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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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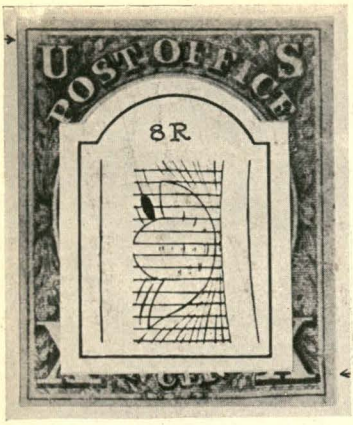
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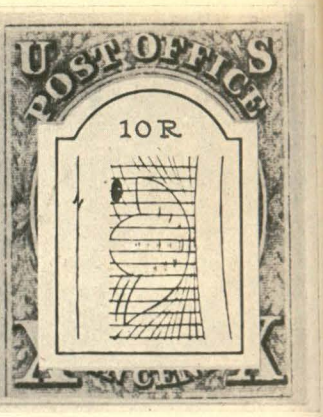
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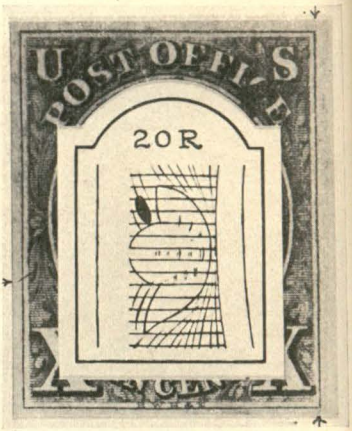


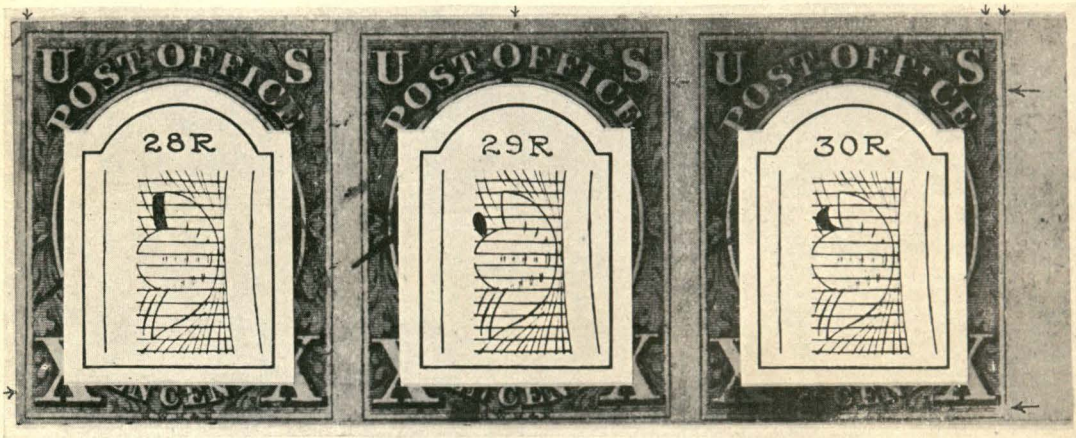


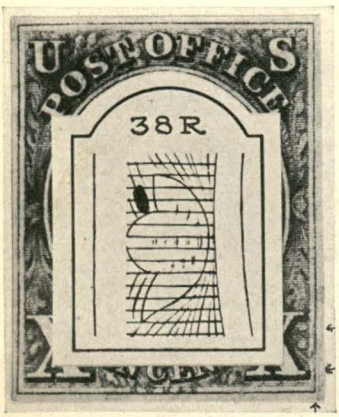


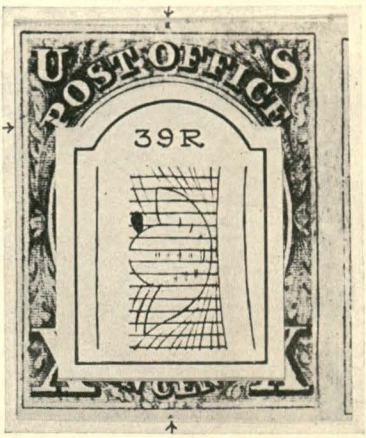














Showing Positions 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 38, 39 and 40 of the Plate

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. IV OCTOBER 1925 No. 4

Margin-Numbers and Inscriptions on the Hanover Stamps

By DIRECTOR HEINRICH BIRNBACH, Berlin

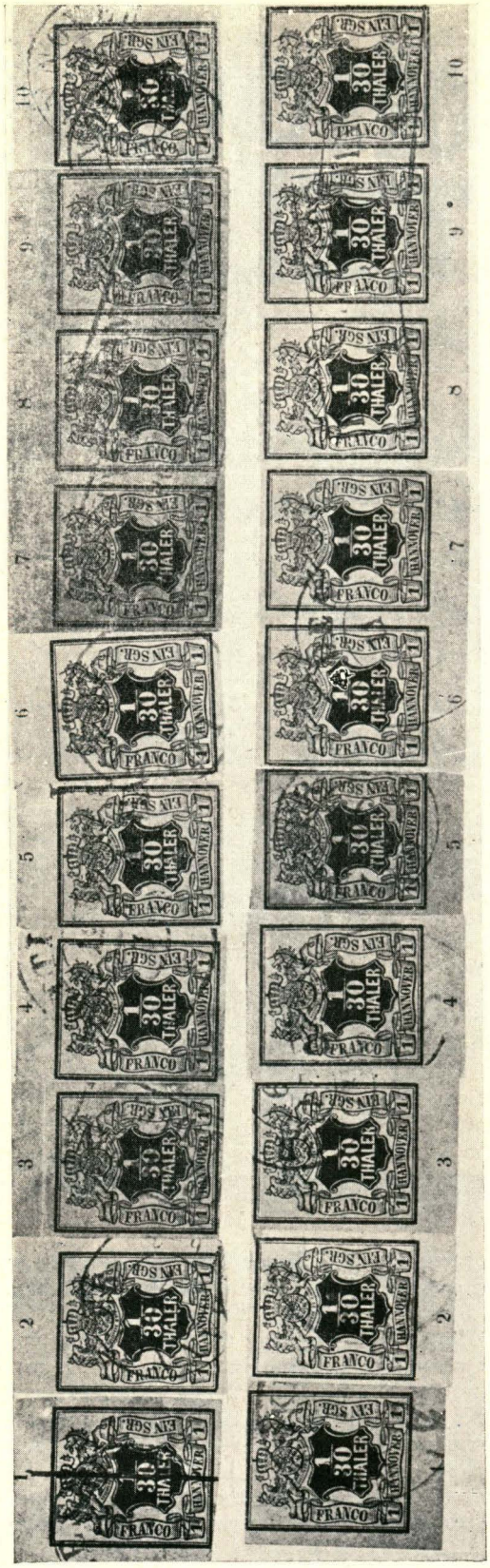
A Study Based Upon My Special Collection

Work of reference: Handbuch der Postfreimarkenkunde by HUGO KROETSCH

COLLECTING margin stamps has been very popular among philatelists for years, and this form of collecting "ausgefallener Sachen" has steadily increased, since the big collectors have started to build up specialized collections of classical countries. Stamps with numbers and inscriptions in the margins have always been tid bits for the epicure. Of the old German states as well as the other European countries, Hanover is especially desirable for such a special collection. The old Hanover stamps are always popular because of their neat design and besides Hanover is about the only old German state, which is free from fakes. Fake cancellations on the Hanover stamps are nearly unkown, due largely to the fact, that the mint stamps are much more valuable than the cancelled ones. The stamps are not counterfeited because there are no high priced rarities among the Hanover stamps. After considering all of these facts, I decided about 20 years ago to build up a special collection of Hanover, and in my collection there is not a single copy without numbers or inscriptions of margin. Of the 25 different Hanover stamps cataloged the numbers 2 to 25 were always provided with margin numbers in the same color as the stamp, partly at the upper and lower or partly at the left or right margin. Only Number 1 (1 Gutengroschen blue) was printed without margin numbers. The issue of 1855-56, with network, had in addition to the margin numbers, a very attractive border around the whole sheet and over the upper edge of this border the inscription:

"KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN."

In addition to this the sheets were marked in the lower left corner with the number of printing and in the lower right corner with the year of printing; all these inscriptions and printings in the same color as the network. The sheets of Nos. 13 to 25 had only the year of printing in the lower left corner, in the same color as the stamps. The main object is to reconstruct all numbers of margin at the upper, lower, left and right sides, as well as the borders, the corners, the different printings with their dates and the upper inscription. This method was followed for each of the 24 different stamps together with their varieties including Nos. 3a, 3b, 8a, 8b, etc., and not from mint remainders but from cancelled copies in singles, blocks or strips. To secure these stamps has been both difficult and expensive for they are not listed or priced in any catalog. Moreover, the dealers usually charge unreasonable prices when


1
30
THALER
FRANCO
EIN SGR.
HANNOVER

No. 1.


KÖNIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN.
FRANCO

No. 8.

they think that the collector requires just this stamp to complete a border or an inscription. Such copies at auctions often bring fabulous prices. The collection, therefore, very simple at its beginning, has increased steadily and to-day contains several thousands of copies. It has been rewarded at several exhibitions, the latest at Munich in 1924, where it received the first honorary prize as the most interesting object at the exhibition. It is to be exhibited at the *International Exhibition in New York City,* in 1926.

As to the place of the margin numbers, their size and distance from the stamps, I will give the following information, based upon my collection:

Stamp No. 2, 1 Gutengroschen green, issued July 21st, 1851.

The sheets contain 120 stamps in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each with the margin numbers 1 to 12 to the right and 1 to 12 to the left, reading downwards. The distance between the stamp and the number of margin is 4 mm in 50% and 2½ mm in 40%. In some instances the distance is 4½ or 3 mm, but it occurs very seldom. The dark-green shade has nearly always the distance of 2½ mm.

Stamp No. 3a, 1/30 Thaler Salmon, issued July 21st, 1851.

These stamps have the margin numbers only at the upper and lower margins of the sheets, numbered from 1 to 10. The distance between the margin number and the stamp is 4.8 mm for the upper margin and 4 mm for the lower.

Stamp No. 3b, 1/30 Thaler crimson, issued February, 1855.

These stamps have the margin numbers horizontally at the upper and lower margins of the sheets, from 1 to 10 in the following way:

For the upper margin the distance is 3.2 mm and for the lower 2.8 mm. See illustration No. 1 of fully reconstructed sheet margin.

As a curiosity I have in my collection one copy each of Nos. 3a and 3b with small margin numbers to the right and left at a distance of 1.8 mm from the stamp. As it has not been possible for me to learn whether sheets of these two stamps were really issued with additional margin numbers to the left and to the right, I should be much obliged to receive for inspection other copies with such numbers.

Stamp No. 4, 1/15 Thaler gray blue.

The margin numbers of these stamps are only at the upper and lower margin but there are 2 different types, viz.:

Upper margin 4.8 mm and 1.8 mm distance; 1.3 mm distance is found but rarely.
Lower margin 2.5 mm and 4 mm.

The size of the numerals on this stamp is not always the same. I have in my collection a strip of three, on which all the numerals are of different sizes.

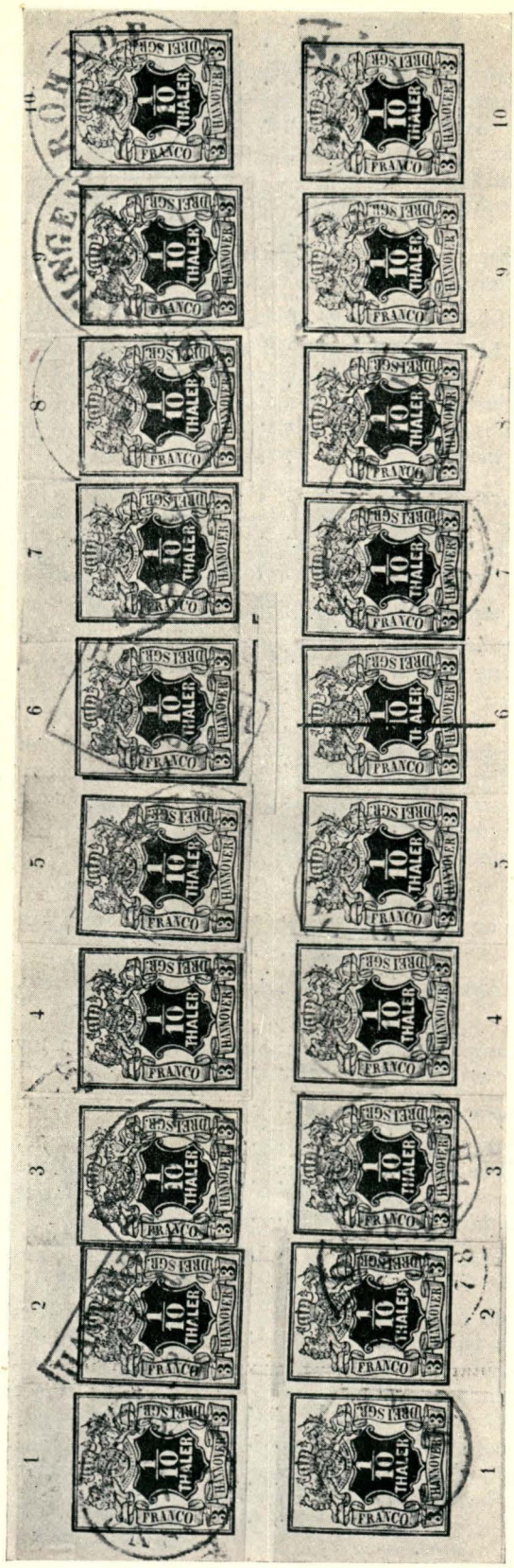
Stamp No. 5, 1/10 Thaler yellow or orange.

As before the margin numbers are only found at the upper and lower margin, reading horizontally from 1 to 10. The distance betweeen the numbers and the stamp is 4.8 mm as a rule, more seldom 4.6 mm at the upper margin, and 4 mm at the lower. See complete row with margin numbers. (Illustration No. 2.)

