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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR. *By Dr. J. Brace Chittenden*---- 1

STAMPS OF MEXICO. *Handbook by S. Chapman* ---------- 5

PRICING THE STAMPS OF DENMARK. *By Harry M. Konwiser* ------- 6

NOTES ON CUBA, 1883. *By Percy McGraw Mann* ---------- 8

DISCUSSIONS AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB ---------- 10

CHINESE STAMP BOOKLETS. *By James Starr* ---------- 11

SUPPORT THE CLEVELAND EXHIBITION ---------- 22

SOUTH AFRICA 1910-1926. *By Stephen G. Rich, Ph. D.* ---------- 23

THE MIDWESTERN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, CLEVELAND, OHIO, MAY 21-26, 1928. *By W. W. MacLaren, President* ---------- 28

NORWAY. THE PLATING OF THE 8 SKILLING OSCAR I, 1856-1860. *By Dr. Justus Anderssen, R.D.P. in collaboration with J. Jellstad and Abr. Odfjell, F.R.P.S.L.* ---------- 30

RETOUCHING THE 2c CARMINE 1898 ISSUE OF CANADA. *Letters from R. W. T. Jones and Henry C. Hitt* ---------- 34

THE WHITE PLAINS EXHIBITION PANES. *By Max Adler* ---------- 38

EDITORIALS. *By H. L. Lindquist* ---------- 40

PHILATELIC LITERATURE SUPPLEMENT. *By William R. Ricketts*---- 42

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE KOHL HANDBOOK. DENMARK ---------- 49

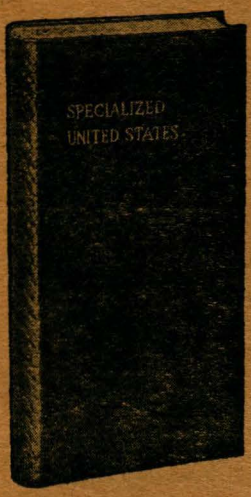
COLLECTORS CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS NOTES ---------- 71

SUPPLEMENT

783

INDEX TO VOLUMES V. AND VI. *Compiled by William R. Ricketts.*

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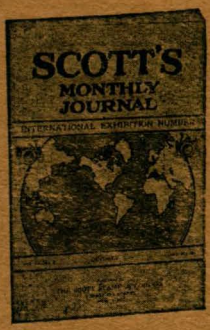
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VII. JANUARY, 1928. No. 1.

Collectors' Club Roll of Honor

By J. Brace Chittenden.

IN the year 1901, Victor Suppantschitsch published a rare work *"Die Entstehung und Entwickelung der philatelistischen Literatur in der zweiten Halfte des XIX Jahrhunderts,"* the edition being composed of 150 copies. In this work the names and deeds of the founders of Philately are recorded. As the foremost collector of philatelic literature of his time, Judge Suppantschitsch was best able to select the names of those men who did the most and the best for Philately in the first half century and at the close of his work appended the names of about sixty Philatelists and called this roll *"Das goldene Buch der philatelistischen Literatur."*

It is impossible for one familiar with the history of philately to fail to recognize how well these names were chosen, with but few exceptions, due to his failure to appreciate the standing of certain philatelists in other lands. Moreover such a one must be deeply chagrined to realize how very little the rank and file of our collectors, to say nothing of the few of those whose names are now famous can really recall of the work of these our predecessors. It would seem that the *Collectors Club* would do well to enroll most of these names and those of others as they pass on and are judged worthy, and recording at the same time the most important of their contributions to Philately; to frame the same, to be constantly on view to remind us that one will do much more than collect stamps to be worthy of this honor.

This sense of obligation which at least our strongest organizations owe in each generation has not been entirely neglected since the famous Judge wrote his *"Golden Book of Philately."* The Lindenberg Medal for conspicuous service to philately was instituted by the *"Berliner Philatelisten Club"* on February 14th, 1906, and has been awarded to the following:

E. D. Bacon, London, 1906
Dr. E. Diena, Rome, 1906
Thos. Haas, Berlin, 1906
Dr. Legrand, Paris, 1906
L. H. Hanciau, Brussels, 1907
Major E. B. Evens, London, 1908
M. P. Castle, Brighton, 1909
Hans Kroff, Prague, 1909
Pierre Mahe, Paris, 1910
Dr. Franz Kalckhoff, Berlin, 1911
Baron A. de Reuterskiold, Lausanne, 1917
Judge V. Suppantschitsch, Gratz, 1913
Dr. Jose Marco del Pont, Buenos Aires, 1924
A. E. Glasewald, Gosnitz, 1920
Capt. Paul Ohrt, Dusseldorf, 1923
Dr. Herbert Munk, Berlin, 1924
Charles Lathrop Pack, New York, 1926

CRAWFORD MEDAL.

Instituted in 1914 by the *Royal Philatelic Society of London,* for the most valuable and original contribution to the study and knowledge of Philately,

published during the two years preceding the date of the award. It has been received by the following:

Hugo Griebert, "Stamps of Spain," 1914
E. D. Bacon C. V. O., "Line engraved postage stamps of Great Britain" 1921
C. Nissen and Bertram McGowan, Plating of the Penny Black 1922
Charles Latrop Pack, "Victoria," 1923
Col. G. S. F. Napier, "1843 Issue of Brazil" 1924

During the same year, 1914, the *Royal Philatelic Society of London* instituted the *TAPLING MEDAL* for the best paper written by a member of the Society and the *TILLEARD MEDAL* for the best display of stamps. *The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists* was founded by the *Philatelic Congress of Great Britain* in 1920. From one to three names are added each year and the honor of a selection is highly esteemed.

ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

H. M. King George V (1920)

Anderson, Peter John M , L.L.B., Aberdeen (1920)
Anderssen, Dr. Justus, Kristiania (1920)
Bacon, Edward Denny, C. V. O., Croydon (1920)
Bate, Arthur Thomas, deceased, Wellington, N. Z. (1920)
Beckton, Walter Dorning, Manchester (1920)
Bishop, Pery Cooke, Durban (1921)
Buve, L. A. (1924)
Chapman, J. H., England (1925)
Chase, Dr. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1920)
Cochrane, W. J.
Diena, Dr. Emilio, Rome (1920)
Earee, Rev. Robert Briscoe, Cheltenham (1921)
Elicabe, Dr. Ricardo D., Buenos Aires (1922)
Evans, Major Edward Benjamin, R. A. (1920) deceased
Fulcher, Lionel William, London (1921)
Ferguson, A. D.
Goodfellow, B.
Hall, Thomas William, London (1921)
Griebert, Hugo, London (1921)
Hanciau, Louis, Brussels (1920)
Hatfield, A., United States America (1925)
Hayman, Harry Lewis, London (1920)
Higlett, G. A., England (1925)
Hill, David Howarth, Victoria (1922)
Howes, Clifton Armstrong, B. Sc., Boston, Mass. (1920)
Hull, Arthur Francis Bassett, Sydney (1920)
Joynt, W. R. Lane
Kimura, Umejiro, Tokyo (1920)
Langlois, Maurice
Lichtenstein, A. F., New York City (1926)
Luff, John Nicholas, New York City (1920)
Manus, H. P.
Marsden, John Norris, Lisbon (1922)
M'Gowan, Bertram, Dumfries (1922)
Melville, Fred J , London (1921)
Napier, Commander F. J. H. Scott, R. N. (1921)
Nissen, C.
Oldfield, Herbert Rooke, London (1922)
Pack, Charles Lathrop, United States America (1921)
Pemberton, Percy Loines, London (1921)
Phillips, Charles James, London; now New York (1920)
Poole, Bertram William Henry, Los Angeles (1920)
Renouf, Winter Charles, C. I. E., Lahore (1920)
Reuterskiold, Baron Axel de., Lausanne (1921)
Ricketts, William Reynolds, Forty Fort,
Rundle, W. R.
U. S. A. (1920)
Severn, Charles Esterby, Chicago (1920)
Smeth, Paul de., Belgium (1926)
Stewart-Wilson, Sir Charles, K. C. I. E. (1921)
Strandel, Nils, B. A , Stockholm (1922)
Tamsen, Emil, South Africa (1920)
Van Weenan, E. D. E.
Walker, John, Edinburgh (1921)
Warren, Arthur John, Epsom (1921)
Westcott, Harry William, deceased, London (1921)
White, Henry L. Scone, Australia (1922)
Worms, Anthony de., Egham (1921)
Yardley, Robert Blake, London (1920)

The COLLECTORS CLUB MEDAL was instituted by the *Collectors Club* in 1924, and was awarded in that year to Charles Lathrop Pack.

The *J. H. SMYTH MEMORIAL MEDAL* was established in 1926 by the *Sydney Philatelic Club* but to be awarded to a member.

MEDAILLE de MERITE PHILATELIQUE established by the *Federation Royale des Circles Philatelique de Belgique* for the members having contributed most to Belgian Philately during the year. Award to P. J. Maingay, 1922 and to Jean Singeby 1923.

This list of honors and awards still leaves a place for the *COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR.*

COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR.

Adopted 1927.

Anderson, Peter John.

Librarian, Authority and writer on early English Philatelic Literature. Born 1853. Died 1926.

Baillieu, Alexander.

French Cataloger 1863-64 & 65.

Bauschke, Gustave

Leipzig, 1865, Compiled the most important of the early German Catalogs, Editor Briefmarkensammler 1866.

Berger-Levrault, F. G. O.

Prepared the first list of stamps ever circulated Sept. 1861, The foremost name in early Philately.

Bogert, R. R. 1866-1900

One of the leading Dealers and Catalogers in the United States.

Bosredon (Ph. de).

Author of Bibliographie Timbrologique de la France et de la Bilgique, Brussels, 1878.

Brecker, G.

Author of first Italian Catalog. 1864.

Breitfuss, Frederick

Distinguished Russian Philatelist. Born 1851. Died 1911.

Brown, Mount

Author of first English Catalog. 1862. Born 1837.

Castle, Marcellus Purnell, M. V. O.

First Editor "London Philatelist," 1892, Pres. R. P. S. L. 1913. Prolific Writer. Died 1917.

Cooper, Sir Daniel

First President R. P. S. L. 1869-1878.

Craig, Edward Allison

Editor "Postman's Knock", Pioneer Philatelist of Canada.

Crawford, James Ludovic Lindsey.

26th Earl of Crawford. One of the greatest Collectors of all time, to whom we owe Bacon's Philatelic Library Catalogue. Pres R. P. S. L Gave his Philatelic Library to the British Museum, 1910. Died 1913.

Crocker, Henry J.

Noted Collector and Authority on Hawaiian Islands. Died 1912.

Dannenfelser, W. F.

Pioneer in Holland, Author of first work "Vade Mecum", 1863.

Djurling, Hilmer

Famous Collector and Swedish Writer.

Durbin, Leon W.

Most highly esteemed of early American Dealers 1870-1895. Editor of "Philatelic World" 1881-1900, and compiler of many Catalogs.

Duveen, Henry J.

Art Dealer and Expert, whose collection was one of the finest. Died 1919.

Eberhardt, Enrique Conrad

Author of "Historia de la Filotelia." Valparaiso, Chile, 1890.

Evans, Edward Benjamin

Noted English Cataloger, Writer and Translator. Died 1922.

Ferrari, Philip La R. von.

Made the greatest collection of all time.

Figueroa, Marino Pardo de (Pseud. Dr. Thebussem.)

A Pioneer Spanish writer of great distinction.

Fraenkel, Heinrich.

Author, noted Collector and owner of a celebrated Library. Wrote many philatelic works.

Glasewald, Arthur E. (pseud. A. Erdmann)

One of the most prolific writers of Germany.

Gibbons, Edward Stanley

Foremost philatelic Dealer and Publisher in England. Founder of Stanley Gibbons & Co.

Gray, John Edward, Ph. D.

Curator of the British Museum. Most scholarly and influential of the early Founders of Philately. 1862-1874. Published Gray's Catalogue.

Griebert, Hugo.

Noted Dealer and Writer, Authority on Spain and Uruguay. Born 1867. Died 1924.

Haas, Theodor

A leader in German Philately especially as a magazine writer and Editor.

Hanciau, Louis Francois.

R. D. P. Editor. "Le Timbre Poste." Editor of most of the works of Moens. Born 1835. Died 1924.

Hausburg, L. L. R.

Author of Handbook on India. British advanced Student and Writer on many countries.

Heitmann, Ernst

Editor, Dealer and Publisher in Leipzig. 1885-1893.

Kitt, T. W.

One of the earliest known Collectors in England, influential as a writer and in establishing the first philatelic magazine 1862.

Kohl, Paul.

Noted dealer in Leipzig, Publisher of the world's greatest Catalog.

Kloss, Paul (Dr. Jur.).

Cataloguer, Editor, Author 1880-90.

Kropf, H.

Leading Authority and Author in Austria. 1899-1908.

Krotzsch, H.

Leading Authority and Cataloger in Leipzig.

Lallier, Justin

Publisher of the first Stamp Album in Paris, 1862, translated and used in many languages.

Legrand, Jacques Amable (pseud. Dr. Magnus.)

Leader in French Philately. 1867-1912. Called the Father of Scientific Philately. Born 1820. Died 1912.

Leoni, C.

Editor of the best of the early Italian Journals, 1876.

Leavy, Joseph B.

Writer of Authority on Hungary and Belgium. Curator of the U. S. Collection at Washington.

Lietzow, Paul

Leading name in Berlin, 1879-1896, Author, Editor, Cataloger.

Lund, Carl

Early Danish Philatelist, Editor "Nordisk Frimaerke Tidende" 1867.

Mahé, Pierre

Noted Dealer and Cataloger of Paris, 1864-1913. Died 1913.

Maury, Arthur

Noted Dealer and Publisher of Paris, 1863. Born 1843. Died 1907.

Meyer, Ferdinand.

Primary Authority on Oriental Stamps in Austria.

Mirabaud, Paul

Famous as having colaborated and financed the finest work ever published, with de Reuterskiold, Switzerland, 1899. Born 1848. Died 1908.

Moens, Jean B. P. C.

The first Dealer and leading Publisher of all time. Born 1833. Died 1908.

Moschkau, A. O. C., Dr.

Leading Philatelist of Germany 1871-1894. Called "Altmeister der Philatelie", Founded Societies, edited papers and wrote many important works.

Nankivelle, Edward J.

Did valuable work to popularize philately. Writer. Editor and Publisher. Died 1909.

Pemberton, Edward Loines.

The greatest name in early English Philately. Edited the first "Philatelic Journal" of importance in the world and "Forged Stamps." 1863. Born 1844. Died 1878.

Pont, J. Marco Del.

The foremost name in the annals of Argentine Philately. Died 1913.

Philbrick, Judge Frederick Adolphus

The leading amateur of England and one of the founders of the R. P. S. L.

Potiquet, Alfred

Publisher of the first general Catalog in the world. Died 1861.

Rommel, Otto, Dr.

Leading amateur Author and Publisher in Munich, Authority on Philatelic Literature. Collected a very fine Library.

Rothschild, Baron Arthur de

First President, Société Francaise de Timbrologie, noted Collector and Author.

Roussin, C.

Noted Dealer and Cataloger of Paris, 1874-90.

Schwaneberger, H.

Noted Dealer and famous Album Publisher of Germany.

Scott, John Walter

Celebrated Dealer, Editor, Cataloger, Auctioneer and Author. Called "Father of American Philately." 1859-1917. Born 1845. Died 1919.

Senf, Richard

Noted Dealer and extensive Publisher in Leipzig.

Smith, Alfred

One of the earliest Dealers; Publisher of many Catalogs and Albums in England. 1864-1893.

Smith, Stafford

Noted Dealer, Editor and Publisher in Brighton, 1862-93.

Sterling, Edward Boker.

Among American Early Dealers. Leading Authority on Revenues. 1877-1896.

Suppantschitsch, Victor.

Leader in Philatelic Literature and Philatelic History. Born 1838. Died 1918.

Tapling, Thomas Keay

Noted Collector; V-Pres. R. P. S. L. Gave his Collection to British Museum. 1891. Born 1855. Died 1891.

Tiffany, John K.

Leading Philatelist in the United States 1870-1890. Formed the first great Library and was the leading Authority on Philatelic Literature. One of the Founders of the A. P. S.

Toppan, George L.

Leading Philatelist in Boston, 1899-1906. Wrote several works. Died 1916.

Torres, P. R. de

Leading Dealer and Cataloger in Italy. 1873.

Triffet, Ferdinand Marie

Active Dealer and Editor in Boston, 1861-1879.

Westoby, W. A. S.

Leading Editor and Author in England 1880-1900.

Wetzel, Vicomte Victor

Reputed to have been the first Collector in France, 1862.

Worthington, George.

One of the greatest Collectors in the United States. Died 1924.

Wuttig, O.

First Dealer in Germany and first Publisher of Albums 1862-3.

Zschiesche, Alwin

Leading Dealer and Cataloger in Leipzig, 1868-1896.

Report submitted by the Committee and adopted by the Board of Governors, October 26, 1927.

J. Brace Chittenden, *Chairman;*
Charles J. Phillips,
Joseph S. Rich.

Stamps of Mexico 1856-1868

Handbook by S. Chapman.

MR. Chapman's splendid new book on the Mexican issues of 1856-1868 is of such importance that we again want to call the attention of our readers who have not secured a copy.

A review appeared in our April 1927 number, pages 97-98, and we notice an inaccuracy in printing the number of pages which should read 29+CCCVII +17, making a total of 353 pages. As the review in question gives details of the contents of the book it is not necessary to repeat same nor can we deal with such an extensive mass of information in detail. We will therefore confine ourselves to turning over the pages and making a few running comments.

On reading the foreword and introduction, the former explains how the Author was able to glean little by little in various parts of the Republic the interesting information given in the latter which is to a great extent new to most Collectors.

Coming now to the statistical details, it will be a surprise to most Collectors to see the very small numbers of stamps supplied to certain of the District Offices. The Author gives the number of stamps supplied with each invoice from the first sending in 1856 down to the end of the provisional period after the death of Maximilian and a specialist can easily compile from these figures the total number of stamps sent to any one District Office, and in some cases, it will be found that the stamps are amongst the rarest of those of any country in the world.

Even of the common values of 1 real and 2 reales for the 1856 issue, the total numbers issued to all parts of the Republic during a period of nearly five

years were 1,424,275 and 1,629,773 respectively, and for the 1861 issue, in a little over 3 years, 866,068 and 962,171.

If we take for comparison the 1847 issue of the United States, there were distributed to the Post Masters for sale 3,712,000 of the 5 cent, and 891,000 of the 10 cent (the "Postage stamps of the U. S. A."—Luff), and the respective catalogue prices show how unpopular Mexico has been with Collectors up to the present.

The next issue generally known as "Eagles" possesses a fascination for Specialists owing to the unique method adopted of showing, after the first two months of issue, the actual invoice number on the stamps themselves, so that Specialists endeavor to obtain a specimen of each invoice or, if possible, a specimen of each value sent with each invoice. A rapid glance through Mr. Chapman's book shows that in some cases as few as 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. stamps were sent and the reasons for such small numbers can mostly be ascertained by a study of the book. Apart from these unusual sendings, however, there are dozens of cases where the numbers of a given value sent with an invoice were 100 or less, so that with the advent of a few more specialists (and there are already indications of increasing interest in Mexico itself, in Cuba, the U. S. A. and elsewhere) it will not be long before the rarity of these stamps will make itself left.

The method of accounting was extended to the District Offices so that when these sent supplied to their subordinate offices, they impressed *their* invoice numbers and a reference to Mr. Chapman's book, pages CCIII-CCXI for the District of Puebla discloses that for the two higher values (4r and 8r) in most cases only five or ten copies were sent, 20 being comparatively infrequent, 50 only occurring three times with 80 once and 100 once throughout the whole of the "Eagle" period. These figures demonstrate the excessive rarity of these sub-varieties and similar remarks apply to the Maximilian period with its rare colors and opportunities for plating.

The "notes" (pages CCLXIX-CCLXXXI) give a great amount of interesting information for the Specialist, and the lists of Districts with their sub-offices and historical references as to changes of names are invaluable for deciphering cancellations.

The Book should not only be in the hands of every Mexican Specialist, but, judging from Mr. Chapman's earlier work, should be a good investment for the Collector of Philatelic Literature.

It can be ordered direct from the *Collectors Club*, price—cash in advance —$20. For Collectors residing outside the U. S. A., it will save time to remit £4:4:- to the National Provincial Bank, 116, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C., England, "*for account of S. Chapman,*" as the work will then be forwarded direct from the Printers in England.* In accordance with the terms of the original circular the price may presently be raised so early application is recommended.

*A "De Luxe" copy—with duplicate working sheets for noting additions etc. printed on one side only—can similarly be supplied on remitting $60 or £12.12.0.

Pricing the Stamps of Denmark

By Harry M. Konwiser.

WHEN *The Collectors Club* decided to translate the Kohl Handbook pertaining to the stamps of Denmark, it was agreed to print, not the Kohl-made prices of 1925 but prices reflecting the current market values, and to that end the President appointed a Committee of three, consisting of Charles J. Phillips, A. E. Pade and the writer.

This trio are well informed on the stamps of Denmark. Mr. Phillips as a dealer and compiler of a handbook on Danish stamps; Mr. Pade as a student and a wholesaler, familiar with conditions in Denmark, his native land, and the writer, who has written considerable upon these stamps and is in close touch with trade conditions.

At the first meeting of the Committee the following guides were selected as a basis: Scott's Catalogue, Gibbons Catalogue, Andersen's Skandinavisk Catalogue, half a dozen Danish price-lists and the 1925 issue of Danmaerks Frimaerker, an authoritative work on the stamps of Denmark, issued by The Copenhagen Philatelists Club. The Kohl Handbook was used of course.

Prior to the first meeting I had prepared a list of the stamps with their varieties, most of which are not listed in the regular Catalogues.

At the outset we agreed that if we could not produce facts warranting a deviation from the catalogue prices that we would assume the price-makers knew as much or more than we did, and I think a close scanning of the results will impress any person that this Committee did its work in an impersonal manner.

We naturally began at the beginning, taking the first stamp listed in the Kohl Handbook, which is the Fire R. B. S. These are still to be had in small quantities and as Kohl calls for a number of shades, we believe that our price is about right.

The Rigsbank Skilling, blue comes in two types; printing types, true, but as specialists consider that one printing is more desirable than the other, our price for unused copies is higher than the prevailing Catalogue quotations; and some of us know that real nice copies are decidedly scarce. The ordinary type, used, we find, is not selling up to Catalogue prices, and we therefore have made a slight deduction from current Catalogue quotations.

Kohl thinks well of the 1863 rouletted 16s violet, and so do all the specialists. It is indeed a rare stamp to secure in the fine condition one likes to see. The Catalogue price, it might be said, was held down with a sigh.

Coming to the Inverted Frames of the 1870-71 issues, as well as the later issues that develop this variety (first written about by A. A. Kranhold) we found that both the Scott and the Gibbons' ratings were seemingly not based upon any facts that were developed from the sheets and blocks as well as singles held by the Committee, and it was not a pleasant matter to cut down on the inverted frames all of us had and elevate those we needed for our own collections!

Our sheets and large pieces backed by recent retail prices in Denmark, were employed as a basis to price the current values of the Inverted Frames.

Coming to the imperforates of 1864-65, as well as the following Ore issues, our dealers prices and our research stood us in good stead. We price the 10 Ore red, Scott No. 39a, a bit higher than does Mr. Clark, for it is scarce, and we rate the 20 ore, small numeral, Scott No. 40a, equally as high, unused. In this the official documents were used as one guide. We consider both of these stamps, used, quite rare.

Provisional and surcharged stamps come in for some changes, as against the current catalogs, for the reason that we have the records of printing, plus the price quoted by the leading dealers in Denmark.

Quite a few of the stamps that are priced from 1c to 3c in the Catalogue are all priced at 1c by us, as the wholesale prices indicate their extreme commonness.

Suggestions by specialists are welcome, and while we do believe we may not be 100 per cent. right, no country has ever been better priced from the actual prevailing facts.

In every case the Committee wishes it understood the prices are quoted for good commercial copies.

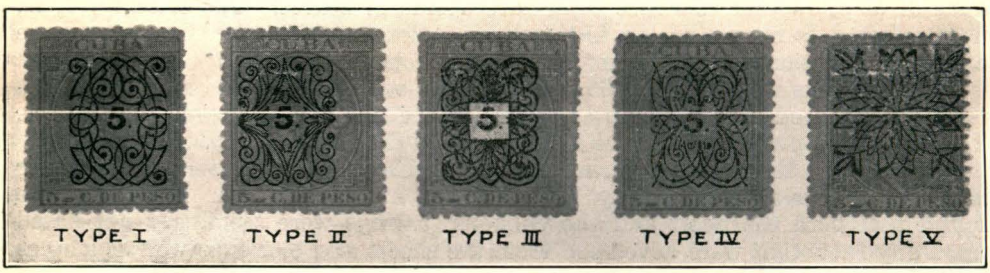
Notes on Cuba, 1883

By Percy McGraw Mann.

PERHAPS, if I would hunt diligently throughout the philatelic literature of the world, I would find the information that has divulged itself to me about the overprints on the Cuban stamps issued in 1883, but I doubt it. It has been, I imagine, many years since this particular issue was written up, and the material presenting itself while I have been arranging and mounting Hans Lagerloef's collection, is too valuable to let it pass without presenting it to others who may be interested.

As in my former researches among classic issues, such as Ecuador, now embodied in Kohl's Handbuch, Serbia, now embodied in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Liberia, etc. done for Charles J. Phillips, the conclusions arrived at are from extensive and original study of the stamps themselves.

I have not seen it mentioned what the purpose of the overprint was for the 1883 issue of Cuba, but I believe it was a control applied to prevent the use of forged stamps to defraud the post. The latter were quite extensively used in Cuba, but I have never seen any of the 1882 issue thus forged and used. The same reason may be extended for the change of colors, 1883-88, and the retouching of the transfer dies. However, the forging to defraud the post continued and I have seen the 1888 issue extensively forged and used to defraud the post.



There are five types of the overprint. Gibbons' types 20, 21, 22, and 23, I respectively call Types I, II, III, and IV, and the same type 19, I call Type V. In studying them the face value of the stamp should be separated, and not according to Gibbons' lining up by types. Therefore, I will make my notes by values.

There was undoubtedly more than one setting of the overprints for the 5 c.de.p. The collection contains two panes of 100 each, one the left pane and the other the right pane. The line-up of both are entirely different. These two panes are overprinted in *carmine* and *do not* contain Type V overprint; I conclude that a preceding setting contained Type V, and in *vermilion*, as I have only seen that type in that color. It is a presumption, I know, to conclude that the *vermilion* printing occurred before that in *carmine*, but this presumption occurs because of various little reasons which will disclose themselves. A cover with *carmine* overprint is postmarked July 13, 1883, and one with *vermilion* overprint is August 4, 1883.

5c *Left pane*: Nos. 26 to 30, 32 to 40, and 42 to 49; twenty-two in all, are Type I. No. 29 has a very faint period. Nos. 35 and 36 have a comma instead of a period after 5. Nos. 2 to 10, 12 to 20, and 22 to 25, twenty-two in all, are Type II. No. 20 is without period after 5. Nos. 50, 52 to 60, 62 to 70, and 72 to 74, twenty-two in all, are Type III. No. 64 has a very faint period. Nos. 75 to 80, 82 to 89, and 92 to 99, twenty-two in all, are Type IV with period. Nos.

88 and 89 have space up to left of 5 making the value appear as 15. Nos. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 89, 91 and 100, twelve in all, are Type IV without period.

5c *Right pane*: Nos. 31 to 60 are Type I. Nos. 1 to 30 are Type II. Nos. 61 to 90 are Type III. Nos. 91 to 100 are Type IV. All without period after 5.

10c. Probably left pane: Nos. 26 to 30, 32 to 40, 42 to 49, twenty-two in all, are Type I. No. 49 has a broken 1 which looks like a semi-colon. Nos. 2 to 10, 12 to 20; 22 to 25, twenty-two in all, are Type II. Nos. 50, 52 to 60, 62 to 70, 73 to 75, twenty-two in all, are Type III. Nos. 72, 76 to 80, 82 to 89, 92 to 99, twenty-two in all, are Type IV. Nos. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 90, 91, and 100, twelve in all, are Type V.

It will be noted that the layout of the 10c. de p. is similar to the left pane of the 5c de.p. *carmine* overprinting as described ante. It is presumed that the latter 5c de.p. Type IV *without period* overprint cliches replaced Type V cliches, and that the mix-up of Types III and IV in the eighth horizontal row were re-arranged for the types to be together.

The three panes described are the only ones in the collection. It is hoped that others who possess panes of these stamps will write them up and send them for publication in this journal.

Split overprints show parts of two cliches overprinted on one stamp.

CHECK LIST.

5c. de.p. Vermilion overprint:

Type I. with period
Type I. with comma
Type II. with period
  a. split overprint
Type III. with period
  a. split overprint
Type III. with comma
Type IV. with period
  a. split overprint
Type IV. with comma
Type V.
  a. split overprint

5c. de.p. Carmine overprint:

Type I. with period
  a. faint period
Type I. with comma
Type I. without period
  a. split overprint
Type II. with period
  a. split overprint
  b. period 1½ mm. from 5
  c. 5 towards left, period missing
Type II. without period
Type III. with period
  a. split overprint
  b. faint period
Type III. without period
  a. split overprint
  b. double overprint
Type IV. with period
  a. long space up (15)
  b. short space up (15)
Type IV. without period
  a. split overprint

Forgeries:

Type I. Small 5
Type V. Magenta overprint on Plate II. 5c.

10c. de p. Blue overprint

Type I.
  a. split overprint
  b. ;0 instead 10
Type II.
  a. split overprint
Type III.
  a. split overprint
Type IV.
  a. split overprint
  b. double overprint
Type V.
  a. split overprint

Forgeries:

Type I. Loops at top and bottom pointed
  a. double overprint in unusual colors
Type II. Variation in ornamental centre
  a. inverted overprint
  b. double overprint
Type III. Variation of design of overprint*
  a. inverted overprint
  b. double overprint

20c. de.p. Black overprint:

Type I.
  a. split overprint
Type II.
  a. split overprint
Type III.
  a. split overprint
  b. broken "o"
  c. 10 instead of 20
Type IV.
  a. split overprint
Type V.
  a. split overprint

Forgeries:

Type I. Loops at top and bottom pointed

Type V. So-called hand-stamped reprint†
a. on a cancelled stamp
b. on 10 chestnut of 1888.

In addition to the types and varieties mentioned, the designs of the *frames* of the overprints differ at top and bottom; thus, when the frames are inverted, the numerals normal, the difference can be determined the same as for the Danish and Danish West Indies Stamps, but which is the normal way up I am not at present able to state with the lack of material at hand. The tops and bottom differences appear to be evenly divided on the three panes in Mr. Lagerloef's collection. Likewise the four sides of the square design of Type V differ one side from the other, which gives us four varieties if these cliches are set another way up; likewise which side is normal up-side is difficult to determine.

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*The inverted and double forged overprints are but the normal forged overprint is not in the collection.

†The design differs slightly from the genuine.

Discussions at the Collectors Club

During the past couple of months an attempt has been made to devote an hour or so at each meeting to discussions of topics of interest to Collectors. These discussions have been more or less haphazard to date in an endeavor to bring out subjects that could be gone into thoroughly with profit to the hobby.

One subject which developed a decided difference of opinion was that of guarantees on stamps. In the case of condition and correctness of description it seemed to be the general consensus of opinion that the guarantee should be for a limited time only and that any claims should be made after a reasonable time had been given the purchaser to satisfy himself that the stamp was correctly described and in the condition claimed.

