—"Her Majesty's Mails: an historical and descriptive account of the British Post Office" (W. Lewins, 1864) "Life of Sir Rowland Hill," K. C. B. etc. and the History of Penny Postage" (Sir R. Hill, 1880); "Fifty Years of Public Work of Sir Henry Cole" (1884); "Royal Mail: its curiosities and romance" (J. W. Hyde, 1885); "History of the Post Office, from its establishment down to 1836" (Joyce, H., 1893); "Early History of the Post in Grant and Farm" (J. W. Hyde, 1894); "Forty Years at the Post Office" (F. E. Baines, 1895); "On the Track of the Mail Coach" (F. E. Baines, 1895); "Post Office. An Historical Summary" (Pub. by order of P.—Gen., 1911); "History of the British Post Office" (J. C. Hemmeon), all these are on the History of the Post Office. On the STAMPS: "Postage & Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain" (Philbrick & Westoby, 1881); "History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles available for Postal & Telegraph purposes" (Wright & Creeke, 1899); "Supp. to British Isles" (Creeke,); "History of Railway Letter Stamps" (H. L'E. Ewen, 1901); "College S. of Oxford & Cambridge" (Rev. H. Cummings, 1904); "Great Britain: Line-engraved Stamps" (Melville, 1909, 3rd. Ed. 1925); "G. B.: Embossed Adhesive S. (Melville, 1910); "Stamps of G. B., 1911-21 (S. Phillips, 1921); "Postage S. in the Making" (F. J. Melville, 1916); "Line-engraved Postage Stamps of G. B. printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co." (E. D. Bacon, 1920); "Plating of the Penny Black P. S. of G. B." (C. Nissen, 1922). On the POSTMARKS: "History of the Early Postmarks of the Br. Isles. From their introduction down to 1840" (J. G. Hendy, 1905); "List of obliterating numbers used by the P. O. in the United Kingdom and certain places abroad,—1844 to 1904" (T. Whitworth, 1905); "History of the Postmarks of the British Isles from 1840-1876" (J. G. Hendy, 1909); Pre-Victorian Postage Stamps & Franks" (Foster, G. A., 1910); "British Postage Paid Stamps. 1870-1912" (W. Hartree, 1913); "G. Britain's First Postage Stamp" (E. S. Gladstone, 1924). ON THE LITERATURE: "Cat. of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford" (E. D. Bacon, 1911), Supp. 1926. For other references as to BIBLIOGRAPHY see Appendix III, p. 230, one of the most interesting chapters in the book. Contents: Prefatory p. V; Contents, VII; List of Plates, IX; PART I. POSTAL HISTORY AND ISSUES:—Introduction, 3; Chapter I: Early History, 5; II: Mid-period 10; III: Rowland Hill, 17; IV: Stamps, 23; V: Introduction of Surface-printing, 34; VI: Continuation of the Victorian Era, 50; VII: Jubilee Issue, 58; VIII: Edwardian Era, 66; IX: Harrison and Somerset House, 77; X: Present Era, 85. PART II. FORMING A COLLECTION:—I: An Essay On Philately, 117; II: Description of the Author's Collection. 126. PART III, APPENDIXES.—I. An Index of Persons Connected with the British Postal History, 143; II: An Index of Places and Things Connected with Postal History, 177; III: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POSTAL HISTORY, WITH SHORT CRITICAL NOTES, 230—(a) Books, 230-241—(b) Pamphlets, 241-248—(c) Parliamentary and Official Reports, &c., 248-250—(d) Articles, &c., 250-252; IV: Lists of Obliterating Numbers—General Remarks, 253—List No. 1: England and Certain Places Abroad, 255—List No. 2: London & Suburban Series, 311—List No. 3: Scotland, 318—List No. 5: Ireland, 337; V: List of Abbreviations Used in the Appendixes, 354.

SERRANE (Fernand): VADE-MECUM DU SPECIALISTE-EXPERT EN TIMBRES-POSTE D'EUROPE. Par Fernand Serrane. Originaux: Valeur proporlionnelle des Nuances, Varieties, Obliterations, Paires et Blocs. Reimpressions. Faux-Fausses obliterations—Truquages. Nombreuses Illustrations. Nice: Imprimerie de L'Eclaireur de Nice, 21, Rue Meyerbeer. 1926. 4—480pp., 9¼x6⅛ in., paper cover, price 10/6 ($2.62).

Mr. Serrane is certainly doing much good work for the philatelist, for this is his sixth work since 1919 on stamps of Europe. The first was: "Guide du Collectionneur Specialiste de Timbres-Poste", pub. in 1919, 62 pp., is a general guide to the collector of stamps; Second: "Catalogue du Specialiste des Timbres-Poste d'Europe" 1922, 4 editions, 355 pp.; Third: "Premiere Emission des Pays-Bas (1852-63)", 1924; Fourth: "Timbres-Poste de l'Emmission de Bordeaux (1870)", 1925, 188 pp.; Fifth: "Reconstruction des Planches de l'Emission de Bordeaux", 1926, 117 pp. This sixth work treats the stamps of the different European countries in alphabetical order as to shades, varieties, notes on forgeries and how detected and has many illustrations of variations in the stamps as well as certain postmarks needed in the detection of forgeries. A very useful book. Contents: Introduction, p. 1; Preface, 8; Countries, pp. 17 to 478; Index, 479.

(La) **RECONSTRUCTION DES PLANCHES DE L'EMISSION DE BORDEAUX** (1870). Par Fernand Serrane. Ouvrage illustre de 65 types differents. Tous les signes distinctifs des planches. Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier. 1926. (4)+III+(1)+117+(3) pp., 9⅛x6⅛ in., paper cover, price

Contents: Introduction, p. 1; Plates of Bordeaux, 1; 1 Centime, 5—Plate 1, 7—P. II, 11—III, 17; 2 Centimes, 23—Original plate, 25—Retouched plate, 30; 4 Centimes, 33—Original plate (Nov. 1870), 34—Retouched plate, 38; 5 Centimes, 39; 10 Centimes, 47—Original pl.; 50—Retouched pl., 54; 20 Centimes Type I, 59—Original pl., 60—Retouches, 67—Retouched pl., 69; 20 Centimes Type II—Plate I, 73—Pl. II, 78; 20 Centimes Type III, 83—Pl. I, 84—Pl. II, 91; 30 Centimes, 97; 40 Centimes, 103; 80 Centimes, 109; 15 Centimes Postage Due, 116.

BELLAMY (F. A.): STATEMENT AND COMMENTS UPON THE RESULT OF A PROFFERED GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, by F. A. Bellamy. (For Private Circulation). Oxford, October, 1926. 2+9+(1) pp., 7½x5¼ in., paper cover, price 1/6 ($0.37).

Contents: Foreword, 2; Philately at Oxford, letter (Reprinted from "The Times", London, June 9, 1926), 1; Mr. Bellamy and His Collection. Criticism of University Action, letter (Reprinted from "The Oxford Times, June 25, 1926), 3.— From the Foreword: The sole intention of the reprinting of these two letters is to place on record, in a convenient form, the main facts and comments thereupon, for the benefit of future generations to know how a generous gift has been lost to the University of Oxford.