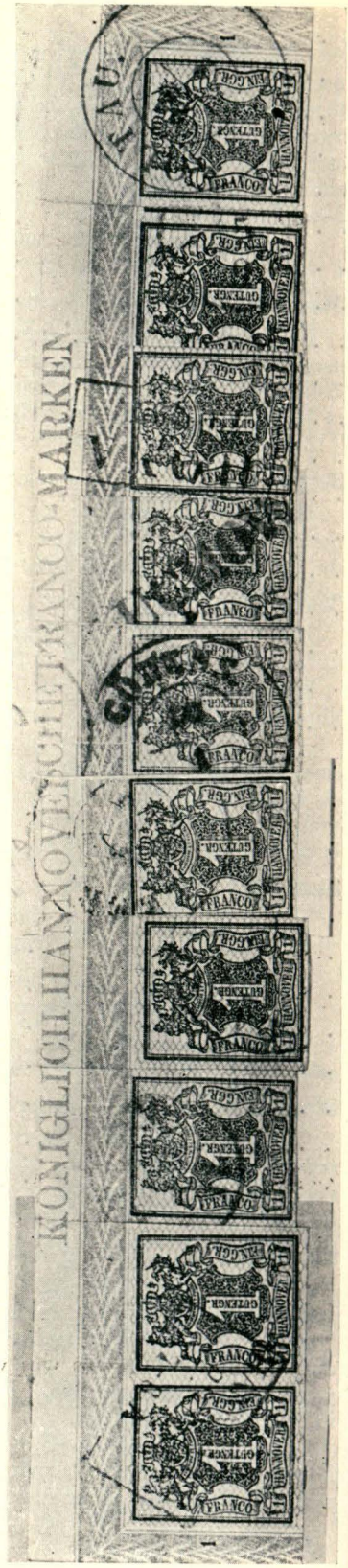
Stamp No. 6, 3 Pfennig rose or dull rose with watermark Wreath of Oak Leaves in a rectangle, issued April 15th, 1853.

The sheets contain 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The margin numbers are found to the right and to the left from 1 to 12. The distance between the numbers and the stamps was very irregular on this issue, which was used for pre-payment of printed matter. I have found the following varieties as to the distance in my collection:

To the right: 2.2—2.4—2.8—and 5.2 mm. To the left: 2.2—2.5—4 and 5 mm. Perhaps there are more varieties and therefore I should be very glad to either receive information about such copies or have them sent me for inspection.


1/10 THALER
FRANCO
HANNOVER

No. 2.


KÖNIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN

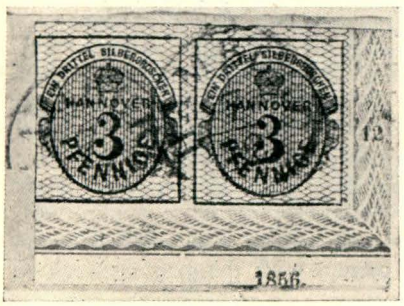
No. 9.

Stamp No. 7, 1855 1/10 Thaler orange with fine network, black and colored print. Within the borders of each stamp are found 9 x 34 meshes in either orange yellow or lemon yellow network. There is a third variety with olive network, but this was never officially issued. Each sheet of this stamp has on the left margin a wavy ornament in the same color as the network, and in the upper margin at 1.8 mm distance from this ornament there is an inscription in the same color, viz.: KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN. (As to the ornament and other details please note under stamp No. 8).

The margin numbers are found at the upper and lower margin, counting from 1 to 10 and printed in black. The distance is:

On the upper margin 1.8 and 2.5 mm and on the lower 2.5 and 3.2 mm.

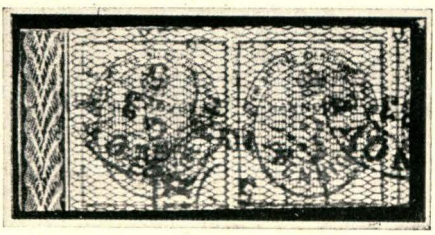
The distance on the unofficial issue with olive network is always 1.5 mm.



No. 3

Stamp No. 8, issued January 1st, 1856, 3 Pfenning dark rose with black or gray large network without watermark.

There is some uncertainty as to the first date of issue. Among the older students Mr. Hermann Decker was generally considered the best informed expert as to the date of issue of the Hanover stamps. Mr. Decker said that September, 1857, was the earliest date of issue for this stamp. (See Kroetsch's Handbuch). But I have in my collection a pair with lower corner margin (No. 10) with the printed date of issue 1856. (See illustration No. 3). Because of this fact we can state that this 3 Pfg. stamp was issued in 1856. The engraving of the whole of this issue (Nos. 8-12) was done by FICKENSCHER in Hannover. The plates were made by SENATOR CULEMANNSCHEN BUCHDRUCKEREI, which firm printed the stamps by hand. At the same printing house nearly all Hanover stamps were printed at this time. The guilloche network consists of single pieces of the same size as the stamp, making it necessary to put together 120 such pieces for the plate. This was not always successfully accomplished, the network often being broken between the stamps; in which case this little interstace is often filled up by the brighter color. The broken and combined network is most common on the 3 Pfg. with black network. (See illustration No. 5). A border, 6½ mm wide, was placed around these 120 copies, which border also consisted of single pieces. This border in an ornamental way ressembled the undulations of the sea. The undulations are on both sides finished in one fine line. In the upper part of this ornamental design there is the same inscription as on No. 7:

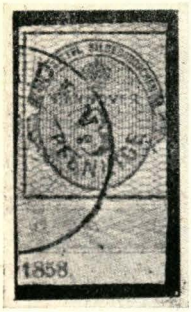


No. 5

"KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN"

in capital letters, 3½ mm in height and 1.8 mm from the outer line of ornamental design. (See illustration 8 and 9).

At the left on the lower margin of the sheet the number of the printing is given in numerals measuring 2 mm in height and with the year to the right. (See illustrations Nos. 3 and 4). This was quite separate and had nothing to do with the stereotype plates and their margin numbers. Because of this these details were printed separately, either before or after the printing of the stamps, and by this process the network was created. The stamp No. 8 had been printed, when the details as to



No. 4

the number of printing and the year were added. The issue with gray network, however, was printed both before and after the details. The plate of the meshes was set up before printing a new issue and this is the reason why we find that the ornamental border, in some printings, is reverse to the undulations. (See illustrations Nos. 3 to 10). The date of the year also has changed place. (See illustrations Nos. 3 and 4). However, some sheets exist without date of year as well as without the margin numbers, which were printed at the same time as the stamps. The margin numbers are always printed in red on stamp No. 8 (as the stamp), but in black on the stamps 8 to 12.

According to all existing catalogs and handbooks the 3 Pfg. stamp with black network was issued before the same stamp with gray network. But this supposition does not agree with my opinion. I have in my collection two copies of the 3 Pfg. stamp *with gray network,* one cancelled 1856 and the other 1858. (See illustrations Nos. 3 and 4). As both issues (with black and with gray network) were in use from 1856 (as to Kroetsch 1857?) until January 1st, 1859, we can be convinced that the issues with different networks were put in use at the same time.

The stamp No. 8 has the margin numerals on the right and left sides of the sheet, numbered from 1 to 12 downwards.

The distance is on stamps with the black network on the right side 2.2 mm and on the left 2—2.2—2.5 and 2.8 mm, and on stamps with the gray network on the right side 2.2 and 2.5 mm.

Stamp No. 9, Gutengroschen, black with large network as No. 8.

This stamp was in use from January 1st, 1856, to the end of 1858, for prepayment of letters within Hanover and to such cities as the Government of Hanover had their own post offices, viz.: BREMEN, BREMERHAVEN, HAMBURG, HAGENBURG, RITZENBUETTEL and VEGESACK. October 1st, 1858, the inland postage was lowered from 1 Gutengroschen to 1 Groschen, and on account of this fact a new series of stamps in Groschen was put into use in 1859. (Stamps with King George). The stamps No. 9 as the stamps No. 2 are in sheets of 120 in 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each, with the margin numbers running from 1 to 12 on the right and left sides, printed in black as the stamps. The make up of the plates, the printing, the network, the ornamental design, the inscriptions, the numbers of printing and the year on the lower margin are quite the same as No. 8, with only the difference, that the network and the ornamental design were printed in green (from light green to dark green). The printing, especially of the network, the ornamental design and the margin numbers of these stamps was not printed as carefully as the other stamps of this issue. On account of worn plates, the network and especially the ornaments did not appear very clear. The ornaments are often so blurred that it is impossible to discern the undulations. The ornaments appear only as a heavy dash.



No. 6

(See illustration No. 6). The network and the border seem to be displaced in relation to the stamps; because of this fact the margin numerals do not appear on the undulation as usual, but, instead, between them and the stamp. (See illustration No. 7). The size of the margin numerals is often irregular. The distance between the numerals and the stamps is on the right side mostly 2.5 mm, but a distance of 2.2 or 2.8 is also occasionally found. On the left side the distance is always 2.5 mm. It is of course understood that on stamps with displaced print, this latter distance will vary.



No. 7

The inscription "KOENIGLICH HANNOVERISCHE FRANCO-MARKEN" has three different varieties, viz.:

a. The inscription starts at the third stamp from the left. This stamp has the inscription "KONIGL". (See illustration No. 8).

b. The inscription starts at the second stamp from the left. This stamp has scantily got the initial letter "K". (See illustration No. 9).

This stamp has got the two initial letters, viz, "KO". (See illustration No. 10).

I have succeeded in reconstructing two parts of sheet of the

c. The inscription starts over the second stamp from the left. above varieties A and B. (See illustrations Nos. 8 and 9). The third variety, starting with "KO", is in course of reconstruction. Also the other Hanover stamps with network are to be reconstructed according to the inscriptions. To complete such a "set" will often take 10 years or more. But when one has succeeded in completing a "set", there is a feeling of satisfaction.



No. 10

I solicit collectors, who may have some single Hanover stamps with inscriptions in their collections, especially with date of year, etc., to send me such copies for inspection in order to make it possible for me to complete my study and .....finally, my collection.

To be continued.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We are indebted to John Walters for the translation of this article.)

The Mayfair Find—And Another

The days of romantic philatelic finds are still with us and we believe all of our readers will be interested in the sale of H. R. Harmer as described below, and elsewhere in this issue.

The sale of the whole of the stamps comprised in the now celebrated Mayfair find has been fixed by Mr. H. R. Harmer of 6, 7, 8, Old Bond Street, W.I., for Monday, November 9th.

By a happy coincidence the results of another extraordinary find, scarcely less romantic than the Mayfair Find will be sold at the same time. This consists of some wonderful sheets and part sheets of the rare numeral issue of Uruguay (1866-67) which will be recalled were lithographed in Britain by the old established Glasgow firm of Maclure, Macdonald & Co.

Mr. Harmer has also succeeded in securing some other unique items which have never been offered at auction before, including such remarkable pieces as a block of 18 Malta 4d. brown imperforate a complete sheet of the 1d. lithographed Trinidad (1860), a unique mint corner block of 25 Ceylon 10c. on 64c. red-brown, perf. 14 x 12½, a superb lower half sheet of 50 (two panes) of the 15 cents orange-yellow first issue of Holland, in glorious colour, a mint block of the 1½d. rose-red Great Britain including the OP-PC error, and many other notable items.

Mr. Harmer's claim that at no sale in the history of stamp auctions have so many unique items been offered, bids well to be substantiated on Lord Mayors Show Day this year.

The illustrated catalogue of the sale is now in active preparation and may be obtained free.

In addition Mr. Harmer is issuing a souvenir photo-album containing a descriptive account of the two great finds, together with full size collotype reproductions of the unique sheets. This will be published in a strictly limited edition at one guinea, post free.

Some Unusual Confederate States Cancellations

By Edward S. Knapp

NEARLY every Confederate States town, used either a regulation town postmark with which to cancel stamps, or when there was no canceller, they used a pen. It is decidedly unusual to find a "killer" of any distinct design, and equally unusual to find a town postmark in anything but the regulation style: this is, the name of the town in the upper part of the circle, the state abbreviation at the bottom, and the date in the center.

I have chosen a few cancellations to illustrate here, that are decidedly out of the ordinary, and there are perhaps as many more again, that I hope to illustrate in a later number of this magazine.

These two lots will represent practically every distinctive and odd cancellation that I have ever seen used on Confederate States mail.

If Confederate collectors have any examples of postal markings that they consider unusual and which are not illustrated in this installment, I wish they would tell me about them, or, better still, send them to me to illustrate in the next section of this article. Address all such to me at 158 East 64th St., New York City.

Two marks here illustrated (Nos. 6 and 8), I know nothing whatever about, and if anyone can tell me what they are and where they were used, I would very much like to know.

A brief description of the marks illustrated is as follows: (all illustrations are actual size):

No. 1—Used in Jackson, Miss. Color, Black.

Note the very peculiarly shaped letter J. This is generally indistinct.

Have seen possibly 10 of these, none of which were used before August 1862. Nearly all on late issue 10c. (210 & 211).

No. 2—Used in Chicamauga, Tenn. Color, Black.

Name of the town in circular shape, but no circle around it, and no state abbreviation at bottom. Also the month, day, and year (in three lines) stamped separately and unframed.

Have seen 4 examples of this.

Looking over Mr. Sam Richey's Confederates, in Cincinnati, some five years ago, we came to a page with a cover of the late 10c., cancelled merely with the month, day and year.

Sam said, "Ned, there's a cancel, I'll bet you dont know" I said, "Let me unhinge the cover, and I think I can tell you the answer." We unhinged the cover, and, sure enough, there was the "Chicamauga" part of the cancellation, ON THE BACK OF THE COVER.

The space in the center of the "Chicamauga" part, was not large enough to take the dating part, so they stamped them seperately.

No. 3—Used in Montgomery, Ala. Color usually black, but have seen one example in red. About 6 noted in black.

This was used on U. S. mail in late 1860. Have never seen a used one on Confederates later than 1862.

(The one example in red referred to, was used to obliterate a Montgomery, Ala., "Paid 5 Cents, T. Welsh" Provisional, and is in the Walcott Collection.

No. 4—Used in Caseyville, Miss.

White four-pointed star, on a black circular background.

Have seen possibly half a dozen examples.

No. 5—Used in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Color, Black.

Known to Confederate collectors as the "Tuscalcosa Cogwheel."

An old U. S. canceller, used as early as 1859. It may be found on all the lithographs of the Confederacy, but have never seen a use later than 1862.

Have seen possibly 25 examples.

No. 6—Used————?

Looks like a frying-pan, but Mr. Thomas H. Pratt, of Kingsport, Tenn., tells me it is a flower (a daisy) and that he has seen another example.

This one is on a 10c. Carmine Rose (off cover) and the only one I have noted, to date.



No. 7—Used in Abington, Va. Color, Black.
Apparently a flower with eight petals.
Have seen possibly a half dozen.

No. 8—Used————? Color, Black.
The only example of this that I have seen. It is apparently a fancy design of some kind. Who can tell me what it is?

No. 9—Used in Goodson, Va. Color, Black.
Generally comes with town name only. This example is one of two that I have seen with month abbreviation ("OCT") in a line below. Have seen possibly a dozen.

No. 10—"ARMY OF TENN" (in three lines). Color, Black.
Used in 1863 and 1864.

Have seen possibly a dozen copies, but most of these have been indistinct.

No. 11—

An unusual arrangement in the town cancellation of Guyton, Ga. The month date is at the bottom of the circle and the center space is blank.

No. 12—Used in Big Shanty, Ga. Color, Black.

Have seen less than 10 examples.

No. 13—Used in Mount Crawford, Va. Color Black.

Have seen only this one example, used in 1862, on cover with a pair of the small 5c. typographed.

The Last Word on Danes

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

THE *Copenhagen Philatelic Club* has just issued a work upon the stamps of Denmark entitled "*Danmarks Frimaerker* 1851-1924" which is practically the "last word" on the stamps of Denmark and their cancellations.