As to the guarantee of genuineness it was also generally agreed that this should be made without time limit but the divurgence of opinion developed as to whether this guarantee should be made only to the direct purchaser or should follow the stamp indefinitely. For instance if dealer A sells a stamp to collector B the guarantee of genuineness is binding without time limit as between these two principals. If collector B, however, sells to collector or dealer C, should the new owner be permitted to come back on dealer A for any claim without going through collector B who in turn must claim the refund from dealer A? If collector B, in the meantime has passed away is the original seller forever relieved of any claims? Those advancing this did so in the belief that most collections are purchased "as is" and the new purchaser deducts in advance for any bad stamps that he may notice. Continuing the above illustration, if C buys the entire collection of B it is quite possible that he may have noticed any stamps which were not good and took this into consideration in making his purchase. If he could afterward take these stamps, for which he had allowed nothing, and make a claim on the original seller A it might result in creating causes for misunderstandings It was assumed that in every case the fact that the original sale had been made was admitted. While many of those at the meeting took it for granted that the guarantee was only binding between the two principals there were others who just as strongly advocated that a guarantee should follow the stamp indefinitely and just as long as it could be established that "A" made the sale at any stage that purchasers C, D or Z could come back and claim a refund.

All of which apparently would make it desirable to frame a Code of Procedure and Practice that would be generally accepted as fair by both dealers and collectors.

Questions for profitable discussion will be welcomed at these meetings as well as interesting announcements and news items that have not appeared in the philatelic press, or about which additional information can be given.

Chinese Stamp Booklets

By James Starr.

ON October 10th, 1917, the Chinese Post Office placed on sale at all post offices two sorts of stamp booklets, the price being the exact face value of their contents, viz., one dollar, silver, for each.

Both measure 89 by 49½ mm. and consist of two light card board covers enclosing the stamps between waxed papers, the stamps and waxed sheets being fastened together with a steel staple, and the covers glued on.

The one book has a background of pale blue over which is a rectangle of greenish yellow containing a wreath of leaves and blossoms of the tree peony, which surrounds a vertical inscription. The flowers are cream and the leaves and stems of slate color.

In the second booklet the background is pale yellow with a pink border. The vertical inscription is upon an almost colorless upright oblong, which is surrounded by a conventionalized flower of pale pink whose leaves and steam are brown.



Book 1.



Book 2.

Front Covers.

The inscriptions and translations are as follows; all characters are to be read from top to bottom in column, and the columns from right to left. All lines are to be read from the right.

Outside of Front Cover. Vertical Inscription

2 枚肆票郵角壹
3 枚捌拾票郵分叁 } 有計內冊 1
4 枚陸票郵分壹

5 售價現銀壹圓

		Literally	Translation	
中華	Chung Hwa	Middle, Flowery	Chinese	
郵	Yu	Post	Post	
局	Chu	Bureau, Office	Office	
逕	Yu	Post	Post	Note. This character is of the old fashioned seal form and may be omitted in the translation.
票	Piao	Stamp	Stamp	
冊	Tso	Book	Book	

Beneath the above we find the following horizontal inscription to be read from right to left:

		Literally		Translation	
1 冊	Tso	A lot, A column, A book	Book	Have	Book contains
內	Nei	Within, Inner, Inside	inside	counted	
計	Chi	To plan, To count, To calculate	counted	inside	
有	Yiu	To have, To possess	has	book	
2. 壹	Yi	One	ten	Four ten cent stamps	
角	Chiao	Dime	cent		
郵	Yu	Post	post		
票	Fiao	Stamp	stamps		
肆	Szu	Four	four		
枚	Mei	One of, Each, Pieces	pieces		

3

叁	San	Three	three	Eighteen three cent stamps
分	Fen	Cent	cent	
郵	Yu	Post	post	
票	Piao	Stamps	stamps	
拾	Shih	Ten	eighteen	
捌	Pa	Eight		
枚	Mei	Pieces	pieces	

壹	Yi	One	Six one cent stamps
分	Fen	Cent	
郵	Yu	Post	
票	Piao	Stamp	
陸	Liu	Six	
枚	Mei	Pieces	

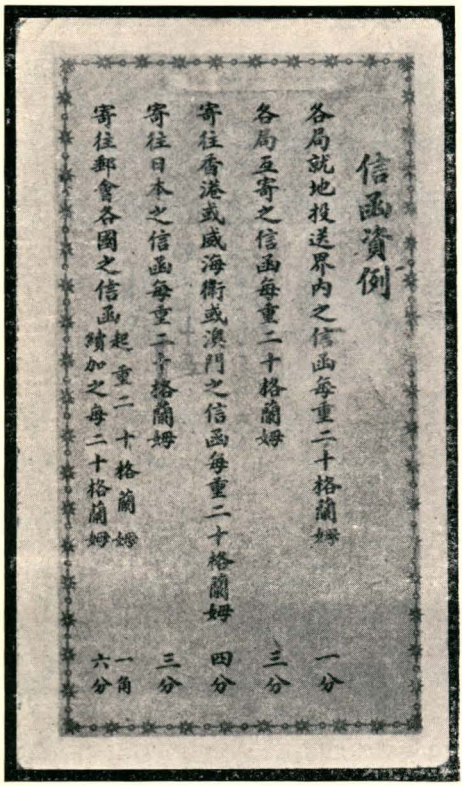
5

售	Sheu	To sell / To trade	selling	Selling price one silver dollar
價	Chia	Value / Price	price	
現	Hien	At once / Apparent / Ready	ready	
銀	Yin	Silver	silver	
壹	Yi	One	one	
圓	Yuen	Round, Circular / A dollar / A rupee	dollar	

COMPLETE TRANSLATION.

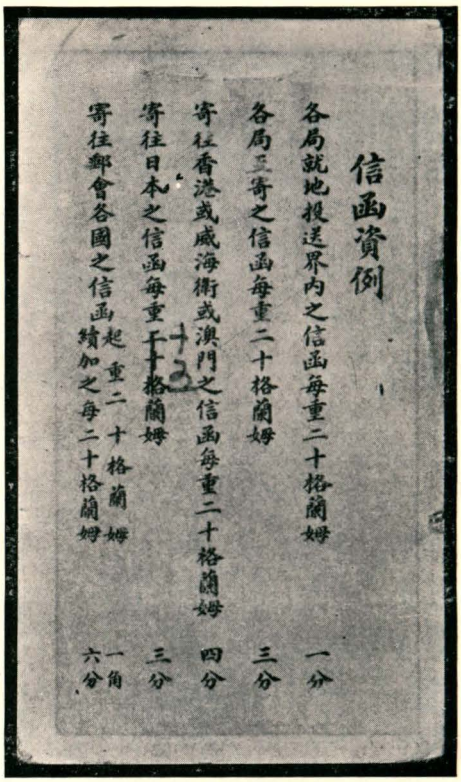
Book contains— four ten cent stamps; eighteen three cent stamps; six one cent stamps

Selling price—one silver dollar.


信函資例

各局就地投送界內之信函每重二十格蘭姆 一分
各局互寄之信函每重二十格蘭姆 三分
寄往香港或威海衛或澳門之信函每重二十格蘭姆 四分
寄往日本之信函每重二十格蘭姆 三分
寄往郵會各國之信函起重二十格蘭姆 一角六分
續加之每二十格蘭姆

Book 1.


信函資例

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續加之每二十格蘭姆

Book 2.

Back Cover.

The design on the outside of the back covers of both books is the same, except that in the No. 1 the two colors are separated by a border of stars, circles and dashes that is absent in No. 2. The inscriptions are exactly alike.

An error has been made in printing the 10th and 11th characters in the second column from the left, viz., "Er" and "Shih" and they have been obliterated by an indelible pencil and the correct characters "Shih Wu" written in by the same means.

The Chinese characters and translation are as follows:

6th or Right Column

信	Hsin	Letter	Letter contains property regulations	or	Regulations of property contained in letter	or Rates of Postage.
函	Han	To enfold / To contain / Contents				
資	Tsz	Property / Riches				
例	Li	Rules, Regulations / Directions / Customs				

5th Column

各	Ko	Each, All / Every	9 each	Letters delivered within the boundary at the place of each bureau each weighing 20 grammes
局	Chu	Bureau	10 bureau	
就	Tsiu	To go towards. To approach. At.	6 at	
地	Ti	The earth. A spot, A place.	7 place	
投	Teu	To deliver. To throw at, into, or down. Towards.	3 to deliver	
送	Sung	To send. To give. A gift	2 sent	
界	Chie	A boundary. Limit, Border or Terminus, To sunder.	5 boundary	
內	Nei	Within. Inner, Inside	4 Within	
之	Ch	To arrive. To go. Cf. He, She, It.	8 of	
信	Hsin	Letter		
函	Han	To contain / To comprehend / Contents	1 letter	
每	Mei	Each, Every / Anyone / Always	11 each	
重	Chung	To weigh / Heavy Weighty	12 weighing	
二	Er	Two	13 twenty	
十	Shih	Ten		
格	Ko	To reach / To arrive at the end. A rule	14 Grammes	
蘭	Lan	The name of a flower of the orchid family		
姆	Mu	An elderly woman / A school mistress		

Translation

Local letters, each weighing 20 grammes.

The foregoing pages are given as specimens to show in detail the Chinese characters, their pronunciation and literal meaning and the real English sense. As it would require too much space to continue on the same scale, the remainder of the article has been condensed. It might be proper to state that the characters used above are the correct ones as found in the dictionary and that they differ somewhat from those actually printed on the booklets.

4th Column.

Ko Chu Hu Chi Ch Hsin Han Mei Chung Er Shih Ko Lan Mu, literally, "each, bureau, reciprocating, to transfer, it, a letter, to contain, each, weighing, two, tens", to arrive at, the end, a plant of the orchid family, an elderly widow, or a school mistress. It will be seen that the literal translation of the last three characters has no bearing whatever on postal rates and as a matter of fact their meaning is to be disregarded as they are used phonetically for "Grammes". This explanation applies also to the succeeding columns where

these characters occur. The meaning is "Letters transferred all reciprocating bureaus each weighing 20 grammes" or "Letters for China, each weighing 20 grammes."

3rd Column.

Chi Wang Hiang Chiang Hwo Wei Hai Wei Hwo Ao Man Ch Hsin Han Mei Chung Er Shih Ko Lan Mu, literally, "sent, to go, Sweet, Streams, or, Majesty, beyond the sea, defending, or, a bay inlet, a gate, of, letter, contents, each, weighing, two, tens, grammes." The characters Hiang Chiang while literally meaning Sweet Streams and pronounced Hong Kong, in English, are not to be translated: Wei Hai Wei, pronounced the same in both languages and meaning "Defending the Majesty of the empire from the Nations beyond the Sea" is in the same class, as is also Ao Man "A Gate to the shore" and is the Portuguese colony Macao. The literal translation is therefore "Sent to go Hong Kong or Wei Hai Wei or Macao letters each weighing 20 grammes" or "Letters for Hong Kong, Wei Hai Wei or Macao, each weighing 20 grammes."

2nd Column.

Chi Wang Zhih Pan Ch Hsin Han Mei Chung Shih Wu Ko Lan Mu. Literally "Sent, to go, the sun, source, of, letter, contents, each, weighing, ten, five, grammes." Here the characters Zhih Pan literally meaning "The source of the Sun" stand for Japan and the translation is "Letters for Japan each weighing 15 grammes."

1st or Left Column.

Chi Wang Yu Hwui Ko Kwo Ch Hsin Han, literally "sent, to go, post, club, each, country, of, letter, contents" or "Letters sent to each country of the Postal Union." At this point, as seen in the illustration, the column is split into two, the right portion reads "Chi Chung Er Shih Ko Lan Mu," literally "To begin, weight, two, ten, grammes" or "First twenty grammes"; the left split reads, "Suh Chia Ch Mei Er Shih Ko Lan Mu," literally "To continue, to add, (these together meaning additional) of, each, two, ten, grammes" or "Each additional 20 grammes."

We now come to what looks like two horizontal rows of characters but it is really five columns of two characters each, and in this case the Chinese and English words are given here in the actual positions in which they are found:

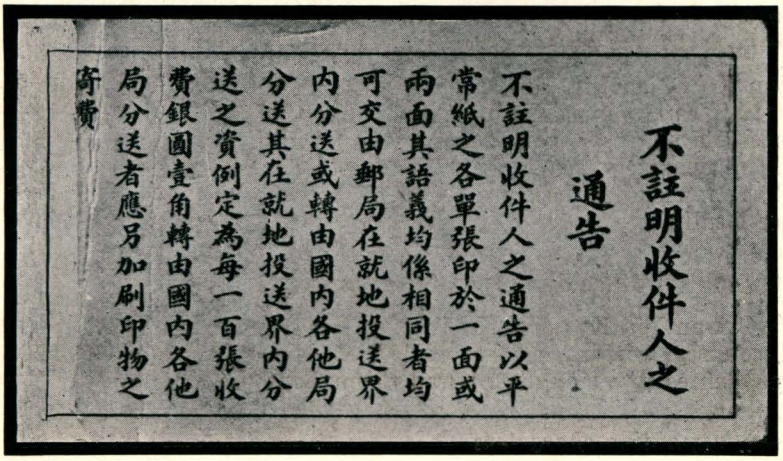
Liu	Yi	San	Szu	San	Yi	or	6	1	3	4	3	1
Fen	Chiao	Fen	Fen	Fen	Fen		cents	dime	cents	cents	cents	cent

The complete translation in English style of the outside of the back cover therefore is:

RATES OF POSTAGE

Local letters, each weighing 20 grammes	1 cent.
Letters for China, each weighing 20 grammes	3 cents.
Letters for Hong Kong, Wei Hai Wei or Macao, each weighing 20 grammes	4 cents.
Letters for Japan, each weighing 15 grammes	3 cents.
Letters for Postal Union Countries, first 20 grammes	10 cents.
Each additional 20 grammes	6 cents.

We now come to the inside of the front cover which is illustrated opposite and is to be read as before, down the columns and from the right by column:



In the preceding inscriptions each column composed a complete sentence in English, but here there are but two sentences in the entire inscription. In rendering the translation therefore we must divide the columns to fit the English.

Right, or 12*th Column, and* 11*th Column*:

Pu Chu Ming Sheu Chien Zhan Ch Tung Kao.

These two columns compose the title to the paragraph and the characters in the order given literally mean "No, to write about or record, bright or clear, to receive, the definite article talked about, a person, to communicate and to request politely." The second and third characters together mean "Written clearly or fully" and the first three together would usually mean "Not written clearly" but in this case the meaning is "Not written at all." The fourth, fifth and sixth characters "Person receiving the article" may be condensed into "Addressee." The next character is omitted in translating. The last two characters together mean "Circulars." The translation therefore becomes "Circulars with no address indicated" or "Unaddressed circulars." It will be seen that Chinese writing is considerably reduced when rendered into its English meaning.

10*th Column, first nine characters*:

These are exactly the same as those of the 11th and 12th columns as above translated.

10*th Column, last two characters,* 9*th Column and first two characters of* 8*th Column.*

I Ping Chang Ch Ch (entirely different characters) Ko Tan Chang Yin Yu Yi Mien Hwo Liang Mien. Literally "to make, level usual (used together—common), paper, of, each, single, sheet, to print, on, one, face, or, two, face" translation: "Made of common paper in single sheets, printed on one or both sides."

3*rd to* 10*th characters—*8*th Column.*

Chi Yu I Chiun Hi Siang Tung Cho, literally "whose, words, meaning, all, to be—are, with, same (last character not translated, it is generally used as a qualifier but may mean this, that, it or what) or "whose wording is the same."

8th column, last character
7th column
6th column, first three characters

Chiun Ko Chiao Yiu Yu Chu Tsai Tsiu Ti Teu Sung Chie Nei Fen Sung, literally "All, can, deliver, through, post, office, in, at, place, (these two together —the exact place), to deliver, to send (these two together—delivery), a boundary, within, separately, sent. The 7th to 13th characters together mean "locally" and the translation becomes "Can all be delivered separately through the post office locally."

Rest of 6th and first two characters 5th column

Hwo Chwan Yiu Kwo Nei Ko Ta Chu Fen Sung, literally "Or, to transmit, through, country, within, each, other, office, separately, to send" which puzzle picture condenses into "or distributed throughout the country."

5th column, remaining characters
4th column
3rd column, first five characters

Chi Tsai Tsiu Ti Teu Sung Chie Nei Fen Sung Ch Tsz Li Ting Wei Mei Yi Poh Chang Sheu Fe Yin Yuen Yi Chiao.

In the order given these characters mean "those, in, to approach, a place, to deliver, to give, a boundary, within, separately, to send, of, property, rules, fixed, is, made, each, one, hundred, a sheet, to collect, price, silver, dollar, one, dime." Tsiu Ti however, when used together mean "exact place": Teu Sung means "delivering" and Fen Sung together are "delivered." Tsz Li similarly become "rates" and Ting Wei means "is fixed." The 2nd to 8th characters "in exact place delivering boundary within" condenses into "locally" and the translation is given as "The rate for local delivery is fixed at one dime, silver, per hundred sheets."

3rd column remainder
2nd column
1st column

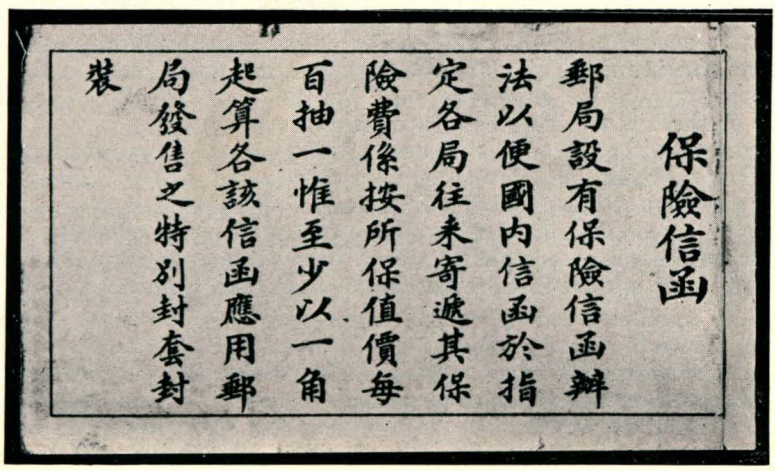
Chwan Yiu Kwo Nei Ko Ta Chu Fen Sung Cho Ying Ling Chai Shwa Yin Wuh Ch Chi Fe, literally "to turn, through, country, within, each, another, office, separately, to send, (a qualifier omitted in translation), ought, separate, addition, a brush, a seal, matter (or anything at all), of (omit in translation), a message, price." Fen Sung together mean "delivered," Ying Ling become "must have," Shwa Yin together means "To print," and with Wuh added means "printed matter," Chi Fe are "rate"; the translation therefore is "That to be distributed throughout the country must have the rate of printed matter added." The complete translation of the inside front cover therefore is:

CIRCULARS WITHOUT ADDRESSES.

Circulars without addresses, made of common paper in single sheets, printed on one or both sides, whose wording is the same, can be delivered through the Post Office locally, or throughout the country.

The rate for local delivery is fixed at ten cents, silver, per hundred sheets; that for distribution throughout the country must have the rate of printed matter added.

We now come to the inside of the back cover where is found the following text:



Right or 9th column:

Pao Hien Hsin Han. This is the title and means Protected, danger, letter, enclosure or Insured Letters.

8th Column and 1st Character 7th column.

Yu Chu Sho Yiu Pao Hien Hsin Han Pan Fa. Literally, post-office, establish, has, protect, danger, letter, enclosure, provide, method, the last two meaning system, or "The Post-Office has established an insured letter system."

7th Column, remainder and 6th Column, first 7 characters:

I Pien Kwo Nei Hsin Han Yu Ch Ting Ko Chu Wang Lai Chi Ti; literally, "to make, convenient, country, within, letter, contents (letter) among, to teach, —secure (these two together mean "Designated"), each, office, to go, to reach, (these two meaning "mutual"), a message, to deliver; translating "country within" as "domestic," we have "for convenient mutual delivery of domestic letters among designated post offices."

6th Column, last two characters
5th Column, 4th Column, first three characters

Chi Pao Hien Fe Hi An Su Pao Chih Chia Mei Poh Cheu Yi, literally, "whose, protect, danger (these two meaning "Guarantee"), fee, is, according to, what, protected, price, value (these two meaning "worth"), each, hundred, to take out, one"; the last four characters together meaning "one hundredth" gives us "whose guarantee fee is according to what is protected worth one hundredth" or "The fee is one per cent of the amount insured."

4th Column, last six characters
3rd Column, first eight characters

Wei Ch Shao I Yi Chiao Chi Swan Ko Kai Hsin Han Ying Yung, literally, "the greatest degree of, little, make, one, dime, to begin, to count, every, which, letter-contents, proper, to use." "The greatest degree of little" is "least" or "minimum" so the translation becomes "But the minimum charge will be ten cents. These letters must be."

3rd Column, last character
2nd Column, 1st column

Yu Chu Fa Sheu Ch To Pieh Fang Tao Fang Chwang, literally "post-office, distributes, to sell, of (omit in translation), alone, separate (these two meaning "special"), to enclose, to surround a thing (these two meaning "envelopes"), to enclose, to put into." The last two characters meaning "enclose," we translate "enclosed in special envelopes sold by the post office." The complete translation of the inside of the back cover therefore is:

The Post-office has established an insured letter system for convenient mutual delivery of domestic letters among designated offices. The fee is one per cent of the amount insured, but the minimum charge will be ten cents. Such letters must be enclosed in special envelopes sold at the post-offices.

It must not be supposed that this system was a new thing at this time for these insured letter envelopes were first used under the Empire.

Book 2.

All inscriptions are the same as those in Book 1 except the characters to the left of the bracket on the front cover, which describe the contents, and which read, Yi Fen Yu Piao Er Shih Pa Mei, or one cent post stamp, two ten eight pieces, or 28 one cent stamps; and San Fen Yu Piao Er Shih Szu Mei, three cent post stamps two ten four pieces, or 24 three cent stamps.

This completes the translation, and I desire here to ackonwledge my indebtedness to Mr. C. T. Yen, a graduate of Columbia and Lehigh Universities, without whose very able and interested assistance I would not have been able to translate this article.

We now come to the stamps themselves and the question of the sheets from which they came.

Book 1 contains three pages of three cent stamps and one page of one cent stamps, each page being a vertical block of six, and one page of ten cent stamps in a block of four.

Book 2 contains four pages each, of one and three cent stamps, in blocks of six, and one page of one cent stamps in a block of four.

From this we judge that two varieties of sheets must have been used in the production of the booklet stamps; that the three cent value is found in one variety, the ten cent value in the other and that the one cent must come from both.

Unfortunately, it has never been possible to procure any of the actual sheets of these stamps, nor have I been able to obtain official or reliable information in regard to them and we can only proceed by deduction.

It is evident that as each sheet-block must have a top margin attached in order that the pages could be bound in the covers, the use of the ordinary sheet was uneconomical, as it consisted of a solid block of 200 stamps and only the top three or top two rows with the top margin attached was possible for booklet purposes. If these had been taken for booklets, it would have been necessary either to scrap the rest of the sheet, to glue margins to other rows (which was not done) or to sell the remainder as ordinary stamps. The latter choice would have led to endless confusion in counting, etcetera and we may be sure it was not done.

We are therefore safe in assuming that special sheets were used, and that these were divided into horizontal panes, each pane being three stamps deep for one form and two stamps deep for the other, so that when the panes were separated, each pane formed a horizontal strip of pages. We cannot tell how many stamps were in each horizontal row, but it must have been a multiple of two, and as the ordinary sheet contained horizontal rows of 20 stamps, the presses etc., were set for sheets of that size, and therefore it seems probable that the booklet sheet contained the same number. This would make the booklet panes 20x3 and 20x2 and each pane would make 10 pages.

It is more difficult to figure the number of panes to the sheet. There were 10 stamps to the vertical row of the normal sheet, and while this would, by

placing margins between every second row, make a five pane sheet, which would be suitable for the block of four pages, it will not work out for the six stamp pages. I am inclined to believe that for the four stamp pages the sheet consisted of four panes, as the binding margins at the top of each booklet page would just about take up the same space as the two extra rows of stamps on the normal sheet and this would make the presumed booklet sheet fit the presses.

If we apply this same method to the six stamp pages, we will find it does not work out so well, but approximately it will indicate a sheet of three panes, and it seems probable that this was one form of sheet used. The above varieties of sheets were actually prepared and they will be mentioned in detail later on, whether they were used for the first issue of booklets, is the question.

In 1925, however, the surcharged four cent gray (Scott's No. 229) appeared in a sheet of 120 stamps divided into four panes of 10x3 stamps each, and this is evidently a booklet sheet. It will be noted that this sheet is one half as wide as the normal sheet. It might be argued that the normal sheet was cut into two parts before the surcharge was applied, as this had been done in previous issues, but the argument seems to fail as the sheet in question has margins on all four sides as well as guide lines at each corner. It appears to be a type of its own and we must therefore admit that there are two possible forms of sheet for the six stamp leaf. Whether one succeeded the other or whether they were coexisting we cannot say at the present time.

With the reengraved issue of 1923-4, four new varieties of booklets appeared, containing assortments of one, three, five and ten cent stamps as listed below The four cent gray was also prepared for booklet use, but was never so issued.

These booklets are of the same size and manufacture as those of the first issue, but the covers are far less artistic and the printing much inferior.

The design of all four is the same, viz., an elongated wreath of rice, open at the top and tied with a small double bow at the bottom. The color of the design is brown, modified by that of the background. Within the wreath on all four books are the same vertical characters as previously described.

Book 3 contains 6 one cent stamps, in a block of six; 18 three cent stamps, in 3 blocks of six; 8 five cent stamps, in 2 blocks of four. It is bound in a pale blue cover, on which is an oblong of yellow bearing the design and the blue background shows through in the center. The horizontal characters are the same as those of the first issue, except as modified to denote the contents.

On the back cover, with some modification of characters, is the same information as is given on both sides of the back cover of the first issue and the inside of the front cover is the same as before. The inside of back cover is not yet translated. As this book more nearly resembles those of the first issue than do the next three it would seem that it precedes them in date of issue.

Book 4 contains 10 one cent stamps, one page of six and one of four, and 30 three cents stamps in five pages of six each. It is bound in a red cover.

Book 5 contains 28 one cent stamps in four pages of six and one of four stamps, and 24 three cent stamps in pages of six. The color of the cover is yellow.

In Books 4 and 5 there are but two characters to the right of the bracket, viz., Nei Chwang, translated "contents." The other horizontal characters give the contents of the book. These three books sell for a dollar each as before.

Book 6 contains 20 ten cent stamps in three pages of six stamps and one of two. The two horizontal lines read "Contents, 20 ten cent stamps, selling price two dollars, silver." The cover is blue.

We have here a new variety of page, viz., a horizontal pair, which necessitates a third form of sheet. This is found to be one composed of 140 stamps, divided into seven panes, each containing a single row of twenty stamps.

The above are believed to be the only booklets that have been issued to date,

but last spring the writer obtained the following sections of sheets, each two stamps wide:

One and ten cents. Seven horizontal rows, one stamp deep, with pane margins between each row, and a sheet margin at bottom and also beyond the top pane margin. In other words each row is a pane, with margin for binding at top and a sheet margin at top and bottom extra. Horizontal guide lines are between the third and fourth rows, and the one cent value has a guide line in the top sheet margin over the first stamp.

Ten Cents. Four horizontal panes, each two stamps deep. Margins as above and guide lines between the second and third panes.

Five Cents. Three horizontal panes, each three stamps deep, margins as before and no guide lines.

According to Mr. Church Chu, these sheets contained 20 stamps to the horizontal row, and would therefore seem to prove the booklet sheets to be as deduced.

It should be noted, however, that no two cent values have appeared in booklets at all; the one cent stamp appears only in blocks of six and four, and the five cent value only in blocks of four. It therefore would appear that while the above sheets represent the *type* used, these actual sheets (except the 10 cent value) were prepared for use in booklets that never were issued.

Support the Cleveland Exhibition

At the meeting of the *Collectors Club* held December 21st, 1927 a resolution was adopted officially endorsing the *Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition* to be held in Cleveland May 21-26, 1928, and pledging our active cooperation in making it a success.

The Exhibition is being financed in an unique manner and the promotors confidently expect to make it practically self supporting. There are no paid officers or publicity agents although all of the work is in competent hands; there are no excessive rentals for exhibition rooms and the basic expenses for frames and glass are at such a low figure that the salvage will make them nearly self supporting on the rentals.

As against this carefully worked out budget the Exhibition will receive income from the rent of booths to dealers, the selling of advertising in the Official Catalog and the Admissions at the Gate. As a result they require an underwriting fund of but $10,000. divided into 1000 shares at $10.00 each and after the Exhibition a dividend will be declared of all moneys left over. This should be a substantial part of the total investment. The *Collectors Club* desires to have its members purchase a substantial number of these shares and will be glad to pass on any remittances sent us for that purpose. If you send direct just mention it is through the efforts of the Club.

The dealers booths at the exhibition are of so much real value that little difficulty will be experienced in disposing of them. It is therefore unnecessary to urge this type of support but as a tip we believe it will be a wise move to secure one before they are all gone.

Aside from the financial support which our members can render the Exhibition we hope that all will feel it a duty to enter such portions of their collections as may seem most desirable and so make the venture so highly successful that others will be encouraged to continue the idea throughout the country.

Note further details on page 28.

South Africa, 1910-1926

By Stephen G. Rich, Ph. D.

(Continued from Vol. VI, No. 4, Page 210.)

There are a large number of varieties in which dark or white spots are found on various portions of the stamp, in certainly all values up through 6d. There are also a goodly number of small breaks in various lines, which are hardly worth listing. The broken-beard variety is the only one of these that is sufficiently conspicuous to be of interest.

There exists a shift or re-entry in the 6d. It is most conspicuously shown around the lower left shield with figure of value; but extends throughout the whole left side of the stamp. It appears to be found in early printings, as both the specimens of it that I have are in early shades and one has a postmark dated 1910. Shifts in 1d and 2d are reported.

The 1d exists, and is as yet unrecorded, with the lower right corner below the shield with figure of value empty.

I have, in Figure 3, embodied in one diagram as many as conveniently possible of the more interesting varieties thus far mentioned.

E. Varieties of Print.

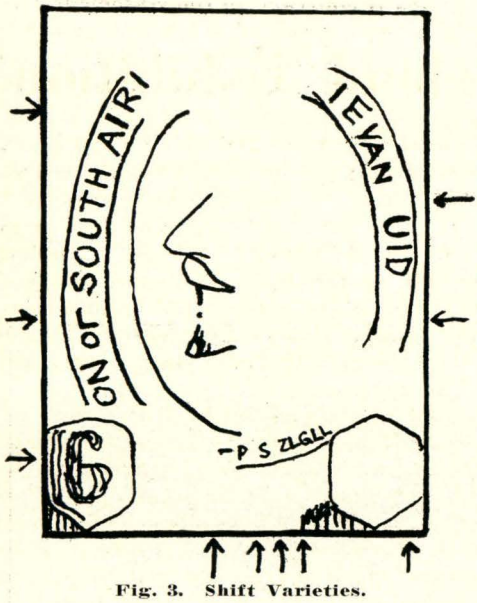


Fig. 3. Shift Varieties.

By all odds the outstanding rarity in Union of South Africa stamps is the ½d double-printed. This was discovered in 1919. I have the ½d in two other print-varieties which are worthy of notice. In one of these, the whole stamp is broken up by a series of straight but beaded, irregular, parallel, vertical lines. In the other, a smaller number of such vertical lines pass across the head and the upper part of the stamp. In both cases the lines are white.