HARRIS (Albert H.) and BAKER (L. A. J.): (The) STANDARD INDEX TO PHILATELIC LITERATURE. Compiled by Albert H. Harris and L. A. J. Baker. Together with the prices at which the publications referred to can be supplied by Harris Publications Ltd., Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Subscription One Guinea for the complete work. PART III: FRENCH COLONIES (Continued) to HELIGOLAND, pp. 45 to 64 and cover. —— Pages 50 to 61 give the index to Great Britain, which is a big subject. The scheme of this is by special subjects created for this country alone and one which is rather confusing I think. It begins with a list of general works, 2nd Victorian Era which is sub-divided Line Engraved Series, Embossed and Surface-Printed Series; 3rd Edwardian Era; 4th Edwardian and Georgian Harrison and Somerset House Printings; 5th Georgian Era; and 6th Special Subjects which is arranged alphabetically and here is where the confusion comes in: I wish to see what is given about the "Victorian Stamps" after perusing the 2nd division, I go to the Special Subjects or 6th division, which I have to read carefully from A to Z. How much more simple it would have been to have arranged these special subjects under each of the 5 divisions so that each would be complete for every one of the references refer to the five divisions that have gone before. See "Col. C. P." V, Oct., 1926, p. 221 for review of Parts: I & II.

HIGLETT (G. A.): TURKEY. RANDOM NOTES by G. A. Higlett (R. D. P.) 1926. London: Harris Pub. Ltd. 16 pp. (printed one side only), 7¼x4⅞ in., papaper cover, price 1/—($.25) "PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOK, No. 11.

Contents: Plates, pp. 2 & 3; C. I.: Bi-Sected Stamps, 4; II: Overprinted Commemorative Issues, 8; III: Provisional Postage Due Stamps, 9; IV: Katchak Post, 11; V: Service Stamps, 12; VI: Smyrna Post, 13; VII: Provisional Stamp of Kilis, 14; Adv., 15 & 16.

GOODMAN (F. C. A.): POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. Some Facts & Fallacies. (Reprinted from "The Stamp Collector"). By F. C. A.

Goodman. (Privately printed). 15—(1) pp., 6 7/8x4 1/8 in., paper cover.
Contents: Introduction, 3; The Falklands (history), 4; Early Franks, 4; First Falkland Adhesive, 8; Issue of 1884, 9; Issue of 1886, 10; Provisional of 1891, 11; Series 1891-1904, 12; Issue of 1904-5, 13; Mystery Stamp, 13.

RITCHIE (J.): (The) ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. By J. Ritchie. (Incorporating Mr. G. W. Reynolds' Handbook of 1921). 1926. Published by Southern Stamp Co. (Africa), Ltd., P. O. Box 5887, Johannesburg, U. S. A. 68 pp., 8 1/2x5 1/2 in., paper cover, price 5/— ($1.24).

As this new work on the Union South Africa incorporates that of Mr. G. W. Reynolds is really a second edition of Mr. Reynolds' work so I include a review of this work first:

REYNOLDS (G. W.): POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. By G. W. Reynolds. 1921. Pub. by G. W. Reynolds, Johannesburg. 28 pp., 8 1/8x5 3/8 in., paper cover.

Contents: Enlarged III. of 1/2d. Double Impression, 3; Contents, 4; Int. Note, 6; C. I: Union's 1st Stamp, 6; II: 1st Permanent Issue, 9; III: Two New Values, 14; IV: Perf 14 & Imperf., 17; V: Postage Dues, 19; VI: Errors and Rarities, 21; VII: Minor Var., Etc., 24; VIII: Inv. Watermarks, 27.——NEW EDITION: Contents—Frontispiece 1/2d. D. Imp., 2; Contents, 3; List of Ills., 4; Introductory Note, 6; C. I.: Union's 1st Stamp, 19.0, 6; II: Interprovincials, 9; III: 1st Perm. Iss., 11; Two New Values (1920), & Change of Color (1922), 16; V: Air Mail Stamps, 1925, 19; VI: 2nd Perm. Iss., 22; VII: Roll Stamps, 28; VIII: Important Errors & Rarities, 1913-26, 33; IX: Minor Var., 38; X: Minor Var., 1926 Iss., 44; XI: Postage Due Stamps, 49; XIII: Freaks, 62; XIII: Inverted Watermarks, 68.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): GUIDE TO STAMP COLLECTING AND GLOSSARY. By Fred. J. Melville. G. F. Rapkin, 151-157 Goswell Road, London, E. C. 1. 60 pp., 7 1/8x4 3/4 in., paper cover, price

Contents: Int., 5; Contents, 7; C. I.: Common Stamps, 9; II: Album, 11; III: How to Buy Stamps, 15; IV: Complete Outfit, 16; V: Making Stamps Fit for the Collection, 19; VI: How to Mount Stamps, 31; VII: How to Find the Watermark, 34; VIII: How to Measure Perf., 39; IX: How to Find Varieties, 41; X: What To Do With Duplicates, 46; XI: How To Become a Philatelist, 50; XII: Questions & Answers, 53; Appendix: Terms Commonly Found In Catalogues & Handbooks on Stamps, 57.— A fine handbook for the young collector.

ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS INC.: OFFICIAL CATALOGUE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION. Grand Central Palace, N. Y. City, October 16th to 23rd, 1926. VIII (Adv)—16 (Title, Plates of photographs- Pres., Ex. ec. Comm., Vice-Pres., Dir. Comm., Judges, Trophys & Medal, Plan and Contents)—287 (Cat. and Adv.)—(1) pp., 10 1/4x6 3/4 in., paper cover, price 50 cents, 5000 published.—Abridged List, Exhibits only. 58-6 (Memoranda) pp. inc cover, 6 3/4 in., paper cover, pr. 25c. —REPORT OF THE JURY OF AWARDS. 22—(2) pp., 10 1/4x6 3/4 in., issued free.

This being the greatest Exhibition ever held has naturally the largest and best catalogued of an exhibition ever published. Those who have no copy of this catalogue should try to get one as it contains a mine of information on the collections exhibited.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES LOCAL STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS. 1927 Edition. Printed & Pub. by S. S. & C. Co., 1 West 47th St., N. Y. C., price 25 cents. 49—(1) pp., 6 1/4x4 1/4 in., paper cover.

This is the usual yearly supplement to Scott Catalogue and only needs a list of the Post Cards to make the listing of United States Stamps complete.

"BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AIR POST LITERATURE" Additions: "AIR MAIL TRANSPOLAR FLIGHT BY THE DIRIGIBLE "NORGE" 1926. (S. Bayer, Corso Italia N. 40, Milano). 12 pp., 6 7/8x4 3/4 in.—Supp. Letter authenticating the 142 pieces of mail carried by the Norge and signed by pilots etc. 4 pp. (3 printed on), 7x4 7/8 in.—A Illustrated list of the 91 pieces carried from Rome to Alaska.—COBHAM (Alan J.): MY FLIGHT TO THE CAPE & BACK. A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4-6 Soho Square, London, W. 1. 1926. 6—70 pp., 8 1/2x5 5/8 in., bound paper boards, pr. 1/6 ($0.37), with many ills.— COBHAM (Sir Alan): AUSTRALIA AND BACK. A. & C. Black. 4—124 pp., 8 3/4x5 5/8 in., bound paper boards, pr. 2/6 ($.62), illustrated.— The last

two books are not philatelic in themselves but pave the way to mail flights of the future, so are included.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY: PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. P. S. Inc., Held at New York City, Oct. 18, 19, 20, 1926. Supplement to "American Phil." Vol. 40, No. 4 (Jan., 1927). 162—(2) pp., 10x7¾ in., paper cover.