The study of this very excellent book in connection with the Kohl Catalog will develop a Danish specialist out of any collector who fancies the postal emissions of Denmark.

The beautifully made book of the Copenhagen Club, nicely illustrated, begins with a short survey of the postal issues, then deals with philatelic matters in general, showing the various watermarks, explaining the inverted frames, the printing methods, the retouches, paper varieties, errors, and also shows a list of the post offices which employed the three-ring cancellations. These numeral cancellations were written up in the January, 1925, issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

The Danish Club book gives prices and shows the relative values of the early numeral cancellations. In this connection it is interesting to know that A. E. Pade of New York, recently purchased a Danish collection and found "Number 142" therein on the 4s brown of 1853-57. This stamp is cataloged at 15 cents but the "142" cancellation is so scarce that he was offered 2000 Kroner for it by a Danish specialist.

In this well-prepared Danish book the 4 R.B.S. and 2 Rbsk. stamps are discussed in their different printings and peculiarities and the shades are correctly described and cataloged for the first time.

The book can be had at 20 Kroner from Vald, Nielsen, 9 Hollaendervej, Copenhagen. A special edition de-luxe, limited to 250 copies, was also produced. These contain reprints of the 4 and 8 sk. of the 1854 issue.

The stamps of Denmark have joined "the popular class" and when students of stamps interest themselves in the stamps of a country that has produced but few unnecessary issues, the reasons are obvious.

In recent years a great deal has been written in the United States and England on the stamps of Denmark but very little has come from Denmark. This magnificent work makes up for all previous apparent neglect and it is to be hoped that we will eventually have an English translation.

Mr. John Spohr of Paris, recognized as one of the leading students of the Danish stamps, will some day write a Monograph on these stamps. This will probably be published in English because Mr. Spohr realizes that the biggest public is made possible in this way. This work, when issued, will undoubtedly correct some of the minor errors still being made by the various writers on Danish stamps and will perforce become the very last word on the stamps of Denmark. Until that happy event, the Danish clubmen can retain their honors as having produced a book that presents the subjejct in an exhaustive manner.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Charles J. Phillips is just publishing a book on Danish stamps, based upon the Kranhold Collection which he purchased. We expect announcement of this fact in the near future.)

Uruguay: The Numeral Issue

A Remarkable Find of Original Plates, Proofs and Sheets

By FRED. J. MELVILLE

PHILATELIC history has a knack of repeating itself. Thirteen years ago two original stamp plates were discovered, one providing a first class sensation seeing that it was nothing less than the original copper plate of the two famous "Post Office" Mauritius stamps. That turned up in London, but about the same time the Pacific Philatelic Society in San Francisco acquired another historic stamp plate, the original of the 15 centesimos yellow stamp of the "numeral" series of Uruguay, first issued in 1866.

By one of those lucky chances that add zest to the pursuit of stamps a new find of plates and stamps supplements the San Francisco discovery of 1912. A parcel of stamps, proofs and two plates of the 1866 issue of Uruguay has been brought to light in a provincial city in England this year, the plates being the original engravings of the 5 and 10 centesimos values. The last recorded printings of these 5, 10 and 15 centesimos stamps were made in Montevideo about March, 1876, yet the plate of the 15 centesimos is found in San Francisco in 1912 and the other two plates are found 6,000 miles away in an English port in 1925.

The numeral issue of Uruguay is a peculiarly interesting one and has attracted the attention of the great "platers" like Griebert, Pack and Ahrens. Its origin was unusual, as it was produced by a firm renowned for high class lithography, but which only produced one other series of Government postage stamps,* the lithographed Sarawaks of 1860-75. The firm was Maclure, Macdonald and Co., of London, and Glasgow, the work being done in Scotland, and it is curious that philatelic historians during many years denied the firm the credit for the work. In the case of the Sarawaks, the catalogers attributed them to Mr. Charles Whiting of London, and the Uruguays were attributed by such authorities as Dr. Wonner and Robert Ehrenbach to Messrs. De la Rue and Co.

Dr. Wonner was no doubt misled by local tradition and possibly by documents showing that the Montevideo authorities had invited Messrs. De la Rue and Co., to do the work at some period during the currency of the numeral series. In this connection there is a letter preserved with the stamps just found, which deserves to be placed upon record.

110 Bunhill Row,
London, E. C., 22 Mar. 1872.

Dear Sir,

We do not gather from your letter whether you have a printing plate for the Monte Video Stamps, or only a die. As the die is evidently very roughly engraved, we could not, for the credit of our House undertake such inferior work as that shown by the specimen you sent us.

Unless you are prepared to order a die and plate from us, whilst thanking you for the offer we must beg to decline tendering for printing the Stamps. We shall be happy, if you can entertain our proposal, to quote a price for engraving a die in the best style, and making a plate from the same.

We herewith return you the specimen sheet of Monte Video stamps, and are

Yours truly,
THOS DE LA RUE & CO.
pp. GEO. E.

Post Office, Manchester.
W. Gill Esq.,

The find of the plates confirms Mr. Griebert's and Mr. Pack's analysis of their original composition, the 5 centesimos being a plate of 100 subjects, and the 10

*The firm also printed the little-known "stamps" of the National Telephone Company, Ltd, in 1884. F. J. M.

centesimos of 50 subjects; the 15 centesimos as confirmed by the San Francisco find was of 35 subjects. Mr. Pack has shown that the 20 centesimos was obtained from a plate of 25; from his superb collection he reconstructed two panes of 25, forming the upper half of a sheet, a task which was impossible to Mr. Griebert owing to the scarcity of the stamp in blocks and even pairs.

The recent find, in addition to the two original plates of steel surfaced on copper, includes the following original plate proofs on card:

5c. Complete setting of 100 in black.
10c. Complete setting of 50 in black.
10c. Complete setting of 50 in green.
15c. A block of 34 (one subject having been removed from the original block of 35) in yellow.
20c. Complete setting of 25 in black.
20c. Complete setting of 25 in red.

The original plates were used to make up the lithographic stones by transferring, the sheets as printed comprising multiples of the original settings, but as the present find shows there are numerous "substituted transfers." The complete list of the stamps found in the parcel is as follows:

5c. pale blue, imperforate, complete sheet of 200, on machine-made wove paper, no watermark. The setting corresponds exactly with the original plate.
5c. blue, imperforate, complete sheet of 200 on hand-made paper. Watermarked, "T. H. SAUNDERS."
5c. blue (another shade) imperforate, complete sheet of 200 on hand-made paper. Watermarked. "T. H. SAUNDERS."
5c. blue, mixed perfs. Complete sheet of 200, on machine-made wove paper. No watermark.
5c. blue, block of 85 on machine-made wove paper, no watermark.

Such sheets of 200 stamps for the imperforate 5 centesimos conflict with Mr. Griebert's assertion that the sheets contained 100 stamps. He states (Uruguay p. 30), "I have seen statements that the sheet of this 5 centesimos, imperforate, contained 190 or 200 stamps; this however, I am able to disprove by means of a large unused block of this stamp in my collection."

10c. yellow-green, imperforate, complete sheet of ? on hand-made wove paper, watermarked "T. H. SAUNDERS."
10c. blue-green, imperforate, complete sheet on hand-made paper, watermarked as before.
10c. blue-green, mixed perforations, on machine-made paper, no watermark.
10c. green, mixed perforations, complete sheet on machine-made wove paper, no watermark.
10c. green, mixed perforations, complete sheet on hand-made paper, watermarked "T. H. SAUNDERS."
15c. yellow, imperforate, block of 29, with MS. note on margin reading "450 sheets printed in yellow. Pr. M. M. & M., JG. 24 Nov. '65."

The lot comprising settings of the transfers not hitherto known, one of the settings of the 5 centesimos showing no fewer than 28 substituted transfers and one retouch. The others have not yet been examined in detail, but the find should add substantially to the specialist's knowledge of this interesting issue.

A number of the above items are being included in Mr. H. R. Harmer's auction sale on November 9th when the remarkable collection of entire sheets and large blocks comprised in the extraordinary find of old stamps in an attic in Mayfair will also be sold. An illustrated catalog is in preparation and can be obtained from the auctioneer, Mr. H. R. Harmer, 6, 7, 8 Old Bond St., London, W. I. An illustrated souvenir photo-album is also being issued at $5.00 post free, giving full size collotype reproductions of the many unique items in both the Mayfair and the Uruguay lots.

I should add that the newly-found original plates of the 5c. and 10c. Uruguay, 1866, which are not included in the sale, are in safe and reliable custody of Mr. Charles Nissen of London, and there will be no improper reprinting.

Plating the 10c 1847

By ELLIOTT PERRY.

THE section of the plate described below contains the upper eight stamps in the eighth, ninth and tenth vertical rows of the right pane. Of these twenty-four positions ten are marginal copies, one being the upper right corner stamp on the pane and plate, two others being from the top row and seven others being from the outside right end row of the pane and plate.

Among these positions are several of the more interesting varieties found on the plate; No. 28 R being an excellent example of an upward extension of the left frame line; No. 68 R being the position in which the second "F" of "OFFICE" may show an extra line, and Nos. 29 R and 30 R being examples of careless recutting producing doubling of the right frame line. Nos. 19 R, 29 R, 39 R, 49 R and 59 R are somewhat comparable to stamps from the ninth vertical row of one of the panes of the first 5c. plate. On those 5c. stamps there is a strong dot in the upper part of the "S" of "U S" which is believed to have been caused by a bit of metal adhering to the transfer roll. On the five 10c. stamps noted a similar result was probably produced in a similar way, but in the case of these 10c. stamps the mark occurs in the margin between certain stamps and not in any part of the stamp design. Quite probably the mark was not noticed until No. 59 R had been rocked into the plate, but then the workman discovered the mark and removed the cause of it from the transfer roll so that no trace of it is found in the ninth row below No. 59 R. No. 70 R is one of the most remarkable varieties on the entire plate. No other position shows so pronounced a defect in the design, unless the most marked "short transfers" are considered such. The damage in the lower right corner of No. 70 R certainly could not have come from any kind of "short transferring" for it consists of both partial or complete erasure of lines of the design and the addition of lines or blurs which were not on the original die.

No. 8 R: The position dot is a long narrow oval placed diagonally with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is strongly recut but tapers off at the left end and is weak for the last half millimeter at the right end. The right frame was irregularly recut and is not very straight; it is particularly weak opposite a point just below the middle of the right "X" and noticeably strong opposite the foot of the right "X". At this point there are several noticeable vertical scratches; one of these, about 1 mm long closely parallels the frame line on the inside, its lower end being opposite the shading at the foot of "X"; another scratch about 1 mm long parallels the lower end of the right frame close to its outer side. Two fine scratches very close together and paralleling each other extend from the lower right corner of the frame downward across the bottom margin toward or to the upper right corner of No. 18 R. The bottom frame is quite even as usual. The left frame is quite straight but is irregular, being noticeably weak for several millimeters in its middle section and again from opposite the middle of "X" down almost to where it joins the bottom line to form the lower left corner of the frame; the last ¼ mm at the bottom is noticeably stronger. This position is most easily identified by the scratches at the lower right corner and the long narrow position dot. A small lighter area resembling the so-called "short tranfer" in the upper left corner of the background between the upper end of the left arm of "U" and the corner of the frame is also a useful clue.

No. 9 R: The position dot is roughly wedge shaped with its pointed end downward and its outer corner even with the edge of the background. It is placed rather high, with its upper end level with the tip of the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is rather heavily recut but tapers off somewhat from over the "I" of "OFFICE" to the upper right corner. The right frame line is fairly straight but not very even, tapering off at its lower end. The bottom frame is quite even as usual. The left frame is quite straight but very irregular in strength. There is a noticeably weak section commencing opposite the top of "U" and extending downward for 1 mm and from the top of "X" to the lower corner it has a decided dot and dash effect, the strongest dot being slightly higher than the middle of "X." Copies on which the left side is complete are readily identified by the irregular left frame line and the high position dot. Copies which show the right frame can be identified by a strong dot or short dash

touching or very close to the outer side of the right frame at a point slightly higher than directly opposite the point of the middle segment of the right trifoliate.

No. 10 R: The position dot is roughly oval shaped with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background; it is placed a bit higher than usual and its upper end is as high, or a triffle higher than the upper tip of the left trifoliate. The top frame is quite heavily recut, especially from over the "I" of "OFFICE" to the left corner. The right frame is fairly straight but is usually quite uneven. The bottom frame was carefully recut and shows no marked peculiarities. The left frame is characteristic although it resembles other positions in the same vertical row, particularly No. 30 R. It is apt to be weak from the upper left corner down nearly to a point opposite the "O" of "POST." This position is very likely to cause trouble. The sheets of paper when piled up after being dampened for printing would retain moisture better toward the middle than around the edges. If left for any length of time they would tend to dry out at the edges and the outer edges of stamps in the outside rows are sometimes imperfectly printed because the paper was drier and did not pull the ink out of the lines in the plate perfectly. For this reason the right frame of No. 10 R often varies considerably in impression and many of the copies examined by the writer did not check very well with carefully printed impressions. Copies of No. 10 R which show even a small part of the right frame of No. 9 R are at once identified by the strong dot noted beside the right frame of No. 9 R. Copies of No. 10 R which do not have sufficient margins at the top or right to give a clue to its position may be identified by a peculiarity of the left frame which shows distinctly on some impressions. This peculiarity resembles a poor joint and makes a slight dot, hump or thickening of the left frame line opposite the lower end of the position dot.

No. 18 R: The position dot is oval in shape and placed diagonally about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the trifoliate. The top frame is quite evenly recut and is rather strong tapering off slightly for several millimeters at the right end. The right frame is fairly straight but is very uneven. The two fine scratches which extend downward across the margin from the lower right corner of No. 8 R extend downward along the upper right corner of No. 18 R but instead of being two very fine but distinct lines they appear as a slight blur. The frame line is noticeably thicker for about 5 mm opposite the right trifoliate but is very weak opposite the foot of the right "X" and may be entirely missing for about 1 mm at this point. Very slightly above the broken section there is a strong vertical dash about ¼ mm long close to the inner side of the right frame. This dash greatly resembles a similar dash on No. 78 R, located in almost the same position. On No. 18 R, however, the dash is placed slightly higher. There is usually a very noticeable scratch or blur outside the right frame commencing opposite the lower part of "S" and extending downward and slightly outward for about 2 mm. The bottom frame was very carefully recut and is very even. The left frame was carefully recut, is quite straight and has no very marked peculiarities, except that it is very weak downward from opposite the middle of "X" and almost missing from the foot of "X" to the lower left corner. This position is not difficult to identify. The short dash inside the right frame opposite the lower part of "X" readily distinguishes it from all other positions except No. 78 R and on No. 78 R there is no break in the right frame line below this dash and the left frame is not weak at its lower end. It might be well to state, however, that this position gave the writer a great deal of trouble which statement, no doubt, will seem puzzling to the reader. The difficulty arose from the fact that a copy loaned by a kind friend in the early stages of the work had a very large margin at the top. This margin was several millimeters deep and seemingly placed the variety in the top row. It so happened that for a long time very little material which would definitely locate several positions in this section of the plate was forthcoming and there was no definite evidence to show that "DLW," as the variety now known to be No. 18 R was then called, did not belong in the top row. When undisputable evidence that "DLW" occupied position No. 18 R did become available only one conclusion regarding the copy which had caused the difficulty remained. The stamp must have been tampered with and had acquired a sheet margin at top which it did not possess when Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson printed it.