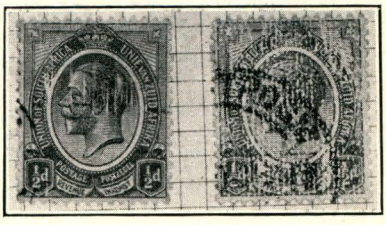


Fig. 4. Print Varieties.

Figure 4 shows these two varieties.

All the stamps up through the 10s come in both heavy and light printings. In the bicolored stamps, combinations of heavy-print medallion with light-print border and vice-versa exist. These light and heavy printings should not be confused with light and dark shades; and they furthermore do not correspond with thick or thin paper. The heavy print may be most readily identified by the hair of King George's head and by the shadings under the ribbons below Postage and Postzegel. When the printing is heavy, the hair at the nape of the neck is almost a solid patch of color, or at most has a few white dots in it; when light, the individual hairs can be clearly seen. The shadings under the ribbon are solid in color in the heavy print, and show the lines of the background below them

continued up to the ribbon as separate lines in the light print. I have not yet been able to make out any time-sequence for light and heavy printings. It is necessary here to remark that heavy printings of light shades are quite common in the ½d, 1d, and 2d, from 1920 on.

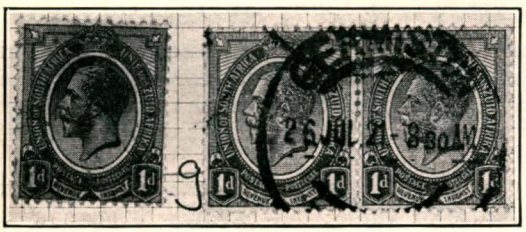


Fig. 5. Heavy and Light Prints.

Figure 5 shows the two prints.

The 2½d blue appears to have been printed from two plates, exactly as were the bi-colored values. This is shown, first of all, by an occasional slight difference in color between the medallion and the border; and secondly, by the occasional off-center position of the medallion. As in the bi-colored values, the white border around the medallion is often narrow towards one corner or one side. This condition is not found at all in any of the other single-color stamps, not even in the 1s.

5. Booklets.

All booklets, despite a current impression to the contrary, were made up of the stamps from regular, ordinary sheets. This is contrary to the statement that special sheets, in which the stamps were printed in tete-beche by rows of three, were used for this purpose. Such sheets were actually prepared in the case of the 1½d of 1920, to be described below; but no booklets are known to have been made from such sheets.

Such tete-beche sheets would provide half the stamps with inverted watermarks. In that case, the inverted-watermark variety would be common—not as common as the normal one, but certainly not at all unusual. Actually, we do not find one inverted watermark to less than two or three hundred copies, in chance accumulations of South African stamps, except for the 1½d value. In that value I find usually one invert to about twenty normal specimens.

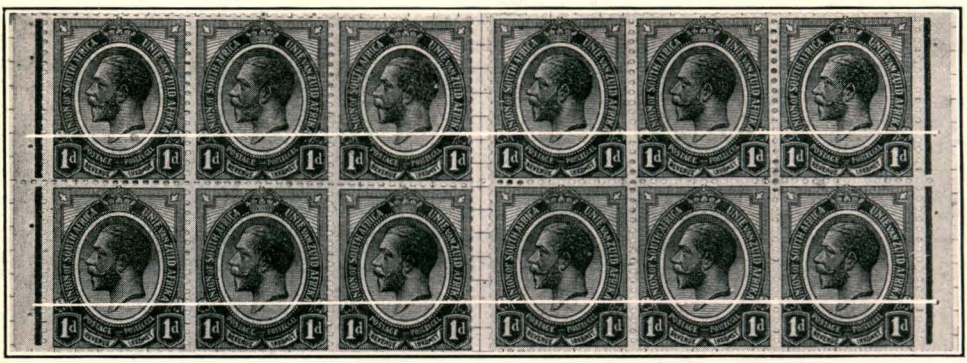


Figure 6. Booklet Panes.

But there is first-hand evidence that the normal sheets were used. Figure 6 shows panes from two booklets. In one, the margin, used for binding, is on the left; in the other, on the right. These two panes together are exactly the width of the office sheet of stamps as sold over the counter. They both are from booklets sold between 1920 and 1922. We have, therefore, both left-hand bound and right-hand bound booklets; and during my residence in South Africa I distinctly recall that the booklets were not all alike: some seemed to be "wrong end to."

The booklets were originally provided with dark-red covers; in 1920 pink covers came in; in 1924 the pink covers are surcharged with changed rates and 2d stamps included. More interesting is the change in interleaving. Waxed paper—not glassine—was used between the panes of stamps until 1924; booklets that I secured in that year showed advertising-sheets, of plain thin paper, between the panes of stamps. There are six such sheets, each with an advertisement on each side; but only six advertisements are included. Following the bilingual law that requires both Dutch and English on everything official, each advertisement is printed in Dutch and again in English. In the specimens I have seen, four soaps, a shaving-cream, and a shoe-polish are advertised.

I have reason to think that booklets with the changed postal rates in effect in 1920-21 and superseded in 1921 by those given on the 1924 surcharged cover, surcharged on the covers, exist; but I have not seen any such.

6. Coil stamps.

The South African coil stamps are made by joining up sheets of stamps. Accordingly, there are several varieties of paste-up joints found. Ritchie has elaborated this matter in such detail that it would be mere repetition to mention any features. It will suffice to say that all the coils are endwise; that the shades, paper varieties, print varieties, missing letters, etc., all are found on coil stamps exactly as on sheets. All the difference consists in the perforation. Instead of the regular comb-machine, perforating three sides of a stamp at a time, such a machine is used with the punches for the sides of the stamps removed. Occasionally and apparently for some use in guiding the cutting of the rolls, a single hole is found punched along the side of one or two stamps in a coil.

7. The 1920-1922 stamps.

In 1920, when the postage rates were raised from 1d to 1½d for single letters and the telegraph rate raised from 1s to 1s3d minimum charge, a need for new values was felt. At this time, the 1½d and the 1s3d stamps were issued.

In the 1½d I have found these varieties: thick and thin paper, light and heavy print, inverted watermark, sidewise overlapping watermark, "blotch" watermark (see Fig. 2). The shades run from orange-brown to light yellow-brown. They begin with orange-brown, grow lighter until 1922, and darker again after that date. The only known minor varieties are broken front line of beard and thick 1 in right ½.

The 1½d exists as a coil stamp, and was also to have been used in booklets. However, the unit letter-rate was raised to 2d late in 1921, and hence the booklets were never made. But, in preparation for them, sheets were prepared which had three rows of stamps tete-beche to the other three. This was with the purpose of making all booklets right-handed in binding. The tete-beche sheets were sold over the counter as regular stamps, however. Pairs across the tete-beche division are common. Furthermore, the tete-beche sheets produced a large number of inverted-watermark specimens. Unless the cancellation or evidence of purchase shows that an invert-watermark 1½d dates from before 1922, it may be taken as being a specimen from a tete-beche sheet. Inverted watermark specimens from thus early actually exist.

The 1s3d stamp comes on thick and thin paper, in light and heavy print, with inverted watermark, and with overlapping watermark both vertically and horizontally. A defective 3 is the only recorded minor variety. In its short life the shades ran only through a moderate range of violets.

In 1922, the international letter-rate was raised to 3d. In October of that year the 3d was issued in ultramarine-blue and the 2½d no longer continued. No further supplies of the 2½d were made, after those on hand had been used

up. The 3d blue was printed from the same plates as the old 3d orange-brown and black; hence, like the 2½d, it is found with medallion off center. In 1924 a few specimens turned up with the medallion distinctly lighter in hue than the border.

The 3d blue exists on thick and thin paper, with inverted watermark, in light and heavy print. The loop-on-beard variety, found on the old 3d, reappears here.

8. Postage Due Stamps.

The 1915 issue of postage due stamps shows the same watermark-varieties as the contemporary postage stamps. I have found thick paper only, and no varieties of print. The varieties consist almost entirely in the thickness and position of "d" after the figure of value, and in damaged numerals of value.

I forbear to give details of the due stamps, as Ritchie has covered them most extensively and completely. I must here remark that one current misnomer consists in calling a damaged "d" an "inverted p." All damaged d's show one serif less than the "p" of the same font would have.

Beginning in 1922, due stamps were lithographed at the Government Printing Works in Pretoria. The first lots were rouletted; the later lots perforated. Here again I must refer the reader to Ritchie, whose work is beyond all criticism and probably beyond adding to, in the field of Pretoria print due stamps.

9. Cancellations.

At the start of the national postal service in South Africa, the colonial types of cancellation in use up to that time were naturally continued in use. In most cases, these cancellations were of the typical British style, one circle with place-name within or two circles with place-name between, and date in center. The greater number of those that I have seen have the name or abbreviation of the colony at the bottom, as well as the place-name at the top. Except for the few cases in which offices of similar name exist in two provinces, any cancellations with name of province or colony may be taken as being as colonial cancellation retained in use. Colonial cancellations from the Cape province bear the abbreviation C. G. H.; those from the Orange Free state the abbreviation O. R. C. I have not yet run across any Orange Free State cancellations from before the Anglo-Boer war continued in use since the formation of the Union. If such are fround, they will be known by the abbreviation O. V. S. at the bottom.

As a rule the colonial cancellations from the Cape have large and heavy lettering. A fair number of these from the Transvaal and from Natal are lacking in province-name, but have a Maltese cross or some other ornament in place of this at the bottom. From Johannesburg, machine-cancellations bearing the name of the province either in the circle or vertically in the "killer" are also found used after formation of the Union. The oval registration-cancellations of colonial days, from the larger offices in the Cape and Natal, appear to be still in use. The Natal and Transvaal telegraphic cancellations, consisting of a large and heavy single figure 1, 2, 3, or 4, within a very heavy circle, appear to have continued in use until some time after the 1913 issue appeared.

In Durban the colonial cancellations were gradually withdrawn from regular use and utilized in the various fields requiring lighter service. At the general-delivery window and the window for delivery from boxes, colonial cancelling stamps were in use for postage-due stamps, etc. as late as 1920, and possibly are still being used. A considerable number of the smaller offices in Natal are still using the colonial cancellations.

The Union administration introduced, apparently about 1912, a cancellation somewhat larger than those previously used. It was of the double-circle type, and had the word "South" above the date and the word "Africa" below

it, within the inner circle. A later variant, in several sizes, had "South Africa" or "S. Africa" between the circles, at the bottom. Wynberg, Cape, which is easily confused with Winburg, Orange Free State, was provided about 1920 with a large cancellation of the double-circle type, in which the word "Cape" was placed between the circles at the bottom. Any cancellation with just the word "Cape" at the bottom is probably of this same period: I have seen such only for places in which such confusion between offices in different provinces might occur.

In several cases, when repairing colonial cancellations, the administration removed the colonial name or abbreviation and replaced it with a curved bar. This appears to have been most often done with cancellations from the Cape.

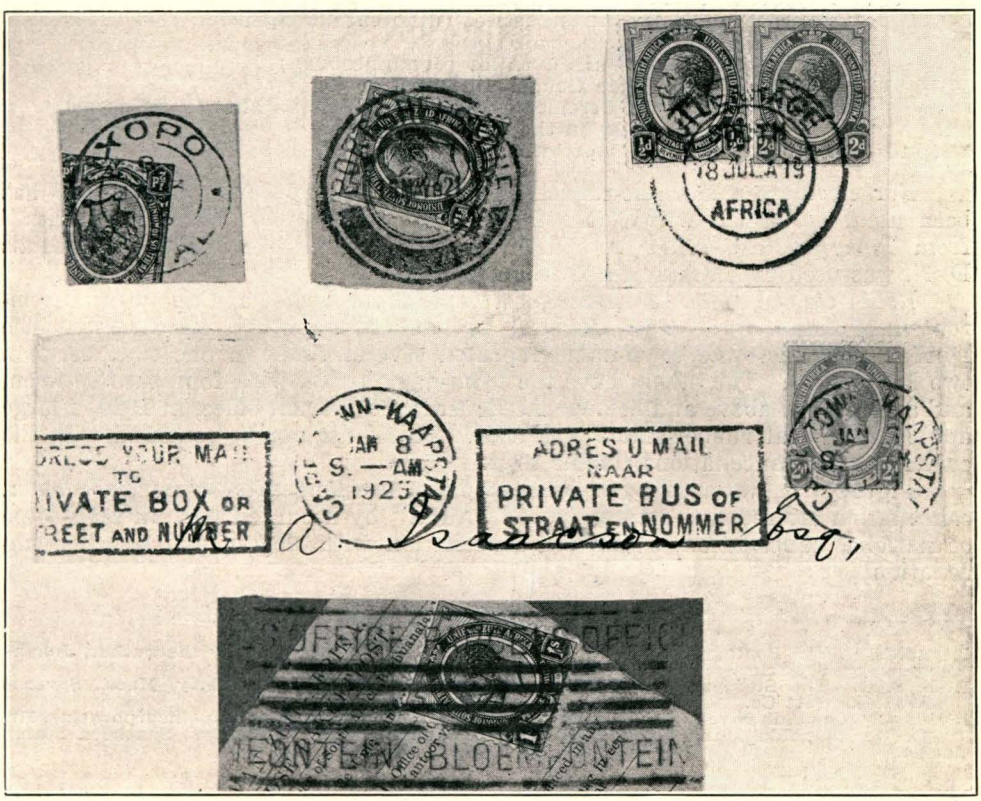


Figure 7. Cancellations.

Machine-cancellations were introduced in various places by the Union administration. For the most part the earlier ones had killers of five straight bars. In contradistinction to the American practice of having the cancellation arranged to reach only the upper right-hand portion of the letter, the South African machine-cancellations are designed to print a band right across the top of the envelope. The die always contains two circles with place and date. In 1916 the killer used at Durban included between lines the words "Union of South Africa" and "Unie van Zuid Afrika."

Beginning in 1920, slogan-cancellations have been used at various times, on the machines. These slogans, following the bilingual requirement of the South African constitution, are always in both English and Afrikaans. When the slogan is short, it is printed in both languages in two lines, between place-name circles; when long, the alternate copies are alternately in the two languages.

The following list of slogans is offered as a first attempt towards a record:

1920: Buy Union Loan Certificates. (Durban, Capetown, Johannesburg).
1923: Post Early in the Day (Durban, Johannesburg).
Buy Union Loan Certificates, different arrangement of slogan from 1920 (Durban, Johannesburg).
British Empire Exposition (Johannesburg).
1924: Last three continued: Post Early in the Day from Pietermaritzburg also (first use of machine-cancellation in that city).
Support South African Industries (Durban, Capetown).
1925: Address your mail to Private Box or Street and Number (Capetown).
Air-Mail Saves Time (Capetown).
1926: Buy S. African Made Goods (Capetown).
Census Day 4th May (Capetown, probably other cities also).
1927: Support S. A. Industries (Johannesburg, Durban).
Support South African Industries (different arrangement from 1924), Capetown.
Make Careers for Our Juveniles (Johannesburg).
Buy S. African Made Goods (Durban).
Buy Union Loan Certificates (Durban, Johannesburg; differently arranged slogan in the two cities).
Fruit for Health (Capetown).

For circulars a machine-cancellation with a triangle and place-initials has been used. It occurs with J. H. and the slogan "Support S. A. Industries," from Johannesburg, 1927. A similar triangular hand-stamp with the initials D. N. was used on circulars in Durban in 1920.

Roller-cancellations for parcel-post come from Pretoria, Capetown, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Durban; probably from other places also. The Durban roller has the town-name repeated several times in one line, between two heavy bars. The others have the town-name twice, with four bars between, and a single bar above and below. At Eenedracht, a small office, in 1920, a large double-lined oval rubber-stamp was used. This must not be confused with the common fiscal cancellations similar to it.

Figure 7 shows a colonial cancellation in use long after Union, a colonial cancellation altered by replacement of "Natal" by a curved bar, an early type of national cancellation, a machine-cancellation with slogan, and a roller-cancellation.

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The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition, Cleveland, Ohio, May 21-26, 1928

By W. W. MacLaren, *President, The Midwester Philatelic Co., Inc.*

THE holding of a first-class philatelic exhibition outside of the metropolis, New York City, must be considered an experiment. Thruout the United States there are cities commonly referred to as "Stamp Centres". Such a city is Cleveland, with one of the oldest and best known stamp clubs in America, The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, organized in 1890.

Cleveland is also fortunately situated, being centrally located in a territory

in which philately is well organized. In April the writer proposed to the members of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, that it undertake the holding of a first-class public philatelic exhibition, to be held in 1928, and that all the stamp clubs in the territory, taking in Detroit on the West, Pittsburgh and Buffalo on the East, and Cincinnati to the South, be invited to associate together in the enterprise.

The proposition was enthusiastically received, and favorable responses came from the various clubs. It was decided to conduct the exhibition on a strictly business basis, no donations to be solicited or accepted. To that end there was incorporated on September 15th, The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Co., with officers as follows—President, W. W. MacLaren; Vice-President, Alvin Good; Secretary, Otto F. Moses; Treasurer, Albert S. Hill; other Directors, F. W. Green, Dr. J. N. Schneider, F. W. Grant, and M. J. Lloyd.

Committees were appointed, with the following Chairmen—Hall, Dr. J. N. Schneider; Finance, F. W. Green; Exhibits, Alvin Good; Catalog, M. J. Lloyd; Publicity, W. W. MacLaren. The capital stock of the company was fixed at $10,000.00, consisting of one thousand shares of $10.00 each, the stock to be sold either for cash, or one-third down and the balance in equal monthly payments, all subscriptions to be paid in full by May 1, 1928.

The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club agreed to place 250 shares amongst its members, and at this writing two-thirds of this amount has been subscribed. Twelve clubs in other near-by cities have already joined the enterprise, and are selling stock amongst their members. From latest reports these clubs will subscribe in the aggregate 250 to 300 shares. The balance it is hoped will be taken by friends thruout the country, especially by dealers, associations and all who will benefit from this forward movement in our hobby. If this exhibition proves a success, there are a score, yes a hundred other cities in the United States, where a similar exhibition could be held, and who can estimate the tremendous boom that would give our hobby.

The first requirement for an exhibition, next in importance to the personal of those who are to conduct it, is the exhibition hall. We have completed arrangements with Hotel Cleveland, situated on the Public Square, and a comparatively new and fire-proof building, for adequate space on the third, or parlor floor. This space, consisting of nine thousand square feet, is especially suited to our purpose, the ceilings being high, light and ventilation on three sides, and every convenience for the comfort of visitors within the exhibition doors.

There will be ample space for 200 to 250 frames and cases, and the contract for the manufacture of the frames has been let. These frames will accommodate three rows of four album pages, Oriole size or smaller, being three feet high, by four feet wide. They will be faced with best quality plate glass, and arrangements are being made for special lighting, which will be something quite new.

An eight-page prospectus, giving full details is now in the printers hands, and will be ready for distribution by Dec. 10th. The exhibition is open to all collectors in the United States and Canada, and already many exhibits have been offered, some of which won prizes at the recent New York Exhibition.

There is space for about twenty dealers booths, and eight have already been reserved in advance of their being offered for rent. The official catalog, to be issued just prior to the exhibition, will consist of 96 pages and cover, of which 50 pages will be devoted to a description of the exhibits, and 46 and three cover pages sold for advertising purposes. The Chairman of the Exhibits Committee, Mr. Alvin Good, is well known to nearly all the leading collectors in America.

Under his able management, collectors can feel certain that their exhibits will be carefully and safely handled. Upon receipt, they will be stored in the vault of one of our leading banks, and until reshipped to owners, will be under special police guard, day and night.

Any further information regarding the exhibition will be furnished upon request by addressing the Secretary, Mr. Otto F. Moses, 616 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Norway

THE PLATING OF 8 SKILLING OSCAR I—1856-1860

By Dr. Justus Anderssen, R. D. P., in collaboration with J. Jellestad and Abr. Odfjell, F. R. P. S. L.

BLOCK C

C. 1 Left edge heavily inked. E in the left FRIMÆRKE crippled. The pearl inside K in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. There is a period after the right "8".

C. 2 The upper frameline has a colored dot at the right end. In the left FRIMÆRKE the F has a colored dot at the top and the Æ has a long thin footline.

C. 3 This stamp has hardly any distinguishing features. I in the left FRIMÆRKE is slanting. The second T in OTTE has a tiny dot. There is often a white flaw under the bust.

C. 4 There is a colored dot in K in the right FRIMÆRKE. The first L in SKILLING has a heavy headline.

C. 5 The cross is missing in Æ of the left FRIMÆRKE. A tiny dot in N in SKILLING. The right figure "8" is open at top.

C. 6 Left edge heavily inked. A cut from the edge into E in the left FRIMÆRKE. S. and K. in SKILLING has both a colored dot. The large oval pearl under O in NORGE as well as the pearl inside K in the right FRIMÆRKE have each a colored dot. Some tiny white lines under the upper frameline in the N. W. spandrel.

C. 7 N. W. corner broken. E in the left FRIMÆRKE has the top line broken. The left "8" has a colored dot. In OTTE the first T has a colored dot, the second T has the left part of the footline missing. In SKILLING are both the L's crippled and the G is open at bottom.

C. 8 The right rosette is crippled. So is FR in the left FRIMÆRKE. The right "8" is open at bottom. The first T in OTTE has a colored dot.

C. 9 In the shade line on the nose there is a colored dot. K. in SKILLING closed at foot.

C.10 Only feature, G in NORGE has a colored dot.

C.11 The left edge heavily inked. The left part of the footline of E in NORGE is missing. The left "8" open at bottom, so is O in OTTE. There is a colored dot in N in SKILLING.

C.12 A small dent in the edge outside the left "8". The lower frameline has two dents above N in SKILLING.

C.13 The S. W. corner broken. The lower part of "8" open on the right side.

C.14 The large oval pearl below O in NORGE joins the white circle. Below the eye there is a colored dot.

C.15 K in the right FRIMÆRKE has a long footline. E in OTTE has the foot broken. The white wavy lines in the S. W. spandrel above TT in OTTE are broken.

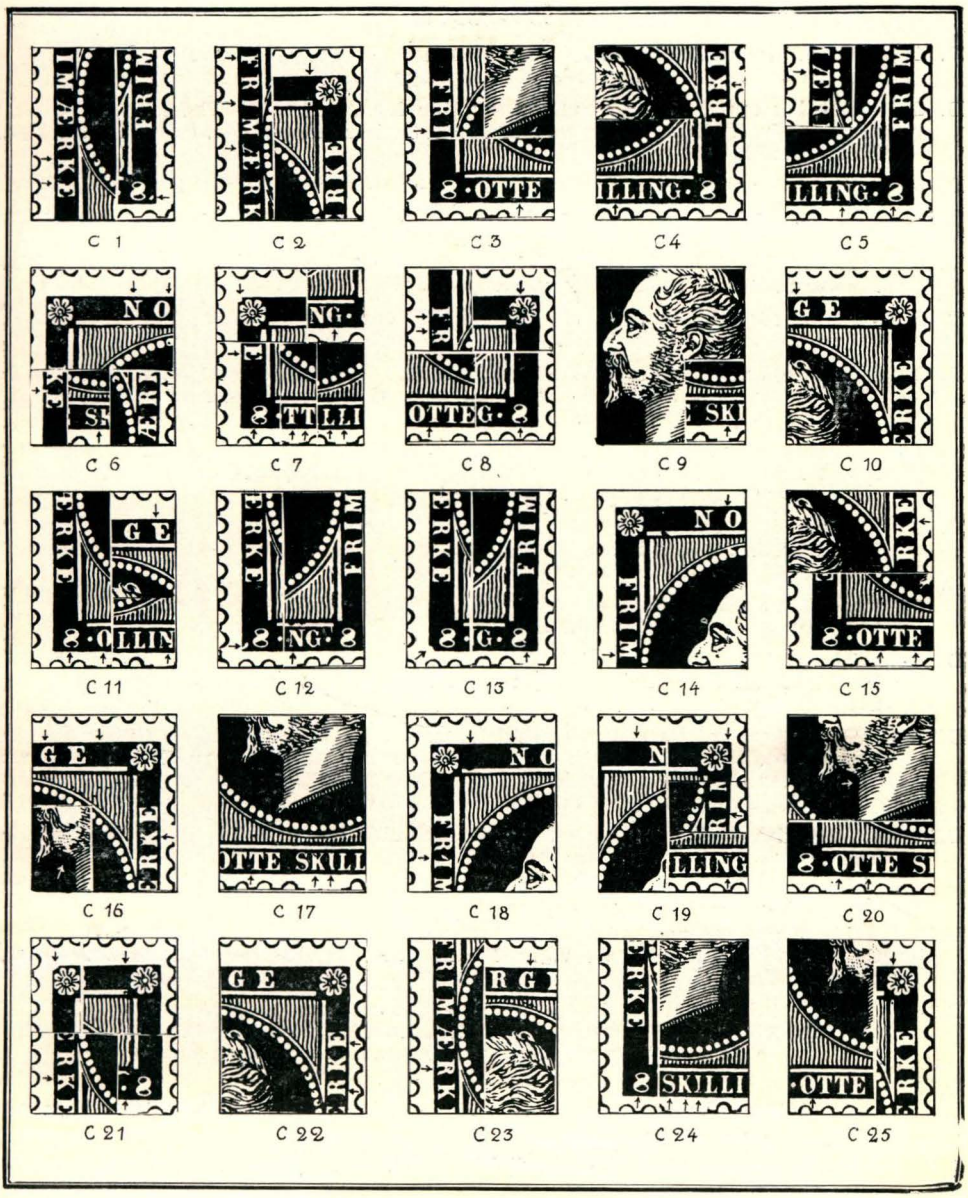
C.16 Left edge heavily inked. G in NORGE has a colored dot (crf C. 10). To the right of the moustache there is a colored dot. Upper part of K in the right FRIMÆRKE is crippled. Several of the white wavy lines in the N. E. spandrel are broken.

C.17 The foot of the E in the left FRIMÆRKE is broken. In SKILLING the K has a tiny hairline across the upper part, the first I is pointed at foot. Several colored dots in the S. W. spandrel. The white circleline is broken above TT in OTTE.

C.18 There is a dent on the top side towards left end of the upper frameline. A colored dot in N in NORGE. There is a crossline between the R. and I in the left FRIMÆRKE.

C.19 A white line out from the right rosette to the edge. The colored wavy lines in the N. W. spandrel are broken. The pearl inside I in the right FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. The right leg of N in SKILLING is broken.

C.20 A colored dot in the shade lines on the throat. In OTTE the O is open at the bottom and the left topline of the first T is crippled.



C.21 The left and lower edge heavily inked. The N. W. corner is broken. The upper frameline has a colored dot in the right end. The right end of the lower frameline is narrow and bended. K in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. I in SKILLING the same.

C.22 Lower edge heavily inked. Three of the pearls in the N E. spandrel have a colored dot—viz: inside R—K and E in the right FRIMÆRKE.

C.23 Lower edge heavily inked. The wavy lines below G in NORGE are crossed by a colored line. R in the left FRIMÆRKE has a white flaw.

C.24 Lower edge heavily inked. There is a colored dot in the left "8". S—K and I in SKILLING have all colored dots.

C.25 Lower edge heavily inked. There is a colored dot in the upper end of the right frameline. Also a tiny colored dot in O of OTTE.

BLOCK D

D. 1 Lower frameline narrows at the right. In the left FRIMÆRKE M has a colored dot and the main leg of K is crippled.

D. 2 The bottom end of the right frameline forms a hook. The large oval pearl under O in NORGE has a colored dot. So has the pearl inside I in the right FRIMÆRKE.

D. 3 The left rosette has a colored dot. The third white wavy line in the N. W. spandrel is broken, so is the white circleline above the second L in SKILLING.

D. 4 A white dot inside the pearl-circle and in line with RI in the left FRIMÆRKE. K in SKILLING is crippled.

D. 5 Right edge heavily inked. The S. W. corner is round. The pearl inside FR in the right FRIMÆRKE has a tiny dot.

D. 6 The topline of E in NORGE is broken. The large oval pearl under O in NORGE, the pearls inside the I's in both the left as well as the right FRIMÆRKE have colored dots.

D. 7 The large oval pearl under O in NORGE has a colored dot. There is a colored dot in the pearl inside KE in the right FRIMÆRKE. A few of the colored wavy lines in the NE spandrel are broken.

D. 8 There is a small dent in the left edge nearly touching the R in the left FRIMÆRKE. This R has a tiny dot.

D. 9 M in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. The second R. in the same word has the cross line missing. O and T in OTTE are joined. The white wavy lines, N. E. spandrel, under G in NORGE are broken.

D.10 The right edge heavily inked. N in NORGE has a colored dot. In the left FRIMÆRKE the I has a long footline. The E in the same word has a tiny dot.

D.11 There is a dot on top of the nostril-line. In the left rosette the upper leaf has an additional shade line. The pearl under N in NORGE has a colored dot, so has the large oval pearl under O in NORGE. The left "8" has a colored dot. Two pearls above E in OTTE have colored dots.

D.12 The white wavy line above G in SKILLING joins the lower frame line. The left "8" has a colored dot. The pearl inside K in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. The fourth and fifth lower shade line on the neck are joined together.

D.13 There are colored dots in the large oval pearl under O in NORGE and in the pearl inside I in the right FRIMÆRKE. The lower edge has a dent under "O" in OTTE.

D.14 In the left FRIMÆRKE the F has the cross line crippled, and inside the R the two pearls have colored dots. The white circle line is broken above E in OTTE. There is a colored dot above the point of the moustache.

D.15 The right edge heavily inked. The white circle line is broken above IN in SKILLING. The pearl under G in NORGE has a colored dot. The right "8" is open at bottom.

D.16 The edge outside K in the left FRIMÆRKE has a dent. The lower frameline is prolonged and pointed at the left.

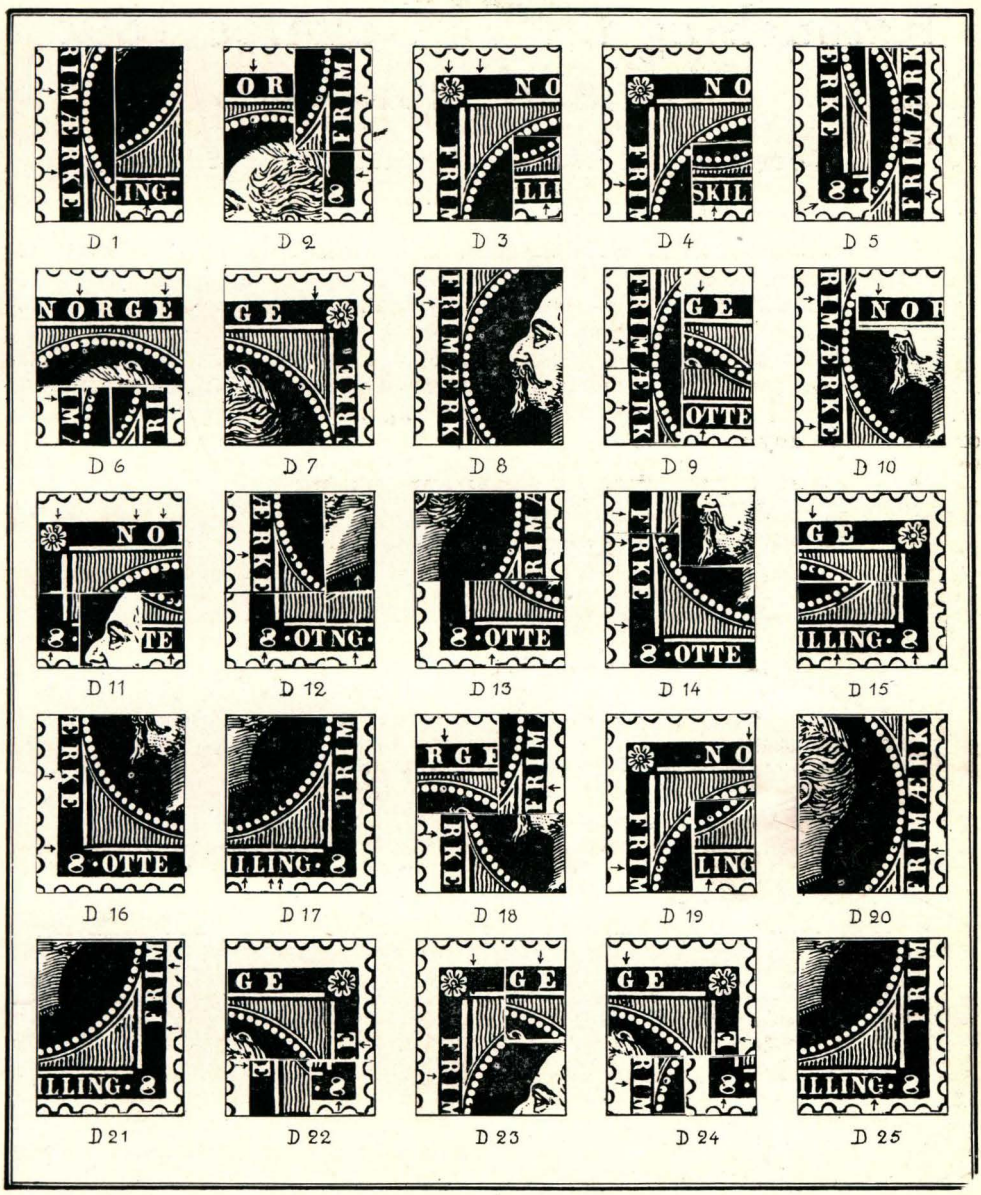
D.17 The wavy white line above the second I in SKILLING joins the lower frameline. The footline of the first L in SKILLING is broken. The pearl above N in SKILLING has a tiny dot.