Usual record of A. P. S. Conventions, published in this convenient form.

GRIONI (Federico): CATALOGO PREZZO-CORRENTE 1927 DEI FRANCOBOLLI D'ITALIA-FIUME-S. MARINO-COLONIE ITALIANE & UFFICI ITALIANI all 'ESTERO. Federico Grioni, Milano, Via del Monte Napoleone, 45. Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert & Cie. 1927. XXXV (inc. Front cover pp.) —(1)—137—(1)—15 (adv.)—(1)—(2) pp., 7¼x4¼ in., bound cloth, price L 18.

Last July I reviewed the First Edition of this catalogue which consisted of 123 pp. of catalogue a gain of 14 pp. in this second edition. Contents: Notes on the states, etc., XV to XXXV, Catalogue, 1 to 132; Sets, 133 to 137; Adv., 15 pp.; Index, 1 p.

COLLECTORS CLUB: COLLECTORS CLUB YEAR BOOK 1926-1927. 51 West 48th St., N. Y. City. 2—57—(1) pp., 7x5 in., paper cover.—Contents: Incorporation, p. 3; Constitution, 5; By-Laws, 10; Officers & Comm., 15; Record of Achievement, 16; C. C. Medal, 20 & 21; Medal, Adv. of Membership, Pub., 22-24; Library, 25; C. C. Phil., Assets, Dinner, 26 & 27; 1926-7 Program, 28 & 29; Membership List, 31-57.

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS, Inc.: SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS (Inc.) YEAR BOOK 1927. Compiled by the Secretary: William Lycett. Pub. by R. C. Bach, N. Y. City. 52 pp., 9¼x6⅛ in., paper cover, free to members, price $1.00 to others.—Contents: Officers, 1927-7 & Attendants at Conv., 2nd to cover p.; Convention Proced., 1-14; Reports of Comm., 15 & 16; Constitution, 17 to 27; Roll of Members, 28 to 42; Adv., 43 to 52.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON: CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND LITERATURE PRESENTED TO THE FUND FOR THE PURCHASE AND EQUIPMENT OF THEIR NEW HEADQUARTERS. To be Sold at Auction at 47, Leicester Sq., W. 1. (by kind permission of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson) on Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, 1926. 28 pp.—1 plate, 9⅝x6⅛ in., paper cover.—Contents: Thanks of Soc., 1; Conditions of Sale, 2; Plate; Catalogue, 3 to 24 (LITERATURE, 20 to 24); List of Donors, 25 to 28.

RUDBECK (Johannes): OLIKA GRAVYRTYPER A FRIMARKEN MED LEJON— och POSTEMBLEM-BILDERNA 1920-1926, av Johannes Rudbeck. Forlag: Harry Wennberg, 82 Drottninggatan, Stockholm, Sweden. 13—(3) pp., 8½x5⅝ in., paper cover, price 1/7 net ($0.39).

Contents: Int., 3; Contents, 5; 5 Ore Lion, Types I & II with enlarged ills., 6 & 7; 30 Ore Lion, I & II, do, 8; 35 Post Emblem, I & II, do, 9; 40 Ore Post Emblem, I & II, do, 10; 45 Ore Post Emb., I & II, do, 11; 60 Ore Post Emblem, I, II & III, do, 12 & 13.

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FORENING: STRODDA ANTECKNINGAR I ANLEDNING AV SVERIGES FILATELIST-FORENINGS FYRTIO ARS JUBILEUM 1886 18/9 1926. Stockholm 1926. Broderna Olofssons Tryckeri. 40 pp., 10⅜x 7⅞ in., paper cover.—A report of the 40th anniversary proceedings of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

RYLUND (A.): RYLUND'S ILLUSTREREDE FRIMAERKE-KATALOG 1927 OVER ALLE FRIMAERKER FRA DANMARK-DANSK VEST INDIEN-FINLAND-ISLAND-NORGE-SVERIGE. Udgivet af A. Rylund, Aarhus, Danmark, Norregade 42. 64 pp., 8x5 in., paper cover, pr. 1 Kr.

Contents: Intro., 3; Directions, 4; Denmark, 5 to 17; Faroe Islands, 17; Greenland Packet Post, 17; Schleswig (Plebiscite), 18; Danish West Indies, 19; Finland, 22; Annus, 28; Iceland, 29; Norway, 36; Sweden, 42; Price-list, Albums & P. Accessories, 54; Adv., 62-64.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE.: EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN (Catalogue de Timbres-Poste Europe). Zumstein & Cie., Rue de Marche 50, Bern. TENTH EDITION. 1927. XXII—759 pp. (inc. 3rd cover p.), 8x4¼ in., light blue cloth cover, price 5 Switzerland fr.

This edition has 6 more pages than the 1926, and is a handy one to have on hand, prices are given in Switzerland francs. It is always a good plan to keep all these new editions of the Continental catalogues on the library shelf as they are all reference works to any collector.

SENF (Gebruder): GEBRUDER SENF'S ILLUSTRIERTER BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG 1927. I Band: Postmarken von Europa. Gebruder Senf, Leipzig. (2)—040—920—(2) pp., 8x3½ in., bound green cloth, price ——— THIRTIETH EDITION.
———, II Band: Postmarken von Ubersee. (2)—032—1280—(2) pp., do. TWENTY-NINTH EDITION, price

The Senf catalogues are the most exhaustive ones published in Germany as is shown by the total number of pages of these two volumes, 2160 pp. of the stamps of the world, the remaining pp. being Introduction, Index, Advertisements, etc in each volume. A necessity to all libraries.

SCHWANEBERGER ALBUM: MICHEL BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG. Band I.: Europa. 1927. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album Leipzig. XI—(1)—605—(11 Adv.) pp., 7⅛x4¾ in., bound blue cloth, price

Still another Continental catalogue published annually. This is a straight major variety catalogue and as such is a very good one published in German. A good volume to have along-side of W. King & Co.'s as a comparison of the German vs. English prices. Band II: Ubersee, 1927, has been issued but I have not yet received a copy.

HARMER (H. R.): BOND STREET AUCTIONS. Season 1925-1926. H. R. Harmer, 6-8 Old Bond St., London, W. 1. 31—(1) pp., 9¾x7⅜ in., paper cover. Contents: I: Season in Review; II: Summary of Sales; III: Resume of Prices; IV: To Buyers; V: To Vendors; VI: A Few Appreciations; VII: Private Treaty; VIII: Valuations: IX: Mayfair Book.

COLSON (Warren H.): COLSON OF BOSTON-HIS STAMPS. Copyright 1926 by Warren H. Colson, 184 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 1926. 36 pp., 8⅝x5½ in., paper cover.

This is a very nice pamphlet describing Mr. Colson's various purchases of collections and rarieties and illustrating 53 of the most notable and a fronticepiece showing a view of Public Garden and Boston Common as seen from the offices of the firm. A valuable booklet on account of the illustrations alone.