No. 19 R: The position dot is oval in shape and extends into the white border opposite the middle of the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is very strong and even. The right frame is both crooked and irregular, being especially weak opposite the middle of "S" and at the lower right end where it tapers off to a thin line. There is a noticeably heavy section from opposite the top of "X" upward for fully 10 mm and about midway between the top of "X" and the trifoliate there is a decided bulge on the inner side. Very clearly printed copies may show that this bulge is caused by a short line about 1 mm long very close to or merging into the inner side of the right frame at this point. The bottom frame is quite even and not heavy. The left frame is quite straight but rather uneven. It is weaker from the upper left corner down to the top of "P" and a bit ragged from the middle of the trifoliate downward nearly to the top of "X." This position is not difficult to identify. In addition to the unusual location of the position dot and the peculiarities of the right frame there are several scratches at the upper right corner. One of these commences in a blur near the lower right corner of No. 9 R and extending downward bends slightly to the left and

passing through the upper right corner of No. 19 R crosses the white margin toward the lower bend of "S." Two other very faint scratches extend for several millimeters parallel to each other, and to the right frame about ¼ mm outside it, opposite the lower curve of "S". Very faint vertical scratches may be found in the border between No. 19 R and No. 20 R extending downward for several millimeters from a point opposite the lower part of "S." Another mark is a dot of color in the white oval between the upper segment of the left trifoliate and the background of the medallion. Still another mark at once identifies this stamp as belonging in the ninth vertical row of the right pane. This is a dot in the top margin midway between No. 9 R and No. 19 R under the "H" of "R.W.H.&E." on No. 9 R and over the "O" of "OFFICE" on No. 19 R. Copies having sufficient margin at the bottom will show a similar dot in the bottom margin between No. 19 R and No. 29 R. The dot between No. 9 R and No. 19 R is smaller than the dots between other positions below it in the same vertical row.

No. 20 R: The position dot is a long narrow oval placed diagonally about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was quite strongly recut and is heavier at the left end. The right frame was recut and is irregular, being quite heavy for 1 mm at the extreme upper end and rather weak for over a millimeter at the lower end. A fine continuous guide line extends parallel and very close to the outer edge of the right frame, commencing in the top margin near the lower right corner of No. 10 R and continuing downward parallels the right frame of No. 20 R very close to its outer side as far as the "E" of "OFFICE." It merges with the frame line from that point until very close to the bottom frame where it again appears on the inner side of the frame line and crosses the bottom margin toward and along the upper right corner of No. 30 R. The bottom frame is quite straight and even. The left frame was recut and is noticeably irregular, especially toward the lower end. It is quite thin for 1 mm above the foot of "X" and noticeably heavier for 1 mm below this point nearly to the lower corner of the frame. There is a small dot in the margin between No. 20 R and No. 30 R slightly more than ½ mm below the lower frame of No. 20 R and slightly more than 1 mm inside the fine guide line at the right edge of the stamps. No. 20 R may be very easily identified by a plain diagonal scratch about 1 mm long in the left border. This starts at the lower outside tip of the topmost segment of the oak leaf below the trifoliate and crosses the white border and the left frame line 8 mm above the lower left corner. This position has a slight "short transfer" over "OF" of "OFFICE."

No. 28 R: The position dot is rather large and is placed close against the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut, especially at the left two-thirds. The right frame is quite straight and fairly even, but is noticeably strong for about 1 mm at its upper end. The bottom frame is quite evenly recut as usual. The left frame was partially recut and is quite straight but decidedly irregular. It is very weak from the middle of "X" to the lower left corner and much stronger from opposite the upper part of the trifoliate to opposite the top of "U." It extends upward a fraction of a millimeter beyond the top frame and this very noticeable characteristic, together with the peculiarities of the left frame render this position distinguishable at once.

No. 29 R: The position dot is medium size with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background and its lower end close to, or resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was quite evenly recut and is not specially strong. The right frame was also recut and is fairly even, though not very straight. It is decidedly weak from opposite the bottom of "X" to the lower right corner and is doubled for about 3 mm, commencing opposite the outer corner of "E" up to nearly opposite the middle of "S." The loop here, however, is seldom distinct, usually being considerably blurred. Both inside and outside the frame there may be a wide vertical blur paralleling the frame line on the outside downward from opposite the upper corner of the stamp to opposite the middle of "S." Another blur or scratch is found in the white margin at the right extending for 2 or 3 mm upward from a point about 1 mm higher than the top of the right trifoliate. The bottom frame is even and not heavy. The left frame is a fine line quite straight and fairly even. Parallel to it for about 1 mm opposite the lower segment of the left trifoliate is a fine scratch along its outer side. A strong dot is found in the top margin over the "O" of "OFFICE" between this position and No. 19 R and a similar dot under the "H" of "R.W.H.&E." between this position and No. 39 R. These dots, or either of them, immediately identify the stamp as belonging in the ninth row of the right pane and the split right frame line identifies its position in that row. There is indication of a very slight "short tranfer" over the first "F" of "OFFICE."

No. 30 R: The position dot is crescent shaped and located about half way between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background with its lower corner close to the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate, The top frame line was recut and is quite heavy, especially toward the left end. The right frame was recut and is characteristic. For I mm at the lower end it is extremely faint or entirely missing. It appears as distinctly doubled from opposite the lower part of "E" of "OFFICE" to the upper corner, but the section below the "E" of "OFFICE" does not exactly join either of the upper sections; it terminates just between their lower ends. The outer of the upper sections is a bit the heavier and indicates the possibility that in recutting the upper section of the frame line the workman

either accidentally missed that part of the original frame line or else mistook the faint guide line for the true frame and recut the wrong line. The bottom frame is straight and even except at the extreme right end, the last half millimeter being weak and crooked. The left frame line was recut irregularly and is noticeably heavy for 4 mm opposite the upper part of "X." This position is readily identified by the weak lower right corner and by the doubling of the right frame at the upper right corner. The background above and at either side of the upper part of "O" of "OFFICE" is a trifle weak indicating a very slight "short transfer."

No. 38 R: The position dot is oval and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower side close to or touching the trifoliate. The top frame was quite evenly recut and is not strong. The right frame was recut and is fairly straight but is somewhat irregular. There is a short weak or broken place opposite the middle of "S" and for 2 mm at its lower end it is very faint, weak or broken. The bottom frame is quite even and rather heavy. The left frame is quite straight and was carefully recut. It is somewhat thicker for about 3 mm opposite the top of the left "X" and noticeably weak for about ½ mm just above this heavier section. This position may give trouble. It resembles No. 27 R in several particulars but has several marks that distinguish it from the latter. A dot, or cluster of small dots may be found in the "I" of "OFFICE" about midway between the top and bottom of that letter. There are a number of scratches or blurs near the right frame line. One of these extends downward and crosses the frame diagonally opposite the middle of "S"; another appears as a succession of blurs or scratches in the white border between the right "X" and the frame line; another parallels the right frame line about ¼ mm outside extending upward 2 mm or 3 mm from a point opposite the lower right corner. Two other scratches parallel the right frame for 2 or 3 mm opposite the upper part of "X" between No. 38 R and No. 39 R.

No. 39 R: The position dot is nearly round and is placed close to the edge of the background. Its lower side is near to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was lightly recut and is not heavy anywhere except about 2 mm at its extreme left end. It is often weakened over the "F" of "OFFICE" by a noticeable "short transfer." The right frame was entirely recut and is not very even though fairly straight. It is fairly strong from opposite the trifoliate to a point opposite the middle of "X" particularly opposite the upper arm of "X" and is very weak for 3 mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is not heavy and may be less even than usual. The left frame is straight but very irregular. A blur or scratch closely parallels it or merges into it for several millimeters from opposite the middle of "U" down to opposite the lower corner of "P" and it is very thin and weak from this point down to opposite the trifoliate, then stronger for about 3 mm and then weak again for about 2 mm. For 3 mm opposite the upper arm of "X" it is quite strong and the 3 mm at the lower end are weak. This position is readily identified by the peculiarities of the left frame, by a diagonal dash or blur of color which crosses the upper section of the "P" of "POST" and extending from the shading under the upper serif of "P," crosses the colorless stem of "P" from lower left to upper right. Over the "O" of "OFFICE" in the top margin and below the "H" of "R.W.H.&E." in the bottom margin there is a strong dot of color, as on other positions in the same vertical row.

No. 40 R: The position dot is roughly triangular and is placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its upper corner nearly level with the upper tip of the trifoliate. The top frame line is heavily recut from left end to over the "I" of "OFFICE" and not so heavily to the right corner. The right frame was partially recut. It is quite straight but weak and uneven. It is very weak for 1 mm opposite the upper curve of "S" and for 2 mm at the lower end. Traces of a very fine vertical scratch or guide line may be found ¼ mm outside the upper right corner extending downward to opposite the top of "S." There is a faint dot outside and close to the right frame line 1 mm above the top of the right "X." A much stronger dot is found in the top margin between No. 40 R and No. 30 R. This dot is ½ mm above the top frame of No. 40 R directly above the "S" of "POST." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame line was recut in a somewhat "happy-go-lucky" or "go-as-you-please" manner. It is thin here, heavy there and broken elsewhere. The strongest section is about 3 mm long and located opposite the upper arm of "X." The line is usually continuous for 9 mm downward from the upper corner and usually broken for about 1 mm just below this section. A noticeably heavy section ¼ mm long will be found opposite the middle of "X," and the lower corner is complete and well formed. Copies of this position with sufficient margin at the top to show the dot above the "S" of "POST" are readily identified. Copies too short at the top are more difficult to identify but may be located by careful study of the right and left frame lines and the position dot.

No. 48 R: The position dot is medium size and rests against the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is somewhat heavier in the middle, tapering off slightly at each end. The right frame is a fine straight line showing little decided variation though slightly thicker for about 1 mm below the lower part of the right trifoliate and for about 5 mm opposite the upper arm of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The

left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and even. It is slightly thinner from opposite the top of "P" to the upper left corner. This position is very likely to give considerable trouble. There are no very marked characteristics but careful comparison with copies of other positions which also lack marked characteristics will identify it. The best clue perhaps is the location of the position dot as few other positions on the plate have the dot resting snugly against the trifoliate.

No. 49 R: The position dot is oval shaped and placed vertically close to the edge of the background with its upper end opposite the upper tip of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut and is quite even but not especially heavy. The right frame is fairly straight but is noticeably irregular. It is heavier opposite "S" and bends outward slightly opposite the upper edge of the background. This heavier section is joined to the upper frame by a lighter section which extends upward slightly to the left so that the upper right corner of the frame is not a perfect right angle. Another stronger section of the line extends from opposite the lower corner of "E" to the lower part of the trifoliate. For about 1 mm opposite the upper arm of "X" the line is very weak and the lower end of the line from opposite the foot of "X" to the lower right corner is also very weak or entirely missing. The bottom frame is quite straight and even except for ½ mm at its right end where it is weak and forms a poor corner with the right frame. The left frame is quite strong and fairly even. A weak section may be found extending about 1 mm opposite the foot of the left "X," and the line is rather thin for about 2 mm at its upper end. Several scratches near the right frame will be helpful in identifying this position. One of them extends upward in the white border close to the background from opposite the lower curve of "S" to opposite the top of "S" and may be extended as a blur across the top frame and into the top margin. Another fine scratch or blur is found outside the right frame opposite the lower curve of "S." Another scratch extends upward in the white margin from the lower part of the right trifoliate for about 3 mm. There are several small scratches or blurs in the white border near the right "X" and another may appear as two fine lines in the lower right corner of the frame; the inner may cross the bottom frame and extend into the bottom margin. This position may be identified as belonging in the ninth vertical row of the right pane by one or two strong dots of color. If the top margin is wide enough there will be a dot over the right edge of the "O" of "OFFICE" about midway between No. 49 R and No. 39 R, and if the bottom margin is wide enough there will be a strong dot of color in the bottom margin under the "H" of "R.W.H.&E.," about midway between No. 49 R and No. 59 R.

No. 50 R: The position dot is oval shaped and placed diagonally between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is rather heavy. The right frame shows careful recutting, being quite straight and fairly even, but is very weak for 1 mm at the lower end. 2 mm above the lower end there is a thick section about ¼ mm long, which on some copies appears like a short dash merged into the inner side of the frame line. The bottom frame is straight and even but the recutting stopped ¼ mm from the right end and the lower right corner was formed by the original lines of the die. The left frame is fairly straight but not even. It is noticeably heavy for 4 mm opposite the upper part of "X" and is apt to be quite weak for about 3 mm at the upper end. A very faint tiny scratch less than 1 mm long extends upward diagonally from the outer side of the left frame commencing 3½ mm above the lower left corner of the frame. In the margin at the right opposite the upper part of "S" is a series of faint dots in a vertical row ¼ mm outside the right frame. There is indication of a slight "short transfer" above the "OF" of "OFFICE." This position is likely to give trouble; the best clues are the dots outside the upper right corner and the short dash on the left frame opposite the upper part of "X."

No. 58 R: The position dot resembles a wedge or crescent, point downwards, and is placed diagonally with its top a bit higher than the upper tip of the trifoliate. The lower end is close to or touching the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut and is quite straight. The right half is heavier than the left half. There is a noticeable "short transfer" which weakens the background above the "T" of "POST" and "O" of "OFFICE," but does not weaken the top frame. The right frame is quite straight and fairly even. There is a short break opposite the middle of "S" and it is somewhat heavier for about 4 mm opposite the right trifoliate and again about 2 mm opposite the upper part of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation. It is thinner for about 2 or 3 mm at its upper end. This position may be identified by the peculiar shape and location of the position dot and by blurs and scratches near the right frame line. There are several faint scratches or blurs which may be found in the upper right corner of the frame which may extend upward across the top margin and sometimes into the lower right corner of No. 48 R. There are several vertical scratches in the white border at the right commencing about 1 mm above the top of "X" and extending upward for about 3 mm. Another very faint scratch parallels the frame line about ¼ mm outside at this point. The most noticeable mark, however, is a strong blur in the white border at the right which commences opposite the upper part of "S" and extends downward below the bottom of "S."

No. 59 R: The position dot is a long narrow oval which extends downward diagonally to the right and into the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is fairly heavy and does not quite meet the right frame at the upper right corner. The right frame is fairly straight but is not even, being faint, broken or missing for 2 mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is quite heavy and fairly even. The left frame is a fine and nearly continuous line showing little variation, the heaviest section extends from opposite the lower arm of "X" to the lower right corner. A very short weak or broken place in the line may be found 5 mm below the top. There are several scratches in the border at the right. Some of these are found opposite the lower part of "S" paralleling a thick section of the frame line at that point. Another scratch or cluster of fine scratches crosses the white border diagonally from upper right to lower left between the right trifoliate and the right frame. There is a large dot in the top margin over the right side of the "O" of "OFFICE" about midway between No. 59 R and No. 49 R. This position is immediately identified by the very unusual size, shape and location of the position dot which usually shows clearly as a black gash cutting into the trifoliate.