D.18 A small dent in the edge touches the second R in the left FRIMÆRKE. The pearl below R in NORGE and the two pearls inside FR in the right FRIMÆRKE have all colored dots.

D.19 The pearl inside I in the left FRIMÆRKE, the large oval pearl below O in NORGE and the pearl above LI in SKILLING have all three a colored dot.

D.20 The right edge heavily inked. The pearly inside I in the right FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot.

D.21 The lower edge heavily inked. The wavy lines in the upper part of the S. E. spandrel are broken. The pearls inside IM in the right FRIMÆRKE have colored dots.



D.22 The lower edge heavily inked. E in the left FRIMÆRKE is crippled. E in the right FRIMÆRKE has topline broken. The right "8" open at the bottom.

D.23 The lower edge heavily inked. The E in NORGE is joined with the upper frameline by a hairline. The upper frameline forms a hook at the left end. A colored dot in the forehead.

D.24 The lower edge heavily inked. The white wavy lines below G in NORGE are broken. There is a white dot below the beard. Both pearls inside I in the left FRIMÆRKE have colored dots. The left "8" has a colored dot. E in the right FRIMÆRKE has the topline broken.

D.25 The lower edge heavily inked. G in SKILLING has two colored dots.

Retouching the 2c Carmine 1898 Issue of Canada

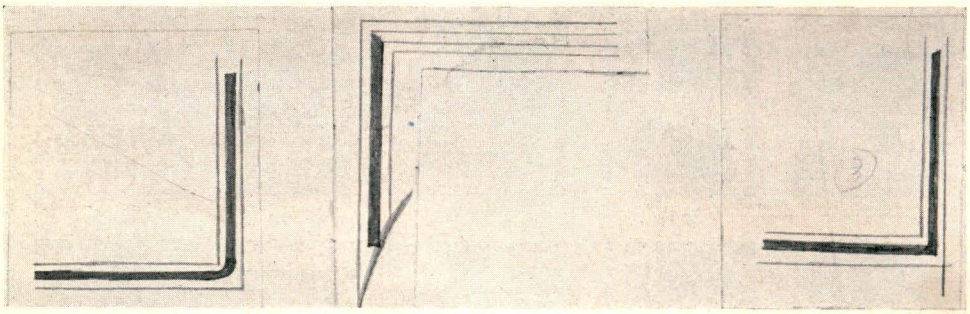
Letters from R. W. T. Jones and Henry C. Hitt.

THE EDITOR, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST:

I beg to enclose a few remarks in answer to Mr. Hitt's query as to the Retouching upon the 2c carmine, 1898 Issue Canada.

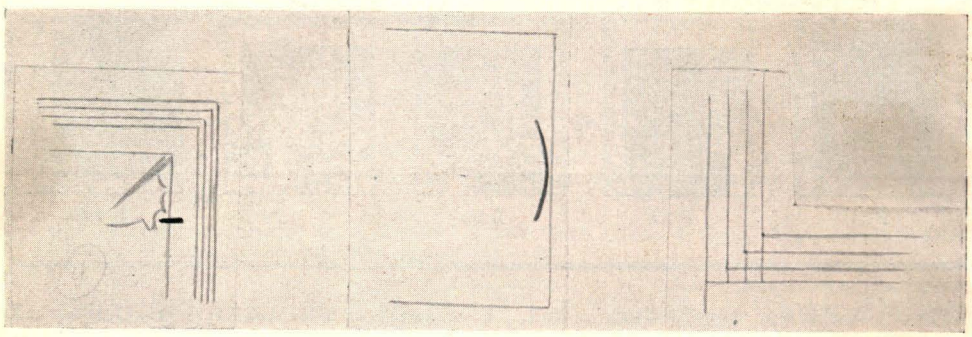
Mr. Hitt's controversy deals with the righthand side of the stamp. My remarks are as to the whole of the stamp.

The margin border of the stamp consists of 4 fine lines in colors, each in itself making a complete rectangle; thus we have four complete rectangles, one smaller than the other starting at the outside. Again the rectangles do not touch or intersect in any way, even at the corners.



1 2 3

1—As a rule corners are angular. This one quite rounded. Two lines in one, as illustrated.
2—Two lines drawn in one. Each individual line joins the oval usually. Upon Retouching the line is square and only touches at one point.
3—Two lines in one. Outside line over engraved.



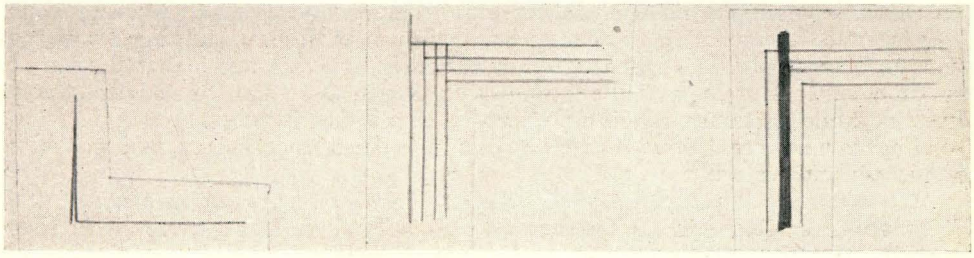
4 5 6

4—Retouched near Maple leaf.
5—Oval line usually coincides with true outside rectangles. Here it is well inside pointing to retouching.
6—Retouching lower Left Corner.

I find, like Mr. Hitt, many copies have the two middle lines of the form, on the right side of the stamp appearing as one. Mr. Hitt fancies this to be a Retouch. I look from the other viewpoint, and take the suggestion that ink is of a viscous nature, and it is quite possible that the ink between the said two lines has run together. I cannot agree with that probability, as the line comes in so many copies, whilst one never comes across a thick line in place of lines 1 and 2

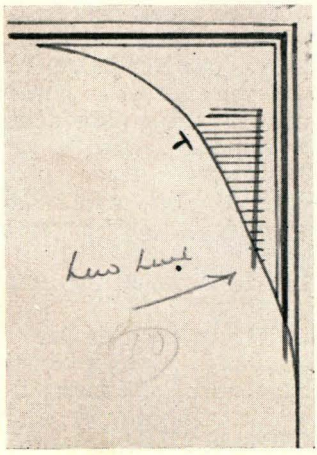
or 3 and 4, or both or any three or all four. I consider the thick line variety to be a Retouch for there is to my mind no other way of accounting for the thick line.

I have many cases where a worn border is shown. What I think has happened is as follows: The man who had charge of the plate noticed the wearing, and has seen fit to get his apparently solid border—which consists of the 4 lines giving the appearance of a solid line—by means of running his graver in between lines 2 and 3 of the 4 lines, which would give the necessary solid looking appearance to the frame.



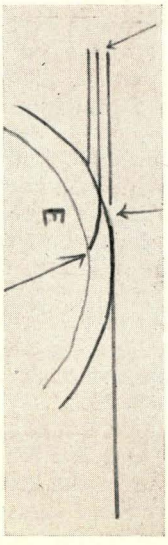
7 8 9

7—Retouched Outside of Stamp—(Slip whilst Retouching of Graver).
8—Top Left Corner Retouch.
9—Clue to retouching 2nd & 3rd lines, making one. Part overlapping Border of Stamp.



10

10—Three lines for Frame instead of four. Centre Line overrunning oval. Also New Lines drawn not found in normal design.



To substantiate the fact that Retouching actually was carried out on the plate I enclose drawings of the varieties of retouches I have found. Each variety I have examined carefully under the microscope, and to me there is no doubt about retouching fairly generally. The many examples I feel go to prove that the thick line is a true retouch.

I shall be pleased to learn through the C. C. P. or otherwise of any further ideas or research upon this interesting feature of Canada.

As a new student of Canadian stamps, I should be glad to learn if the books on Canada are likely to be published ere long. Many are anxiously awaiting their publication.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. T. JONES.

DEAR MR. LINDQUIST:

I am very sorry that I have had to keep the interesting letter by Mr. R. W. T. Jones so long, and hope I have not inconvenienced you in the make-up of your next issue thereby.

As soon as I had read his letter over I saw that I did not want to attempt to answer it without going rather exhaustively into the questions involved, and that meant finding time for several evenings of consecutive research, which did not appear until now.

When I sent you the little row of 2c 1898 it was just an oddity that I had run across without taking time to investigate much and I hoped some of your Canada experts there with the Collectors Club would do the studying I was too busy, or lazy, to tackle. Hence the cut appeared without much to tell what it was all about. But it certainly brought forth one fine piece of research from Mr. Jones, and in turn made it up to me to do a bit of digging.

I agree most heartily with every one of Mr. Jones' conclusions, and will now only amplify them a bit.

We often see the 1898 issue of Canada spoken of as a modification of the 1897 maple leaf issue; in fact no less an authority than Howe covers it in that way. But a very little study of the stamps will show that it is an absolutely new design in every detail. The portrait is quite different in its handling (I would say decidedly by another engraver) and every line on the stamp differs.

The detail we are now most interested in is the outside border line, which is solid in the 1897 issue and in the 1898 consists normally, as Mr. Jones brings out, of four lines exceedingly close together, giving the effect of a broad pale line.

I will now digress to describe briefly what was probably the method used in manufacturing the plates for both of these issues, as near as one can judge from study of the stamps themselves. I take it that first a die was engraved complete except for value. From this a transfer roller laid down this incomplete design on a series of small plates 75mm high by 60mm wide. Here the design for each individual value was completed and many small retouches were made on the balance of the design. I have a die proof of the 3c plate before me and besides the design it has "American Bank Note Co., Ottawa" and "F—113" engraved on the plate, or intermediate die.

From this die transfer rollers were of course taken from which the plates were laid down.

The outside border of four very delicate lines looks very good on the die proofs and was doubtless all satisfactory on the early impressions from the plates. But it was obviously a very poor, or rather impracticable, a method of making a border, which always gets excessive wear.

So any study of a quantity of these 1898 stamps will show frequent retouching of this detail, and Mr. Jones has very painstakingly drawn up a number of variations he found of the 2c carmine, which, as far as my material would indicate, seems to have more than its share of these retouchings. (Possibly that ink was unusually hard on the plates).

The four lines are so exceedingly close together that it was out of the question to retouch them all by hand so, as Mr. Jones says, the retoucher usually ran one line down the middle of the row.

The outer line of the oval was also quite fine and projecting out where it got the wear badly, so we often find it touched up.

The retoucher often combined these two and ran up the center of the side borders, then around the bit of oval, and up on to the top of the stamp. The specimen I sent, and you pictured, is merely an example of this where he made a wild sweep out where the oval should be, with the result that the stamp shows a decided bunion at the middle of the right side.

One interesting variation I find on the 1 cent stamp where on the left hand side both above and below the oval an inner line is added at the ends of the hori-

zontal shading. This is, perhaps, rather more of a "variety" than the touching up of the outer line.

When the 20c and 7c were added to the series a year or so later we find this border somewhat changed, the 20c appearing to have two heavy lines and the 7c three. The new issue of Kings heads went back to solid line, which was of course very much more practical.

If this were an early issue these many retouches would be of the greatest to philatelists, for they would present a new problem in plating. But here there is no use in plating stamps that are very common in full sheets; there are too many of the retouches to make them even unusual, so it would seem that they have but little philatelic interest except in that such extensive retouching in a modern issue is most unusual.

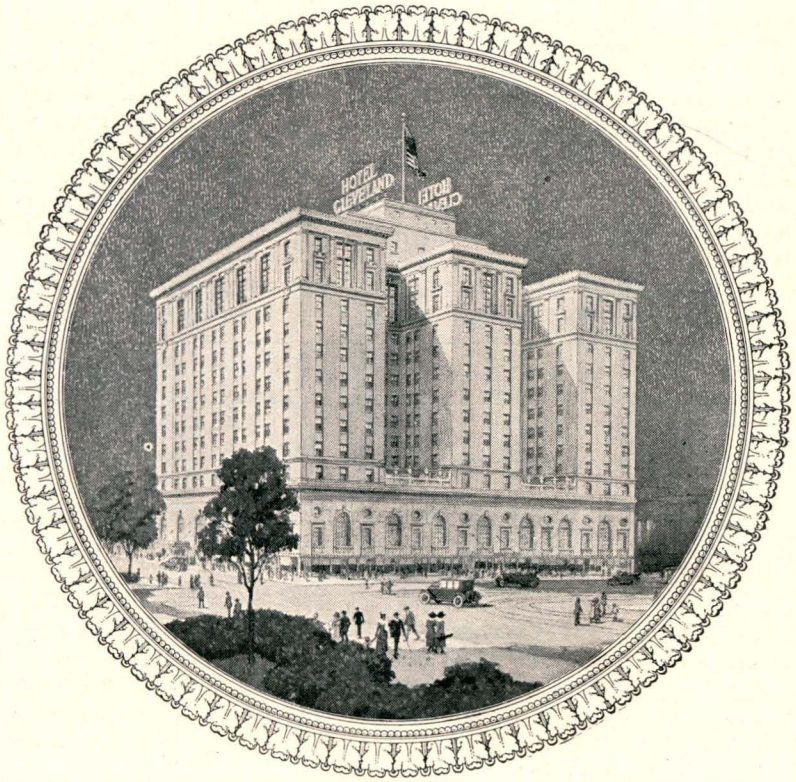
There might be some interest in the 1c with added inner line, for that is not a case of touching up a worn line, or possibly my original exhibit of the 2c where the retoucher has made an oddity, or quite probably further search may yield other similar material that as a group would be worth while.

In my inspection of something over a thousand of these stamps for this letter I noted only one reentry, and it was too insignificant to make any note of.

I will be very glad to have you forward these notes to Mr. Jones when you have made any use you please of them, and again may I hope I have not delayed too long in writing you.

Yours truly,

HENRY C. HITT.



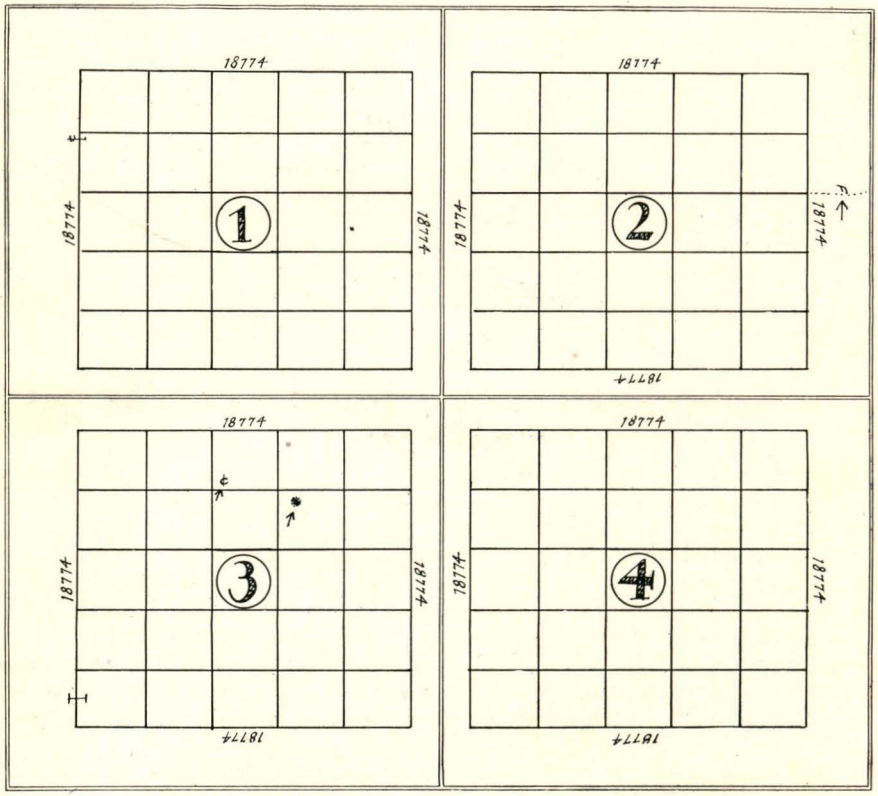
Headquarters of Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition.
See Page 28.

The White Plains Exhibition Panes

By Max Adler.

ON October 4th, 1926, the U. S. Post Office Department, for the first time in its history, printed miniature sheets of stamps in panes of 25. These were of the White Plains commemorative issue and were sold to the visitors at the International Stamp Exhibition held at the Grand Central Palace in New York City.

Five plates were used in the production of this artistic issue, as follows: 18770, 18771, 18772, 18773, and 18774. Plate 18772 was used at the Exhibition on a roller hand press in charge of Mr. Radue, the plate printer, and 700 impressions were made from it. The printed sheets from this plate were not put into circulation but were returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C., and destroyed there.



The main object of this article, however, is to illustrate the formation of the plates; of the four numbers used as described below:

The diagram represents a complete sheet of 100 stamps made up of four panes of 25 each. These are indicated as No. 1, upper left; No. 2, upper right; No. 3, lower left, and No. 4, lower right positions. The letter "F" which is indicated by the Arrow in the right margin appears but once on each plate. The "F" indicates a finished plate that is hardened and burnished and ready for printing.

Guide Lines separate the four panes as indicated with wide outer margins so that the sheet is easily reconstructed from the panes. The minor varieties so far listed include a line through the "C" of "cents," on the third stamp of pane 3 of plate 18774. On the ninth stamp of the same pane of plate 18774 directly

above the "S" of "States" there is a large dot. These varieties occur but once in each 16 panes so that out of the 107, 400 Exhibition sheets were printed; there are 6,712 small sheets bearing this variety.

Plate numbers 18770, 18771 and 18773 can be arranged in the same way although the line through "c" of "cents" and the "dot" over the ninth stamp will of course not be present. The formation of the four plates are not necessary however, except for students specializing in this stamp.

IMPRESSIVE AUCTION CATALOGS.

The large and wonderfully illustrated auction catalogs which have recently been issued in Europe have attracted much attention and favorable comment and E. Luder-Edelmann & Co. have sent us some interesting details of their 7th International Auction held from November 3rd to 12th, 1927, inclusive.

The total realized at the auction was 462,000 Swiss Francs and many of the stamps brought record prices. A pair of the Baden 1 kr. 1851 brought Fr. 600., a single with wide margins of the 3kr brought Fr. 105 and a superb copy of the 6kr. on piece of cover brought Fr. 250. The stamps of Spain were especially well represented in the sale and copies of No. 1 with various cancellations averaged over Fr. 100 each. A block of 10 of the Spain 1r pale blue, 1851-54 brought Fr. 21,500 after it had first been offered in units of two blocks of four and a pair. This latter proposition brought bids of Fr. 5,000 and Fr. 6,500 for the blocks and Fr. 2,100 for the pair, a total of but Fr. 13,600, a powerful argument for keeping large pieces intact.

Some remarkable properties have recently been offered at Auction in Europe as well as in the United States and the ability of collectors and dealers to absorb them without affecting the market is a splendid indication of the stability of the hobby.

THE FAMOUS LEK CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE INSURANCE PEOPLE.

A final decision in the important Mathews vs. Lek case was recently rendered by the House of Lords and the following facts from the *London Times* of November 26th will be of interest:

The action was brought by Mr. Lek under a Lloyd's policy secured through Mr. Mathews for the sum of £44,000 due to the theft of a collection of postage stamps. Mr. Lek claimed that his collection in three Schaubeck albums kept in a wooden box especially made for them was stolen about Feb. 11, 1924 from his room at Schmidt's Hotel, Berlin. On Feb. 15, 1924 the albums were recovered by the police, still containing 17,000 stamps, but claim was filed to the effect that 80 of the greatest rarities were missing resulting in the suit for the amount named.

In the course of the trial philatelic experts were called in to pass upon the list of stamps supposedly stolen which included a number of specimens and pieces not known to exist and, in fact, believed to be non-existent. As a result judgement was denied Mr. Lek on a clause in the policy which read:

> "If the assured shall make any claim knowing the same to be false or fraudulent as regards amount or otherwise this policy shall become void and all claims thereunder shall be forfeited".

On appeal, this verdict was reversed and the present decision is an appeal from the appeal which is final.

The effect of this case has been to create distrust of all philatelic risks but it is now hoped that confidence will again be restored to such an extent that some equitable plan whereby stamp collectors can protect their collections at a reasonable rate can be worked out.

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THE COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR.

In keeping with the growing activities of the *Collectors Club* it was felt that we should establish a *Roll of Honor* as a means of perpetuating the names of those who have taken an outstanding part in the development of philately. The Committee in charge of the preparation of our original list, headed by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, make their first report in this issue of our magazine and their method of adopting as a nucleus the names of eminent philatelists who have already been similarly honored gives us a substantial basis for future additions. From time to time additions will be made to this list, as outlined in the report, and the suggestions of members who are interested will be very welcome.

This list as well as other lists, including the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, the Past Officers of the Collectors Club and those who have been instrumental in the growth of our Library, have been suitably printed and framed, through the generosity of Joseph S. Rich and now hang in our Reception Room as a constant reminder of those to whom honor is due.

In connection with this addition to our club decorations we also wish to call attention to the handsome frame of Philatelic Medals that has been gathered by the club and which have been suitably framed through the courtesy of Messrs. Chittenden and Phillips, and to the beautiful display case which has been donated by Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

WALL CASES FOR PHILATELIC DISPLAYS.

Our Meeting Room has now been equipped with sixteen large cases for the suitable display of stamps. These cases are the result of considerable experimental work undertaken by Hugh M. Clark, and the suggestions of several of our qualified members, and we consider them the last word in display cases for this purpose.

They are built of solid mahogany, with a backboard of compo board containing strips for the holding of the Album pages, and have the new light weight plate glass in the doors, which are fastened with a special locking device made for the purpose. The glass fronts are removable and fit into a frame which swings outward when mounting in order to prevent the album leaves from falling forward. After mounting the pages the glass frame is inserted and there is a guard which prevents the frame from resting upon the background until the edge is above the portion on which the stamps are placed.

These frames will be used to mount the stamps that are to be displayed at the meetings, so that they can be better seen by the members, and it is also planned to hold occasional displays to which the public will be invited. It is hoped that many will be attracted to these exhibits which can be made of much value in spreading a knowledge of stamp collecting. As the frames are located in the room used for the auction sales they will also be available for the display of lots that are being sold, if the auctioneer so desires.

TRANSLATION OF THE KOHL HANDBOOK.

With this issue the *Collectors Club* undertakes another work of considerable possibilities in the translation of selected sections of the *Kohl Handbook*. The wonderful material prepared for this handbook is far too important to be limited to those who can read German well enough to understand it and members of the *Collectors Club* were among the first to support the handbook financially and arrange for the translation of certain portions in English.

This translation while retaining every feature of the original article is made more valuable by the addition of two new features. In the first place a Committee of the *Collectors Club* has repriced all of the varieties according to present market values and the original authors of the article, Messrs. Ch. Holm and Petersen of Copenhagen have brought it up to date with a list of varieties which have appeared since the original publication of the handbook.

This translation will be a feature of each issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in the future and will be so arranged that the section containing it can be removed for separate binding, if desired. Suggestions are welcome as to the next countries to be translated which will be according to their popularity rather than alphabetically. At this time it has been suggested that France be the next country to be published.

ENDORSING THE WESTERN FRANK ARTICLES.

The growing interest in Western Franks is apparent from the splendid response that such articles always bring forth from our readers. The recent contribution by Messrs. Needham and Berthold has been favorably commented upon by numerous collectors as well as the philatelic press and Louise Platt Hauck, author of the Pony Express Rider, presents the entire matter in an especially happy vein:

My dear Mr. Lindquist:

Dr. Berthold recently sent me a copy of his article "Handstamped Franks," reprinted from your magazine. I read it with deep interest and enjoyment when it appeared in "Collectors Club Philatelist." I read it again in its new form with equal interest and enjoyment. From the standpoint of philately it is of importance even to the layman, containing as it does so much of American history told in the most delightful manner. Its crisp, succinct style, its wise choice of detail and its unswerving fidelity to historical fact make of it something more than an article on handstamped franks, valuable though it is from that point of view.

Dr. Berthold and Mr. Needham are to be congratulated on this genuine contribution to philately and to the literature of accurate history. I wish that every American boy, his pa, his ma, and his uncles and his aunts might have the privilege of reading it.

Cordially yours,
LOUISE PLATT HAUCK.

As a result of his historical researches in this branch of philately Dr. Berthold was also recently honored by being enrolled as a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION.

The editor wishes to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have so loyally supported his efforts during the past six years. The advertisers and writers who have made the issues possible, and the many friends who have assisted in preparing translations, reading proofs and assisting in the other details involved in a publication of this kind, have made the effort more of a pleasure than a task. The friends one makes in philately is one of its greatest benefits and it is through organizations such as the *Collectors Club* that one has the opportunity to meet kindred spirits and form the friendships that last through life.

H. L. L.

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

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Review No. 13.—Quarter Ending, January, 1928.

PHILLIPS (Charles J.): PHILLIPS' SPECIALIZED PRICED CATALOGUE OF CONFEDERATE STATES. GENERAL ISSUES. Charles J. Phillips, Specialist in all Postal Issues Before 1880, 10 West 86th St., New York City. 4+(26 leaves, printed on one side only) (Whole 56pp.)+8pp. (Adv.), 7½x4¾ in., paper cover, price $1.00 post free. 1927.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips is the acknowledged authority upon the prices of "Classical Stamps" (issues before 1880) and therefore any article or book compiled by him is the natural base for the future. An earlier work: **"Priced Catalogue of the 1856 to 1872 Issues of Mexico with a List of District Names and Numbers together with a description of the Reprints and Forgeries and Notes on the Plates, Colours, Retouches, Etc."**, published in 1917 (still to be had for $1.00), is absolutely indispensible to dealers and collectors who have these early Mexicans for sale as the only base on which they are able to correctly price them and especially is this so with the district names and numbers. The contents of this new work is as follows: Introduction, p. 3; Historical Notes for Specialists (Dates of Secession. Date of Capture of Cities), p. 5; Part I: THE LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS: (a) Lithographed and printed by Hoyer & Ludwig (Richmond, Va.): (1) 5c. Green, head of Jeqerson Davis, Oct. 16, 1861, 7 & 8 (NOTE: The scheme of compilation is the same for all varieties listed as follows—Paper, Colors, Pair, Block, Pane or large Blocks, On Cover, Varieties and Cancellation Colors); (2) 10c Blue, head of Thomas Jefferson, Nov., 1861, 9 & 10; (3) 5c Blue, head of Jefferson Davis, March, 1862, 11; (4) 2c. Green, head of Andrew Jackson, March, 1862, 12 & 13; (b) Lithographed and printed by J. T. Paterson & Co. (Augusta, Ga.): 10c. Blue, head of Thomas Jefferson, 1862, 14 & 15. II: THE TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS: (a) Typographed and printed by De La Rue & Co. (London): (1) 5c. Blue, head of Jefferson Davis, Feb., 1862, 16 & 17; (2) Printed from De La Rue & Co.'s plate by Archer & Daly (Richmond, Va.): 5c. Blue (pale), head of Jefferson Davis, Sept., 1862, 17 & 18; (3) Printed from Line Engraved Plates by Archer & Daly (Richmond, Va.): 2c. Brown-red, head of Andrew Jackson, May, 1863, 19 & 20; III: THE COPPER-PLATE PRINTED STAMPS: (a) Archer & Daly: (1) 10c. Blue (Frame-Line Var.), head of Jefferson Davis, Apr., 1863, 11; (2) Ten Cents, Light blue, head J. Davis, May, 1863, 22. IV: THE STEEL-PLATE PRINTED STAMPS: Type I—Engraved by Archer, Type II—Engraved by Halpin: (a) Printed by Archer & Daly: (1) 10c. Blue, head of J. Davis, 1863, 23 to 26, Perforated 10c., 26 & 27; (2) 20c. Green, head of Washington, June 1st, 1863, 28 & 29; (b) Printed by Keatinge & Ball (Columbia, S. C.), 10c. Blue, 1864, 30. The Un-Issued "One Cent", head of John C. Calhoun, typographed and printed by De La Rue & Co. (London), 31.

———: PHILATELIC CLASSICS. By Charles J. Phillips. Published Now and Then. Gratis to Serious Collectors. A house organ that is different. Six numbers have so far appeared, dated March (I think as I have mislaid No. 1), 2 (April), 3 (May), 4 (June), 5 (July), 6 (Oct., 1927), contents of Nos. 2 to 6: Relative Rarity and Catalogue Prices, Part I, (Apr.) 1, II (May) 1, III (Jun.) 1, IV (July) 2, (Oct.) 2 dealing with British North American stamps; New Approval Books, (A) 2, (M) 7, (Jun.) 5, (Jul.) 15, (O) 4; Some New Stock Books, (A) 12; Classic Stamps from the Duveen Collection, (A) 13; Reminiscences of Days Long Ago: (1) H. M. King George V, (A) 15, (2) H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, (A) 16, (3) Edward Stanley Gibbons, (A) 18, (4) Philip La Renotiere von Ferrary, (M) 15, (5) Fred W. Ayer, (June) 10, (6) Earl of Crawford, (July) 12, (7) Frederick Breitfuss, (O) 11; George Wolcott Collection, (M) 11; Stamps on Original Covers, (M) 19; Frank H. Alexander Collection of British North Americans, (June) 3; Recent Purchases—Confederates, (June) 4; Henry Schinzel Collection, (June) 7; Collectors Club, N. Y. A Notable Gift from Mr. C. L. Pack, (June) 15; Duveen Collec-

tion, (July) 6; Special Bargains for the Summer Season, (July) 7; Confederate States, (J.) 20; New Brunswick, London Auction Prices, (O) 16; Hobbies for Recreation and Education, (O) 17; Percy T. Berry Collection Victoria "Half Lengths" 1850-5. (O) 20.