PASSER (Adolf): (Die) BRIEFMARKEN DER PROVISORISCHEN TURKISHCHEN REGIERUNG IN ANGORA. Von Adolf Passer, Kaprova 12, Prag I. With 22 illustrations. Reprinted from "Die Postmarke", 1923. 22—(2) pp. (inc. covers), 8⅞x4¾ in., paper cover, privately printed.

This is a complete list with notes on the provisional stamps issued from 1917-1923 by the Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora. The first three pages being an introduction.— Rewritten & enlarged forming No. 2; Veroffentlichungen Der Postmarke, 1927. 38 pp., 8⅞x5½ in., p.c. & 4 tables.

PASSER (Adolf): (Die) TURKISCHEN POSTWERTZEICHEN VON 1863 von Adolf Passer. With 5 plates. 18—(2 Adv.) pp., 9x6 in., paper cover. Pub. by "Deutschen Verzeines fur Briefmarkenkunde in Prag, Prag 1925. To be had from Emil Adler, Havlickova ul. 4, Prag II.

A specialized list of the first issue of Turkey with notes on the printings, colors, Control-border, paper, gum, forgeries, etc. Reprinted from: "Festschrift zur Feier des vierzigjahrigen Bestehens des Deutschen Vereins fur Briefmarkenkunde in Prag".

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY: OFFICIAL PROGRAM FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION A. P. S., Oct. 18th, 19 & 20th, 1926, N. Y. City. H. L. Lindquist, Editor. 64 pp., 8x5 in., paper cover.—Local Comm., 7, 9, 11; Officers, 12; Gen. Information, 15; Programme, 17, 19, 21, 22; Guide to N. Y., and adv., 27 to 61; Index to Advertisers, 64.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON: PROSPECTUS, 1926-27. 16 pp., 5x-3¼ in., paper cover. — Contents: Officers, 1926-7, 3; Advantages Offered to Members, 4; Programme, 1926-7, 5; Brighton Br., Officers & Programme, 1926-7, 8 to 11; Expert Comm., 11; Forgery Coll., Permanent Coll., Library, Stamp Ex. Br., Auctions, Beginners' Ex. Br., Invalid & Lonley Coll. Section, J.P.S. Badge, Reception Comm., "Stamp Lover" (Magazine), Board of Management, "S. L. (Advertisements), pp. 11 to 16.

PRICE LISTS:

STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES AND COLONIES 927. Wendover Neefus, 602 Warren St., Hudson, N. Y. 44 pp., 5⅞x3¼ in., paper cover.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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Vice-President—Chas. Curie
Secretary—H. M. Konwiser
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Since the January issue of 1927 the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:

753 Dr. Wm. Byam, London, England.
754 Wm. J. Stanley, London, England.
755 Dr. Evaristo F. da Veiga, St. Paulo, Braz.
756 Robert Walser, Paris, France.
757 Rev. Ignatius J. Bialdyga, Kingston, N. Y.
758 H. F. Bowker, New York City.
759 Geo. W. Simpson, New York City.
760 Robt. A. Jadwin, Carbondale, Pa.
761 W. Barnum, Cleveland, O.
762 C. A. Pennell, Saginaw, Mich.
763 Fred H. Sargent, St. Augustine, Fla.
764 Leonard Michael, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
765 Fabian F. Levy, Philadelphia, Pa.
766 B. H. Homan, Jr., New York City.
767 C. E. Mack, New York City.
769 L. K. Pratt, St. Paul, Minn.
770 Hugh P. Tiemann, Pittsburgh, Pa.
771 Robson Lowe, London, England.
772 R. de la Garza Campos, Mexico, D. F.
773 J. J. O'Donohue, Plainfield, N. J.
774 T. M. Longcope, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
775 Wm. T. Goodwin, San Francisco, Cal.
776 Capt. W. Lind, San Sebastian Reu, Guatemala.

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The following gentlemen are candidates for membership:

F. A. Bickert, Camden, N. J.
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Seconded by H. M. Konwiser.

Joseph E. Kreling, San Francisco, Cal.
Proposed by C. M. Hackmeier,
Seconded by H. Marcus.

A. P. Duwer, San Francisco, Cal.
Proposed by C. M. Hackmeier,
Seconded by H. Marcus.

Jeremiah M. Evarts, Westbury, N. Y.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips,
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein,

Julius Windner, Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by Geo. Creed,
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser.

W. K. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by E. Klein,
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser.

W. Weiskopf, New York City.
Proposed by H. Hancock,
Seconded by H. Toaspern.

E. B. Power, New York City.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist,
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

TOASPERN EXHIBITS HELIGOLAND

A very good crowd turned out on the evening of December 15th, 1926 to see the exhibition of Heligoland stamps shown by the owner, Herman Toaspern.

The interest in this collection was greatly enhanced by the original work done in placing the cancellations. The stamps, though not numerous, were interesting throughout and the owner had noted all the prominent major and minor varieties.

As a supplement to the collection was a very nice lot of reprints, including many of the scarcer ones.

In the next issue we will begin an article on the stamps of Heligoland based upon this collection.

HAYTI EXHIBITED BY FERRARS H. TOWS.

On Wednesday evening January 5th, Ferrars H. Tows exhibited his magnificent collection of Hayti and enlivened the meeting by a most interesting talk covering the construction and changes in the early plates. He showed a marvelous lot of shades and cancellations and many full sheets, and reconstructed and partly reconstructed plates of the imperforates.

In the later and surcharged issues his collection is very strong, almost every known variety being represented.

It is difficult to say whether his collection is more remarkable for the intensive studies of the early issues or for the comprehensive way in which the later issues are specialized.

Add to this some wonderfully fine covers and one begins to understand what a real student can accomplish in a country that seems neither large nor of great philatelic importance.

The outstanding feature of the evening was the unique and entertaining manner in which Mr. Tows presented his collection. A rousing vote of thanks, which inspired one of the members of the Hot Stove League to write a masterful report of the meeting for Mekeel's ended the evening's entertainment.

F. R. SCHMALZREIDT'S U. S. A BIG ATTRACTION

Much to the regret of a very large number of the members F. R. Schmalzreidt of Detroit was unable, on account of sickness in the family, to show in person his beautiful collection of United States. Mr. Toaspern ably acted as his substitute however, and explained the various rare and interesting pieces on the evening of January 19, 1927.

All the issues were shown with India and cardboard proofs as well as official reprints.

1847 Five Cents Three lovely pages of used copies showing blue, red, black and magenta cancellations; a very fine copy "Five", black "10" in circle and a part of an italic "10" various transfer varieties, dot in "S" and "U", various curls, double transfers and stitch watermarks; several very fine pairs, a page of Ten Cent '47's.

1851 Issue about ten pages of One Cent, various types and recuts in very lovely condition; a fine lot of Three's well worked out, including many pairs and strips and two prime used blocks of four; a fine page of Five Cents with nice margins.

Ten Cents of '51. Five pages of beautiful copies including pairs, varieties and cancellations and two pages of Twelves, including six very fine pairs.

The issues right through were represented by many interesting and rare copies.

Mr. Schmalzreidt in forming the collection showed that he is no tyro at stamp collecting as the collection is splendidly balanced and shows no evidence of padding. Each stamp seems to be carefully chosen to illustrate some particular point.