No. 60 R: The position dot is a short oval located between the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on or in the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame line was entirely recut and is heavy especially toward the right end. The right frame was partially recut and is very weak for 3 mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame line was recut and is fairly straight though somewhat irregular. It is rather weak for 4 mm at its upper end. One scratch 6 mm long and more or less continuous parallels the left frame about 1/3 mm outside commencing below a point opposite the bottom of "U." Another scratch 2 mm long extends upward and slightly outward from the left frame commencing about 6½ mm above the lower left corner. The scratches close to and outside the right frame opposite the right "X" are not parallel to the frame line but extend inward and outward at angles and several of them meet and form "V" shaped points. Copies of No. 60 R showing the right margin are at once identified by these scratches, which, excepting only the very extensive scratches in the vertical valley between No. 44 R and No. 45 R, form the most noticeable cluster of such marks on the plate.

No. 68 R: The position dot is a small oval placed vertically with its lower end extending into the middle segment of the trifoliate and its right side close to the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is quite straight and even but is not heavy. The right frame is a fine continuous line nearly straight and showing little variation in thickness. The strongest section is about 3 mm long opposite the upper part of "X." The bottom frame is straight, even and not heavy. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly strong but somewhat uneven. A section of the line commencing opposite the middle segment of the trifoliate and extending upward for 2 mm or 3 mm is somewhat heavier and appears as if bent outward slightly. This appearance may be due to the line having been strengthened a little too much along its outer side. The background at the top along the upper part of the letters "T-OF" of "POST OFFICE" is a trifle faint, due perhaps to a slight "short transfer." There are two distinct varieties of this position. These varieties presumably were produced by and indicate separate states of the plate. One variety has a clearly defined line of color in the second "F" of "OFFICE" which extends from the top to the bottom of the letter parallel to its vertical axis and almost in the center of the main stem. As all copies of this position seen either show the line very distinctly or else do not show it at all, it is believed to have been produced by a scratch or similar mark which was made in the plate accidentally after an unknown number of sheets had been printed. Copies showing the line in "F" are at once identified as being from position No. 68 R because no such mark is known to occur elsewhere on the plate; but copies without the mark which—in the writer's experience—are somewhat scarcer, require careful examination. The unusual location of the position dot is perhaps the best clue. Perhaps it would also be well to state that very careful examination and comparison of a number of copies, both with and without the line in "F," was made before arriving at the conclusion that they certainly came from the same position. Copies of each variety when superimposed so that the frame lines are parallel and very close together showed identical variations in the frame lines and other details.

No. 69 R: The position dot is oval in shape and is placed close against the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was rather strongly recut and is somewhat heavier from the "F" of "OFFICE" to the right end. It is tapered off to form a sharp point at the left end. The right frame was entirely recut and is somewhat heavier than usual. Quite frequently it is blurry especially for about 4 mm at the upper end. It is noticeably heavy from about opposite the upper arm of "X" to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is straight and even and not heavy and may appear to be a trifle short at the right end, where clearly printed copies do not show a well formed corner. The left frame is straight but quite irregular. It is very weak from the corner where it joins the top frame down to the upper part of "P." This position is not especially difficult to identify. The left frame line offers an excellent clue and there are many vertical scratches around the upper right corner which is apt to be somewhat blurry. A long blur or scratch extends downward in the right border from the top frame to opposite the outer corner of "E" and there is a fine scratch which commences in a thick place in the right frame opposite the lower curve of "S" and extends upward and

slightly outward beyond the upper corner of the stamp in the right margin. Several fainter scratches may be found outside the upper right corner parallelling the one mentioned.

No. 70 R: The position dot is of medium size and located between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background. It usually appears in a small white area roughly oval shaped which makes it stand out clearly. The top frame was evenly recut. The right frame was recut and is irregular. The bottom frame is straight and fairly even. The left frame line was also recut quite evenly. It is rather heavy. A faint diagonal scratch 1 mm long, starting opposite the middle of "U," extends outward and downward from the left frame line. The prominent characteristic of this position is in the lower right corner where the impression in the plate was damaged, partially erasing portions of the design. Two curved scratches extend vertically upward from the right foot of "X"—the outer scratch terminating close to the top of "X." The left hand scratch continues upward for several millimeters through the oak leaf and at its right the horizontal lines of the background and ribs of the large outside lower segment of the oak leaf between the scratch and the edge of the background are almost entirely obliterated. This is the only position on the plate where the stamp design shows serious damage other than the traces of "short transfers" so called.

No. 78 R: The position dot is roughly oval and is placed against the upper segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is fairly even but appears slightly curved, being a trifle heavier and appearing slightly further away from the background over the "O" of "OFFICE." A very slight indication of "short transfer" may be found in the background over both "F"s of "OFFICE." The right frame is fairly straight but quite uneven. It is noticeably weak from opposite the bottom of "S" to opposite the lower part of "E" and noticeably strong for about 2 mm opposite the middle of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was very carefully recut; it is quite even and rather stronger than usual. This position may be at once identified by a very short vertical dash close to and inside the right frame 2 mm above the lower right corner of the stamp. The size and position of the dash are very similar to the dash noted on No. 18 R but on No. 78 R the dash is placed about ¼ mm lower and the right frame opposite the "X" is continuous with a noticeably heavy section opposite the middle of "X," whereas on No. 18 R there is no such heavy section, and the line is very weak or broken just above the foot of "X." Further identification of this position is found in several scratches near the right frame line. One of these is ¼ mm outside the right frame and commences 10 mm above the lower corner of the stamp. It continues downward parallelling the right frame nearly to a point below the top of "X." Another fainter scratch is found in the white border commencing opposite the upper tip of the trifoliate and extending downward to or toward the upper arm of "X."

No. 79 R: The position dot is oval and placed closely against the upper segment of the trifoliate; its upper end is about level with the upper tip of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is quite heavy, particularly over the "FFI" of "OFFICE." The right frame was recut but is irregular and characteristic. It is quite strong from the upper end down to opposite the middle of "X" and decidedly weak from that point to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is straight and quite even, though not heavy. The left frame is quite irregular. It is fairly strong from the upper corner down to the trifoliate but weak or broken throughout most of its lower half. There is a noticeably strong place extending downward for 1 mm or 2 mm below a point opposite the upper part of "X." There are several scratches or blurs near the right frame line. One of these is found very close to and just outside the upper right corner of the stamp. It commences opposite the middle of "S" and extends upward about 1½ mm beyond the upper right corner. Extending upward for about ½ mm as if it were an extension of the frame line there is another very faint scratch close to and parallelling the one first mentioned. This position may be identified without much trouble. The peculiarities of the left frame and the scratches at the upper right corner give good clues, but a better clue may be found in a dot of color in the white border at the top of the stamp, not quite 4 mm from the upper left corner, which is to say, almost directly over the middle of "O" of "POST."

No. 80 R: The position dot is a narrow oval placed vertically near the edge of the background with its lower end close to the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut. The right frame line was partially recut down to the top of "X" and is usually a thin and fairly even line down to opposite the middle of "X." 3 mm at the lower end are very weak if not missing. The bottom frame is straight and even but not specially heavy. The left frame line was recut quite evenly. It bends outward slightly for 3 mm, the top of the bend being opposite the middle point of the trifoliate. There are several faint scratches between the right "X" and the right frame line and a succession of dashes extends upward and slightly outward, commencing with a short dash close to the outer side of the frame line 4 mm above the lower corner of the frame. There is a strong dot in the lower margin 1 mm below the letter "H" of "R.W.H.&E." This position may be identified by the bend in the left frame line, by the very weak section at the lower end of the right frame and by the scratches inside and outside the right frame near the right "X." Copies may also show a dot or blur in the white border between the foot of "X" and the right frame 1½ mm above the lower corner—exactly opposite the line which defines the upper side of the foot of the right "X."

(To be continued)

Some Varieties of the Royal Cypher Watermark of Great Britain

By GORDON WARD, M. D., Sevenoaks, Kent, England

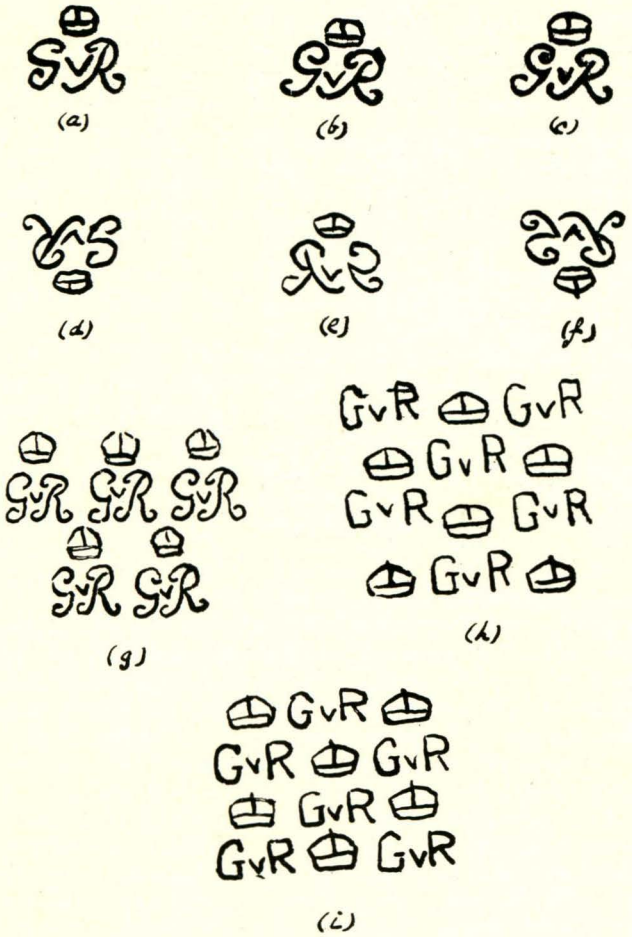
ABNORMALITIES of watermark are not very often collected and, when they are traceable to broken "bits" or other trivial causes, have little philatelic interest. Although such varieties are common enough with the cypher watermark, there are others of greater interest so that it is perhaps worth while to bring together a few notes on the subject. Some of these are culled from published works (not always accurate) and others from sources which are none the less reliable because they cannot conveniently be specified.

The Cypher watermark occurs in three main types each sufficiently characteristic to constitute a new issue. These are (1) The Simple Cypher or Cypher in Columns depicted in Fig. (a), (2) The Multiple Cypher, Fig. (g), and (3) The Block Cypher of Fig. (h). Each of these may be found inverted or reversed or inverted and reversed. Each exhibits, no doubt, varieties due to broken "bits" on the dandy roll although these have only been studied on number one at present. The writer has noted a broken "R" on number three but has not sought to ascertain anything further about it. Sheets of stamps are occasionally found in the first two main types on which the stamps on one margin have escaped the watermark or are watermarked with the word POSTAGE which occurred midway on each margin. This does not occur with the Block Cypher which covers the whole of the paper. The Simple Cypher has three sub-varieties which are illustrated in (a), (b) and (c), Figures (d), (e) and (f) show the inverted, reversed, and inverted and reversed varieties respectively and none of these fall further within the scope of these notes, except type (c).

About this type, or possibly about this type, there is a tale to be told. A few years ago the writer fell into conversation with a paper maker who had apparently held a Government stamp contract. The subject of official watchfulness came up, for every scrap of paper made for the postal authorities has to be carefully accounted for and officials are always present at the works lest any go astray. The paper maker stated that at one time they were getting poor results from the cyphers on the dandy roll because the two horizontal bars of the crown were too close together and tended to print as one. They therefore made a slight alteration in the "bits", moving the upper bar a fraction of a millimetre upwards. As proof of official watchfulness he instanced the fact that this change was immediately detected on the sheets and he was reproved for not obtaining authority to make it. It was difficult to pursue the subject further but it may be this change accounts for at least one of the types of the simple cypher and most probably the last type or type (c).

Another curious variety is the "Simple Cypher double". It is a real double in the sense that two watermarks can be clearly distinguished and it occurs on a rather odd issue. This is the One Penny Postage Due with controls B 24 and C 25. It was issued towards the end of 1924 and is now obsolete. The following comments may be made on this issue: (a) The paper is chalk surfaced and such paper has never before been used for one penny values. (b) This paper is characteristic of De la Rue and Somerset House printings, the watermark belongs to the period of the Harrison prints and the controls are those of Waterlow—the present printers. (c) The watermark is always double, it is not the variety of a single sheet. The explanation of the double watermark is simple. These sheets have been plate glazed, i.e., submitted to very strong pressure between zinc plates. This is so strong that the paper of one sheet is pressed into the thinner spaces caused by the watermark on the next. Thus it acquires a second watermark which is not however thinner but thicker than

the rest of the paper, when the paper is held up to the light the second watermark shows as a dark instead of a light cypher. It can only be identified with ease upon the margins of the paper, the double of the word POSTAGE showing up especially well. How this paper came to be handed over to Waterlow is unknown but it may be suggested that some urge to economy brought to light bundles of paper at Somerset House (the Government stamp printing office) which had been condemned as spoilt in the more spacious years before the War but now were found sufficiently good for use.



A sheet of the 1½d. value has been recorded on which there was stated to be no watermark and similar discoveries have been made with regard to what should have been block cypher paper. These must be accepted cum grano salis since a very slight maladjustment of the dandy roll might account for a very nearly imperceptible watermark, especially of a watermark so elusive as the simple cypher. It might even be that the dandy roll was raised for a moment and the paper passed on, its nude state being unnoticed by the examiners. This indeed is the official explanation in the case of the 2½d. value of the current series.

It is an open question whether the simple cypher occurs sideways on the stamp. The Multiple and Block Cyphers certainly do and in the latter case this variety is constant in rolls of stamps joined side to side. Such continuous rolls would be printed along the length of the paper as it left the machine and for rolls in which the stamps were joined end to end the watermark would fall in the correct position. But unless special dandy rolls were made this would not be the correct position for rolls with

the stamps joined side to side. Accordingly the watermark sideways variety of the Block Cypher is found on such rolls. Now the simple cypher watermark is also found in continuous rolls but the writer has so far only been able to obtain the end to end variety. Was this the only one printed or shall we presently find the side to side variety with watermark sideways?

Some remark is perhaps due on the subject of inverted watermarks. Until booklets of stamps were issued at the end of King Edward's reign, inverted watermarks were freaks but in the booklets they are normal on half the stamps, the booklets sheets being made up with half the stamps tête-bêche to the rest.