SLOAN (D. O.) & GOODMAN (F. C. A.) F. R. P. S. L.: (A) SHORT HISTORY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS STAMPS. By D. O. Sloan and F. C. A. Goodman, F. R. P. S. L. Pub. & Printed by John Goodman & Sons, 5, 6, 7, Castle St. (High St.), Birmingham, Eng. London Agents: F. H. Vallancey, 89, Farringdon St., E. C. 4; Harris Publications Ltd., 112, Strand, W. C. 2. 71+(3 blank Memorandum) pp. and 1 map and double plate, 7⅜x4⅞in., bound cloth, price 5/3 ($1.31).

Many small handbooks that have been published in the past could have been made so much more interesting had they added as an introduction a short history of the country for there is nothing so fascinating as the combination of a well written smattering of history with the description of the stamps of any country. Here we have just such a handbook. In Part II: Stamps of the Falkland Islands, faults there are as pointed out by Mr. Albert H. Harris in his reviews in "The Philatelic Magazine", Oct. 30th, 1926 and Oct. 1st, 1927 (as this book incorporates an earlier work by Mr. Goodman: **"Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands: Some Facts and Fallacies"**, reviewed in this department VI(27)99. The book points out that there is work here cut out for the student of the future as most every issue gives uncatalogued shades. The contents: Foreword, p. 5; Part I: INTRODUCTION. (a) Geographical and Historical, 8; (b) Port Stanley, 11; (c) Ecclesiastical, 17; (d) Educational, 19; (e) Medical, 20; (f) Military, 21; (g) Industries, 23; (h) Climate, 24; (i) Means of Communication, 26; (j) Memories, 27. Part II: THE STAMPS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. (1) Early Postal Franks, 33; (2) First Adhesive Stamps, June, 1878, 38; (3) Issue of 1884, 41; (4) Issue of 1886, 42; (5) Provisionals of 1891-2, 44; (6) Issue of 1891-1904, 46; (7) Issue of 1898, 49; (8) Issue of 1904-5, 51; (9) King Edward 1d. Sideways Watermark, 53; (10) Georgian Stamps, 1912, 56; (11) War Stamps, 58, Principal Varieties, 59; (12) Script Watermark Stamps, 59; (13) South Georgia Provisional, 60; (14) Postmarks in the Dependencies, 61; (15) Falkland Islands Postmarks, 63; (16) Watermarks, 64, Varieties of Watermark, 65; Dropping the Pilot, 66; Table of the Stamps of the Falkland Islands showing Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue prices from 1906/7 to 1927, 68 to 71.

WARIN (D. F.): THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HEJAZ, JEDDAH AND NEJD. By D. F. Warin. Illustrated by J. Calcott Gaskin. London: D. Field, 7 Vigo St., Regent St., W. 1. 1927. 10x7⅜in., paper cover, price 21/6. XII+130+(2)pp. (inc. p. cover). 350 copies published. Map of Arabia in colors and 2 plates.

The stamps for Hejaz were first issued in 1916, 3 values being issued and Scott's 84th (1928) Ed. Cat. lists 355 stamps for Hejaz and 212 for Nejd and 6 for Nejd-Hejaz, a total of 573 in eleven years. In preparing this work Mr. Warin has used the two previous handbooks as follows: Official handbook **"A Short Note on the Design and Issue of Postage Stamps Prepared by the Survey of Egypt for His Highness Emir & Sherif of Mecca & King of the Hejaz"**, El—Qalira, 1918. VIII+22+XII Plates in color+1 double paged plate and a folded Table, 11⅛x7½in., bound paper boards, Special Edition. Contents: Fronticepiece a double plate (2 leaves), on the first is mounted a complete set of the original stamps, 6 adhesive and 3 tax stamps, on the second is the title in green ink, whole in a frame of Arabesque design in brown ink; Introduction, p. V; List of Plates, VII; Postage Stamp Issue for the Hejaz, 1 to 22, divided into headings: General, 1—Paper, 2—Watermark, 4—Protection of Postage Stamps, 5—Printing inks and Cancellation of Postage Stamps, 7—Perforation, 8—Control Number of Reprints, 9—Design, 9—Tax Stamps, 15—Discussion on the General Type of the Stamp, 16—Letters, 17 to 21—Higher Values and Demand for Stamps for Other Purposes, 22; PLATES: Twelve in colors picturing 87 types, preliminary, final stages and adopted type. A beautiful book which sold for $30.00 when published, now out of print and very rare. The second handbook: **"THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE HEJAZ"**. By W. R. Haworth and H. L. Sargent. London, 1922. Published for the Junior Philatelic Society By H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet St., E. C. 4. (Note: There is a mistake in Preface of Warin book in reference to this handbook, date 1912 for 1922) (2)+VI+63+(1)pp., 7⅜x4⅞in., paper cover, price 4/-. Contents: Chapter I—A Brief History of the Kingdom of the Hejaz, p. 1; II—Introduction of Postage Stamps and the 1st Issue for the Kingdom, 9;

III: "Fine Roulettes of 1916-1917, 27; IV: Adoption of the "Zig-Zag" Roulette, 13x13, 33; V—Postage Due Stamps, 52; VI—Postmarks, 55. After Chapters II, III & IV is Summary giving Value, Shade, Date of first issue (and Reprints), Control letters, No. printed, Perforation, Booklets, Name of Inkmaker, Name of Designer, Remarks. Contents of the Warin Handbook: Preface, p. VII; Contents, IX; Index to Illustrations, XI; Splendid folded colored map; of Arabia; Chapter I: Geographical and Historical Notes, p. 1; II: First Postal Issues and their Significance, 8 (This chapter includes: 2 colored plates "Reproduction of the Central Panels of the 1916-17 issues of the Hejaz with key for the recognition of the Arabic characters: (1) Arabic Numerals, (2) Key to the Arabic characters); III: Introduction of the Roulette, 16; IV: Overprinted Issues of 1921 and 1922, 26; V: Permanent Issue of 1922, 30; VI: Early Postage Due Issues, 67; VII: Jeddah Provisionals, 69; VIII: Permanent Type of May, 1925, 86; IX: Postage Due Issues of 1926, 108; X: Nejdian Issues, 112. Also loose a double plate (2 leaves) showing Hejaz-Jeddah Provisionals overprints.

WILSON (W. T.), F. R. P. S. L.: THE POSTMARKS OF MEXICO. Period 1856 to 1872 (with some of earlier date). Collected and arranged by W. T. Wilson, F. R. P. S. L. With an Alphabetical Index of the various Post Offices—based upon Mr. S. Chapman's Lists of 1912 and 1926, compiled by T. Rhys Jones, F. R. P. S. L. Published by W. T. Wilson, 18, Livingstone Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. 1927. V + (1) + Plates A, B, C + (pp. 1 to 65 (130) two leaves to page: (1) description, (2) illustration of postmark) + (1) + pp. 67 to 76. 10¾x8¼ in. bound cloth, price

From the Introduction: "Most of the early Postmarks were locally made, which accounts for their variety. Crude and quaint as many of them are, they present a most interesting field for collectors. The imperfect way they were applied, poor ink (too much or too little), results in leaving many problems for their decipherment. In many cases their large size could only appear fragmentarily on the Stamps; these fragments have had to be pieced together before the name is known. In the collection are fragments which have not so far been completed. Then again, the extraordinary names—simple and compound—and many changes of names, with the alterations of grouping, increase the difficulty of the subject. The Postmarks were in Black, occasionally in Red or Blue, and rarely in Green. The cypher was largely used for obliterations. Large figure obliterations were casually used, but they cannot be looked upon as surcharges. Figure Hand stamps were in use in important offices similar to those under Campeche. The Illustrations are of reduced size for obvious reasons. Ample space is left for new forms, but many others were of Fancy Designs. This Postmark was at various times, and for short periods, permitted to be used on Prepaid Letters, in the absence of Stamps. "M. S. S." OBLITERATIONS: The smaller Offices, not having a proper Postmark, had to adopt this method. Most of the missing Postmarks are in this category. The Mails carried by Mule Diligences and Foot Runners were harried by Bandits, so that it became necessary to devise a system to protect the Stamps from being dealt with when stolen **en route.** The P. O. adopted an original and excellent plan to obviate this, which was in the first instance (1856) to distribute the Stamps without any Overprint on them—the principal offices had on receipt to overprint the local name before they were valid for postage—consequently the robbers could make no use of the stolen Stamps, and at first such Stamps were only available in their particular Districts. In 1864 (July 7th) the Eagle Issue was sent out from the Head Office with the Invoice Number ond Date overprinted so as to keep a more concise account. These were still unsalable until they reached their destination, when, as before the added name made them valid. The distribution to the Sub-Office necessitated a further overprint of a number to make them available in its Sub-district. During the Eagle and Maximilian periods (1864-67) the Principal Offices when issuing supplies to the Sub-offices added a consecutive number. In 1868 all the Principal Offices were given an Official Number, with abbreviated date, and the Sub-offices were no longer dealt with separately."—Contents: Introduction, p. III; Early Postmarks previous to 1856, 3 plates, lettered A B C; the next 65 leaves (130pp.) are given up to Names of Districts and Cities on left page with corresponding Postmarks on right page, each page being divided into 7 parts by horizontal lines; Index: Notes and Explinations. By T. Rhys Jones, F. R. P. S. L., 67—Alphabetical List of Post Offices, based upon Mr. S. Chapman's Lists of 1912 and 1926, pp. 68 to 76.

LICHTENSTEIN (Alfred E.): PROOFS OF THE RIVADAVIA STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC: 5 centavos Plate C, 10 centavos Plate B, 15 centavos Plate B. London, 1925. Printed from the Original Plates in the collection of Alfred F. Lichtenstein by Perkins, Bacon and Company Limited. Fifty sets of these proofs in black, of which thirty-five sets are for sale. This set is No. 23 and is issued to William R. Ricketts. 16pp., (fine parchment plate paper), 15x11in., loose in 4pp. same paper as a cover (portfolio), 3 proofs in black of 100 of each value, 13x10¾ in. loose.

"The three proofs in black, issued loose in a portfolio, accompanied by this note, are printed from original plates used for the Rivadavia issue of the Argentine Republic; they are from the plates of the 5 centavos which is known as Plate C, and from the plates of the 10 and 15 centavos which were the last to be used, both of which are here called Plate B. Of the 5 centavos there were four plates, two known as A and B, made and sent out to Buenos Aires together with two plates each of the 10 and 15 centavos early in 1864, and two further plates of the 5 centavos, known as C and D, received at Buenos Aires in 1866. The three plates now under consideration were the subject of an article by me which appeared in the **Collectors Club Philatelist** for October 1924 and in **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal** for the same date, which should be consulted for details of the plates themselves. The plates were purchased in 1923 by Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, from the relic of Estaban Latour, who died in 1911. I have no information as to the way in which they came into the possession of Latour, but in a reference to him in **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** 1912, Mr. C. J. Phillips stated that "Senor Latour seemed to have had unusual facilities for obtaining proofs, essays, original designs, etc." I do not think that reprints in entire sheets were ever made by Latour, or that the plates were ever used, with the possible exception of a very slight use of part of the plate of the 15 centavos. Copies of this stamp, imperforate, ostensibly on cover are known, which are certainly not genuine originals, and it is possible that Latour printed or had printed a few copies for trial purposes. Mr. Lichtenstein's primary object in buying the plates was to remove them from the market, and thus prevent them being used to the detriment of philatelists." (From the notes on the proofs by F. J. Peplow). Contents: Title Page; Proofs from Plates of the Rivadavia Stamps of the Argentine Republic (Notes), by F. J. Peplow, dated March, 1925, p. 5; List of Proofs printed from the Rivadavia Plates 5, 10 and 15 centavos (Peplow), 8; 3 Proofs in Black of 100 of each value.

MEREDITH (W. G.): THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND 1922-1927. FOURTH EDITION. By W. G. Meredith. The standard catalogue of Irish stamps listing and pricing over 1,000 different items with full descriptive matter of all the plates and settings used for the overprints. W. G. Meredith, 5 Elmbourne Road, London, S. W. 17. 68pp., 7⅛x4⅞in., paper cover, price English Edition 2/2, U. S. A. Edition 54c.

"Collectors of bith Irish Overprints and British Georgian high Values should find the 4th edition of "The Postage Stamps of Ireland" of exceptional interest. The popularity of the Irish overprint issues has been one of the chief features of philatelic study during recent years; and the interest shown in these stamps is reflected in the astonishing prices which so many of the normal specimens fetch in the open market. The pricing of normal stamps, controll, and varieties in the several issues, has always been a feature of this catalogue. The listing (for the first time) of varieties in the Castle and Composite issues is one of the features of the new edition. Of special interest is the article which describes major plate distinctions and varieties in the engraved British high values. Specialists in the Georgian issues, should find this contribution alone worth the price of the whole catalogue: for recent discoveries can hardly be limited in scope to the purely Irish overprint issues. The notes on the 2/6 and 10/- plates are very illuminating; and the 5/- varieties are bound to attract wide attention. Taken all around, the handbook is the most complete of its kind." (From "Notes on Catalogue" sent with copy for review).— Contents: Index, p. 1; Foreword, 2; Distinguishing Features of the Various Overprints, 3; A Simple Guide to the Study of Irish Stamps. By C. F. McLoughlin, 4; (I.) The Provisional Overprint Types, 7; (II.) The Positive Overprint Types, 11; POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND, 1922-7: Dollard Overprints, 15; (2) Thom Five Line Overprints, 20; (3) Thom Three Line Overprints, 29; (4) Harrison Overprints, 32; (5) Permanent Issue, 33; British Engravings With Irish Overprints. Plate Characteristics and Major Varieties. By C. F. McLoughlin, 34—(a) Shades and Plates British 2/6 with Castle Overprint, 34—(b) British 5/- with Composite Overprint, 35—(c) British 10/- Stamp with Irish Overprints, 36; PRICED CHECK LIST, 37;

ERRORS AND VARIETIES: I: Errors Appearing in the Original British Stamp, 39—II: Major Typographical Errors in the Overprint, 41—III: Errors Due to Shifted Settings or Overprints, 42—IV: Varieties Due to Defective, Broken, or Misplaced Type, 46—V: Constant Varieties in the Castle Overprint, 58—VI: Constant Varieties in the Composite Overprint, 60—VII: Permanent Issue Varieties, 62—VIII: Miscellaneous Varieties, 63; CONTROLS, 64.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Giving date of issue, color, shape and value of every postage stamp that has ever been issued by any Government in the World, with illustrations of nearly every type of stamp, and giving the price at which most of them may be purchased, used or unused, of Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. Edited by John N. Luff and Hugh M. Clark. Published by Scott S. & C. Co., 1 West 47th St., New York City. EIGHTY-FOURTH EDITION, 1928. X+1695+(1)+22 (Watermarks)+74pp.(Adv.), 5½x4½in.

The annual appearance of a new edition of Scott's Catalogue makes a new edition of America's most popular handbook. Last year's catalogue contained 1630pp. and this year's 1695 a gain of 65pp. United States part last year covered 84½ and this year 85½pp, (NOTE: "The Specialized Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps" published by same Firm covers the U. S. stamps in the most highly specialized way) so that this general catalogues these only in the major varieties. The prices of the U. S. show little change except in a few instances; Postmaster Stamps, 1847 and 1861 (August) Issues and these are slight. The prices of all other countries are about the same as Gibbons. As this catalogue is exhausted each year long before the next appears I advise those who have not yet secured their copy to do so at once, as it is the authority on which most stamp transactions both buying and selling or exchanging in America are based.

YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION: CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DE TIMBRES-POSTE. Yvert & Cie., 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens. Theodore Champion, 13, Rue Drouot, Paris, France. THIRTY-SECOND EDITION, 1928. XVI+1278+(2)pp.(inc. the cover), 7⅜x4¼in., bound cloth, price 38 francs.

The English Edition (which has appeared during the past three years) was discontinued with this edition. Last year's English Ed. contained 1244pp. and this year 1278pp. a gain of 34pp. The United States section covers 20 and ½pp. and is well illustrated. The new edition is as in the past a well printed, illustrated and bound volume and being one of the best of the Continental catalogues is needed by all libraries.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE.: EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG. Zumstein & Cie., Marktgasse 50, Bern, Schweiz. ELEVENTH EDITION, 1928. XXII+775(inc. 3rd cov. p.), 8⅛x4½in., bound cloth, price

Another of the annual Continental catalogues that is wanted in every library. The 10th Ed., 1927, had 759pp. and this the 11th Ed., 1928, has 775pp. a gain of 16pp. This catalogue being published in Switzerland is of course very partial to the home country and is listed on pages 551 to 583, 32½pp. and is a very good guide for collectors of these stamps. These Continental Catalogues stand in the countries where published exactly as Scott's does in America: The Most Popular Handbook.

MUNK (Dr. Herbert): KOHL-BRIEFMARKEN-HANDBUCH. 11. Auflage. Vollstandig neu bearbeitet von Dr. Herbert Munk unter Mitwirkung erster Forscher und Sammler des in—und Auslandes. Verlag des Vereins der Freunde des Kohl-Briefmarken-handbuchs, E. V., Berlin W. 8, Friederichstrasse 162.

Since my last review of this "The World's Greatest Handbook" several parts have appeared as follows: Lieferung 9. Deutsche Kriegsmarken to Deutsch-Neuguinea. Part II. pp. 1 to 128+(8pp. Adv.) and cover.—Lieferung 10. Deutsch-Neuguinea bis Dominikanische Republik. II: pp. 129 to 256+(8pp. Adv.) & Cover.—Lieferung 11. Dominikanische Republik bis Estland. II: pp. 257 to 384+(pp. Adv.) & cover.—Lieferung 12. Estland (Teil 11) bis Finnland 1901. II: pp. 385 to 512+(2pp. Adv.) & cover.—Lieferung 13. Finnland 1901 bis Frankreich 1871. II: pp. 513 to 640+(2pp. Adv.) & cover.

ASCHER (Dr. S.): GROSSER GANZSACHEN KATALOG 1926. Auf Veranlassung des Berliner Ganzsachensammler-Vereins zusammengestellt und bearbeitet von Dr. S. Ascher, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Borna (Bez. Leipzig), Druck von Robert Noske. 1926.

Again since my last review of this "The World's Only Complete Catalogue of the Stationery (Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers)" that has appeared in recent years, two parts have been published as follows: Teil V. Mocambique to Oesterreich. Part II. pp. 697 to 824 + (4)pp. & cover.—Teil VI. Oesterreich to Reunion. II: pp. 825 to 952 + (4)pp. & cover.

KAPLANEK (Karel): SPECIAL CATALOGUE OF CZECHOSLOVAK POSTAGE STAMPS. 1926. Karel Kaplanek, Praha-vinohrady, Kollarova 18. 44pp., 6 5/8 x 9 1/2 in., paper cover. price —.

This catalogue is published in four languages, Czechoslovakian, German, French and English. Contents: Preface 1 & 2; Conditions of Sale, 3 & 4; Notice, 6; Catalogue, pp. 7 to 41; Special Assortments, 41; New Issues, 42; Albums for Czechoslovak Stamps, 43; **BIBLIOGRAPHY:** Literature of Czechoslovak Stamps, 44.

SMETH (Paul de): (Les) TIMBRES DE LA PRINCIPAUTE DE SERBIE (1866 a 1880). Paul de Smeth. Yvert & Cie, 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens. 1927. 55—(1)pp., 9 3/8 x 6 1/2 in., paper cover, price 1/6 ($0.37).

Contents: Introduction, 5; General Notes, 8; 1st May, 1866, Issue, 10; 1st July, 1866, 20; End of 1866, 21; 11th March, 1867, 26; June, 1868, 30; July 1868 & February, 1869, 32; 19th June & 1st July, 1869, 34; 1st June, 1873, 48; Check-List and Prices, 50 to 54; Index, 55.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE: EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN. 1928. ELEVENTH EDITION. Zumstein & Cie, Rue du Marche 50, Bern, Switzerland. XXII—775 (inc. 3rd cover page), 8 1/8 x 4 3/8 in., cloth bound, price 5 Swiss Fcs.

As usual a very fine catalogue of European Stamps, listing the regular varieties in larger type with major varieties in smaller type with the number of the issue followed by a letter. At the end of each issue (where possible) the complete issue, regular varieties, are priced, as a set. Printed on tough thin paper, illustrations reduced 1/3, clear type makes this catalogue one of the best of Continental catalogues. No library can do without this catalogue.

DISERENS (J.), CRAUSAZ (L.) & GUYER-HABLUTZEL (H.): "SIMPLEX" CATALOGUE SPECIAL ET PRIX COURANT DE TOUS LES TIMBRES-POSTE SUISSES 1927. Editeurs—Herausgeber L. Crausaz, J. Diserens, Lausanne. H. Guyer-Hablutzel, Montreux. J. Diserens, 3, Rue Voltaire, Lausanne. 163 + (1)pp., 7 1/2 x 5in., double paper cover (outer brown alligator, inner green), price 2 Swiss Francs.

Mr. Harris in his review of this says: "No author's or compiler's name appears on this little work, but we gather it is the achievement of Mr. A. WILDY, who sends a copy. It consists of an analytical catalogue of all the stamps of Switzerland, with its own and Michel's and Yvert's catalogue numbers and prices for mint and used singles and blocks of four. There are also particulars of all the Swiss philatelic societies, Swiss air mails, quantities sold of the Pro Juventute stamps from the commencement, and much interesting material of some concern to collectors of Swiss stamps. The freakish part of the book is the "Simplex" system of index, or "thumb" cuts, designed to make it easy to turn to any stamp at a moment's natice, but, personally, we think it rather more complicated than useful." (Phil. Mag., Mar. 5th, 1927, p. 178).

MELVILLE (Fred. J.), EDITED BY: THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL AND YEAR BOOK OF PHILATELY. "The Whitaker of the Stamp World". EIGHTEENTH EDITION, 1928. Edited by Fred. J. Melville. London: Harris Publications Limited, 112, Strand, W. C. 2. 144pp., 7x4 3/4 in., paper cover, price 3/6 ($0.87).

Contents of this Valuable Annual: Advertisements, pp. 1 to 22; Contents, 25; Preface, 27; Story of the Year, 29; Notable Dates for 1927, 37; Exhibitions of the Future, 37; Tacna-Arica Affair, 38; International Philatelic Press Federation, 39; Penny Postage, 39; Stamp Statistics, 40; Great Britain: The Penny Black Plate 1b, 59; **PHILATELIC LITERATURE IN 1926-27,** 62; **STAMP BOOKS of 1925-26,** 63; Types of the 4d. Woodblock Cape of Good Hope, 72; Riddle of the Russians, 85; New Stamp-Issuing States: Mongolia, 88—Tannou-Youva, 89—Yemen, 90—Yunnan, 90; Philatelic Expert Committee, 90; Consigning Stamps to U. S. A., 90; **WORLD'S PHILATELIC PRESS DIRECTORY.: Current Philatelic Periodicals and Their Publishers** (Alphabetically arranged), 91 to 101; Summary of Ferrary Sales, 101; Philatelic Honours and Awards, 102; Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 106; International Federation of Philately, 107; Colonial Postage-Due Stamps, 108; Public Stamp Collections, 109; Philatelic Agencies, 111; United States Official

Postal Notices, 1922-26, 112; Sources of Supply for Stamp Dealers, 138; Directory of British Philatelic Societies, 139; Directory of Stamp Exchange Clubs, 143.

VALLANCEY (F. Hugh), EDITED BY: THE "STAMP COLLECTING" YEAR BOOK. 1926-1927. Edited by F. Hugh Vallancey. Pub. at the offices of "Stamp Collecting", 89 Farringdon St., Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. 4. 88pp., 7¼x4¾ in., paper cover. Price paper 1/- Net. Limp Cloth 2/-.

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WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

A NEW BOOK ON MEXICAN POSTMARKS.

An elucidation of the Puzzling Postmarks of Mexico, with a good index to the extraordinary names of the Post Offices, has long been wanted by specialists in these stamps, who will be interested in the compilation recently published by W. T. Wilson, 18 Livingstone Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Mr. Wilson has been gathering material along these lines for forty years and the information is given in amplified form, so that it is possible to locate almost any difficult subject. The illustrations are on a large scale and room has been left for the addition of new discoveries as they are made.

Charles J. Phillips, in a recent letter to Mr. Wilson summarized the advantage of this plan in the following terms:

> "Chapman told me what good work you were doing in this line and it is ever more than he led me to expect. I like the plan of it exceedingly. The leaving space for tracings or photographs of new things that may come along is most important and I think this is one of the nicest planned specialized Handbooks that I have ever seen. Most hearty congratulations and all good wishes for a big sale."

The price of the book is $10.50, and at this price it will prove a good investment, for only one hundred copies have been printed and the plates destroyed. At the time of writing this article, sixty copies already have been sold, so that those interested should get in touch with Mr. Wilson at once.

Mr. Chapman's first book on the Eagles and Maximilians was originally published at 45/- and is now bringing £6/6.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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

Denmark

Translated by Dr. Rudolph Loreck of the Collectors Club.

AUTHORS:- Prokurist CH. HOLM and Oberfactor A. PETERSEN, Copenhagen, (St. Thomas-Allee 7 and Niels Juelsgade 12 resp.) assisted in the compilation of this work. We are furthermore indebted for their kind assistance to Dr. Bogh, Copenhagen, President of the Supreme Court LINDENBERG, Berlin, Mr. JOHN SPOHR, Paris, and Mr. ED. RUBEN, Copenhagen.—LITERATURE: O. V. RIISE: Denmark ("Die Postwertzeichen-Kunde" (Stamp News) 1892, also Separate Edition by A. Larisch, Munich).—O. KOEFOED: Danske Postfrimaerker 1851-1901, Copenhagen, Alfred Jacobsen, 1911 (Jubilee-publication with illustrations also of the essays &c.)—L. HANCIAU: The postal issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Gibb. M. J. 1907-08 (Entireties in Gibb. ST. W. VIII-IX). R. B. YARDLEY: Notes on the postage stamps of Denmark. London Phila. 1920.—With reference to the first issues particularly see articles R. EHRENBACH: Lond. Phila. 1898 p. 33 ff. p. 306 ff., H. KROETZSCH: "Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung 1898, p. 144 ff., C. LINDENBERG: D. B. Z. 1898, p. 173 ff. and D. D. Ph. 1924, No. 2, 3, and the Lecture of ALFR. JACOBSEN, Nord. F. T. 1912, p. 89 ff.—With reference to the preface see also article on "Schleswig-Holstein," by A. ROSENKRANZ, H. D. Postfr. Volume XV.

1 Rigsbankdaler equals 6 Mark, 1 Mark equals 16 Skilling (4 Danish Sk. equals 1¼ Schill. Courant); since Jan. 1, 1875: 1 Krone equals 100 Ore.

(PRICES: The prices quoted in this translation are believed to be the current market prices for fine copies of these stamps. Owing to the fact that the Kohl Handbook prices are based on 1924 valuations it was deemed desirable to revise the prices to this date and the Collectors Club Committee presents these figures.)

BY decree of the Post-Office Department of March 11, 1851, to take effect on April 1, 1851, the postal rates in Denmark, exclusive of Schleswig-Holstein, were abolished and a uniform rate introduced for domestic mail, fixed for each full or fraction of a "Lot" (a Danish Lot equalling 15, 625 gr.). This was 6 Sk when paid in cash and 4 Sk when stamps were used. In the Duchy of Schleswig the decree went into effect on May 1, 1851, in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg on July 1, 1853. The stamp No. 1, created in pursuance of this decree, accordingly was placed on sale in Denmark at the end of March 1851, in Schleswig on May 1, 1851, in Holstein and Lauenburg on July 1, 1853, and was used exclusively for domestic mail until July 1854. (In Holstein and Lauenburg mail franked by postage stamps was to be taken as unfranked prior to July 1, 1853.) A special local rate was ordered for Copenhagen which was fixed at 3 Sk per "Lot" when paid in cash, and 2 Sk when stamps were used. As stamp No. 2, created for that purpose, was not ready until the end of April, the decree did not go into effect until April 29th, at least as far as the local rate was concerned in the event that stamps were used. But even after these stamps were placed on sale, their use for domestic mail and city letters in Copenhagen was not obligatory; on the contrary, decrees of the Post-Office Department, some years after stamps were in use, for instance, the decree of 1853 introducing stamps in Holstein, distinguish very distinctly between letters upon which the postage had been paid in cash or had been franked in writing and those franked with stamps. The timid, almost groping manner of these decrees is such a characteristic example of the ideas and methods prevailing at those times, that we may stop here for a moment to consider them more in detail.

The higher rate of 6 Sk (distinguished from the rate of 4 Sk. when stamps were used) was prescribed not only for unfranked (not prepaid) mail (for erroneously addressed or insufficiently franked letters the addressee had to pay a still larger fee than the sender) but also for all mail for which the postage was paid at the post-office in cash. It seems strange that anyone who wished to prepay the postage on a letter did not pay the amount by using stamps at 4 Sk., instead of paying 6 Sk. per "Lot" in cash. Here we meet some very singular provisions:

As far back as in the introductory circular order for Holstein of June 25, 1853, Article VII contains the express provision that the post-master should not advise a sender that mail could be sent in a manner cheaper than by cash payment. This last provision and its several applications (see below) indicate that it was intended not only to lighten the burden of the post-office employees but that the Post-Office Department, even if it did expect to obtain an increase of business and a higher revenue from the employment and general use of postage stamps, at first considered their use as a sort of privilege for wholesale users. The above provision, therefore, might have been made from the viewpoint of a merchant or manufacturer who charges his big customers wholesale rates, but, who in dealing with his smaller customers that buy at retail only, does not wish to forego the advantage of a larger profit. Such a distinction, however, between franking by prepayment in cash and the use of stamps, was productive of the dangerous situation whereby the post-office employee might receive 6 Sk. in cash and then place a 4 Sk. stamp on the letter and put the 2 Sk. which was intended for the State, into his own pocket. This danger, therefore, had to be met by a number of further drastic provisions. For instance, not only was every post-office employee strictly forbidden to place the stamps on any mail or to change the form in which the letters were being posted, but it was also ordered that he must collect from the sender the extra 2 Sk. representing the difference between the cash payment and the cost of stamps if the sender had marked his letter "franco", (franco being the mark of the cash prepayment) even though he had also affixed the stamps; if he failed to do this the addressee was required to pay the full postage required without giving credit for the stamps affixed. The post-office employees had to proceed likewise when the stamps had been affixed to the left hand side below the address, which was the place for the franco notation, instead of in the upper right hand corner as prescribed, or when a franco notation had been stricken out or erased. From the very beginning it was also the rule that the purchaser of at least one sheet (100 stamps) would receive a discount of 4%, a sheet of No. 1 stamps, therefore, costing only 4 Rbdaler instead of 4 Rbd 16 Sk. By this reduction it was probably originally intended to make the settlement of the accounts of the post-office somewhat easier; the fact, however, that the same method remained in vogue after the decimal standard of currency had been inaugurated, makes it appear probable that the purely mercantile viewpoint above explained was also a guiding reason. The same discount was allowed on the sale of official stamps, although in this case the Post-Office Department was not dealing with the public but two Departments of the same Government were dealing with each other. Later on the discount was reduced to 2% and was done away with entirely after 1913.

The charge of 8 Sk. for registered mail was to be paid in cash. The use of postage stamps on mail to foreign countries was first permitted in July 1854 (decree for Holstein in the German language was dated July 15th), and the amount of postage required for the foreign mail was to be paid by a corresponding number of 4 Sk. stamps, because higher denominations were not issued until July 1857. This explains why strips of later 4 Sk. stamps are often found while they are exceedingly rare in No. 1. In posting mail to foreign countries for which the postage could not be divided by 4, the higher amount of postage divisible by 4 had to be affixed (for instance on a charge of 22 Sk. 6 stamps of 4 Sk. were required) while if stamps were used for only part of the amount due the

balance had to be paid according to the amount actually required. Consequently we have the somewhat strange situation that mail fully franked with stamps cost a higher fee than mail paid partly in cash, while one should assume, according to the provisions prescribed for domestic mail, that not the next higher but the next lower rate divisible by 4 (in our example 20 Sk.) would have had to be paid. But in providing as above, the guiding reason may have been the fear to act contrary to the agreements made with the foreign Post-Office Departments.