At the conclusion of the show the members were loud in their praise of the showing and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Schmalzreidt for sending the collection and to Mr. Toaspern for the interesting manner in which he displayed it.

We hope later in the year that Mr. Schmalzreidt will visit us in person.

JAPAN EXHIBITED BY ALBERT MARCHER

At the meeting held February 2, Albert Marcher of Boston, attended with C. B. K. Nevin, representing the Boston Philatelic Society, met a large gathering at the new club house—in fact—one of the largest meetings of the year. Many of us were rather surprised at this, as the material to be shown was Japan, one of the last countries that we expected to draw a large crowd and we were agreeably surprised at the considerable number of people that attended.

Mr. Marcher gave a long and interesting talk as the pages of his collection of the early issues of Japan were passed around. Only the classic issues of 1871 to 1875 were shown and the wealth of material was a great surprise to the collectors present. In the early issues uncut sheets and reconstructed sheets were shown, several of them with errors in engraving and also re-entries and states of the various plates.

All papers of the second issue were shown such as laid, wove, heavy silky wove and pelure. Here we noticed the 20 sen on laid paper and the 6 sen violet-brown, native paper, complete in all the syllabics. All the issues containing the syllabic characters were shown complete in all varieties with one exception. The 6 sen orange plate 15, was not here. One great feature of the collection was the cancellations, some of which were shown in the Exhibition in October.

The earliest type of cancellations were shown on single stamps, pairs, strips and blocks and often on covers and pieces of cover.

The exhibit closed with a display of counterfeits and a description of methods of detecting same from the original stamps.

HOUSEWARMING AND DUTCH LUNCH

February 16, 1927

As there had been no formal opening of the new club rooms when they were first occupied, it was decided to dispense with the annual banquet for this year and substitute in its stead a Housewarming and Dutch Lunch on February 16, 1927, in order to give the ladies of the members an opportunity to inspect our new quarters—and incidentally encourage many of our members to attend the club for the first time.

The results amply justified the decision and about 130 members and guests were present at the informal affair in spite of a heavy rain that kept many others away. Everyone present was shown through the club rooms. A check room for the men was maintained on the first floor in charge of Sidney Barrett and Harry M. Konwiser, and another for the ladies on the fifth floor in charge of Miss Neuman.

The dealers offices on the second floor were on display with the genial Toasty welcoming all comers. The members of the House Committee including Chas. Curie, Chairman, Marshall Hancock, George Sloane, and H. K. Parsons had the rooms in perfect order and did themselves proud in receiving the guests and introducing them to the others present.

The festivities started at 8:30 with an informal dance in the main meeting room which was crowded right up to the closing time at 11. p. m. At 10. p. m. the refreshments were served and these consisted of two sections. The first held in the office of J. C. Morgenthau was a typical Dutch Lunch of Frankfurters, Swiss Cheese and Rye Bread, Dill Pickles, Pretzels and the necessary liquid refreshments. The other consisted of more esthetic viands in the form of dainty sandwiches, and cakes with coffee. This was held in the office on the fourth floor. While both sections were well patronized it seemed that the Dutch Lunch ran quite a bit ahead of the other in popularity.

The arrangements for the luncheon and the reception of the ladies was in charge of Mrs. H. L. Lindquist assisted by Mesdames Curie, Morgenthau, Scott, Jackson and Hensel.

There were so many others lending a helping hand that to mention them all would be to include all of those in attendance. Alfred Litchenstein was a beaming host all dolled up in a white apron, and every member of the Hot Stove League was naturally in evidence to give the whole affair an air of distinction and eclat.

While the rooms were crowded to capacity at all times, there were many of the prominent members who were quite conspicuous by their absence. We hope that at the future affairs of the club they will also put in an appearance even if we must use a shoe horn to squeeze them in.

THE J. H. TOWNE TWENTIETH CENTURY COLLECTION.

The J. H. Towne collection composed of Twentieth Century stamps of the World is contained in fifty volumes and is recognized as one of the finest of its kind in existence. It is so far advanced that E. B. Power who looks after it is unable to add more than a few stamps to it a year, excepting of course the new issues which are constantly being incorporated in the collection.

The exhibition of the collection by Mr. Power at the Club on March 2nd was therefore one of the treats of the season.

In British issues, Mr. Towne takes all denominations up to and including the £1 values, but this does not mean that the rarities in this field are not included. Only recently he added the extremely rare Great Britain, Officials, King Edward, 5sh, 10sh, and £1 "I. R." In the Official issues of this country, 20th Century, Mr. Towne now lacks but two.

Other rare items are found in East Africa, the scarce "Mafia" stamps listed by Gibbons. Bushire is almost complete, lacking only three stamps to complete the country. In Malta, of course, there is the rare 10sh black, listed at $150. New Hebrides shows a great rarity in the form of a vertical pair of the 1p carmine, 1908, one of the stamps without the surcharge. In Natal, there is the very rare £1, 10sh. Newfoundland, the "Hawker" Air Mail stamp, which brings over $400. The recently issued, and scarce 45pi, 10sh, and £1 Cyprus, the Levant "Piastre", Batum practically complete, which is quite an achievement. North West Pacific Islands, the 2½p blue, and 5sh yellow, Scott's numbers 8 and 14. New Britain, the rare "G. R. I." surcharges on Marshall Islands and New Guinea stamps including the shilling values. There is practically nothing in British Colonials which has an auro of rarity about it that is not represented in this collection.

In some of the foreign volumes we noted Belgium, the extremely rare Parcel Post issues overprinted with the cycle wheel, complete. In Danish West Indies, 1902, 2c on 3c, green surcharge, while in Danzig, everything was there. In Hayti only one stamp is necessary for completeness. Bagdad issues of Mesopotamia almost complete, only three stamps lacking, and others too numerous to mention.

Both Messrs. Towne and Power were given a hearty vote of thanks for their courtesy.

MR. GEORGE WALCOTT SHOWS SPECIAL UNITED STATES STAMPS.

On Wednesday March 16th there was a good gathering of members at the Club to see a special display made by Mr. George Walcott. Among those present were H. L. Lindquist (President) George Walcott, E. S. Knapp, J. N. Luff, W. Scott, G. Sloane, G. Ohlman, A. J. Goetz, Major G. W. Camp, C. Curie, Theo. E. Steinway, J. M. Bartels, V. Mozian, E. Perry, H. Delius, K. R. Cobbe, C. J. Phillips, H. Toaspern, Hugh Clark, W. Zimmermann, J. Rich, S. Rich, G. Burger, J. H. Hall, G. K. Parsons, Frank Crane, H. M. Konwiser and A. W. Vogt.

Before showing his stamps Mr. Walcott explained that he must apologise for showing only one volume but he had only mounted this one as he had been laid up most of the winter.

The volume shown contained only the 1861, 5c. buff, the finest selected copies only, each one being perfect and being selected for shade or cancellation.

The first page consists of the unused no less than ten perfect copies being shown in the shades of buff, brown-yellow, and olive-yellow.

Of the used stamps 132 copies were shown comprising a page of 29 with Town cancellations in various colors, 20 grids also in several colors, then a page of stamps cancelled with numerals in circles—dots and the word "PAID."