The Multiple Cypher is shown in figure (g) and it may be noted that it is incorrectly illustrated in The Stamps of Great Britain and in Gibbon's Catalogue. The cypher is in fact a new one and not a mere re-arrangement of the old, as these authorities make it. There are two or three points of interest about this watermark. The first is that it was issued sideways on about four sheets. The complete sheet as printed upon is twice the size of the sheets issued from post offices and is square in shape. It is therefore possible for it to be put into the press sideways first and we must assume that this was what happened. One might even expect the accident to be more frequent and perhaps the truth is that such sheets are not in themselves so very uncommon but are usually thrown out by those responsible for the impeccability of the supply delivered for public use.

Still fewer copies, namely two half sheets or 240 stamps, have been discovered in sheet form of the current design of the 1d. value with this watermark. This issue was very restricted and was intended for use in rolls or, at least, most of it was so used. It is therefore found in vertical strips if the collector applies at the right place but in horizontal strips or blocks is exceedingly difficult to obtain.

It may perhaps be noted here that certain sheets of this paper were known to exist not printed upon and in private hands within the last year. These may find their way into collector's hands and it may be well to put their origin on record. All persons concerned are now beyond reproof. On a certain day the workman at the paper machine noticed as he supposed some fault in the texture of the paper. He reported to the manager of the factory who told him to tear off some pieces and bring them to the office for inspection. This was done and during this time the officials on duty seem not to have been fully conscious since they did not note what was technically a breach of the contract. These sheets were never accounted for and were still in the office safe several years later. The writer does not know their present habitat. It is possible that they have been destroyed. It is equally possible that they have not.

Of the Block Cypher only one variety merits particular mention. It is illustrated from actual copies in Fig. (i). This occurs on a few sheets of the 1d. value of the current issue. The control is B 24 and the extreme bottom right corner of the sheet is always cut off. No further issue of this watermark has been seen and the 1d. issue was evidently very small. This will certainly be a rarity and probably represents a trial of some new paper which has either been discarded or has now been used with the normal watermark. The cypher is apparently the same but much more crowded together.

A reasonably comprehensive list of the varieties of the small cypher watermarks is as follows:

1. Simple Cypher.
- (a) Three minor varieties in shape, one possibly deliberate.
- (b) Inverted.
- (c) Reversed.
- (d) Inverted and Reversed.
- (e) Sideways (not yet recorded).
- (f) No watermark and watermark POSTAGE.
- (g) Minor varieties due to broken "bits" on dandy roll.
- (h) Double on chalky paper.

2. Multiple Cypher.
- (a) Inverted.
- (b) Reversed.
- (c) Inverted and Reversed.
- (d) Sideways.
- (e) On unprinted paper.

3. Block Cypher.
- (a) Inverted.
- (b) Sideways.
- (c) Crowded cyphers variety.

The Cradle of the Postage Stamp

PHILATELY is a comparatively new hobby, as hobbies go, and there are many active collectors living who still remember the first attempts in many of the now familiar practices. In this connection it is interesting to recall the origin of the present Stamp Auctions.

It is said that in 1888 a brother of Walter Bull, then connected with the firm of Ventom, Bull and Cooper, was approached by Douglas Garth, secretary of the *London Philatelic Society,* with the request to hold an auction sale of stamps. A fee of 25 guineas plus expenses was offered and after considerable hesitancy this was accepted. The initial sale was a success and was the forerunner of the many important sales that have been held by that firm regularly since then. Many of the finest collections that have ever been dispersed at auction have passed through their hands and all of the traditions and important connections that have been established during this long period of activity have now passed into the hands of Harmer Rooke & Co., Ltd., of 69 Fleet St., London who took over the interest of Walter Bull slightly over one year ago.



Mr. Ernest Harmer, F.R.G.S., who purchased the business with which he is identified just 20 years ago has also established a name that is well qualified to carry on the combined enterprise in a highly satisfactory manner.

He has done much to popularize stamp collecting throughout the world and he is particularly well known in the United Kingdom due to the fact that his firm's announcements have appeared in over 30 million of the Post Office Stamp Booklets. Prior to the War the front cover of these booklets was sacred to the Post Office and it is said that an offer from Lipton of £1000 for one issue of one million was declined. Later when revenue became a consideration, Harmer Rooke & Co., were given an opportunity to bid for the privilege and their offer of 100 guineas per insertion for three consecutive issues was accepted. An expenditure of £305 for three inches of space seems a high appropriation for a stamp dealer and required considerable faith in the future of philately.

More recently the advertisements were printed on a watermarked paper and the firm was again approached to take space. Through an oversight one of the advertisements was inverted and Mr. Harmer was quick to seize the opportunity and offered to take both spaces if this error would be repeated. The tete-beche advertisement that resulted is shown herewith.

Harmer Rooke & Co. confine themselves exclusively to a commission business and from September to July two sales are held weekly. In 1920 and 1921 over 47,000 lots were offered each year, and to date nearly 700,000 lots have been knocked down personally by E. G. Harmer.

There have been a number of "finds" that have found their way to their office. On one occasion a parcel of "Sydney Views" in pairs and strips was placed in their hands for disposal. They had been discovered amongst some old correspondence. Again a magistrate from Australia brought in a parcel of strips and one or two blocks of the first issue Victorian stamps, quite ignorant of their value. He was surprised and delighted to receive £80 as a result of their sale and today they would be

worth nearer £500. On another occasion some complete mint sheets of Cape Triangulars were secured and sold at private sale.

Even in recent times similar "finds" continue to bob up. A bank manager who had spent 30 years in the Cape had returned to London and sent in for Mr. Harmer's inspection a beautiful copy of the error "Woodblock". It brought £250, a record price as it listed at but £150. In the same lot there were used and unused woodblocks in pairs, a block of four and many large blocks and strips of the 1855-58 issues.

Still more recently a gentleman brought in a collection of no apparent value which was valued at £15 and left for sale. Upon careful examination a blue error was found and the owner received just ten times his original expectations.

A business of this kind is constantly filled with interesting transactions and our readers will no doubt be glad to receive a copy of the booklet issued by the firm "The Cradle of the Postage Stamp" written by Fred J. Melville which gives much additional information. Their auction room is the same room in which Perkins Bacon designed and printed the first penny black of Great Britain and for that reason, as well as for making the acquaintance of one of the leading firms in the philatelic world, readers are urged to call there when in London, and can be assured of a cordial welcome.

Heard About Town

Reported by GEORGE B. SLOANE

TOASPERN is to hold another Specialist's Sale Novemer 27th and 28th, and it has been suggested that a better date two days before Thanksgiving might have been selected in order that the buyers might be thankful for what they got and thankful otherwise.

In connection with the Canadian exhibition we might report that several club members were in attendance, among them Walter S. Scott, Charles Curie, J. C. Morgenthau, Theodore Steinway, Alfred Lichtenstein, Charles J. Phillips, John Klemann, K. N. Woodward, Herman Toaspern and Charles M. Ams.

The American Stamp Dealers Association held its annual convention on the 28th of September in the rooms of the club, at which twenty-four members were in attendance. A flash-light photograph was taken of the group and the resulting discharge brought up the proprietor of the restaurant downstairs who thought the place was on fire. Previous to the convention the members of the Board of Directors and the Officers of the Association were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Belmont, through the kindness of Charles Phillips who deftly reached for the check and caught it on the first bounce, the rest of us being poor fielders.

Next Year the Dealers Convention will be held about the time of the exhibition. The Convention of the American Philatelic Society will also be held about this time, hence there should be some big doings around New York in the fall.

The recent A. P. S. Convention at Los Angeles was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Clark. Undoubtedly the Scott catalog achieved greater popularity on the Pacific Coast. We have no report that Sidney Bird and Hughie met, but as we have heard from both of them recently we assume they did not.

Harry Lewy was spotted strolling down Nassau Street for the first time in some months and we notice he was given a wide berth by his fellow pedestrians, such is the visible effect recognized by brains and the dashing style of hat effected by Harry.

The coming season bids fair to be a very busy one, especially among the auction dealers. A very important property, the collection of John Bister is to be disposed of by J. C. Morgenthau & Co., and we understand it will take a number of sales before this collection is completely dispersed.

Two Very Rare Books

By WILLIAM R. RICKETTS

THE formation of a Philatelic Library today is quite different from what it was a few years ago. When I began my library in the early nineties there were many dealers who advertised literature for sale and collectors with duplicates for exchange or sale, also many auction sales were held of the literature alone, and in this way many rare pieces were added to my library. But now anyone interested must buy at an auction sale of some library that comes on the market, for these early publications can be gotten in no other way.

The Anderson Galleries, 489 Park Ave. and 59th St., New York City, held their 1893rd sale, December 17th and 18th, 1924, consisting of: "The Library of the late Walton White Evans, New Rochelle, N. Y., and The Library of the late John Harper, Bennington, Vt. With a few additions. Lot 562 STAMP COLLECTOR'S PERIODICALS. A collection of rare early periodicals devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors. Bound in 2 vols., small 4to, old half morocco. V. p., 1865-76." Then a description of the contents. Theodore E. Steinway, through whom the C. C. Library acquired *"The Suppantschitsch Library,"* bought and presented to the library the two books which contain the following early (very rare) United States and Canada periodicals:

They are entitled "Miscellanies. A." and "Miscellanies. B." The first book contains:

"The Coin and Stamp Journal," pub. by The National Stamp Co., Meriden, Conn., Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (Jan.-Mar., 1868), complete except Supp. to No. 3; "C. & S. J. Advertiser," 1p., 4pp. each; the contents consists of notes (some valuable), an article on coins and a story entitled "Lost" not completed; *"Coin and Stamp Journal,"* Vol. I, No. 7 (wrongly No. 4), Nov., 1865, 4pp. 12 Nos. were issued, May, 1865-Apr., 1866; *"The Collector,"* David W. Jagger, Newburgh, N. Y. I, Nos. 1 to 6 (Nov., 1871-Apr., 1872), Nos. 2, 4, 6 have a supp. of 2pp., each No. 4 pp.—Mostly notes and short articles: Stamp Dealers (Zaria Topan), Humbugs (do), Origin of Posts & P. O. (do); *"Collector's Guide,"* Gould & Canfield, Newport, R. I., Nos. 1-6 (May-Oct., 1866), wanting 7 and 8 (Nov.-Dec.), 1p. supp. to 5, 24pp. (4 each).—Notes and arts.: Postal History, 2-Table of Comp. Prices p. 3, 7, 15; *"Collectors' Review,"* Ed. M. Wheeler & Co., Toledo, O., I, 1-2 (Jan.-Feb., 1873), No. 3 (Apr.) wanting, notes only; *"Curiosity Hunter,"* D. A. K. Andrus, Rockford, Ill., Vos. I, 1-12 (Sept., 1872-Dec., 1873), 160pp., and index, contents from Index: About Postage S. 43; Alabama Rev. 58; Belgian P. C. 58; Est. of P. System in U. S. 8; Eng. Proprietary S. 9; Franco-Am. Postal Treaty 42; Fast Mail 66; Iceland S. 58; List of German Rev. 35; List of Proprietary S. (U. S.) 112; "Mason's Coin-Coll. Mag." 7; Newspaper Wrap. 4; New-issued S. 16; Natal First Iss. 57; New S. from W. H. Wernick & Co. 57; Our P. C. 4-30-77; Origin of P. C. 84; Philatelist: Derivation of Word 9; P. C. System of Canada 75; Pres. Grant & P. S. 77; Sale of S. 3; S. Issued in 1872 40; S. Coll. 42; II, Nos. (1-2) (J.-F), 3 (M. 4-5), (A.-M.), (6-7), (J.-J.), 8 (wrongly no. 7) (July, 1874), complete, 110pp., contents: Balloon P. Ser. during Siege of Paris, 16; "Ill. Briefl.-Journal" (Leipzig), 17; *"Philatelic Catalogue"* (Pemberton), 38; New Issues, 23-39; Philately, 13; Resume of Iss. of 1873, 14; *"Stamp Collectors Handbook,"* 70; Stamps of the U. S.-Postmaster's, 37; "Tiffany's *Philatelical Library,"* 24.—Wanting Vols. IV & V (there is no Vol. III) to complete;—*"J. Allan Mason & Co., Circular"* No. 2. June, 1875, 8pp., (wanting No. 1, Dec., 1874),)Cont.-Reduction in For. Pos., 2; National P. Soc., 3; News. S. of the U. S. (Panately), 4; sets &c., 6-8.—*"New England Journal of Philately,"* W. W. Learned & Co. & C. A. Lyford, Boston, Mass., 1, 1-3 (Jan.-Mar.), 1869, 4pp. each, contents: Chronicle and notes, art.; Bolivia, p. 3, No. 3;—*"Philatelic Herald and Review,"* Horace L. Wood & Co., Cincinnati, O., I, 1-4 (June, July, Aug.-Nov., 1874 and Jan., 1875), 64pp.: and covers, contents: Berford's Exp. S., 33, (Casey) 53; Clippings (Notes), 8-27; Editorial Notes, 42-56; Engraving and Printing, 9; Newly Inedited S., 3-25-40-52; (Reviews): Our Am. Cont., 4-17, Phil. Press (June) 20, (July) 34, (Aug.) 37, (S.-O.-Nov.) 49; Phil. Society, 2-26; Periodical Postage, 12; Personal, 12-44; Reprints (Recent), 11; *"Philatelical Library"* (Tiffany), 7;—*"Southern Curiosity Cabinet,"* Wm. Wilder & Co., New Orleans, La., I, 1-3 (Feb.-Apr., 1873), 4pp. each, centents: Adventures of a S. Col., or Preseverance Rewarded at Last, M. 1, A. 1; Newly Iss. S., F. 1, M. 2, A. 2; Poems (Rep. from "S. C. Mag.," Bath): Nellyes Collection, F. 3-Stamp Collecting, F. 1; Postage S. and Their Origin, F. 2; Reviews, M. 2, A. 3; Table for Ascertaining the Nationality of S., F. 4, M. 3, A. 3; —*"Stamp and Coin Trader,"* Globe S. Co., Rockford, Ill., I, 1-2 (Dec., 1873-Jan., 1874) (wanting 3-6 (F.- Jun.), 4pp. each, contents: Notes—arts.: What is Coll., D. 4; Rev. S. of Brazil, J. 1; Novelties, J. 4;—*"Stamp Buyer,"* American S. Co., Middletown, Conn., I, 1-3