Outside Denmark, Danish post-offices were maintained in Hamburg* until the end of February 1864, and in Lubeck, with the exception of the time of the war in 1864 (see below) until May 1, 1868. The Lubeck post-office was opened on July 1, 1852 upon the opening of the railway line Lubeck-Buchen. These post-offices used Danish cancellation stamps with a 3 ring cancellation after August 1, 1855, marked resp. No. 2 and for Lubeck No. 3; as an exception one also finds the 1 ring date stamp K. D. O. P. A. Hamburg or Lubeck resp. (rare). As Ratzeburg was Danish with the exception of the Cathedral and two streets, a Danish post-office was established there with stamp number 150. In Bergedorf, in pursuance of special agreements, Danish postage stamps were used for service with Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein from October 1, 1857 until March 1, 1864, and were sold at the Bergedorf post-office. They were cancelled at first by a stamp showing the name of the place, later on when the Bergedorf bar-cancellation stamp was introduced in November 1861, they were cancelled with such bar-cancellation.

On March 1, 1870, the Danish Post-Office Department inaugurated the postal service with the Faroe Islands and with Iceland, where no postage stamps had been in use up to that time, and installed post-offices at Thorshavn, Reykjavik and Seydisfjord. They were assigned three-ring cancellations with the numbers 238 for Thorshavn, 236 for Reykjavik and 237 for Seydisfjord. While the Faroe Islands remained under the direct control of the Danish Post-Office Department, Iceland received the right to use its own stamps on April 1, 1873.

During the war against Prussia and Austria in 1864, the Danish postage stamps remained in use in the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg even after the occupation of these territories by Prussia and Austria. The Danish stamps were abolished in Holstein and Lauenburg on March 1, 1864 and in Schleswig on March 31, 1864. The stamps introduced in Holstein and Schleswig by the armies of occupation were cancelled for the time being by the Danish three ring cancellations. In Ribe (Ripen), which by the peace-treaty remained with Denmark, a post-office, established by Schleswig continued to do business from July 11, to October 15, 1864, and during this time postage stamps of 1¼ Schilling green, bearing the inscription "Herzogth. Schleswig", were sold. Ink cancellations showing the name of the place were used during the first days.

Stamps of foreign countries with Danish cancellations (as for instance Prussia, North German Confederation, German Empire, Sweden etc.,) are either cancellations made upon arrival on mail uncancelled at the place where it had been posted, or on letters that had been posted on board a mail steamer and were cancelled by the employees of the steamship service (3 ring number cancellations or small one-ring date cancellations DPSK. P. EXP. and number.) Reversing the case, the fact that Danish postage stamps are found with foreign cancellations (Swedish and others, for instance from Malmo), can be attributed to similar causes. A different and deeper reason, however, exists for the fact that postage stamps and covers of Mecklenburg-Schwerin are found with Danish cancellations of Ratzeburg or Lauenburg (3 ring cancellations 150 and 148 resp. or town cancellations). For the postal service between these two border

*The Danish Post-Office Department officially declared in the postal agreement with the North German Confederation under date of April 7, 1868, that the Danish post-office at Hamburg had been definitely abolished. The No. 2 cancellation stamp of Hamburg was assigned to the Post-Office branch of Copenhagen named Christianshavn in December 1868.

places and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, for which special, cheap rates were prescribed, the postage stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were undoubtedly officially permitted and may have been used. This is brought out by the large number of Mecklenburg stamps cancelled in these places, and the large stamped envelopes bearing the inscription of business firms located here. According to an official report from the Mecklenburg secret archives, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose mail from Hamburg had free passage through Danish and Lauenburg territory, kept its own postal service staff at Ratzeburg until 1862,—there is nothing known about Lauenburg,—and in the middle of the fifties Ratzeburg is even enumerated in the list of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin post-offices. This apparently refers only to the Schwerin staff (probably working in the Danish post-office). According to the documents mentioned, postage stamps of Mecklenburg were not delivered to Ratzeburg on their first distribution in June 1856. The stamps of Schwerin however, according to the statement of Post-Director Lorenzen who administered the Danish post-office Ratzeburg in 1863, were furnished direct from there for the correspondence with Mecklenburg. The stamp account was settled monthly with Schwerin.

Denmark became a member of the Universal Postal Union on July 1, 1875.

Quantities of Stamps Issued, Print Sheets and Counter Sheets.

As all postage stamps of Denmark, with the exception of No's 79 and 93, were either printed or distributed for sale in sheets of 100 stamps (10x10), the total number issued and the stock remainders are noted in sheets of 100 stamps each, if not otherwise stated. Even though the plates or printing sheets contained several such groups (for instance 2x100 stamps) they were distributed to the post-offices in counter-sheets of 100 each. Printing-presses for 2x100 electrotypes were put in use in the middle of the seventies for the two color stamps then in use. They were first used for the values then mostly used, namely for 4 and 8 Ore. According to Koefoed, plates for 2x100 electrotypes were used after 1900 for the values of 4, 5, 8, 10 and 20 Ore. After 1904 the paper was furnished in sheets for 9x100 stamps, and the different values, in accordance with the demand were printed in sheets of 100 or 3x100 or 6x100 or 9x100 resp. and then divided into counter-sheets of 100. Each delivery of stock consisted of 20,000 sheets for 9x100 stamps or 180,000 counter sheets and these consequently show the same (paper) factory number which have appeared since 1913 imprinted on the margin. (Explained more in detail later.)

Dates of Stamps Issued and Their Invalidation.

On stamps and general issues where no official date was given for the sale to the public, we have given the approximate dates when they were distributed and could be obtained at the post-offices. As most post-offices usually had a stock of stamps of the preceding issue, which in accordance with the regulations had to be used up first unless the new issue was specifically requested, the dates of distribution of the stamps do not necessarily mean the dates when the stamps went into general use. In those cases however, when a particular date for the sale of the stamp to the public was officially fixed, we mentioned such date. Thus, for instance, the post-offices received the 24 Ore No. 50 the end of March, 1901 but with the explicit order not to place it on sale before April 1st. A special case is presented by the date when stamp No. 1 was to be sold. According to Koefoed this stamp was delivered to the post-offices on March 21st, immediately upon the receipt of the first shipment from the printer, and, consequently, was obtainable at the post-office from that date. Although the official postal records use the words "gaeldende fra" (—valid, available from) for that date, the stamp according to our understanding, had not as yet obtained franking power, as the rates for which the stamp had been issued, did not go into

effect until April 1st. It is to be assumed, therefore, that March 21st simply indicates the date on which the stamps were available without necessarily meaning that it could be used for franking purposes before April 1st. Most Postal Administrations, and particularly those that introduced stamps at an early date, issued their first stamps on the first of a month or a quarter rather than on an indiscriminate date, but at the same time many of them (such as Belgium, Bergedorf, British-Indian, German Empire and others) sold the stamps prior to the date of the validity so that the public could become accustomed to the new institution and have an opportunity to secure a stock of the stamps in advance. As a result Denmark No. 1 was probably available from March 21st although it had no franking power until April 1st. The designation of "March" as the date of issue in Gibb. II, Kohl 10th ed. and others is therefore as little justified as would be June 25th instead of July 1st for the first Belgium stamps. Stamp No. 2, on the other hand had been considerably delayed and was therefore distributed and placed on sale at the post-offices in Copenhagen immediately upon its receipt from the printer on April 29th. In the same manner we ascertain the last day of validity as distinguished from the date when the distribution of the stamp was terminated and when it was actually withdrawn from use. As the stock of old stamps had to be disposed of before a new issue was placed on sale and the Post-Office Department gave little advance notice, we generally find stamps of previous issues in use for some time after a new issue appeared. On the other hand, remainders of the old stock were seldom called in by the Post-Office Department and the withdrawal of all Skilling stamps (see annotations to No's 10, 16, 21) did not take place until December 31, 1874. At that time the stamps in the hands of the public did not lose their franking validity and the declaration of invalidation of the Sk. stamps did not take place until 16 years later. In many cases the stamps were definitely withdrawn from circulation years after they became obsolete while in the meantime stock remainders had been reduced by surcharge. Where we have the definite official decrees we have distinguished in each case between these different periods.

Stamp Watermarks, Margin Watermarks, Margin Print.

The watermarks of Denmark have changed only once in a postal sense. While several forms of watermarks were used in succession from 1851 to 1913 the printing part of all sheets contained a watermark of 100 crowns, the form of which changed slightly but twice, while the margin of the sheet always had the same margin-watermark. The latter is described more fully in the notes prefacing the stamps of the design 1-4, while the relatively small differences which the stamp-watermarks W1, W2 and W3 show in the execution of the crown, are described in conjunction with the different issues. In 1913 a new watermark (W4) was introduced, in which the distinction between the stamp-watermarks and margin-watermarks (printing part and margin) was eliminated and crosses in regular arrangement distributed over the entire sheet. In connection with this the plates for the first time received a marginal print as used by the Berlin Imperial Printing Office, the purpose being to protect the marginal electrotypes and at the same time prevent the use of the watermarked sheet-margins for forgeries. A description of this marginal print which has been continued since 1913, is given in the annotation to No. 92. According to this classification all issues of Denmark can therefore be divided into two large groups. The first group from 1851 to 1912, with crown watermarks, has the margin-watermark, but no marginal print. In the second group with cross watermarks on the other hand, the crosses are distributed in a continuous arrangement over the entire sheet including margins; but to guard against misuse by forgeries, the latter have separate marginal print. As a sole exception the two stamps No's 97 and 98 have the watermark crown with margin-watermark as

well as the marginal print. This is probably due to the fact that in 1917 on account of the war the remainders of the old sheets that had been made for stamps without marginal print were used for the 2 Ore and 4 Ore plates that had marginal print.

Cancellations.

Cancellation stamps consisting of four rings with a dot in the center were furnished all postoffices toward the end of March, 1851; a five-ring cancellation stamp was used by the post-office at Hadersleben. Each office was obliged to furnish its own stamping ink. As a result of poor inking material the cancellations were often unsatisfactory so that in April 1851 it was ordered that until further notice the stamps were to be cancelled "by a careful crossing with pen and ink." This decree, however, was rescinded a few days later, and a deep black stamping ink was furnished by the Post-Office Department. From January 1852 until about 1884, 3 ring cancellation stamps with the numbers of the post-offices (No's 1-286) were used; but the old 4 ring cancellors were used in some instances long after 1852 while in Borup and Glostrup they were used until the middle of the seventies, and appear on some of the Ore stamps. Exceptional cancellations which must be noticed are the 3 ring cancellation without number of Keitum, and the bar-number cancellations (with numbers 3, 12 and 19) of Holstein which appear occasionally on No. 1 and as late as No. 4 (rare). The town cancellations were originally used only for stamping the letters (note of the translator: to denote the place where the letters were posted); but occasionally they also appeared as cancellors (for instance a No. 1, formerly in the collection of Holm, bears the town cancellation of Holstebro, under date of April 1, 1851.) Such use was not contrary to the regulations under certain circumstances, as there was an order which was repeated in the decree for Holstein of June 25, 1853, that in case the ring cancellation stamp could no longer be used "the ordinary letter-stamp could be impressed on the stamps in the meantime." In such cases it had to be impressed a second time as a letter-stamp. About 1854, on account of the increase in the postal business, some post-offices were provided with a combined number and town stamp in order to avoid a double operation. In April, 1884, the town cancellations came into general use. The offices where letters could be collected ("Brevsamlingssteder", meaning: mail depositories), either used 3 ring cancellation stamps which contained the name of the place of posting, often abbreviated, in the center or small double circle stamps with the town name in the double circle and a star or similar ornament in the middle field. Two ring cancellations (without number) which are found on Ore stamps, are made by rubber hand stamps which were used by the currency post office in Copenhagen. The cancellations of the steamship mail service have been previously mentioned. It may here be noted that the stamp used by the steamship post-office No. 7 is found without a number. Feldpost cancellations are known to have originated from the Prisoners of War Camps at Hald and Erimitage in the seventies; 3 ring cancellations Nos. 213 and 214 and 221-225 and date stamps with inscriptions: "Feldpost No. 1" and "Feldpost No. 2" respectively. Of these Nos. 221 and 223 were used by Feldpost No. 1; No. 222 by Feldpost No. 2 (Steamship P. O. Korsoer-Kiel); No. 221 and 224 by Feldpost No. 3, and No. 225 by Feldpost No. 4. Of these No. 213 has so far been found on the issues of 1864, 1870 and 1875 only, and the others on the issue of 1863 in addition. Date stamps with inscription "Krigsfangelejr No. 1" and "No. 2" resp. were used in the Prisoners of War Camps in Denmark during the World War.

The color of the stamping ink is usually black; in some places however, for instance Luetjenburg-122, Oldenburg-127 and Hamburg-2, cancellations are also found in blue or purple (aniline) colors.

Stamps of Design 1 to 4.

The stamps No's 1 to 10 inclusive were all printed in sheets of 100 stamps (10x10). White hand-made paper, furnished by Drewsen and Sons was used. Corresponding to the arrangement of the plates, the sheets contained 100 stamp-watermarks while the sheet margins, which were wide on all sides, contained a special margin-watermark: "KGL. POST-FRMK", once on each of the four sheet-margins. In addition to this there was a crown in the upper corners and a posthorn in each of the lower corners. Because of poor centering, the marginal stamps are sometimes found with parts of letters of the margin-watermarks, and occasionally almost without any watermarks. The stamp-watermarks at first consisted of the crown watermark No. 1, but from about 1859 it included crown watermark No. 2. The minor deviations in the form of both watermarks which are caused on account of the handmade nature of the paper must not be confused with the fundamental differences of the two crowns. A note will be made in connection with the different issues regarding inverted watermarks.

Burelage: The sheets for stamps No's 1 to 10, previous to the printing of the stamps, were first covered with a ground or net work (burelage) of diagonal wavy lines to about the outside line of the margin-watermark, that is about 1.2 cm. beyond the space taken by the stamp design. In the first stamps, No's 1 I and 2 I executed by Ferslew, this burelage was engraved in copper-plate, while in the later stamps executed by Thiele, (No's 1, II, 2 II and 3 to 10) it was typographed. The copper-plate printing can usually be distinguished from the typographed burelage as follows: In the copper-plate printing, the color of the wavy lines appears to rest on the paper so that the waves appear almost embossed, while in the typographical print the wavy lines appear to rest in the paper and the burelage is considerably lighter and is often invisible even when magnified. The wavy lines in No's 1 to 3 always run from the left top to the right bottom while in No's 5 to 10 they invariably run from the left bottom to the right top. In No. 4, which was issued between No's 3 and 5, the wavy lines can be found running in both directions. The color of the burelage is called "red" by Ferslew and "yellow" by Hanciau, but as a matter of fact the first printings as well as most of the later ones were dull-brownish or a dull orange brown, or dull yellow-brown. Later the burelage of the 4 Sk stamps is found in bright orange-brown and red-brown. These shade differences were undoubtedly unintentional as the colors were mixed in an open space outside of Copenhagen on account of the fire-hazard. The decided yellow burelage used on the 8 Sk green however was no doubt premeditated. That this yellow color was not the result of the influence of the yellowish-green stamp color is proven by pieces with full margins as well as by No. 5 which was printed bluish-green. Stamps found with an impression of the burelage on the back were caused by placing sheets that had not yet fully dried on top of each other. In so-called "error prints" with impressions on the back such as the error in No. 7 cited in the 6th Ferrari catalog, the probability is that they were caused in the same way and were not actually printed on the wrong side of the sheet.

Control-marks are found on all stamps, with the exception of No. 2, in the two bottom corner squares; in the bottom square on the right the letter "S" appears on all stamps while in the bottom square on the left there is a number. In the 2, 8 and 16 Sk. stamps (No's 3, 5, 6 and 10) this number is "2"; in the 8 Sk. No. 8, "8"; in the 4 Sk. stamps (No's 1, 7, 9) the number is "4", while the 4 Sk. No. 4, comes with both "2" and "4" (for additional data see note to No. 4). Numbers that look different, are defects in printing. To be distinguished from these control-marks are the engravers (secret) marks (first letter of the name of the engravers), Ferslew and Buntzen resp.) which in many cases can hardly be seen but which are found as follows: In No. 1: "F" in the wreath to the right, below (FRI)M(ARKE); in No. 2 also "F" in the posthorn below the value; in No's 3 to 6 and in No. 10 "B" in the wreath to the right, below (FR)M.

What has been said about the dates of issuance of the stamps also applies, particularly in the first issue, to the chronological order of the different shades of each stamp through the fact that when new stamps were issued the old stock had first to be used up. As a result it is very difficult and at times impossible to fix the date when the different color changes commenced as well as the order in which they appeared. The numerous changes of shades in the 4 Sk. stamps, as a result of the primitive preparation of the printing colors (see above; burelage) took place irregularly and without system (references are given in detail in connection with the several issues.)



1



2



Watermark 1

1851 (No. 1: April 1, No. 2: April 29.) Designs 1 and 2. Designs, Engravings and Plates by Royal Engraver Martin Wilhelm Ferslew, Copenhagen. Stamps typographed, first by Ferslew, later by the Printing establishment of H. H. Thiele, Copenhagen. White hand-made paper with Watermark W 1 and with diagonal wavy dull brown burelage, first made by Ferslew engraved (I), since 1852 by Thiele typographed (II); Imperf.

	Printed by	Ferslew I. Engraved (1851)		Thiele II. Typographed 1852–53		Total Sheets Printed I	II
1	FIRE(4) R.(igs) B(ank) S(killing)						
	a. chocolate brown (Apr. 1, 1851)	$12.00	$ .15			38,624	
	b. dark brown (1852)			$12.00	$ .15		39,830
	c. black brown			13.50	.15		
	d. gray brown, pale yel. brn. (1853)			35.00	.35		39,792
	e. chestnut brown			——	3.00		
2	2 Rigsbank Skilling blue, April 29, 1851	90.00	25.00	60.00	18.00	1,018	3,775
	Pairs		65.00		50.00		
	Var. "2" with pointed foot stroke	250.00	60.00	175.00	50.00		

No. 1 was printed in three editions which were distinct in point of time: No. 1a which can be distinguished by the peculiar chocolate-brown, almost lilac-brown color, which again shades off from light to dark, and can be recognized by the engraved burelage, was made by Ferslew himself as his only edition in 1851 and furnished by him during the period from March 21st to May 5th in the number of sheets stated. No's 1b and 1c form the first edition printed by Thiele in 1852, with typographed burelage, and were supplied by him between March 3rd and March 10th, 1852. The color of this edition changes from muddy dark-brown to a dull black-brown. As the cancellation often remained indistinct and even invisible on these dark colors, the use of a lighter color was ordered for the subsequent editions. The third edition was composed of No's 1d and 1e, and went into general use some months later. In this edition most sheets were probably of the dull yellow-brown to olive-brown shades as the real chestnut-brown, very much like the color of the 4a (there are also intermediate shades between d and e) is rarely found used and unused pieces are among the greatest rarities.

(In nearly all copies of No. 1e which are alleged to be unused the cancellation has either been removed or the shade is incorrectly described). These three editions actually represent three different kinds of stamps; for, after the first one was issued, not only the printing establishment but also the printing method of the burelage was changed, while subsequent to the second edition a change in the color of the stamp was officially decreed. Even in the third edition the shade changes again, if even to a smaller degree, from 1d to 1e, and furthermore in the 4 Sk. No. 4, issued later, a lighter tone of the color from the reddish-brown to the lighter yellow-brown is officially ordered so that also this stamp would have to be assigned two catalog numbers.

For the printing of No. 1 four plates were used. In the first edition, copies are found in which the letters of the word POST are distinctly lower and broader and the posthorn to the right is entirely changed in form. This was due to the fact that the upper section of a certain printing frame was somehow rearranged; but to date we can only surmise as to the cause and origin of this rare variety. The printing plates of No. 1 which were found in the year 1901, had all been destroyed for further service, one of them by pounding with a hammer (reproduced in Koefoed, p. 131). For the purpose of producing the reprint of 1886 (see below: reprints) they used an original die which had previously been prepared but not used. This differs in details from design No. 1, in that the hyphen after POST is left out. For the second reprint (II) of 1901, a die was sawed out from the above mentioned printing plate, the square hole made by the pounding of the hammer refilled, and the reprint made from the restored plate.

There exist specimens of No. 1 with private perforations, about 12 and 13. The first was made by Ballin & Sons in Copenhagen, the latter in Altona (ring cancellation 113). Both private perforations are very rare and the copies appearing on the market are mostly forgeries. Whether the rouletting which was done privately in Oldenburg (ring cancellation No. 127) on later stamps (see annotation after No. 6) also was used on No. 1 has not as yet been established with certainty. No. 1 is found with inverted watermark.

No. 2. The plate was formed by first making 10 plaster of paris casts of the original steel die stamp and then joining these into two horizontal rows of five each. This block was then reproduced ten times in printing metal, and the ten stereotypes thus obtained were joined together for the printing plate. In the sheet of 100 stamps of No. 1 (This should probably be No. 2—Editor) there must therefore be distinguished between such irregularities as appeared in the original plaster cast and which consequently recur in each of the ten blocks of ten in the same position, and the single accidental irregularity which first appeared in one of the ten stereotypes. Both kinds of these irregularities are unimportant. The only variety especially collected is the "2 with pointed footstroke left" which, with one exception, occurs on the second stamp of each block of ten and is caused by the fact that the horizontal stroke which forms the foot of the figure "2" does not join closely the lower end of the "2". In addition to this recognized variety there are two others according to English writers and three, according to Kroetzsch. A diagram of all recurring as well as single plate irregularities of No. 2, with description, was given by Kroetzsch in connection with reprint sheets in the "DEUTSCHE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG" 1898 p 148 f.f. The first edition of No. 2 (No. 2 I with burelage engraved) was furnished by Ferslew during the period from April 28th to May 5, 1851, the second edition (No. 2 II with burelage typographed) by Thiele on August 5, 1852. The official statement of the combined edition (479,300 pieces) is three sheets short of the editions referred to above. These three sheets were probably either used for some special purpose or destroyed. A part of a sheet containing 20 stamps can be seen in the Postal Museum at Copenhagen. No. 2 shows only small differences in shades between editions I and II.

No. 2 was created as stated above for city letters in Copenhagen and was sold only in Copenhagen; it appears, however, with cancellations of other places —as Hamburg (2), Aalborg (4), Friedericia (17), Seeland Railroad P. O. (34)—as well as on letters addressed to places outside Copenhagen. The post-offices had orders to pass such letters, when found in the letter boxes, through the mail without objection. Copies with cancellations other than Copenhagen, pairs and strips and copies in combination with other values are extremely rare and merit special prices. No. 2 with a town cancellation does not appear to exist.



3

1854 (May)-1857 (July). Ill. #3. Engraved by A. Buntzen, electrotyped and printed by H. H. Thiele. The corners of the center part with dotted background. Wavy, brownish (in case of No. 5 yellow) burelage, lithographed only. Handmade paper with Wmk. W 1, Imperf.

3. 2S.	a. blue, dk blue (May, 1854)	$1.50	$1.00		e. pale brn., dark brn., (End 1859-60)	5.00	.10
	b. pale blue	2.25	1.00	5. 8S.	a. green, yellow green (July 1857)	5.00	2.00
4. 4S.	a. chestnut brn. (May, 1854)	5.00	.15		b. blue-green	10.00	4.00
	b. light yellow brown (1855 & Apr. 1860)	7.00	.30	6. 16S.	a. gray (July 1857)	12.00	4.50
	c. orange brn. (1857-8)	7.00	.15		b. gray vio., light vio.	16.00	5.00
	d. deep red brn. (1859)	10.00	.50		c. lilac	27.50	—

SHEETS:	79,684	13,366	5,651
PRINTED: No.	3	5	6

For the plates of No's 3 to 6 blocks of ten were also formed but these were made by the galvano-electrical process (electrotypes). In making No's 5 and 6, which appear as the latest of these numbers, these electrotypes of ten each were cut up into separate blocks, possibly to allow for inserting substitute cuts. The plates of all subsequent stamps were formed by joining the several cuts together. For No's 3 to 6 the same original die was used.

No. 3 was first created to take the place of No. 2 for the local mail in Copenhagen. By decree of December 21, 1860, however, to take effect on January 1, 1861, a special rate for city mail was ordered for all places that had more than 6000 inhabitants, and No. 2 (This should probably be No. 3—Editor) consequently was officially sold after that date in the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein (in Altona, Elmshorn, Flensburg, Hadersleben, Heide, Itzehoe, Kiel, Neu Muenster, Rendsburg and Schleswig).

No. 4 reached the post-offices in May 1854, but does not appear to have come into general use until a few months later. The original bright, nearly chestnut-brown (No. 4a) was purposely changed to a lighter yellowish-brown (No. 4b), because the former color did not take the cancellation ink well. The change was announced by the Post-Office Department in a decree of February 21, 1855 (see "DEUTSCHE BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG" 1898 p 175). This lighter shade was soon changed into a bright orange No. 4c. In 1890 Lindenberg established the fact, by showing a large number of covers, that one plate of No. 4 was again used in 1859-60 with the plate of No. 7. Although this observation is confirmed by old Danish collectors, we have not been able to establish the reason for this renewed use of No. 4. According to statements of persons familiar with the facts no special reason existed, and the use of both types together was not officially sanctioned. The later shades of No. 4 (No's 4c and 4b) for this reason are similar to those of No. 7. For the same reason the total number of No. 4 issued (194,059 sheets), as officially published, probably did not include the edition of 1859-60, while the total issue of No. 7 (505,967 sheets) probably was figured too high. No. 4 is found with control mark "2" and "4" (as explained above). According to our observation, stamps with control marks "2" and "4" never appear on the same piece, and in a proof-sheet before us (with statement of ac-

ceptance) all the stamps have the control No. "2" so that it is evident these come from different plates and that the one with No. "2" was used first. This observation is confirmed by the fact that stamps with control No. "2" have come to us in only the chestnut-brown and yellow-brown shades and not in the darker shades which were later in use. When the periods of the use of the control numbers "2" and "4" have once been definitely established, the subdivision of No. 4 into No. 4 I and 4 II will have to take place, and the several shades allotted to these subdivisions. No. 4 is found with inverted watermark.

No. 6: the shades 6a and 6b represent distinct shades and should not be mistaken for faded colors. The lilac-shade (No. 6c—color of No. 10) was probably never officially issued, but probably consisted of a small edition prepared for distribution, a few sheets of which came into the possession of philatelists. Cancelled copies probably did not go through the mail in the regular way, but are from sheets cancelled through courtesy. Trimmed used copies of No. 10 are frequently offered as No. 6c but such pieces can be recognized by the different paper and the watermark and sometimes by the shade of the stamp as well. With the exception of pairs, only such copies as have a margin of at least 1 mm all around should be accepted as genuine. It is possible that many genuine copies of No. 10 were occasionally cut out in spite of the rouletting as the public was never familiar with that method. (See annotation after No. 15.) Our prices for unused copies of No. 6c are for copies with original gum, as mint copies are no rarer than other early issues in a similar condition.

Private perforations: As in No. 1, there are copies of No's 3 to 6 with private perforations, about 12, made by Ballin & Sons in Copenhagen, also with perforations about 13, from Altona (ring cancellation 113). The Altona perforation is also known with ring cancellation 2 (Hamburg) and 154 (Blankenese). The price for No. 4 with private perforation is $2.50. The other values are seldom found perforated and when they are the perforations are mostly forged. Copies of No. 4 (perhaps also No. 3) were privately rouletted in Oldenburg (ring cancellation 127), for a small consideration, by a postal employee, with the aid of a small wheel and a rule; roulette about 9½. The roulette on the stamps of this issue is very rare and most of them are forged.



4



Watermark 2

1857 (Aug.) Ill. #4. Engraved and printed as previous issue. The corners of the center part with wavy lines. Wavy burelage as previous, in case of No. 7 brownish, of No. 8, yellow. Handmade paper with Wmk. W 1. No. 7 after 1858 also with wmk. W. 2. Imperf.

	A. W2	W1	B. W2	W2	Total Sheets
7. 4S. a. chestnut brown	$ 2.00	$ .08			505,967(??)
b. red brown (1858)	2.00	.08			
c. pale brown	2.50	.10			
d. coffee brown	5.00	.30			
e. yellow brown (1860)	2.50	.08			
f. dark brown (1860)	2.75	.10	——	.50	7,771
8. 8S. a. green	12.00	2.25			
b. light green	12.00	2.25			
c. gray green	15.00	2.50			

No. 7 appears to have come into general use a long time after it had been distributed. The stamp was used 1859-60 together with new editions of No. 4 (see above) which probably were added to the official number of copies issued, so that the quantity above stated is probably too high. The stamp is found with inverted watermark.

No. 8 shows small differences in the design of the denominational figures and in their distance from the value designations which are explained by the fact

that in this stamp, in contradistinction to the other stamps, the value figures were engraved singly in the dies.

As in the stamps of the preceding issue (see above) No. 7 is found with private perforations about 12, from Copenhagen, and No. 7 and 8 with private perforations about 13, from Altona. Such stamps are rare. Furthermore No. 7 and 8 have also been privately rouletted by the post-office employee in Oldenburg. There have come to our notice besides the 4 Sk. dark-brown (No. 7f—price of used copies $3.50) also 4 Sk. reddish-brown (No. 7b) with this private rouletting. Such stamps are to be distinguished from the 4 Sk. No. 9, issued later with official rouletting, by the color as well as by the measure of the rouletting which in the case of the official rouletting of the later stamp measures 11 while the private rouletting measures only about 9½ (a little over 9¼). Furthermore they differ from the later stamps also in the quality of the paper and always bear cancellation No. 127.

1863 (April-June). Ill. #4. (No. 9) Ill. #3. (No. 10). Printing, etc. as previous issue except handmade paper with Wmk. W 2 used only. Rouletted 11.

9. 4s. a. Brown, reddish brn. (Apr. 1863)	$2.00	$ .25
b. dark reddish brn.	2.50	.25
Total Printing 120,603 sheets.		

10. 16S. a. red lilac (June 1863)	70.00	22.50
b. light lilac	70.00	20.00
c. dark lilac	85.00	27 50
Total Printing 1,000 sheets.		

After the corresponding values of the subsequent issue had appeared, the stock remainders of the stamps with the small crown design, still on hand in the post-offices, were first used in accordance with the regulations. Even after the official withdrawal of all the Sk. stamps on January 1, 1875 (the date of the introduction of the decimal standard of currency), such stamps as were still in the possession of the public, did not lose franking validity; as a matter of fact all Sk. stamps only became invalid on January 15, 1891 (for details reference is made to preface and annotation to No. 22). Theoretically, therefore, it is possible that even No. 1 was used together with the Ore stamps. The remainders were probably very small and may have been partly destroyed. A small portion, namely 257 stamps of the 2 Sk., 108 stamps of the 8 Sk. and 178 rouletted 4 Sk. stamps, was put up at auction by the Post-Office Department in Copenhagen in April, 1912.



5

1864 (May)-1868 (March). Ill. #5. Design by Olrik. Steel Engraving by Philip Batz, Lithography by Thiele, Copenhagen. White machine-made paper with Wmk W2., Light gum. In the beginning (especially on No. 11) brown gum. Perforations Z1, 13¼: 13 or 13¼: 12¾ (horizontal row perforations); Z2: 12½ (Line perforations).