A great feature of the collection was the magnificent lot of stamps on covers, such as—Singles used as a domestic rate probably an over-payment of the due rate. Singles showing part payment to Canada, France and Holland. Covers with pairs of 5c. buff used to Canada. Covers with pairs used for Transcontinental rates from San Francisco. Then combinations of the 5c. buff used with other stamps such as a cover with a 10c. green Aug. 1861 used to France. Pair of 5c. buff and a 10c. August 1861 used to Germany, and several covers with 10c. green 1862 plus 5c. buff, used to France and Germany. A cover with 5c. buff and three 10c. 1862 used to Switzerland. Strips of three 5c. buff on covers to Germany. Also combination covers to the Canary Isles, Cape of Good Hope, etc. showing the use of the 45c. and 60c. rate, and finally a cover with an irregular block of six 5c. buff with San Francisco cogwheel cancellation used to Germany.

Mr. Walcott also showed a wonderful bunch of New Yorks, 1845, 5c. black all on covers from one correspondence and all addressed to Lyons, France. Every stamp in perfect condition, and in the lot all the big "shifts" were represented. The gem of this superb lot was a cover used on July 15, 1845—the first day of use—and unsigned, most valuable and interesting and showing that these rare unsigned copies were the first few that were used.

LIBRARIANS REPORT.

I am happy to be able to report for the fifth time, a year of remarkable progress in the growth and efficiency of our Library. The strenuous work involved in boxing 140 cases of books and a still more arduous task in arranging the Library in its new quarters has been accomplished. The new cases necessary to accommodate the very large increase were generously donated by Joseph S. Rich. They appear to be built in and form a part of the furnishings of our rooms, but as a matter of fact are removable and can be made available in any quarter occupied. In the early months of the year a donation by Messrs. Theodore E. Steinway, J. S. Rich and A. F. Lichtenstein of $300.00 enabled us to acquire the fine Library of an Argentine Collector, Busch of Buenos Aires, and we may therefore state without question that we have a practically complete collection of the philatelic work including all the journals ever published in the Argentine Republic.

The most important event however was the timely and extremely important gift of the very valuable philatelic Library of Joseph S. Rich. As this is magnificently bound and contains ninety per cent of the valuable journals up to 1908, it lends a dignity to our meeting room which no other furnishing could possibly produce. It has taken very many hours to card catalog same, which I am happy to say has been accomplished.

The Secretary's office contains 12 cases devoted to auction catalogs, which are filled with probably 95% of all the important catalogs including the several editions that have ever been issued, as well as two cases filled with all the philatelic directories that have ever been published, some of which are very rare. The meeting room contains 52 shelves which are necessary to hold the bound volumes of Mr. Rich's Library, and in addition we have eight shelves in which are contained the most remarkable collection of the stamp albums that have been issued in the world to date. About two thirds of these were in the Rich Library.

Not content with this magnificent gift, Mr. Rich has announced that he has left an order in Europe to purchase as a part of his gift, any and all remaining works that we may need. The time of your Librarian is necessarily limited, and for the first time he is unable to record in detail the hundreds of volumes and journals which have been donated to the Club during this year. In new works the most important were those donated to the Club by their Exhibitors in the great Exhibition.

We must however record with gratitude the receipt of several boxes forming the philatelic Library of Edward Boker Sterling, Trenton, N. J., and we are deeply

indebted to his son Hamilton Sterling in sending same to us, following out the last wishes of his celebrated father. As Mr. Sterling was in the habit of keeping almost everything, we have acquired through this gift some rare directories probably that do not exist anywhere else except in the Crawford Library.

The most important portion of our classical Library is that of Victor Suppantschitsch, donated by T. E. Steinway and filling to the ceiling the room which we call our Library proper.

Your Librarian spent several weeks of his spare time preparing a philatelic Exhibit which ornamented the Collectors Club Booth at the Exhibition. To our few visitors and assuredly to those of the highest standing in Philately, this Exhibit proved very interesting and was, I am sure very creditable to our organization. We exhibited the first catalogs and first works in every language and all the first Journals published in every country, and the first hundred Journals published in the United States. In addition we have all the most expensive and magnificent works ever published in philately.

Due to the courtesy of Charles Lathrop Pack, we also arranged an Exhibit of a mounted frame enclosing very rare medals and for the first time those interested might see such famous awards for philatelic works as the Crawford, Lindenberg medals and the Collectors Club Medal, as well as others that rank almost as high in the appreciation of the Philatelist. It will be understood by many benefactors that have sent us many works and Journals that unusual activities of the year might well excuse my failure to note the individual cases in this report.

I hardly feel privileged to purchase all the new works in Philately needed and the same may be said for many of the old, because as yet I have no definite knowledge as to all of the works in the Ricketts Library and I may add also all that of Mr. Rich. They constitute however an exceedingly important addition to our Library as invariably the latest works are often consulted. There is no doubt that the Library is being used to an increasing extent. The Public Library occasionally sends someone here for research work and a considerable portion of the time of our Secretary is occupied in mailing works that are asked for by our members. When we can afford a real Librarian, of course part of his duty should be to teach the Philatelists of this country as far as possible how to use the Library of this nature to their advantage. At the present we can only boast that we have gathered together and properly housed one of the greatest and best organized Libraries in the world and that it will be here at the disposal of our historians. It is generally assumed that our space is ample for our Library, such is the case only because a very large portion of its most valuable works still remain in the custody of Mr. Ricketts of Forty Fort, Pa. One of our greatest needs is a duplicate set of cards which should be prepared at any cost and sent to Mr. Ricketts. This would be really essential if the insurance of our Library were unfortunately a matter of collection. The amount of work which still remains to do to bring this Library to its greatest efficiency, ultimately will require the services of the whole time of a competent Librarian and a stenographer.

To even acknowledge all of the many gifts that have been received is beyond the power of your Librarian and his Secretary at present.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. B. CHITTENDEN,
Librarian.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The year 1926 will doubtlessly be recorded in the history of the Collectors Club as one of great activity and remarkable achievement. Three things of primary importance have been successfully accomplished. First we have secured a dignified commodious home and have moved from our rooms in 49th Street, to 51 West 48th Street. Secondly we have done the most work necessary in making the Exhibition of 1926, held at the Grand Central Palace, the most pronounced success in the history of such achievements. Thirdly we have done practically all of the work, necessary to make the Convention of the American Philatelic Society, held this year in New York at the time of the Exhibition, one of the most remarkable in the history of that organization.

Practically all of the work, necessary to secure the success of these achievements and ninety per cent of the very large sums involved are to be credited to our membership. During the year we have increased our membership by electing seventeen Resident Members and eighty Non-Resident Members, in all one hundred.

The growth of the membership since 1920 is as follows: July 1920 total membership 90, January 1923—272, January 1925—465, January 1926—550, January 1927—650.

During 1926 we had thirty resignations, and death claimed eight members as follows: Brig. Gen. C. A. Coolidge, D. Field, Otto Luft, Marquis Picenardi Sommi, Wm. Pimm, M. Schaap, Sam R. Simmons, Hamilton Smith.

It is worthy of comment that during the year no special effort has been made to secure members and that our growth is simply a reflection of the desire on the part of our philatelic friends to support the organized effort which this Club is

obviously making to do constructive work for the general interest of philately.