(Jan.-Mar., 1868), 4pp. each, cont.: Notes only;—*"Stamp Collectors' Chronicle,"* Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, New Brunswick, New Series, I, 1-3 (Mar., Jun., Sept., 1873), (1) 16pp., (2 and 3) 20pp. each, contents: Abolition of the Franking Sys. (U. S.), J. 17; Arr. of a Coll., Hints on, (Fritz-Wilhelm), S. 12; Bolivia, Rev. S. of, J. 14; Brazil, Rev. of, (Petrie), M. 13; Coin and S. of Prince Ed. Is., M. 7; Confederate Locals, J. 3, S. 3; Editorials, M. 6, J. 8, S. 6; English Postal & Tel. Systems, S. 4; Dominion P. Service, J. 18; New Brunswick; Connell Essay and 1/- Adh., S. 14; New Issue, M. 9, J. 9, S. 7; Obituary: Hon. C. Connell, J. 14; Origin and Prog. of Philately, J. 14; Our Black List, J. 7, S. 16; Postal Cards, Utility, Coll. and Arr. (Durbin), M. 5; Reviews, M. 13, J. 15-18; S. 15-18; Some P. O. Rules, J. 6; U. S., Off. P. S., (Hub), S. 5; To Young Collectors (Durbin), J. 5;—*"Stamp Collector's Guide,"* American Stamp Co., Meriden, Conn., I, Nos. 1-5 (Dec., 1870-Apr., 1871), Pub. N. Y. 6 (May), (Sold to Tredwell, Rogers & Co., Elizabeth, N. J., (7-8-9) (J.-J.-A.), 10-12 (S.-N.); II, 1-7 (Dec., 1871-Jun., 1872), (8-9) (J.-A.), (wanting 10, Sept.), (See next vol. for III); Vol. I, 4opp., II, each 4pp. (6, 7), (8-9) have supp. 1 and 2pp.; Contents: (Vol. I-II)—Album: Franklin Stamp, 7; Coll.: American School (Kelsey) 6-25—Cleanliness, 29—Carelessness, II (J-A) 3—Common Sense, 10—How and What to Col., 1—Will It Last? 18; Coll. Stamps, 28; Confederate Locals, 23, II, (D) 1, (J) 1, (F) 1, (M) 1, (A 1 May) 1; Dealers, 33; England, Success of ½d. Postal Rate, 26; Engraving and Printing of P. S., II, (May) 3, (J.) 3; Editorial, 2-22-38; Forgeries, 6-11-14-19-22-27-35-39, II, (D) 3, (J) 3, (F) 2, (M) 3, (A) 3, (J) 3; Hint to Eds. of Amateur Journals, II, (J) 2; Mounting S., 5; New Issues, 26-30-34-38, II, (D) 3, (J) 2, (F) 1, (M) 2, (A) 2, (May) 2, (J) 1, (J-A); Obituary: Edward A. Craig, 2; Philately vs. Timbrophily, 14; Post Cards, How to Arr., II, (J) 2; Reviews, 30. II, (M) 3, (Jun.) 2, (J-A) 3; Stamp Business, How it is Done, 21; Table for Finding Nationality of Stamps, 6-9-13-17; U. S. Int. M. Order, II (D) 3; U. S. Local, West Town S., 15; U. S., New York P. O., 37; U. S., Postage Currency, 11;—*"Stamp Collector's Magazine,"* W. L. Terhune, Boston, Mass., I, 1 (Jan., 1871), 4pp., notes;—*"Stamp Collector's Monthly,"* F. H. Pinkham, New Market, N. H., I, Nos. 1-12 (Jan.-Dec., 1872), II, 1 (May, 1876), (wanting, II, 2 to 5 (Jun.-Sep., 1876), I, 48pp., II, 1, 4pp., Contents: Album, On the Selection of (From Am. J. P.), 15-18-23-27; Collect, How Shall We, (Ward, O. N.) 25-29, II, 1; Collecting (Stamp), (Ward) 9, (Philatelist) II, 1; Collecting (S.), What I Know About, (Ward) 13; Collectors, Plea For, (Tara Topan) 17; Designs of P. S. of World, 1-5; Editorial, 3-7-11-47-48, II, 3; First Iss. of P. S., 6; Forgeries, (Ward) 21; Granite St. Amateur Press Ass., (Ward) 42; New Iss., 2- 6- 10-14-19-22-26-30-34-37-41-45, II, 2; Notes, 31-35-39-43-46; Prince Edward Is. Forgery of 4d. Green, 38; Poem, "By Our Own Versying Machine," II, 3; Rev. 10-18; Transvaal Rep. S., (Tara Topan) 33;—*"Postman's Knock,"* Excelsior Stamp Association, St. John, N. B., I, 1-12 (May, 1866-Apr., 1867) (Wanting 6 and 7) (O. and N.) 4pp. each (12, 8pp.); II, 13-18 (May-Nov., 1867) 8pp. each, Contents: Biography: "Juarez," II (A-S) 2; Editorials (Gen. Notes), 1st p. each no.; English Mail, I (Aug.) 2; English Telegraph S., II (O) 3; Forgeries I (July) 2; Little Dealers, II (N) 3; Mauritius S., II (M) 2; New Brunswick: Connell, II (June) 3; N. B.: One Penny, II (July) 3; N. B.: Postal Matters, I, (S) 2, (Apr.) 3; New Issues, 1st or 2nd p. each no.; Penny Postage, Who Originated, II (May) 3; Poems: "New Dominion," II (July) 3—Reflections on a 15c. U. S., I (Aug.) 1; Postmarks, II (N) 2; Reviews, I, (Aug.) 3, (Mar.) 2, II. (July) 2, (A-S) 2; U. S.: Local, Adams & Co. Exp. (San Francisco), I (May) 2;—*"Vermont Philatelist,"* Chas. E. Foster, I, 2 (Feb., 1875) (wanting, Nos. 1, 3 to 7 and "Crescent," 8-10 (Jan.-Nov.), Cont.: Few Words to Revenue S. Coll., (Sam Duoux) 2; Newly Iss. S., 3;—*"Western Stamp Collector,"* Eagle Stamp Co., Chicago, Ill., I, 1 (May, 1873), (wanting: 1) (Apr.), 2 (June), 3 (S) and "Western S. C. & Amateur's Bulletin," 4 (Oct.), Contents: Collector, How I Became a Stamp, I, 3; Hamburg Local S., 2; Newly Iss. S., 1; Philippine Is., Forgery, 2.

The second book contains:

"American Coin and Stamp Review," Keystone Stamp Association, Allentown, Pa., I, 1-4, (May-Aug., 1871), 14pp., Contents: *Bibliography, Short Review of the Philatelic Press (World)*, 9-13, Add. 14; Editorial, 1; Honduras S., 2; Newly Iss. S., 2-6-11-14; Notes. "Timbrophilets," 3-7-11-14; Poetry: "Nelly's Coll. (from "SCM," Bath) 6—"Lament of the P. S." (from Postman's Knock) 14; Reviews, 7-11-14; U. S.: Profits of the S. Trade in, 1-5; *"American Philatelist,"* Tredwell, Rogers & Co., Elizabeth, N. J., I, 1 (July, 1871), Contents: Forgeries, 2; Newly Iss. S., 1; *"American Stamp Collector's Guide,"* Columbian Stamp Co., Middletown, Conn., I, 5 (Aug., 1870), (wanting 1-4) (Apr.-July), Contents: New S., 3; Review, 2; *"Canadian Philatelist"* (I), Birt, Williams & Co., Quebec, I, 1-3 (Jan.-Mar., 1872), 14pp. and 2pp. Sup. to No. 3, Contents: Canada, Philately in, 1; Canadian Post, (N—, F.) 7-11-14; Collect, What to, 5; Editorial, 2; List of S. Issued in 1871, 2; Newly Iss. S., 6-10; Reviews, 4-6-10 Revenue and Telegraph S., 9; *"Canadian Philatelist"* (Second), International Stamp Co., Quebec, I, 1 (Sept.), 2 (O.), 3 (Dec., 1872), 4 (Jan. 1873), 32pp., Contents: Austria Locals, 10; Beginners, Chat with, 29; Bavaria Locals, 10; British Columbia Locals, 10; Canada Locals, 17; Collecting, Extended System, 21; Collecting (S.) and Its Advantages, (Lindsay) 5; Confederate S. Locals, 18; Envelopes, On the Coll. of, 1; Denmark Locals, 25; Editorials, 2-13; Egypt Locals, 26; Fiji Is. Locals, 26; Finland Locals, 26; Local Stamps (On), 9-17-25; Newly Iss. S., 4-11-19-27; Philately, Progress 1872, 3; Prince Ed. Is. Forgery, 4c. green, 22; Reviews, 6-28; Russian Locals (Orthography) 12; *"Stamp Collector's Guide,"* American Stamp Co., Meriden, Conn., III, 1-3 (Jan.-Feb.-M. A. May, 1873), 24pp., Contents: Collecting, Schools, 20; Collecting, What is S., 3-14-22; Confederate 1c. S., 19; Confed. S. Locals-Golidad, 21; Editorial, 4-12; Forgeries and Their Makers, 20; Hobbies, 20; Mounting S., Suggestions, 3-21;

Manufacturing S., 6; New Iss., 5-13; Philately, 19; Post Off., Amusing Incidents, 6; Poetry, "Postman's Ring," (Whitney) 11; Review (Phil.), 1872, (Coster) 11;—*"Stamp Argus,"* Craig & Melvin, St. John, N. B., I, 1-5 (July, A., S., N., Dec., 1865), 1-3, 4pp. 4-5, 8pp. Contents: Editorial, (J) 1-3, (A) 1, (N) 2-3; Hussey's "Time Postal Label (S) 3; Locals (New), (N) 5; New Brunswick, Notes on Stamps, (S) 1; New B. Shilling (Stamp Story) 1st instalment, (D) 4; New Iss. each no.; Poetry: "Christmas" (D) 1- "Jeff Davis" (Abby) (N) 5- "Stamps" (Abby) (A) 1- "Ye Connelle" (S) 2; Postal Items, (N) 3-4; Reviews, (J) 2, (A) 2, (S) 1, (N) 3, (D) 1; "Star of Panama" A Phil. Paper? (N) 3; U. S., Essays, (N) 3; U. S., Soldier's Fair, Boston, (N) 6; Wenden S., (N) 5;—*"Postage Stamp Reporter,"* Arthur H. Wheeler, Lowell, Mass., I, 1 (Sept., 1871), 2pp., Packet and Price List only.—*"Postage Stamp Reporter"* (New Series), Arthur H. Wheeler, Lowell, Mass., I, 1-6 (Jan.- May, Oct., 1872), (Wanting No. 7, Jan., 1873), 28 pp., Contents: *"American P. S. Journal,"* 10; Confederate S. Locals, 5—Pleasant Shade, 18; Editorials, 1-5; Egyptian Off. S., 13; Envelope (Coll.), Cut or Entire, 13; Forgeries: Boston, 6—Fakes, 17; Honduras (1st Iss.) 2; Hayti, 7; Japan, New Currency, 23; New Iss., 2-9-14-17-21; Obituary *"Canadian Philatelist,"* 18—*"Collector (Newburgh),"* 24; Onontometric, 23; Poetry: "To Chapman," 24—"To A. H. Wheeler," 23; Philo-Phrenological, 24; Prince Edward Is., 10—Forgery, 4c. green, 22; Reviews, 7-14; Surchargism, 9;—*"Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette,"* George Stewart, Jr., St. John, N. B., I, 1-12 (June, 1865-May, 1866), 8opp.; II, 13-24 (June, 18[56-May, 1867), 144pp.—(2 Supp.) pp., Contents: Album, Blank, I, 27; Argentine R., Forgery, I, 19; Baden, Forgery, II, 39; Bavaria, Forgery, I, 19; *"Bibliography: English and Continental Philatelic Literature,"* II, 139, Supp. (June, 1867) 1; Bogus S., I, 42-57-65, II, 4; Brazil, Forgery, 39; British N. Am., Postal Rates, I, 53; Canada: Bogus S., Baldwin's Railway Postage, I, 57; II, 4—Envelope, I, 42—Forgery, II, 51—P. Off.: Montreal, II, 40—12d., 1, 13; Collecting (S.), I, 25; II, 15-16—Use of, I, 5; Columbian R., Forgery, I, 20; Confederate S. 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S.) 124; Switzerland, Forgeries, II, 63, Geneva, 63; Turkey, Forgeries (Pemberton, E. L.) II, 2; U. S., Locals, II, 29—P. Off., New York, II, 28—P. O., Statistics, I, 53, (1866), II, 105—5c. brown, 1847, I, 19; Uruguay: Montevideo, Forgery, II, 103; Victoria, Stamps, II, 77; Western Australia, Forgery, II, 51—Stamps, II, 104;—*"Stamp Exchange,"* Arthur H. Wheeler, Lowell, Mass., I, 1 (Jan., 1871), 4pp., Contents: New Iss., I, 2; List of P. S. Issued 1870, I, 2; U. S., Env., 1870, I, 2—Post Card, 1870, I, 2;—*"Stamp Journal,"* A. Fountain, Middletown, Conn., I, 1-3 (Aug.- Oct., 1867), 4pp. each, Contents: Albums I, (A) 1; Coll. Arrangement, (S) 2; Coll. (Stamp), (O) 3; Editorial, (A) 2; Faaet (J.) Coll., (S) 3; New Iss., (A) 3, (S) 3, (O) 3; Notes, (A) 2, (S) 2, (O) 3; Review (O) 3; *"Postman's Knock,"* Excelsior Stamp Association, St. John, N. B., II, Nos. 19, 20, 21 (Oct., Nov., 1869, March 1870), 19-20, 8pp.; 21, 12pp., Contents: Album: Scott's Am., (M) 8; Canada: Blue Env., (M) 3—Notes, (M) 1; Craig (E. A.) Interviewed, (M) 6; Editorial, (O) 1, (N) 1, (M) 1; Forgeries, (M) 3; Hawaiian Is., Forgeries, (M) 2; Honduras (1st Iss.), (O) 2; Leccotyping, (M) 4; New Brunswick, Forgery, (M) 3; New Iss., (O) 3, (N) 2, (M) 8; Nova Scotia, Forgeries, (M) 3; Phil.-Poems, "Stamp's Lament," (N) 4; Stewart (George, Jr.), Int., (M) 5; U. S., Locals, California, (O) 4;—*"Timbrophilist,"* Chas A. Lyford, Boston, Mass., I, 1 (Sept., 1869) 7 (no date) II, 1 and 6 (no dates); III, 3 (Sept., 1874), I, 1, 8pp.; 7, 4pp., II, 1, 8pp.; 6, 2pp.; III, 3, 4pp., Contents: Albums, List of, II (6) 2; Auction Sale, II, (1) 4; *Balfour (L. J.): Stamp Journals Wanted by,* II (Sept. 69) 7; Forgeries, Frauds, II, (Sept. 69) 6-7, (7) 1. III (Sept. 74) 1; Honduras, I (7) 1; New Caledonia, Stamps, I (Sept. 69) 2; New Iss., I (Sept. 69) 6; *Obituary, "Continental Phil. Magazine,"* I (Sept., 69) 5; Petrie (Dr.) James A., Int., II (1) 3; Philately, II (1) 5; Portraits on S.: J. Cartier, II (1) 2; Reviews, I (Sept., 69) 4, (7) 4, II (1) 4; Russia, Locals, III (Sept., 74) 2; *"Timbrophilic Press of America,"* II (1) 3; U. S. Local, St. Louis (Bogus) I (7) 2—Berford Abominations, III (Sept., 74) 3.