	Z 1		Z 2		Sheets	*	**
11. 2S. a. dk. blue (Sept. 1865)	$ 2.00	$ .75			101,511	840	673
b. blue	1.75	.60					
c. light blue	1.75	.60	$ 4.00	$1.50			
12. 3S. a. dull violet (Oct. 1865)	3.00	2.00			33,197	1,470	196
b. lilac	2.25	1.75	4.50	3.50			
c. rose lilac	2.25	1.75					
13. 4S. a. carmine (May 1864)	6.00	.25			530,750	2,059	813
b. red	1.25	.10					
c. light red	1.00	.08					
Fz. Imperf	—	—					
14. 8S. a. brown (Mar. 1868)	7.50	2.00			23,125	404	199
b. gray brown	9.00	2.50					
c. yellow brown	7.50	2.00	15.00	5.00			
15. 16S. a. gray green (Aug. 1864)	17.50	2.75			21,425	86	50
b. light olive	15.00	2.50	30.00	6.00			
c. dark olive	17.50	3.00					

* Perf. Remainders; ** Imperf. Remainders.

Imperforates (not officially issued)

	Singles	Pairs		Singles	Pairs
11a. 2s	$ 8.00	$16.00	13a. 4s carmine	40.00	——
12a. 3s	25.00	70.00	14a. 8s	50.00	120.00
13b. 4s red	7.00	14.00	15a. 16s	35.00	100.00

No's 11 and 13 to 15 were created to take the place of the similar values of the preceding design: No. 12 was the only new value which had become necessary principally through the signing of a postal agreement between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein who had no formal agreement up to that time. This went into effect on August 1, 1865. (The new rate was 3 Sk. and 6 Sk. resp. being the charge for heavy matter and shipments of samples as well as for ordinary letters to Schleswig-Holstein and Lubeck resp.). The design of the 4 Sk. differs from the design of the other four values in that the frame line of the 4 Sk is broken on all four sides by the outer frameline of the center oval, while in the other values the outer frame line runs in an unbroken line. The explanation is that the four working cuts for No's 11, 12, 14 and 15 were not made from the original die (for 4 Sk.) but in the following manner: A special frame of brass was made for each of the four values with the figures of value in the corners and then four electrotypes of the center oval were made from the original die and fitted into each frame. The notation of value in the lower band of the electrotype was cut out and a metal plate inserted upon which the new values 2 Sk. 3 Sk. &c. were engraved. The arrangement of the sheets, stamp-watermark (W2) and margin-watermarks remained as before. The sheets were not, as a rule cut up into sheets of 100 stamps prior to the printing, but the printing plate (of 100 stamps) was printed twice on the same sheet, and these print sheets of 2x100 were then cut up into counter-sheets of 100 each. Proof sheets have come to our notice showing on the upper margin the right hand portion of the note of acceptance on one sheet and the left hand portion on another, indicating that the sheets were cut apart afterwards. It has been stated that unsevered imperforated part-sheets of such double sheets are in existence. No's 11 to 13 are found with inverted watermark.

The imperforate stamps (No's 13 F, and 11a to 15a): Of the imperforate stamps three different classes are to be distinguished. In the first place sheets or blocks of the 4 Sk. imperforate were really delivered to the post-office as pairs of this value which had been bought and used in the regular manner, were found on letters that had regularly gone through the mail. Cancellations: Ribe No. 55, Kopenhagen (Christianshaven) No. 2 and perhaps Thisted-cancellation No. 72 were used on these imperforates. Single copies of No. 13 were found on letters, used in regular correspondence, in which lot other letters were included with perforated 4 Sk. stamps. These stamps, which were officially sold imperforate either by mistake or because of urgent need (our No. 13 Fz), must be distinguished from a second class of imperforates which were sold by favor during the time that they were available for postage. We particularly refer to a lot of imperforate sheets of the 2 Sk. and 4 Sk. stamps which had been fully gummed (the 2 Sk. with brown gum). At least one sheet of each denomination (possibly more) was cancelled with the genuine three-ring cancellation on the pretense that it was done for experimental purposes. These later came into the possession of a dealer who soaked off the gum and cut up the sheets into smaller units (pairs &c.) which he offered for sale for many years afterward. It should be further noted with reference to the three ring cancellation "1", which is found on the imperforate stamps of all values, that the "1" shows a very short up stroke which did not come into use until very much later. The Imperial Postal Museum at Berlin has imperforate proof-prints, bearing this cancellation, in a different color than the succeeding No. 21, which seems to prove that this cancellation stamp was either misused or used on occasions other than when regularly required. Finally, as a third class, there appears a lot of imperforate sheets or

blocks which were officially put up at auction in 1912, long after their invalidation, together with the remainders of this edition (see below), of which the number of pieces is enumerated above under the heading of quantities of stamps issued. (These imperforate 2 Sk. stamps had gum partly brown and partly light. We have grouped the imperforate stamps that were sold unofficially and those that were put up at auction in 1912 by order of the postal authorities, under No's 11a to 15a; but we have refrained from putting a price on the stamps which were offered for sale by dealers because in this case (in contradistinction to 13 Fz) the copies had not been regularly sold and used. Of No. 13 and other values (for instance No. 15) imperforate copies also exist in colors that differ from the originals, with the watermark W2 as well as the old watermark W1. Imperforate copies of No. 14 are also found with the old watermark W1, which was never used for the regularly sold copies of this issue. Such imperforate copies are proofs. Copies that do not have a margin of at least 2 mm all around are usually trimmed. On the other hand, the cutting off of the perforations was not always done for fraudulent purposes for in spite of the fact that the stamps had perforations many persons cut them apart with a scissors as a matter of habit. This explains why copies with perforations unquestionaly cut off are found on letters that assuredly passed through the mail in the regular way.

No's 11 to 15 were withdrawn from general circulation on January 1, 1875, but could be used for franking purposes even after that date (see annotation after No's 10 and 21). The auction sale of the remainders of the perforated and imperforate stock was held by order of the Post-Office Department in April, 1912 in quantities as stated. It included a complete sheet of the 2 Sk. imperforate and 4 complete sheets of the 4 Sk. imperforate.



6

1870 (End of May)-1871 (April). Ill. # 6. Design and steel engraving by Ph. Batz. Bicolored lithography by Thiele, Copenhagen. Wmk W2, Z1: 12½ (Line Perforations) Z2: 14:13½ (Row perforations).

	Z1: 12½		Z2: 14-13½		a. Imperf.		Sheets Printed
16. 2Sk. a. light gray and dark blue (Jan. 1871)....	$22.50	$25.00	$ .75	$ .35			205,498
b. gray & Pruss. blue, green blue (1872) ..			2.25	.75			
c. gray & dull blue. (1873)			.75	.25	$ 6.00	——	
d. gray & dull ultram..			1.00	.25			
17. 3Sk. a. gray & deep violet (Jan. 1871)			2.50	1.75			41,342
b. gray & light lilac ...			2.00	1.25			
c. gray & lilac			2.00	1.25	7.00	——	
18. 4Sk. a. gray & carm. (Nov. 1st, 1870)	6.00	1.75	1.50	.08			490,321
Fz. horiz. imperf	——	——					
b. gray & carmine			2.00	.08	10.00	——	
c. gray & dull rose ...			1.50	.08			
19. 8Sk. a. light gray & dark brown (Apr. 1871)..			3.00	1.00			35,511
b. gray & yellow brown			2.50	.75	10.00	——	
c. gray & gray brown..			2.50	.75			
20. 16Sk. a. light gray & dark brown (April 1871)			6.00	2.50	10.00	——	14,473
b. gray & green			5.50	2.25			
c. gray & light green.			5.50	2.25			
21. 48Sk. a. brown & dull lilac (End May 1870) ..			20.00	8.50	15.00	——	4,020
b. brown & gray lilac.			20.00	9.00			
c. brn. & bright lilac.			22.50	15.00			

1870-71. Inverted Frames, Perf. 14x13½.

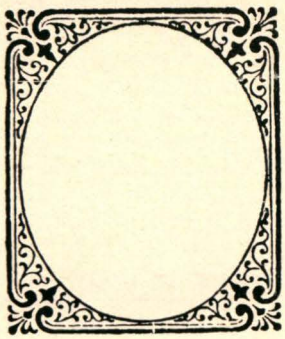
(These are not priced in the Kohl Handbook but as they are increasing in popularity it has been deemed desirable to include in this translation the price committee's estimate of their value. It should be borne in mind, however, that not enough information has been available to make these prices absolutely correct.)

2 Sk.	$12.00	$5.00	8 Sk.	35.00	10.00
3 Sk.	35.00	15.00	16 Sk.	50.00	20.00
4 Sk.	20.00	3.50			

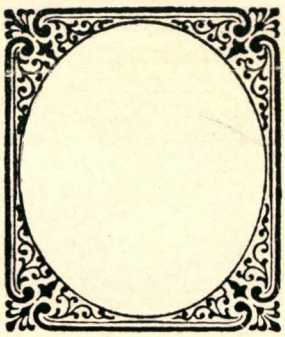
Inverted Frames, Perf. 12½.

48 Sk.	$75.00	$30.00

The new denomination of 48 Sk. was the first value of the new issue to be distributed and this was announced by the Post-Office Department on May 27, 1870. The original die for the central position of the design did not contain any valuation figures and these were inserted in the working dies of the several values. The large value figures in the center were poundd in with steel dies while the small figures in the type band were engraved. The arrangement of sheets, stamp-watermark (W2) and the margin-watermarks remained as before. As in the color of the center designs, the color of the frame plates also appear in different shades of gray: occasionally copies are found in which the gray color shows a decidedly metallic (silvery) shine. We have also seen copies of No. 16 in which the center part, as in the thin paper varieties of the succeeding issues (see there) shows a fine streaking or squaring (quadrille) caused by the "make-ready" on the press.



Normal Frame



Inverted Frame

Inverted Frames.

Although the design appears to be the same in the four corners of the frame the frame corners located diagonally across from each other, deviate in some particulars so that it is possible to tell whether the frame is printed in a normal or inverted position. The place where such distinction can be most easily identified with be found in the points of the frame corners. The ornament of these parts between the large middle thorn protruding to the center-plate (medallion) and the left and right respective outer (border) line of the stamp is formed by two ornaments each: a vertical embellishment in the form of an F which runs almost parallel to the outer line, and a smaller, horizontal embellishment which runs from the vertical F inward towards the center-plate (medallion). The F formed embellishment has two small leaves: a longer, upper one (or lower resp.) which is pointed inward, and a shorter, lower one (or upper resp.) which is pointed outward. In the upper left corner of the normal type the horizontal,

inward running embellishment branches off almost directly under the first inward pointed leaf, from the vertical embellishment (position 1), while in the design of the opposite corner it branches off opposite the second leaf which is pointed outward (position 2). As the position of the frame in which the upper left corner holds position 1 is the usual one found in the stamps, this position has been designated as the "normal" while the opposite position, on the other hand, in which the upper left corner holds position 2 and the lower right position 1, as "inverted". This inverted position of the frame may be caused by two things. First, the frames may have been properly inserted in the frame-plates, but the printing of the entire form may have been done inverted in relation to the printing of the center plate. In a case where all frames in the sheet are inverted, it may be considered a mistake of the printer. In the second place, substitute electrotypes of singles or entire rows may have been inserted the wrong way, in relation to the rest of the form of the same frame-plate. In such a case normal and inverted frames may be had in pairs or strips and this may be considered a mistake of the compositor. (For all practical purposes these cases do not differ greatly). The fact that frame-electrotypes were thus inserted improperly, is the basis for the important distinction of the several frame-plates or issues, (the same frame plate was used for several values of Denmark and Danish West Indies)—in which the frame not only is in an inverted position in relation to its own center but also is in an inverted position in relation to its adjoining frame.

In the Sk. issue, in contradistinction to the subsequent issues in the crown currency, inverted frames are found very rarely, and merit special prices. While entire sheets or blocks of this issue with inverted frames have not come to our notice so far, we have found single frame electrotypes that had been inserted in an inverted position in the following cases: the 18th stamp in No. 16d, the 77th stamp in No. 17c, the 18th stamp in No. 18b and the 90th stamp in No. 20c. In all four cases the sheet margins showed the same (paper) factory number, marked with pencil, namely No. 31. A sheet of No. 19, however, with factory No. 31 did not show any inverted frame, nor did we find any in the sheets or blocks of previous issues of the values above mentioned or of No. 21; but there must have been inverted frames among the sheets of No. 21, as Spohr found unsevered pairs of the 48 Sk. stamps with normal and inverted frames. Spohr also found copies of No. 19 with inverted frames, but, up to this time, not attached to normal copies. Therefore, at this writing the existence of inverted frames has been established for all Sk. values (as well as of imperforate originals of all values), and inverted frames attached to normal frames have been found of all Sk. values except the 8 Sk. On the other hand, inverted frames of No's 16 and 18 in Z1 have not yet been found. Proofs of the working dies before the denomination had been engraved into the plates are frequently found with inverted frames in most of the values, which seems to prove that they did not pay particular attention to the position of the frame and may not even have noticed the different designs in the corners. In the reprints of all values, the frames, with the exception of the third stamp of the left vertical row are inverted.

Stamps without a dot after Sk or POSTFRIM (as also later in the stamps of the Ore denomination) are not plate defects, but merely print irregularities due to smudges or similar causes. These may appear in one or more printings in the same position.

The imperforate stamps of this issue come from unfinished sheets or parts of sheets (partly caused by imperfect perforation devices) which reached collectors and dealers through unofficial sources. The block of six No. 17a on cover sent from Copenhagen to Charlottenburg in 1875 (reproduced in the "BERLINER BRIEFMARKEN ZEITUNG" 1913, p 369,) was cut from a sheet of imperforate stamps, belonging to a private collector, by a well known Copenhagen dealer, and used for franking. The variety of No. 18, horizontally imperforated (FZ), described by Hanciau, was in the Wasserman collection (Berlin) in a

vertical pair. A further copy from the Ferrari collection is now owned by Spohr.

All values of this issue are found with inverted watermark. Riise also had copies of No's 17 and 21 without watermark (from the sheet margin, see annotation after No. 31). No's 16, 18 and 20 have also been found without watermarks.

Color proofs of several values (very often with inverted frame, see above) are known to exist in large numbers.

With the introduction of the crown values on January 1, 1875 all of the Skilling values were withdrawn from circulation. The old values, in the possession of private persons however, could still be used in pursuance of the decree of December 19, 1874, 2 Sk. being equal to 4 Ore. As a consequence stamps of the old and new denomination may be seen used together after January 1, 1875. All stamps of the former denominations became invalidated on January 15, 1891. The stock remainders were sold at auction in Copenhagen by the Post-Office Department in April, 1912 in the following quantities:

No's 16Z2	17	18Z1	18Z2	19	20	21
1260	924	497	823	692	543	151

In this lot was an unsevered half-sheet and a block of 30 of No. 21.



7

1875 (Jan. 1)-1879 (March). Ill. #7. Design, printing, etc. as previous issue, except value now in decimal currency. At first thin, brittle and transparent paper A. was used followed about 1885 by a thicker not transparent paper B. of different strength. Some values are also found on carton paper C, Wmk W 2; perf. 14: 13½.

Papers:	A. Thin.		B. Thicker.		C. Carton	a. Imperf.
22. 3o. a. dull ultra. & gray (Jan. 1st, 1875)	$ .75	$ .06	$ .25	$ .05		
b. gray blue & light gray	.75	.06	.25	.05	$1.00	—— ——
c. light blue & gray, dk. gray			.25	.05		
F 1. D NMARK (No "A")			2.50	2.50		
23. 4o. a. light gray & pale u t. (Jan. 1st, 1875)	2.50	.20				
b. light gray & violet blue (1876)	1.50	.07				
c. gray & Prusssian blue	.75	.04				
d. gray and dull green blue	.60	.03	.60	.03		
e. dk. gray & blue.			.20	.03		$10 50 ——
24. 5o. a. carm. & dk. blue (Mar. 1879)	.60	.85				
b. rose & dk. blue	.60	.85				
c. rose & blue	.60	.85				
F 1. "5" without ball at end	4.00	4.00				
25. 8o. a. light gray & carmine (Jan. 1st, 1875)	1.00	.03				
b. gray & rose	.75	.03	.75	.03		
c. gray & deep red.			.50	03		
d. blue gray & car.			.50	.03		12.50 ——

26. 12o. a. light gray & dp. lil. (Jan. 1st, 1875)	2.00	.10				
b. light gray & pale lilac	.75	.08				
c. gray & dp. clar.	.35	.05	.40	.05		
d. gry & brn. lilac			.45	.08	1.00	——
e. gray & wine red			.35	.05		
27. 16o. a. light gray & yel brown (Jan. 1, 1875)	1.25	.10				
b. gray & dk. brn.	.75	.05	.50	.05		
c. steel gry & brn.			.50	.05		
d. blue gry & brn.			.50	.05		
28. 20o. a. carm & grey (Beginning Sept. 1875)....	1.75	.20				
b. rose & yel. gray	1.50	.15				
c. dk rose & gray.	1.50	.15				
29. 25o. a. light gry & yel. green (Jan. 1st, 1875)	.75	.15				
b. gry. & yel. grn.			.60	.15		
30. 50o. a. brown & blue violet (Jan. 1st, 1875)	8.50	1.25				
b. brown & lilac. .	1.25	.20				
c. brn & brn lilac.	1.00	.20	.85	.15		
d. brn & red lilac.			.85	.15		
31. 100o. a. gray & yellow orn. (Oct 1877)	1.50	.30	1.25	.20		27.50 ——
b. gry & yellow. .	1.50	.30	1.25	.20		

The quantities of this issue which were printed are included with the issue of the same design of 1896-99 and cannot be separated. (See there). Only the 5 and 20 Ore values which were invalidated January 15, 1891, have been fixed at 24,105 sheets of No. 24 and 97,819 sheets of No. 28. We have given only the principal shades of the center design although the number of minor differences is very great. The gray frames are also found in gray to gray-green and slate and in the early issues also in yellow-gray.

In contradistinction to design 6 of the Sk. stamps for which only one original die was made, a separate original die of the center-piece was engraved of this issue, which explains the small differences in the wreath as well as the deviation of the crowns from those of the Sk. issue. The arrangement of the sheets was as before, and the dimensions of the plates have been previously explained. The plate defect of No. 22-F1 is caused by damage to a print plate. It occurred in the early edition, on paper B, but was afterward noted and corrected. As No. 22 F1 is found with normal as well as with inverted frames (see below), the defect must have existed during at least two printings, in one of which it was the 59th stamp on the plate. No. 24 F1 appears in some sheets as the 16th stamp and in others as the 80th; sheets of No. 24 also exist without this variety. The printing plates of No. 24 consequently had three settings. A large number of minor plate irregularities are also known as No. 25 with missing (POSTFR)-I(M), and with Ore (instead of ore), as well as with a small "8" in the band. In No. 26 we find among others, a plate defect consisting of a crack through the figure "1" in the center. Other defects are caused by smudges or similar effects. The smallest defects in the frames are particularly important because in most cases the issues printed from the same frame-plate or with the same make-up, can be proven.

Inverted frames in this issue are also caused either by incorrectly inserting single electrotypes into the frame-plate or by printing the entire frame-plate inverted in relation to the centers. (See the previous remarks and, also article by Kranhold, London Phil. 1922, page 299 ff.). These inverted frames occurred in

the early printings as the Elster collection contains sheets of the 3 Ore in different shades, and a sheet each of 12 Ore and 16 Ore with all frames inverted as well as a sheet of 50 Ore in which all frames are inverted with the exception of No's 91 to 99 (see below). These sheets are all on thin paper and are in the colors of the early issues. We have found the following single inverted frames: No. 61 in sheets of 5 Ore and 20 Ore; No. 69 in sheets of 4 Ore and 8 Ore; No's 91 to 100 in sheets of 12 Ore; No's 91 to 99 in sheets of 3 Ore and 50 Ore. All of these sheets, with the exception of the 3 Ore last mentioned on thin paper. Furthermore we have seen a part of a sheet of No. 28 b (factory No. 35), consisting of the two upper rows, in which frames No's 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 17 were inverted. Spohr has also found the 16 Ore with normal and inverted frames in unsevered pairs. All values of this issue have therefore been found with inverted frames and normal and inverted frames in pairs are known of all values except the 100 Ore. No. 24 with inverted frame (in the issue without the plate defect No. 24 F I) is very rare. In some of the editions of certain values (also in the edition of 1896 ff.) the inverted frames are the commonest.

Paper: The thin, more or less meshy paper, first used, in which the printing shows through to the reverse side, is about 0.05 mm. in thickness; as a rule it is not pure white and when gummed is inclined to turn yellow much more easily than the heavier paper. As a result sheets or blocks of unused stamps on the thin paper often appear brownish. The printing of the center on this paper often has the streaky or squared (quadrille) appearance described in connection with No. 16a, which was probably caused by the "makeready" on the printing press. About 1885 a heavier paper which was almost entirely non-transparent came into general use. This is between 0.05 and 0.09 mm. in thickness. Paper C. is a sort of cardboard, 0.12 mm. thick, and has been found only in the four values enumerated under C.

Watermarks as before; all values are found with inverted watermarks. Stamps without watermark, which are also found in pairs joined to a normal stamp, are from the outside rows and are the result of incorrect centering of the sheet.

What has been said in connection with the preceding issue about imperforate copies also applies here. No. 25 Fz is found in several shades.

No's 24 and 28 were invalidated on January 15, 1891, No's 25 and 26 in March 1907 and the other values on January 1, 1927. The remainders auctioned in 1912 consisted of 18,631 copies of No. 24, 1670 of No. 25, 648 of No. 27 and 990 copies of No. 28 which was used for the surcharge stamp No. 73 (see there).

1875-1879 Inverted Frames.

(The remarks made on the prices of the inverted frames of the 1870-71 issue also apply to this issue.)

	Thin Paper		Thick Paper	
3o	$2.00	$1.00	$ .50	$ .25
D NMARK			6.00	3.00
4o	25.00	5.00	15.00	4.00
5o	25.00	25.00		
8o	5.00	.50	5.00	.50
12o light gray & deep lilac	12.50	1.00	—	—
12o gray & brown lilac	10.00	.75	5.00	.50
16o	7.50	1.00	3.00	.40
20o	6.50	.35	—	—
25o	7.50	4.00	4.00	3.00
50o	6.00	.50	6.00	.50
100o	20.00	3.00	15.00	2.50

1882 (End June). Ill. 8. Design by N. Fristrup, made smaller by means of Pantograph and (possibly also) engraved by L. Lauber of the Thiele printery in Copenhagen. Lithography by Thiele. World Postal Union colors. Small numerals in corners (compare cut I). Thin paper (A), later medium heavy to heavy paper (B) with Wmk W2; perf. 14:13½.

Paper:	A: Thin		B: Med.-Hvy.		Sheets
32. 5o. a. yellow green	$2.00	$ .80	$2.00	$ .80	17,161
b. blue green			2.00	.80	
c. dark green	2.00	.80	2.00	.80	
33. 20o. a. blue	3.00	.25	3.00	.25	54,893
b. gray-blue			3.00	.25	
c. milky blue			4.00	.35	

The distribution of the two stamps in the colors prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, together with the postcards of 10 Ore, was announced by the Post-Office Department as forthcoming on June 20, 1882. Concerning the 10 Ore in Design 8, which was not issued with the small numeral as the normal variety, see under No. 35 F. Both stamps are found with inverted watermarks.



S I



S II

1884 (May)-1885 (April). Ill. #8. Same design although from new mother dies with large corner numerals (compare cut II) engraved by Ph. Batz. Medium strong to heavy paper but in exceptional cases also thin paper. Wmk W 2. Perf. 14: 13½.

Paper:	A. Medium strong		B. Thin	a. imperf.
34. 5o. a. yellow green (May 1884)	$ .15	$ .03	?	——
b. yellow green	.15	.03		
c. dark green	.15	.03		
35. 10o. a. sealing wax red (Apr. 1885)	.30	.03		
F 1. Small corner numerals	40.00	45.00		
In pairs with large numerals	50.00	55.00		
b. carmine	.25	.03		
c. light carmine	.20	.03		
d. rose	.20	.03		$25.00
e. aniline rose	.75	.05		
36. 20o. a. sky blue (Nov. 1884)	.40	.03		
F 1. Small corner numerals in Pairs with large	40.00	60.00		
b. milky blue	.30	.03		
c. blue	.30	.03	?	

The plates with the large corner numerals differ in many details from Design No. 8 as well as in other ways.

The quantities printed of No's 34 to 36 are only known in connection with No's 45 to 47 (see there). Concerning imperforate copies, see annotation after No. 21. The watermarks and margin-watermarks are as before. All three values, including No. 35a FI are found with inverted watermark, as well as without watermark.

Errors No's 35 FI and 36 FI: The 10 Ore electrotypes with small corner numerals was intended for postcards issued at the same time but was inserted in error into a form for one of the sheets of an early edition of No. 35, which can be distinguished by the impure carmine color ("lacquer red"). Three electrotypes were substituted in the lower plate section of this plate and in so doing the 10 Ore post-card electrotypes having small corner numerals, were inserted in error. They were removed after the mistake had been discovered.

A substitute electrotype with small corner numerals in an early repair made on the 20 Ore plate was also inserted by mistake but this probably only occurred in one case. As this error can hardly be distinguished from the normal

stamp No. 33B when found in a single stamp, on account of the close similarity of the shade, we have refrained from placing a price on single copies of No. 36 FI. As the stamps of this issue were in use for many years, errors with cancellations of 1885, when they were first issued, are worth more than the price given.

Thin paper copies are found in No. 35, and perhaps exist also in No's 34 and 36 but are very rare. Perhaps some stock of the thin paper used for No. 32 and 33 was still on hand and was used in the latter half of the eighties.

In No. 34 the numeral "5" in the large right hand value tablet is found with curved end stroke (price $3.—$2.). In the same stamp the "5" in the upper left hand corner is found standing up straight instead of half inclined. No's 34 to 36 were invalidated on January 1, 1927.



Watermark 3

1895-1899: Postage stamps in same design as previous (Illustrations 7 & 8) with new perforation 12¾ on thick white paper, with Wmk W 2, in the beginning, but since 1902 with new Wmk W 3.

	A. Wmk W 2		B. Wmk W 3		Sheets issued	W 3
37. 3o. gray-lively blue (Beginning 1897)	$ .06	$ .03	$ .06	$ .03	159038	(Nos. 22 & 37)
38. 4o. gray & blue (Jan.1895)	.06	.01	.06	.01	7179948	(Nos. 23 & 38)
39. 8o. gray & car. (Sep.1895)	.10	.01	——	——	6891514	(Nos. 25 & 39)
40 12o. green gray & red lilac (May 1896)	.16	.02	——	——	302649	(Nos. 26 & 40)
41. 16o. gray & brown (1896)	.25	.03	——	——	266645	(Nos. 27 & 41)
42. 25o. brown gray & green (1899)	.35	.04	.35	.04	55174	(Nos. 29 & 42)
43. 50c. brn. & red lil. (1898)	.60	.12	.60	.12	37804	(Nos. 30 & 43)
44. 100o. gray & yellow (Beginning 1897)	1.10	.08	1.10	.08	18581	(Nos. 31 & 44)

1896 (about Oct.) Ill. # 8 (large corner numerals.)

45. 5o. green, light green	.08	.01	.08	.01	2305051	(Nos. 34 & 45)
46. 10o. a. carmine	.12	.01			1719672	(Nos. 35 & 46)
b. rose	.20	.02				
c. carmine rose	.12	.01	.12	.01		
47. 20o. a. light blue	.20	.02			552080	(Nos. 36 & 47)
b. dark blue	.20	.02				
c. blue	.20	.02	.20	.02		

1895-1899 Inverted Frames

(The remarks made on the prices of the inverted frames of the 1870-71 issue also apply to this issue.)

3o.	$2.50	$ .35	16o.	5.00	.40
4o.	.20	.08	25o.	2.50	1.00
8o.	.25	.06	50o.	2.50	.50
12o.	5.00	.40	100o.	3.50	.50

The change from perforation 15 : 13½ previously in use, to the new perforation 12¾, was carried out systematically on all the stamps in use. The catalogs treat very meagerly this subject dealing with the exact dates when such changes commenced. The German catalogs are satisfied to designate the date as "from and after 1896", while others merely give 1896 which is absolutely erroneous. Kohl's 10th Ed., Gibb's II and Scott's give the dates properly as 1896-99, but refrain from setting any dates as to when the changes of the specific values occurred. An examination of the announcements appearing in the technical press of those days leads to the following results: the new perforations were announced

for the first time for the 4 and 8 Ore stamps by T. P. in May, 1896. Senf also announces the change (without any details of values) on May 2nd, under addenda. Therefore, the dates when No's 38 and 39 were issued, might be fixed as having taken place in 1896, and, therefore, the stamps of Design No. 7 with perforation 12¾ must be catalogued before those of Design No. 8. The values of 5, 10, 12, 16 and 20 Ore are announced for the first time in GIBB. M. J., in November 1896 of 3 and 100 Ore in the PHIL. REC. in March 1897; of 50 Ore, in GIBB. M. J. and AM. J. in May 1898, while those of 25 Ore which Senf mentions as not having been issued in 1898 are first reported by the LOND. PHIL. in May 1899 at the same time as the first "official stamp" perforated 12¾ (see official stamp No. 9). The dates for No's 38, 39 and 40 have been fixed by the study of the cancellations, and may possibly be improved upon. This also applies to the other values.

The arrangement of the sheets and the margin-watermarks remain as before. In No's 37 to 44 the centers as wll as the frames of the several values are found in a number of shades as in the issue of 1875 etc. Of No. 42, the Elster collection contains a sheet on which the watermark is so displaced that the margin-watermark on the left side falls completely into the left outside (stamp) row while the outside margin on the right shows 10 crowns as watermarks. All values are found with inverted watermarks.

Watermark W2 and watermark W3: The new watermark W3 employed since 1902 differs from watermark W2 by the different form of the crown, in which the lower ring is smaller and the wings larger than in W2. The differences of the watermarks are quite noticeable in large blocks as the crowns in the new watermarks are nearly uniform while the crowns of the old watermarks are frequently uneven in appearance by reason of long usage. For instance, the lower ring of the crown is often decidedly smaller than in the normal watermark W2. Such worn out watermarks of W2 at times look very much like the new crown in watermark W3 which quite often causes confusion in single copies. One can, therefore, fairly assume that a watermark may be a deformed watermark W2 if it does not show very plainly the crown of type W3. Only a few unused copies of No. 39 with watermark W3 are so far known and these are part of a sheet which was sold at Aarhus. By far the larger portion of No. 39 was no doubt used for the surcharged stamp No. 51. A No's 40 and 41 with watermark W3 are not known. No's 37 to 44 as No's 45 to 47 are found with inverted watermark, as well as without watermarks as these latter were from the outside row of the sheet when it was not correctly centered; unsevered pairs with and without watermarks are consequently to be found.

Inverted frames (see in this connection annotation after No's 21 and 31) of all values are known, and inverted and normal frames in pairs are known of all values except No. 43. In complete sheets we find the following inverted frames: No's 91 to 100 of 4 Ore (W2) and 8 Ore (also in the reverse case frames No's 1 to 90 inverted); No. 51 and No's 91 to 100 and No's 95 to 97 of 25 Ore; and finally No. 51 of 12 Ore in sheets of different shades with watermark W2. Kranhold observed a block of 5x7 of 4 Ore (watermark W2) in which 16 inverted frames were found distributed over all 5 rows. Spohr observed the 100 Ore with unsevered inverted and normal frames. In sheets of 25 Ore and of 100 Ore the left borderline of No. 1 is found badly damaged. Several editions of both values, therefore, must have been printed from the same frame-plate or from the same setting.

No's 39 to 41 were invalidated in March 1907, although the printing of No. 40 had stopped at the end of 1905. The stock remainders of these values (33,139 and 500 and 1406 sheets resp.) were used for the surcharged stamps No's 51, 94 and 72. The other values were invalidated on January 1st, 1927.