During the year we have been able to add to our list of published works, the book on Mexico, written by Mr. S. Chapman. Publishing this truly remarkable and without question extremely valuable work as one of our series, Mr. Chapman has done us an invaluable service. It marks the first instance in the history of our Club, where we have been able to publish a work of this kind, written by a distinguished Englishman. Except insofar as the sale of this work may reimburse him, the risk and initial cost of its publication has been borne by Mr. Chapman. This event should emphasise the real need on the part of this Club for a substantial endowment to enable us to publish works of importance when needed.

Under the continued guidance of H. L. Lindquist, the Collectors Club Philatelist has been published regularly and has completed its fifth volume. How much this splendid Journal has done to increase the reputation and usefulness of the Club cannot be estimated, save that it will remain for all time as a splendid record of achievement for which we are wholly indebted to his volunteered labor.

Inspired by your example, Mr. President, and to the high ideal of the responsibility involved in their office, the Board of Governors have worked harmoniously and industriously as never before in our history. They have held eleven regular meetings and one special meeting and on every occasion the attendance has been far in excess of the quorum necessary to transacting of business. Your Board of Governors, primarily under the direction of A. F. Lichtenstein have provided the means to the establishment of our new Club House. By far the largest donation for the purpose of furnishing the same was contributed by our honorary member and ever faithful friend Chas. Lathrop Pack. C. J. Phillips. with the assistance of the Secretary prepared and published the Collectors Club Year Book for 1926-27.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. CHITTENDEN.
Secretary.

G. F. Rapkin

A LIFE OF INDUSTRY.

In the death of G. F. Rapkin on February 1st, 1927, philately has lost one of its most versatile and constructive forces.

It was some 57 years ago when George Feast Rapkin joined the well-known publishing house of Marcus Ward & Co. Ltd., London & Belfast. He started with them in London as an office boy at 6/- per week, and he was associated with this firm for twenty-seven years. It was by real hard work and merit that he rose to the post of General Manager.

Thirty years ago he decided to launch out into business on his own account. He has laboured with courage and zeal to build up what at the present time is the principal firm in Great Britain publishing illustrated and blank stamp albums. The multiplicity of articles manufactured for the use of dealers and collectors known under the sign "Peerless" "The Stamp of Quality" will always be associated with his name. There is hardly a stamp dealer throughout the civilized world who does not know and is not known to the firm of G. F. Rapkin.

The position which the firm holds today is due to enterprise and initiative coupled with the founder's high integrity and straight dealing in all transactions. For many years he travelled extensively and was well-known to dealers in the U. S. A., Canada and practically all the European countries. He was always popular because of his unfailing courtesy and kindliness.

Latterly the travelling has been delegated to his two sons. The elder, G. Cameron Rapkin has been associated with the business from its inception. The younger, Frank G. Rapkin, after seven years experience with one of the largest firms of printers and wholesale stationers in Great Britain, joined the firm some sixteen years ago.

There will be no change whatever in the style or conduct of the firm, and it is the earnest desire of the surviving partners to maintain the high traditions of the House of Rapkin by giving the best "service" to the Stamp Trade.

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4d.	4d. slatish blue, mint pair, slight iron mould stains	36.00
5a.	6d. slate, used pair	35.00
5a.	6d. slate, unused, large margins	$32.00 & 36.00
6a.	1/- dark green, superb mint pair	36.00
6.	1/- yellow green, o. g., good margins	50.00
7.	Woodblock. 1d. red, unused	350.00
7a.	" 1d. carmine, unused	$360.00 & 400.00
7a.	" 1d. carmine, fine used	90.00
7a.	" 1d. carmine, superb pair, extra dark color	320.00
9.	" 4d. pale blue, unused, o. g.,	350.00
9.	" 4d. pale blue, unused, no margins	120.00
9.	" 4d. pale blue, used	40.00
9.	" 4d. pale blue, used, enormous margins	70.00
9a.	" 4d. dark blue, fine used	140.00
9a.	" 4d. dark blue, fine pair, one corner just clipped, but pair very rare	540.00
8.	" Error. id. blue, **unused,** one corner clipped and slight repair over "A G". This is the only unused I know	2000.00

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15.	1/- emerald green, unused, o. g.	$24.00 & 30.00
27b.	Three Pence on 4d. error PENCB, unused	170.00
27b.	Three Pence on 4d. error, PENCB, used	20.00
27c.	Three Pence on 4d. error, double surcharge,used	140.00
21A.	ONE PENNY on 6d. unused, error, No Bar	25.00
21B.	ONE PENNY on 6d. used, error, "P NNY"	30.00
22.	ONE PENNY on 1/-, unused, bar above and surcharge below	15.00
31a.	"3" on 3d. unused, Inverted	55.00
51a.	ONE PENNY on 2d., used, error, double surcharge	42.00
	Antioquia.	
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3.	10c. pale lilac, penstroked, as usuel	150.00
4.	1 peso red, unused, o. g.	60.00
32.	10c violet, fine margins, pen cancelled	60.00
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58a.	10c. rose, block of four unused. No. 1 is a vacant space showing traces in corner of the error 50c. rose which has been partially removed	40.00
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Type I.	5c. black on blue, vertically laid pp. Plate I. 2nd state, 10 types in horizontal pair, penstroked	125.00
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	5c. black on blue, vertical laid, penstroked. The 10 types in an uncut sheet	125.00
	5c. black on buff, laid batonee pp. penstroked. The 10 types in 3 pairs and 4 singles	160.00
	5c. black on azure, quadrille pp. penstroked. The 10 types in pair, strips of 3 and 4 and single	160.00
49a.	20c. lemon, unused, horizontal tete-beche pair	50.00

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Want lists in any country receive most careful attention.

Among other recent stock-books made up are:

Cape of Good Hope	**£2500**
New Zealand	**£4000**
Victoria	**£5475**
King George Brit. Colonials (3,500 varieties)	**£2750**

I intend paying my second visit to New York in the fall of 1927 and I shall be glad to hear from collectors who would like to meet me with regards to philatelic matters.

ROBSON LOWE

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During 1927 many fine SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS will be sold by us at public Auction:

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4. Great rarities of Europe and other Countries. Also Stamps on covers, pairs, blocks, etc.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. Cash in Belgian money plus 10%.
2. *All orders are executed free of charge, and limits may be given in foreign currencies.*
3. *All Stamps are guaranteed* genuine and as described, all errors of description entitling the purchaser to return lot or lots wrongly described.
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	Per Each	3 Pkts.	Per 10 Pkts.
1000 All Diff. (100 packets $45)	$1.00	$2.00	$4.75
2000 All Diff.	2.50	6.00	18.00
2000 All Diff., mounted.	3.00	7.50	22.50
1500 All Diff.	1.75	3.50	11.00
3000 All Diff.	6.00	16.50	....
3600 All Diff., mounted.	6.25	17.50	....
4000 All Diff., hinge-mounted in 8 large books; a specially prepared collection cat. over $125!	12.95	36.00	....

	EACH COLLECTION Regular Price	Reduced Price
5000 All Diff. (3—$50).	$ 21.00	$ 17.50
5000 All Diff. hinge-mtd in 10 large books; cat. value about $200; very fine! (3 for $54.00)	21.85	18.50
6000 All Diff. hinge-mtd	31.50	27.00
8000 All Diff. hinge-mtd	65.00	50.00
10000 All Diff., mounted, wonderful lot!	87.50	75.00
12000 All Diff., mounted	123.50	110.00
15000 All Diff., alphabetically hinge-mtd.	225.00	199.00
20000 All Diff., mounted	449.00	375.00
25000 All Diff., mounted	845.00	775.00

PORTUGUESE COLONIALS

Wholesale prices on Portuguese Colonies have increased fully 50% since last year. Our Lisbon correspondent advises that many stamps fairly plentiful before have now completely disappeared from the market. Moral: Buy NOW before our old stock is exhausted and prices go up!

	EACH COLLECTION Regular Price	Reduced Price
500 All Diff. (3—$13.50)	$ 5.50	$ 4.75
500 All Diff., mounted.	6.00	5.00
1000 All Diff., mounted.	17.50	16.95
1500 All Diff., mounted.	45.00	43.50
2000 All Diff., mounted.	117.50	112.50
2500 All Diff., mounted.	180.00	169.50
3100 All Diff., mtd.; 20th cent. issues practically comp., all fine selected copies with many rarities. The biggest bargain on our whole stock	450.00	395.00

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Face Different! A magic word which designates a huge increase in the value of any British Colonial collection. We all know that countless hundreds of British Colonials, alike on their face, are distinguished by differences in types, paper, perforations, watermarks, etc. When you buy a collection of Colonials, be sure that it contains "face different varieties" only, for these collections will catalogue from 20% to 30% more than the "ordinary kind" and are far superior in every way.

The collections offered below contain major varieties only—**all face different**—(no watermark or perforation varieties) assembled strictly according to the Scott catalogue; selected copies, carefully mounted with hinges (alphabetically) in large books.

For the collector who is weak in British Colonials, they are wonderful. For the dealer, good profits can be made by purchasing any of the collections and reselling the stamps at retail.

	EACH COLLECTION Regular Price	Reduced Price
500 All Diff. (3—$7.00)	$ 3.00	$ 2.60
500 All Diff., mounted (3 for $7.50)	3.25	2.75
1000 All Diff. (3—$24.00)	10.00	9.00
1000 All Diff., mounted (3 for $26.00)	10.50	9.50
1500 All Diff. (3—$65.00)	25.00	22.50
1500 All Diff., mounted.	26.00	23.00
2000 All Diff., mounted.	52.50	47.50
2500 All Diff., mounted.	105.00	85.00
3000 All Diff., mounted.	200.00	160.00
4000 All Diff., mounted.	475.00	375.00

FRENCH COLONIALS

Mounted in Books	EACH COLLECTION Regular Price	Reduced Price
500 All Diff. (3—$8.00).	$ 3.25	$ 3.00
1000 All Diff. (3—$26.00)	11.95	10.00
1500 All Diff. (3—$75.00)	35.00	27.50
2000 All Diff.	67.50	55.00
2500 All Diff.	115.00	95.00
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The publication of Dr. Carrol Chase's great study of these stamps so stimulated interest in the collecting of their many plate varieties, their shades, their cancellations, that for a time we feared our carefully collected stock was to be hopelessly shot full of holes. But during the past few weeks we have had fine opportunities to build it up again. Some of these things may interest you:

Plate III, last three rows plated, showing all the extra and missing lines. All fine copies, some cancellations .....$ 50.00
A very fine little collection of covers, 126 of them, all with town cancellations, some with locals and carriers, pages full of covers with green, red, brown, or blue postmarks, even a couple of scarce railroads. A nice little investment to exhibit $250.00
A good collection of shifts, more than 100 varieties, offered on approval, for selection. Price from $1.25 to.....$ 10.00
The var. Line through THREE CENTS, fine .....$ 10.00
The var. star crack, or recut button, fine .....$ 8.50
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Canton, Mi. PAID 3 in blank letters in oval .....$ 12.00

Almost anything you may need in the line of varieties of recutting, shades, plate cracks and flaws. Your want list, accompanied by satisfactory references, will secure our prompt attention.

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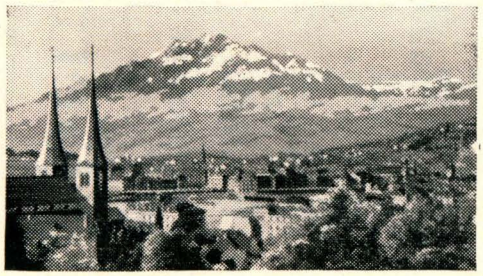
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The large interest that the auction will awaken everywhere and the promise of many collectors and dealers of importance to be at the auction in person, assure not only an assured success of my action but also

Record Breaking Prices.

While the immense business possibilities of the auction has been sufficient power of attraction to have secured the promise of many collectors and dealers of importance to be present, the fact that the sale will take place in Lucerne, the prettiest City in Europe, offering peace, happiness and beauty of scenery unequaled anywhere will bring additional hundreds who wouldn't come otherwise.

100,000.—Swiss francs net was the total of one single delivery for my auction, many others of importance have arrived and others are promised.

The following fine items are taken from lots that I have received so far for my auction: **2 Mauritius,** Yvert No. 3, double-piece, wonderfully fresh, cash-value: Swiss francs 10,000.—, **Toscana** 2 Soldi, 60 crazie, 3 Lires, Cabinet pieces. **Roumania:** 81 Parale. This stamp didn't appear in any auction for many years and is guaranteed by Thier, Kohler and Schesinger. **England** 1901 I. R. Official 5/- and the very rare 1 L green, both pieces unused and in perfect condition. The catalogue-value of these 2 pieces amounts to 45,000 francs. **Switzerland:** double Geneva, Waadt 4 cents, 5 cents, Nauchatel, several pieces of Baslertaubchen, also on letters, as well as all Cantonals in big quantities, etc., etc.

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1907	18,436
1908	20,174
1909	20,276
1910	24,736
1911	28,319
1912	28,296
1913	22,595
1914	31,748
1915	36,001
1916	39,109
1917	40,790
1918	42,014
1919	37,576
1920	47,370
1921	47,401
1922	39,689
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1924	31,544
1925	32,316
1926	40,488
Total	706,380

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Woman Lake-Sioux Lookout, (450 carried)	2.75
Toronto, Sioux Lookout-Birch Lake, (123 carried)	3.75
Birch Lake-Sioux Lookout, (105 carried)	4.00
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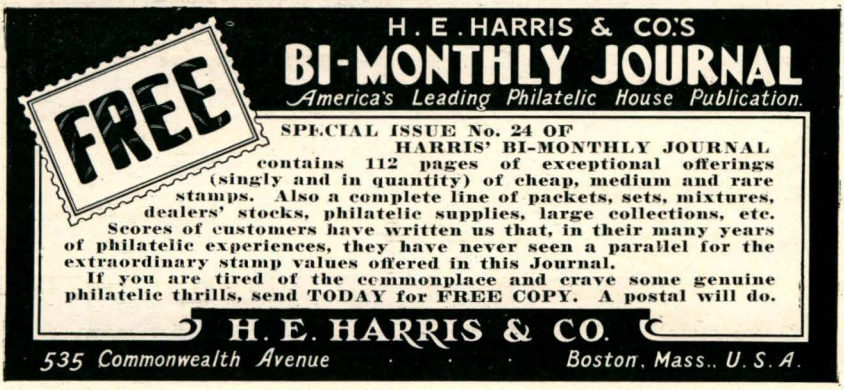
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