(The balance of the article on Denmark will appear in a later issue.)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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New Members.

Since the October 1927 issue the following applicants have been elected members of the Club:

838 J. C. Sanderson, Cleveland, Ohio.
839 R. E. Townsend, Buffalo, N. Y.
840 R. H. Eilers, St. Louis, Mo.
841 W. S. Barker, Lexington, Mass.
842 Dr. E. S. Ball, Toronto, Canada.
843 E. J. Schmiel, New York City.
844 John C. Sherron, New Haven, Conn.

Candadites for Membership.

The following applications for membership are pending:

A. R. Perry, Providence, R. I.
Proposed by R. S. Emerson.
Seconded by A. W. Claflin.

Hamilton Harris, Gilbertville, N. Y.
Proposed by J. H. Hall, Jr.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

James H. Schwabacher, San Francisco, Calif
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

W. F. Goerner, Edgewood, R. I.
Proposed by E. T. Gross
Seconded by D. Hammatt

A. W. Bloss, Los Angeles, Calif.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

J. Van Kirk Wells, Jackson Heights, L. I.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

DEATH OF MR. JOHN B. PERSSE.

With great regret I have to report the death of J. B. Persse of Winnipeg, Canada. Mr. Persse died in the General Hospital where he had gone three weeks ago for a simple ailment.

The City of Winnipeg lost one of its leading citizens when our friend passed on. Mr. Persse had been a resident of Winnipeg for 46 years. He was a partner in the firm of Tees and Persse, manufacturers' agents and had built up one of the largest distributing agencies in Western Canada.

He was very prominent in civic affairs having been President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Trustee of the General Hospital, President of the Canada Fire Co., a 33rd. degree Mason, etc. etc.

It is as a great stamp collector that we know him best. I had the pleasure of working with him some four years ago, during the Winnipeg Philatelic Exhibition, and only this summer he spent a day with me en route to Europe.

Mr. Persse was a really keen student of stamps. He specialized in Canada and his work on the 5c. beaver of 1859 is still to be made known, but it is certainly constructive and interesting. He also had a fine general collection. In Philatelic circles in Winnipeg he was looked upon as the Grand Old Man of Philately and the doyen of the Philatelic Club of that city. A friend of his writes me, "The last time I saw him in the hospital, he was sitting up in bed working with his stamps, and expressed the wish he would soon be out," but he had a sudden heart attack and passed away.

Philatelists of the United States as well as those of Canada tender their most sincere sympathies to Mrs. Persse and his family on the great loss they have sustained.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

EVENINGS AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB

BUENOS AIRES BY A. F. LICHTENSTEIN.

On Wednesday evening, October 5th, 1927, a large attendance at the Collectors' Club was treated to a wonderful display and most interesting talk on the stamps of Buenos Aires by Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

The collection itself contains an extraordinary amount of interesting material and if it is not the best collection of Buenos Aires in the world it must rank very close to the very top. While the stamps themselves evoked great interest, the explanation given by Mr. Lichtenstein for the various printings and changes in the plates and denominations were so delightful that it may be truly said that the audience was captivated.

It is hardly possible in the space covered by a few notes to mention more than a few of the pieces of outstanding interest or to touch upon many of the interesting remarks made by the exhibitor.

Senor Posadas was the official in charge in Buenos Aires and his dislike for lithographed stamps was responsible for many of the peculiarities found in the Buenos Aires issues. His records are available in the Anerio (year book) for 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861.

The ship stamps were reproduced from a single engraving and the numerals were then added and electros or typographical cliches forming the plates of forty-eight subjects (8x6) were nailed on to wood. As each cliche was fastened by a nail in each of the four corners the stamps show colorless marks in the corner corresponding to the nail heads.

Stamps were printed in the mint at Buenos Aires—probably on a screw press—after regular hours, and throughout the issue the paper is quite uniform.

Mr. Lichtenstein showed specimens from the four printings of the dos pesos blue, of which the stamps in the first printing are without clouds. A double printed specimen was shown on cover of May 1858, and this part of the exhibit was preceded by a very interesting lot of stampless covers showing various carrier postmarks, some being of most curious and elaborate designs.

Of the 3 pesos green, three or four printings were shown and two covers, each bearing two of the 3 pesos stamps, so used to pay the 5 peso rate. Mr. Lichtenstein stated that no specimen of the 5 pesos used on cover is known.

There was a very fine showing of 4 pesos stamps, including the "bright vermilion" which has not been seen used The 5 pesos was also strongly represented and particular attention was called to an orange shade which is only known unused.

The new values of ½ pesos and 1 pesos were then created and the showing of these was followed by nearly a dozen copies of the 4 pesos printed in pale blue. The stamps from the three states of the 4 pesos plate showed the changes in this plate. The 4 reales brown was printed from the altered plate of the 4 pesos. A number of very fine pairs of the 4 reales were shown and Mr. Lichtenstein stated that comparatively speaking, these are common—pairs of the other stamps being very much more difficult to find.

The 5 pesos plate was made into a 1 real plate and the 1 real stamps in blue were printed from this plate. One of the cliches fell out and was replaced upside-down. One of the two known tete beche pairs was shown by Mr. Lichtenstein with some amusing comment explaining why he did not also have the other pair.

A most interesting feature of the exhibit were parts of the original plates of the 1, 2 and 3 pesos stamps, which were examined with great interest.

In the 1860 and 1862 issues many proofs, covers and reprints were shown, in addition to the issued stamps. An artist's proof sheet of the 4 reales green shows three tete beche in the plate. These errors were corrected before the stamps were printed, therefore are not found in the issued stamps.

The new plates were necessary because the old plates were in bad shape, but no explanation was given why the little steamer which carried the mail from and to Buenos Aires was dropped from the design and the Liberty head substituted. These new plates contained 50 stamps arranged 10x5, and were engraved on copper.

There was a very interesting discussion about the Buenos Aires stamps bearing Montevideo post marks. Some of the members being inclined to believe items in the Lichtenstein collection indicate that the Buenos Aires stamps were on sale in Montevideo.

The exhibition closed with a discussion of the "ex officio" issues, from the Guacho essays, which quite probably would have been the first stamps of Buenos Aires instead of the ship type, if they had not been lithographed, to the reprints of the Liberty head type. Mr. Lichtenstein told of the great care that had been exercised in making the last reprints "safe for philately" by printing them on a watermarked paper. These are extremely useful to specialists studying the plates of the Buenos Aires stamp, but cannot be used to mislead anyone who will examine the paper.

The session closed with a rousing vote of thanks to Mr. Lichtenstein.

ELLIOTT PERRY.

W. E. HAWKINS WEST INDIES COLLECTION SHOWN OCT. 19th, 1927.

W. E. Hawkins showed his magnificent collection of unused West Indies, 19th Century, on Wednesday, October 19th.

The whole collection is arranged by Stanley Gibbons catalog and the owner seeks for every variety cataloged therein. For this reason it is generally reckoned to be one of the most complete general collections, (if not the most complete), of unused stamps that exists in the world, the condition throughout being remarkably fine. If any varieties are listed in Scott's catalog that are not in the Gibbons catalog, they are also included. In general, all the West Indies are complete in major varieties, with few exceptions, and in a large number of cases blocks of four and larger are included. Among the better stamps noted were:

Barbados. 1sh blue, error, one of the 9 copies known. Pair of Provisional 1d. on 5sh and 3 singles and most of the varieties of the early issues with the rare watermarks and perforations.

Bermuda. There was a great surprise to the members in seeing the wonderful strength in the Provisionals due no doubt to Mr. Hawkins recent visit to Bermuda. For instance, in the 3d. on 1d. rose, there were 2 singles, 2 blocks of 4, and a block of 6. In the 1d. on 2d. blue, an unchronicled variety was noticed "no stop after the surcharge." This has been chronicled on the 1d. on 1sh but never that I know of, previously on the blue stamp. Major Charlton Henry, who was present, examined the stamp and pronounced it undoubtedly good. Also in the same country there was an absolutely unique block of the War Tax, 1d. rose, one stamp showing the word "Tax" omitted.

Br. Guiana. There was an extremely rare 1856, 4c black on magenta, unused, and a number of copies of the 1858-59 issue, 1c. red and 4c. blue including some pairs. In the 1862 type-set stamps about 14 copies unused, many of them signed

Br. Honduras. The noticeable items were 1d. blue, strip of 3 imperf. vertically. 2c. on 6d. rose with the "2" showing the curved foot, very rare variety. The error 5c. on 1sh gray. The "TWO" in black on the 50c. gray. The 50c. with the error "Bevenue" in the middle of a strip of 3.

Grenada. Is very complete in all the varieties especially the Fiscal stamps surcharged.

Jamaica. Very strong in blocks of the "pineapple" watermark, several values being shown in blocks of 4 and even in blocks of 10. Also a number of the imperf varieties in the later issues and the 1sh orange with centre inverted of which only 9 unused copies are known.

Nevis. A beautiful lot of the reconstructed and uncut sheets of the twelve types. I noticed the 1d., 4d. and 6d. engraved and three sheets of the 1sh lithographed, several sheets of 1d.

St. Lucia. Majors numbers all complete and many fine blocks and a beautiful lot of Provisional errors.

St. Vincent. 1861 clean cut perf., the 1d. and 6d 1866 the rare 1sh perf. 11½ in slate gray. The Provisionals of 1880 were a very fine lot including a pair of the ½d. on 6d one with fraction bar omitted.

Tobago. Included the £1 unused, most of the Provisionals and many of the double and inverted surcharges.

Trinidad. We all know how extremely difficult it is to get the rarities in this country, unused, and here as one would expect, there are many gaps. In the blue lithographed we noticed a 1d. deep blue, early impression, and two later impressions, and many other rarities. The 1860, 1sh indigo with intermediate perforation and the very rare 1863, perf. 13, the 1sh mauve.

Turks Islands. Included the 1sh lilac and a very large number of the Provisional issues of 1881, many in blocks, several with double surcharges. Here also is the very scarce 4d. on 1d. red, inverted surcharge.

Virgin Isles. Noticeable items were the 1d. green, perf. 15x12, and the 4d. on 1sh. double surcharge.

A hearty expression of thanks was unanimously voted to Mr. Hawkins for this fine display and also to Sidney Barrett for his interesting description of the collection.

C. J. P.

NEWFOUNDLAND EXHIBITED BY HANS LAGERLOEF.

On November 2nd Hans Lagerloef gave a display of his collection of Newfoundland. Mr. Lagerloef desired that special mention should be made of the fact that this is one of the last Countries that was arranged for him by the late Percy Mann. It is beautifully written up and well displayed.

The collection is a little lacking in rarities, but many of us understand the reason for this, which is that Mr. Lagerloef, while an American citizen but of Swedish birth, is extremely interested in the great Postal Museum in Stockholm, his native City, and to this he has donated many of his greatest rarities from all countries. To give some idea of the class of stamps so generously given by Mr. Lagerloef, we might mention that on his last visit to Stockholm this summer, he gave the Museum the exceedingly rare Mauritius 1d. and 2d. Post Office, and here we might take the opportunity of saying that the stability of great rarities of this class, is being more and more es-

tablished by rich and generous collectors who are leaving their treasures to Museums.

In the case of the 27 known copies of the Post Office, the

British Museum, has two copies,
Berlin Museum, has two copies, and the
Stockholm Museum, has two copies.

These six out of the 27 known are forever out of commerce.

In the stamps shown by Mr. Lagerloef, we are glad to say that the papers and printings have been carefully worked out. For instance, in the dull rose stamps, we have the sets on thick, medium and thin paper, some of these in entire sheets, and a number of used as well as many unused copies. All through the collection attention has been paid to stamps on cover, rare cancellations and well centered copies, and the display was much appreciated.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

RARITIES EXHIBITED BY ALFRED H. CASPARY.

Alfred H. Caspary gave a wonderful display at the meeting held Wednesday, November 16th. The rooms were crowded with the largest attendance of the season, including many of the important collectors and quite a number of out of town visitors from Boston and elsewhere.

In his opening remarks Mr. Caspary stated that he was down to show the early issues of Moldavia and Roumania but that he had only arranged the stamps of 1858 and 1859. He therefore brought with him his collection of the Italian States and I have no doubt but what the one volume shown was the most valuable single volume that has ever been displayed to the members of the Collectors Club. Attention should be drawn to the fact that every stamp was in the most perfect condition, an object that is very difficult to obtain in rarities of this rank. In the Moldavia stamps I noted the following:—

1858.

27 para rose, superb copy unused with very large margins. Used, a magnificent horizontal pair and four beautiful singles, two of which were on letters.

54 para, 2 unused, 4 singles used, and 4 on letters.

81 para, superb unused with large margins, very fine single used, and an unique piece of a cover franked with an 81 para plus a 27 para, used together and making up the 108 para rate.

108 paras, 2 unused, 4 used and a pair and two singles on letters.

I think beyond any doubt this is the finest collection in the world of the rare circular issue of Moldavia.

Of the rare small stamps of 1858 and 1859 Mr. Caspary showed the following amongst others:—

On the blue paper, 5 para black, a pair and 4 singles used, and of the 80 para red, two fine unused. In the white paper he showed two of the very rare 5 para originals, used.

Tuscany.

Mr. Caspary showed his unused and used Tuscany and in his remarks drew attention to the fact that every one of the unused had full original gum. In the greater rarities I noted the following pieces:

2 soldi, unused strip of 3 and 3 singles, and in the used a pair on letter and another pair and marvelous strip of 5.

Of the 1 quatrino black, he showed a marvelous block of 25, mint.

The 60 crazie, an unused strip of 3 and 3 singles and a superb used on cover.

1 soldo, deep yellow, a magnificent unique block of 25, mint state, and with watermark "Arms" in the middle of the sheet.

The 3 lire was shown unused and used in the two shades.

In the Naples there was a beautiful display of all the lake stamps in strips and blocks, unused, in many shades, but the members were specially delighted with the wonderful display of the stamps of the Provisional Government issued in 1860. I noted the following:—

Arms Type, 1 unused superb and a pair used on a letter with three ½ grana lake, also a pair and 3 singles in wonderful shades.

In the Cross Type of these blue stamps Mr. Caspary showed a vertical pair from the side of the sheet with wide margins and 3 singles unused.

In the used stamps, there was a strip of 3, two pairs, 4 singles, and finally a matchless block of 8, used on the back of a cover and absolutely unique in this form.

This was certainly one of the finest and most interesting displays of rare stamps that has been made at the Collectors Club for many years past, and was thoroughly appreciated by the large number of collectors present.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

UNITED STATES SHOWN BY HARRY L. JEFFERYS.

On Wednesday evening, December 7th, 1927, the Collectors' Club had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Jefferys, of Ardmore, Pa., and of being entertained by a display and most enjoyable talk on the United States issues of 1851-57 by Mr. Jefferys.

Mr. Jefferys left a sick bed to come 100 miles and if any other Club members in the large gathering left a sick bed in or-

der to be present, they were well rewarded.

Most of the important collections of early United States stamps are well known and likewise most of the serious students of these difficult issues. The Jefferys collection is not widely known and few members could have expected such a treat as they received.

The exhibitor was a master of his subject, and throughout his discussion a peculiarly dry and engaging brand of hummor was in evidence.

The collection itself has been many years in the making and is just what a real student would make, including pieces in wonderfully fine condition, selected for their condition, and other pieces selected because of their interest or value in furthering the study. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the individual items. It would almost suffice to venture the opinion that never before has any United States collection, which includes three copies of the 1c 1851, position No. 7 from the right pane of Plate 1 in its early state, viz. the generally accepted best example of Type I imperforate—been shown at the Collectors' Club.

It might be remarked, however, that the collection occupies several volumes and pairs, strips, blocks and covers of the various denominations, both imperforate and perforate, are strongly represented.

One of the choicest items is a beautiful 90c tied to part of a cover with a red cancellation. The cover also bears the New York British Packet postmark in red, indicating that the stamp was used to a foreign country.

At the close of the exhibition a very cordial vote of thanks was given Mr. and Mrs. Jefferys.

ELLIOTT PERRY.

TOASPERN EXHIBITS ROMAN STATES

Herman J. Toaspern exhibited his splendidly worked out collection of Roman States at the meeting held December 21st, 1927, and as is usual with any of Toasty's exhibits he made it doubly interesting by his running comments on the various issues and the historical facts pertaining to their use.

The collection is especially strong in cancellation varieties which have been worked out in great detail along original lines. Mr. Toaspern was one of the first to recognize the interest in these issues and his work was a forerunner of much which has followed.

Covers showing both cancelled and uncancelled copies of the Postage Dues and many rare combinations of the regular issues are a feature of the collection and several of the pieces are believed to be unique.

The exhibit was immensely enjoyed by all present and Mr. Toaspern received a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy.

COLLECTORS CLUB MEMBERS VISIT SPRINGFIELD OCTOBER 28, 1927.

On Friday October 28th, a delegation from the Collectors Club visited the Springfield Stamp Club in a body and put on a display for them, in accordance with a policy of the Club to encourage interchange meetings of this kind.

The party consisting of Sidney J. Barrett, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Charles Curie, Harry M. Konwiser, H. L. Lindquist, Charles J. Phillips and Theodore Steinway left on the New Haven Railroad at 4 p. m. on Friday and were met at Springfield by a goodly delegation with cars who took them to the Kimball Hotel and from there to the home of Mr. Hyde, where the meeting was held and where they were joined by Elliott Perry who came by way of Boston.

The Springfield Stamp Club is composed of a very live and active group and their meetings are held in the homes of the members. The ladies accompany them and play bridge while the meeting is in progress. At the end of the meeting all join in refreshments and wind up the evening in a social way.

The displays shown by our members covered a wide range and they were all impressed by the evident interest displayed by the hosts. Barrett showed a section of the wonderful Hawkins collection of West Indies, Chittenden had a fine display of the scarce Hungary and Bosnia Issues, Curie showed a splendid selection of pages from his General Collection which created much enthusiasm, Konwiser had a fine showing of Denmark Covers, Lindquist showed a portion of his Norway's consisting of a few pages of No. 1's, 4's and 8's, Phillips showed a specialized collection of Liberia, Perry showed a remarkable lot of New York's and other Postmasters Provisionals and Steinway had a great lot of early Great Britain including the Penny Blacks. The delegation returned Saturday morning.

These visiting delegations will be featured each season and we hope to have an even larger group attend the meeting scheduled for Philadelphia on January 3rd.

SPEAKERS FOR CLUBS AND DISPLAYS.

Calls are occasionally received from clubs in nearby cities or in schools and commercial houses for a speaker who can give a talk, preferably illustrated with stamps, on some philatelic subject. We would like to hear from any of our members who would be willing to fill an occasional date of this kind. We are also desirous of developing a few speakers to address those who attend the displays in our club rooms on Saturday afternoons.

ITALIAN "HOLY YEAR" COMMEMORATIVES.

Advertisements containing offers of the "Holy Year" Commemorative stamps (issued December 24th, 1924) with central pictures inverted appeared at first abroad and later on in Italy. The values are: 60+30 cent, carmine and brown, and 5 lire+2.50, vermilion and dark lilac.

The following stamps of the same Commemorative set for the Italian Colonies (issued June 1st, 1925) later appeared on the philatelic market:

Cirenaica: 20+10 cent, surcharge inverted; 30+15 cent, surcharge triple.

Eritrea: 30+15 cent, surcharge double; 60+30 cent, surcharge double, one inverted; 60+30 cent, surcharge inverted.

Italian Somaliland: 30+15 beso, surcharge inverted; 30+15 besa, surcharge triple.

On behalf of the Federation of the Italian Philatelic Societies, I thought it necessary to obtain the most reliable information, in order to establish the real status of these specimens which were being offered as genuine errors.

As a result of such inquiries, I am now in a position to state that the production of the set of these commemorative stamps, entrusted to a private printing concern, has been obtained by some special surface printing presses made in Bavaria by Albert & Co., of Frankenthal (Model 1911) and by Konig & Bauer of Wurzburg, from which simultaneous impressions in two distinct colors are obtained. It is important to point out that the **casual** inversion of a portion of the design with respect to the other **is practically impossible.** In order to produce such abnormal specimens, recourse was necessary to fraudulent concoctions, made by someone of the staff who purposely succeeded in obtaining such bogus varieties to be offered for sale to collectors.

Furthermore, the existence of inverted, or double or triple surcharges etc. is due to the unscrupulous work of someone, a fact which took place at different periods. The careful comparison of original specimens with the above mentioned fraudulent varieties confirms the above information. On the other hand I do not find it advisable to publish further particulars on this subject.

Let me only add that I have been submitted, a few weeks ago, a 60+30 cent of the same set with inverted surcharge "ERITREA", on part of original envelope, which had been sent to the Colony by a speculator and was used for postage on a registered letter from Assab (Red Sea) to Italy. The manipulation was evidently made with a view to inspire confidence both from the would-be purchasers and from experts as to the character of the variety.

With no wish to raise any doubt about the reliability of the persons who announced or listed such productions as genuine errors, nor about those who offered or sold them to collectors, I am quite confident that if the mentioned facts are taken in due consideration, the interests in this matter of collectors and

EMILIO DIENA.

dealers will be safeguarded.

Rome, Oct. 25th, 1927.

DESTRUCTION OF BOGUS VARIETIES OF THE "HOLY YEAR" STAMPS.

In connection with the above Report I am glad to state that on November 30th **not less than 1500 specimens** of the bogus stamps were destroyed by fire. The destruction was performed by Dr. Girolamo Buttaoni, Notary Public, and took place in his office, 24, Piazza San Luigi dei Francesi, Rome. Various philatelists were present, including representatives of the Federation of the Italian Philatelic Societies and of the Societa Filatelica Italiana, Rome. A full account of the proceeding was prepared and duly signed. I am quite confident that before long further copies of these varieties will be forwarded to me in order to have them destroyed. A specimen of the 5+2.50 lire with inverted center, which recently realized a big price at auction, will also be sent to me for destruction.

Stamp collectors and dealers are invited to communicate with me in case they receive offers of the varieties in question and also inform me as to the names of the persons making such offers.

DR. EMILIO DIENA.

Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Roma.

Rome, December 2nd, 1927.

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN HONORED

We are indeed pleased to report that Alfred F. Lichtenstein was justly honored by being selected for the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at the last session of the committee having charge of these elections.

H. E. HARRIS & CO.'S. BI-MONTHLY JOURNAL.

H. E. Harris & Co. of Boston publish one of the finest house organs in existence. There are just enough snappy editorials and news items to make the book interesting and practically every set and single stamp offered is fully illustrated. It is such a good example of what a house organ should be that we take pleasure in heartily recommending it to our readers.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM LIBBEY.

It is with extreme regret that we report the death of Col. William Libbey on September 7, 1927.

Col. Libbey was a member of the Collectors Club for several years and was an active collector of stamps from all over the world; carefully choosing each stamp as being worthy of a place in his collection. Thru his position as Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the New York Geographical Society, and his visits to many interesting Countries as a Scientific Explorer, Col. Libbey procured many rare and current issues of stamps. He had a general collection of about sixty thousand varieties, particularly strong in French and Portuguese Colonials, Russia and U. S. Revenues and Envelopes. Col. Libbey dated his first interest in stamps and collecting to the time when a boy in his teens, his Father, William Libbey, a partner of A. T. Stewart & Co., began gathering the stamps received at his office.

As a result of this method the U. S. stamps are a valuable record of the Civil War period. As the years went by his knowledge, accuracy and judgement of worthy copies grew and tho never exhibiting it, his collection became known as a notable one.

The Collection will be maintained and continued by his son-in-law, who is also a collector.

In the "Princeton Alumni Weekly" the following article was reprinted from "The Explorers' Journal":

"Another of our original membership has passed away in sudden death—William Libbey, one of the Founders of the Club, and from 1882 to 1923 Professor of Geology and allied studies at Princeton University. He was 72 years old when stricken with heart failure at his home on September 7 of the present year. Professor Libbey was known not only as a geologist, a geographer, and an author of books of the highest importance in those sciences, but as a widely interested man of affairs, connected not only with a long list of scientific organizations and worth-while clubs in this country and abroad, but with more worldly groups. He was president of the Princeton Savings Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank of Princeton. During the World War he was a Major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps of the United States Army and assistant chief instructor of the small arms firing school of the army. He held the rank of Colonel in the New Jersey National Guard until his death; and for forty years had been director of the University Museum. He is buried at Princeton."

DEATH OF W. B. RUFE.

In the death of W. B. Rufe of New York City the Collectors Club has lost another of its active members who was a frequent attendant at its meetings. No details of his death are available at this writing except that he passed away on November 27th, 1927.

He was a general collector with a very fine showing in both nineteenth and twentieth century issues and it is expected that this will come on the market when his estate is settled.

PERCY McGRAW MANN.

Particular interest will attach to the "Notes on Cuba, 1883" appearing in this issue from the pen of Percy McGraw Mann. It was the last thing that Mr. Mann did before his death and he was working on the collection which resulted in this article when he suddenly collapsed.

Mr. Mann did much valuable philatelic work during his life and he leaves hundreds of sincere friends to mourn his loss.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT DURBAN.

A new edition of the prospectus covering the above exhibition has recently been issued and copies can be obtained from Robson Lowe, Radnor House, 93-97 Regent Street, London, W1, England who is the English representative. Details were recently published in this magazine and the affair promises to be one of the most successful ever held outside the established philatelic centers.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

has officially endorsed

The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition

to be held in

CLEVELAND, OHIO

May 21-28, 1928

As Outlined on Page 28 of this issue.

We urge our Members to subscribe for at least one share of stock at $10.00 and as many more as they can afford. It is confidently expected that the greater part of this will be returned.

You can use the blank below in sending your subscription.

----------192--

The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Co.
616 Hippodrome Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:

The undersigned hereby applies for ---------- shares of the capital stock of The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Company, and agrees to accept such portion thereof as may be allotted to ---------- and to pay therefor the sum of Ten Dollars per share, payable according to the rules and regulations of said Company.

Enclosed herewith find the sum of $---------- to apply upon such purchase price, or to be returned to the undersigned in the event this application is not accepted in whole or in part.

Respectfully,

20th CENTURY

Below are a few items taken at random from my stock. I hold one of the finest stocks in the World of RARE BRITISH COLONIALS of all periods—19th & 20th CENTURY.

Only stamps in the finest possible condition and at reasonable prices will be found in my books.

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

All Numbers are from SCOTT'S 1928 Catalogue.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH: Postage Dues: 1902-4, 10/-, Mint, **No. 121;** £1, Mint, **No. 122;** 1908-9, 10/-, Mint, **No. 138;** £1, Mint, No. 139.
BAHAMAS: 1916, Special Delivery, 5d, Double Surcharge, Mint, **No. 101A;** 5d, Inverted Surcharge, Mint, **No. 101B;** 5d. Double Surcharge, one Inverted, Mint, **No. 101C; 1918, War Tax,** ½d, Inverted Surcharge, Mint. **No. 301B.**
BRUNEI: 1906, 1c, Black Surcharge, Mint, **No. 1A.**
CAYMAN ISL.: 1907-08, 2½d on 4d, Mint, **No. 20;** 1908, 1d on 4d, Mint, **No. 30A.**
CEYLON: 1912, 50 Rs. Mint, **No. 217;** 100 Rs. Mint, **No. 218;** 500 Rs. Mint, **No. 219;** 1922-25, 100 Rs. Mint, **No. 246;** 1000 Rs. Mint, **No. 247;** 1918, War Tax, 2c, Double Surcharge, Mint, **No. 401A;** 5c, Double Surcharge, Mint, **No. 403A.**
EAST AFRICA & UGANDA: 1912, 50 Rs. Mint, **No. 56;** 1919, 4c on 6c, **Inverted Surch.,** Mint.
FIJI: 1916, War Stamp, 1d, Pair, one without surcharge, Mint, **No. 202B.**
GAMBIA: 1906, 1d on 3/-, Double Surcharge, Mint, **No. 56A.**
IRISH FREE STATE: 1922, ½d, Inverted Surcharge, Mint, **No. 1A;** 1d, Inverted Surcharge, Mint, **No. 2A;** 2d, Inverted Surcharge, Mint, **No. 18C.**
JAMAICA: 1919-21, 1/- Orange, **Centre Inverted,** Used, **No. 83A;** 1917, War Stamp, 3d, Vertical Surcharge, Mint, **No. 309B.**
KENYA & UGANDA: 1921, 50 Rs. Mint, **No. 17.**
LABUAN: 1905, $5, Unused, **No. 121.**
LAGOS: 1904, 10/-, Mint, **No. 49.**
MALTA: 1919, 10/-, Mint, **No. 65.**
MAURITIUS: Special Delivery, 1904, 18c, Exclamation point instead of "I" in "Foreign," Mint, **No. 254A.**
MESOPOTAMIA: 1918, ½a on 10p, Mint, **No. 7;** 1a on 20p, Mint, **No. 11.**
NATAL: 1904-08, £1-10-0, Mint, **No. 109.**
NAURU: 1916, 10/-, **Dark** Blue, Mint, **No. 13A.**
NEW BRITAIN: 1914-15, 1/- on 1M, Mint, **No. 12;** 3/- on 3M, Mint, **No. 14.**
NEWFOUNDLAND: 1921, 35c, **Inverted** Surcharge, Mint, **No. 203A.**
NEW HEBRIDES: 1925, Postage Due, 10c to 1 Fr., Mint, **Nos. 401 to 405.**
NIUE: 1902, 1d, Mint, **No. 1;** 1903, 1/-, Mint, **No. 11.**
NORTH BORNEO: 1904, 4c on 8c, Inverted Surcharge, Mint, **No. 124A;** 1912, $5, Mint, **No. 157;** 1918, Red Cross, 2c on 4c, Inverted Surcharge, Mint, **No. 417A;** Red Cross, 2c on 12c, Inverted Surcharge, Mint, **No. 422A.**
NORTH WEST PACIFIC: 1915-16, 5/-, Mint, **No. 8.**
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE: 1908, £10, Mint, **No. 11;** 1913-15, £10, Mint, **No. 24.**
PAPUA: 1907, 2/6, Vertical Surcharge, Mint, **No. 26B.**
RHODESIA: 1901, £5, Mint, **No. 67;** £10, Mint, **No. 68;** 1909, £2, Mint, **No. 100B;** 1917, ½ on 1d, Inverted Surcharge, Mint, **No. 138A;** 1924, £1, Mint, **No. 141.**
SAMOA: 1914, 1/- on 1M, Used, **No. 110;** 1/- on 1M, Mint, **No. 110A;** 2/- on 2M, Mint, **No. 111;** 3/- on 3M, Mint, **No. 112;** 5/- on 5M, Mint, **No. 113.**
SIERRA LEONE: 1912, £2, Mint, **No. 120;** £5, Mint, **No. 121.**
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: 1921-22, $500, Mint, **No. 196.**
FEDERATED MALAY STATES: 1900, $25, Mint, **No. 13A.**
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"1 cent"

In the unused stamps there are 5 blocks of 4, 2 blocks of 8, and a number of singles, pairs and strips showing many varieties. An extremely fine item here is a pair from the left hand upper corner of Plate II. with the full plate margin showing the crack in stamp No. 2, extending right through the right of the stamp and across the margin. This, I think, is the finest and rarest pair of this variety.

The used one cent occupy about fifty pages in the volumes and amongst them are blocks of 4 and 9, two strips of 9, strips of 6, 5, 4 and many strips of 3. Many of the rare types, and stamps on cover.

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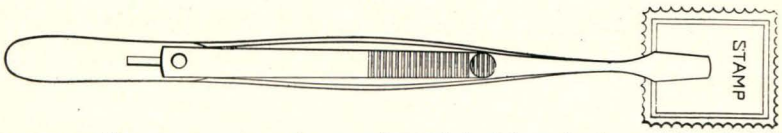
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