Notes on First Two Issues of Esthonia

By W. WARD

SO far our catalogues do not give the collector or the specialist of the Esthonian stamps very much idea as to their various varieties, doubtless because in the multiplicity of post war European issues they have been "judged in the ruck." Certainly the first two issues, 1919, and 1919-21, will give plenty of scope for the speciailst in classifying the several papers and types of each issue, and I think that, though generally the stamps may be obtained very cheaply, that some varieties he will discover are by no means represented by their catalogue value—especially in used. In the space of a short article it would be impossible to enumerate and give a check-list of all the varieties, but perhaps the following few notes will prove of interest.

I would give warning that it would be better to leave the "Eesti Post" provisionals on Russian stamps alone, unless obviously bonafide used covers can be secured.

The first issue are fairly regular in paper, but in addition to the many shades, sets can be made of early printings, and from very worn conditions of the plates. Many of this issue will be found pen-marked; these are postally used, and emanated from small post offices not yet possessing cancelling stamps. Actually they are rarer than the postmarked.

The second issue will be responsible for many pages in the specialist's album. There are white wove, thick, thin, and tissue papers, blue Silurian (on the 1 Mark Viking Ship), and in the mark values, on what might be called "G.C." paper, resembling the "newsprint" used for the French war issues, in both ordinary texture and very thick, almost carton paper. The 10 and 35p. exist perforated 11½, while the 15 and 25 Marks were issued perforated 13½. And on the lower values, ribbed papers.

In the Mark (Viking Ship type many varieties of defective or partly missing ornaments under the "Es" and final "T" of EESTIPOST exist, and it may be possible to plate them. Mainly the right hand ornament does not show, or only partly the scroll under the crown-like shape.

While hardly a catalogable variety, though of interest, I might mention that many examples will be found of the first issue showing a clear offset on the back, due to running the printing machine without paper, so that the ink is taken off on to the "blanket" of the platten, the next serving of course, through the impression re-taking the ink on the reverse as well as being printed on the front; called by some "through-prints"—but are just off-sets. These will only be found clear and distinct on unused stamps, being naturally ON the gummed surface—though often penetrating enough to show on a used stamp after soaking.

Up to the 1921 issues, Esthonia will have to be very much revised in our catalogues. While not rare, they are not sufficiently common to be readily found, and are therefore of more than ordinary interest to the collector who wants to take up a study that has not become hackneyed.

I might add that the rouletted varieties were made by a firm having a large trade with Liverpool and Hull, and stamps so found used can be classed with the famous French "Susse" perforations.

The Counterfeits and Reprints of Hayti

By ARTHUR O. LITT

IN 1881 the first issue of this Republic appeared depicting the Haytian peasant woman, called the Malatresse. These originals were printed in sheets of 200 divisable in panes of 50. Each stamp of the 50 is totally different, as no engraver is capable of making 50 different cliches, and in consequence the adhesive is platable without great difficulty.

It has not been definitely decided when the counterfeit of the first issue appeared, but I have seen cancellations as early as 1882. The bogus stamps have been turned out by a process which makes each stamp an exact copy of the other in the sheet of 50. This can be best seen by a pair of the 2 centime counterfeits illustrated herewith as plate 1.



Plate No. 1, Counterfeits.



Plate No. 2, Original.

To further illustrate the difference, plate 2 shows a pair of the original stamps, and if both the counterfeit and original are gone over carefully, it will be seen that each stamp of the original is not the same.

Examine, preferably with a glass, though the naked eye will catch the difference, the pair shown in Plate 1 and it will be noted that the lobe of the ear of the peasant woman is larger than on the original stamps as shown in Plate 2. The "L" of "Republique" also is totally different, being a sans serif letter, I believe, instead of a regular one. The face in counterfeit is, of course, that of another person and the physiogonomy is stouter. Under the figure of value there is a constant line which curves from left to right invariably. The "Q" of "Republique" always touches the curved line at the top. I have seen these imperforate counterfeits in singles, pairs and in blocks of four. They are found used and unused, though used copies are scarce. Have seen them on pieces of paper but not on entires. Port au Prince and Cape Haytian as well as steamship and Le Havre cancellations are known. The paper of these counterfeits show shiny and sometimes granite, and recently I noted a block of four ribbed.

About two years ago a certain person was arrested in Paris for counterfeiting stamps of many countries. Among others it was stated that Hayti 1881 and 1904 were fraudulently made. In spite of many inquiries, I have been unable to learn whether justice was meted out to the offender, but at all events these dangerous stamps are on the market. It seems to me that the counterfeits of the first issue were the ones made by this man in Paris. Recently I noted a beautiful block of 4 in New York unused and doubtless this also came from the city of fashions. This block was purchased by a dealer as the genuine article, and I was pleased to be able to advise him of its character before the sale became cold.

No difficulty should be found in distinguishing the true from the false of this first imperforate issue, if comparison is made carefully. I have also seen a used copy of the counterfeit with a saw-tooth perforation, if such is the correct term. The only copy used or unused I have come across.

THE PERFORATE STAMPS OF 1882

This same type issue has also been counterfeited. The bogus from the real can be distinguished first by the different faces thereon. The peasant shown on the counterfeit is stouter; the imprint is clearer cut and is a better production of the engravers art. The perforation on the counterfeits run 14 and 16 and on the original 13½. This issue was made to defraud the Government and was used mainly at Cape Haytian, with cancellations in blue or black. The majority of the used copies viewed show a postmark of 1887, and as the stamps were issued in 1882, they probably had a life of six years. Whether this was with a connivance of the postal officials cannot be definitely learned. A fine cover was shown me recently on which two 7 centime perforated 14 counterfeits, cancelled Cape Haytian were in their pristine glory. Another cover was also noted with another 7 centime counterfeit with two singles of the Solomon issue of 1887, values being the 1 centime and the 2 centimes.



Plate No. 3.
Counterfeit,



Plate No. 4.
Original,

Plate 3 shows the counterfeit and plate 4 the original.

Yvert et Tellier lists these counterfeits and some of them are quite rare. The 3c. is the best, being cataloged as 9a, but is not priced. I should judge that this is worth from ten to fifteen dollars unused, and used about the same. This relates to the perf. 14. Yvert further prices used copies at 125 francs but this in my opinion is below its real value. This catalog continues that copies in an unused state are almost unfindable. This to my knowledge on all the values, with the exception of the 3c., shows a proportion of about 10 to 1 in favor of the used copies.

The stamps of the 1886 shaded face peasant woman issue have not been counterfeited to the best of my knowledge.

(To be continued)

Heard About Town

Reported by GEORGE B. SLOANE

The Economist Stamp Co. has purchased the famous collection of United States Revenue stamps formed by William S. White, and John Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Co. has purchased H. H. Wilson's splendid collection of United States proofs and essays which he adds to a stock already acknowledged to be the best in existence in these lines.

Another member of the club, J. R. Taylor, has bought out the stock of the Monopol Stamp Co. and has taken over the Uptown office of the J. M. Bartels Co.

We hear that Vahan Mozian, Inc., intend to move from their present quarters and locate on Forty-Second Street.

The new edition of the Scott catalog is expected momentarily, having beeen promised for the 10th of October. A new edition of the Specialized catalog, entirely revised and rewritten is to appear about a month later.

Gus and Arthur Burger recently took a fishing trip, and we hear that Arthur's vast holdings have lately been augmented by the addition of an estate in Florida.

J. M. Bartels recently returned from an extended tour of Europe. We understand he was a heavy buyer of stamped envelopes at the Ferrary sale, which it is rumored he succeeded in disposing of to his great satisfaction, and we learn that he located a 90c. August on an approval sheet while abroad, and which he has also sold.

A new member to join the Benedicts has been ye scribe. He has not had occasion as yet to consult the laws on dis-union as well as of union, but while there's life, there's hope.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

With this issue we complete our *Fourth Volume* and our fourth year of publication. Apparently the *C. C. P.* has found a niche in the philatelic world which it is filling to the satisfaction of its chosen clientele for the editor is constantly receiving letters of encouragement which are very much appreciated * * * Orders for back numbers have been increasing from those who wish to preserve complete files of the issues. We have assisted many in their quest for missing numbers but our supply of *Volume I, Number* 1 has long been exhausted. We have been authorized to offer $2.00 *each* for copies and any of our readers who do not intend to preserve them will confer a favor by returning this one issue to us * * * Of paramount interest to members of the *Collectors Club* is the fact that arrangements have finally been completed for a *permanent home* * * * A 50-year lease has been taken on the building at 51 *West* 48*th St.* which will be entirely remodeled for the use of the club * * * One entire floor will be rented to stamp dealers and this space has been taken by *J. C. Morgenthau,* the *Economist Stamp Co., Herman Toaspern* and *George B. Sloane* * * * It will probably be ready for occupancy early in the Spring and a complete illustrated description of the new quarters will appear in our next issue * * * It would have been ready for this issue except for the fact that many of the leading members interested in the project are now in *Montreal* attending the *Canadian Philatelic Exhibition* which is so ably presented in this issue by our *Mr. Toaspern* * * * The editor had also planned to attend but it was a case of this issue of the *C. C. P.* or the *Exhibition* and the *C. C. P.* won * * * *The Prospectus* for the *International Exhibition* to be held in New York in October, 1926, is now ready for distribution and reflects the immense amount of labor that the committees in charge have put in upon it * * * There are many innovations that experience has taught to be desirable and copies are obtainable from the Club or from most of the leading dealers * * * 20,000 copies of this first edition have been printed, and further editions are to follow, so that there are plenty to go around * * * *C. J. Phillips* reports the serious loss recently suffered by our member *Abraham Hatfield, Jr.* * * * On September 23rd his mansion at *New Canaan, Conn.,* was completely destroyed by fire and the occupants of the house just managed to escape with their lives * * * Fortunately the stamp collection was saved due to the fact that two of the employees braved the smoke to carry it out. Practically everything else including a fine collection of antique furniture, was destroyed * * * Almost as soon as this issue is mailed collectors will receive the 1926 edition of the *Scott Catalog.* Many changes will be noted but the chief improvement is the wonderful new illustrations of the watermarks * * * There have been just complaints about this feature of the *Catalog* with which the publishers have been frank to agree, but the present series should meet with the approval of everyone * * * that is, almost everyone * * * The *Gibbons Catalog* has also recently been published and can now be obtained complete in one volume as well as in two parts as formerly * * * A new *Fortnightly Bulletin* was launched by the English dealers, *Marsh and Fletcher* in April * * * Each issue is de-

voted to some special subject as for instance, *"Complete Priced Check List of the Hejaz* 1925 *Provisionals," "Special Offers of Georgian Rhodesians," "An Official Account of the Overland Mail Service to Baghdad,* etc. * * * It will be sent upon request * * * Many of our readers no doubt have seen the *"Philatelistische Mitteilungen"* published by *Briefmarkenhaus Karl Hennig* of Weimar * * * The stamps are all beautifully shown in colors * * * Echos from the *Los Angeles Convention* of the *American Philatelic Society* indicate a successful but not particularly eventful convention * * * The principal news is that A. H. Wilhelm was elected president; our own *J. Brace* was reelected a director; *J. E. Guest* was properly reappointed Sales Superintendent and *New York* was selected for the next convention which is to be held either directly before or directly after the *Exhibition* * * * And the last is not the least * * * Death has taken heavy toll among several prominent philatelists * * * *Mr. Phillips* reports that *Wm. Henry Brouse* of Toronto, for 35 years a specialist in the stamps of *British North America,* passed away on September 30th * * * And a letter to our *Secretary* announced the death of our member, *Francis Henry Parsons,* on July 25th, 1925 * * * A very wonderful tribute to Mr. Parsons' character and scientific achievements is in the possession of our secretary and we all feel the deep loss that our Club and Philately in general has suffered by his passing * * * The *Collectors Club Library* continues to grow and prosper under the careful cultivation of *Doc Chittenden* and *Bill Ricketts* * * * It is a real working library right now but is becoming better almost daily * * * One of its earliest sponsors and the man who laid the foundation for its present success is again taking an active interest in its upbuilding * * * *Joseph S. Rich* is taking over full control of the binding of the completed volumes and the improvement in the appearances of the cases will be due entirely to his efforts (and financing) * * * In closing this fourth volume I want to express my appreciation for the wonderful cooperation I have received from so many of our members * * * Here at home *Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Charles J. Phillips, William R. Ricketts, J. Brace Chittenden, Harry M. Lewy, Edward S. Knapp,* the *Hot Stove Leaguers,* including *Elliott Perry, Herman J. Toaspern, Harry M. Konwiser, George B. Sloane, Sydney Barrett* (I mention Sid because he donated some *Guatamala Covers* to my collection) and literally scores of others, have always been ready and willing to render aid whenever called upon. * * * The support from abroad has been equally wholehearted and pleasing. It is only necessary to look over our table of contents to see to what extent this cooperation has been forthcoming * * * Next year is the *Big Year* for *New York,* for *Philately* and for the *Collectors Club* * * * May the *C. C. P.* fittingly reflect this fact.

H. L. L.

ADVERTISING RATES

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H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor,
120 West 49th St., N. Y. C.

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME I. OCTOBER, 1925 No. 3

REVIEW No. 4. Quarter Ending, October, 1925.

THE PHILATELIC INDEX. Comprising the principal articles in important British Stamp Journals to the end of the year 1924, with an Appendix containing many of the leading Monographs in English published since 1908, and therefore not included in the CRAWFORD CATALOGUE. "The Philatelic Index," by W. A. R. JEX LONG, for the 40 years up to 1904 has by his permission been incorporated in this volume. Compiled by an Index Committee appointed by the PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN. June, 1925. Published by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Printed by Wood & Son, 5 Mill St., Perth. vii—(1)—248 pp., 8¾x5½ in., bound cloth, price $5.

This index is compiled upon the alphabetical plan and indexes twenty-three of the most important English Journals from 1862 to 1924 of some volumes, but why the compilers did not complete the following journals to 1924 is a question: "Junior Stamp Collector" (Stamp Collector); only VIII volumes are indexed, to 1904, and it continued to 19 without a break; "Morley's Philatelic Journal," V vols. indexed, IX published; "Postage Stamp," XXVII vols. indexed, still being published, indexed to 1920 only; "Stamp Collecting" (weekly, London), XV vols. indexed, to 1920 only, still published. Before pointing out a few shortcomings in the index, I wish to state, that this book is by far the very best index (completed) yet published and as it is a limited edition should be bought at once. The printing, binding and size are all that could be desired and the price is very low for such a work. The committee consisting of Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, Colonel Bagnall, Captain Crawford, Mr. B. Goodfellow, Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long, Mr. A. J. Sefi and Mr. Percy de Worms, are seven of England's best known philatelists, and all have contributed splendid articles to the philatelic press, and know what they are about. Also it must be taken into account, that the indexing was divided among the committee and the different Journals indexed separately, on account of residing so far apart. Also this Committee had one year in which to do the work, to which fact can be laid any and all shortcomings.

Taking into account the above remark, the greatest fault is then the want of editing, for there are under each country a number of references that have been indexed under the word "THE," now no index should use the word "A" or "THE" as a first word. Look on page three "Air Post," there are five references under "THE," although the very first in the list is "Aerial Posts of the Future," W. Peers and the first one under "The" has exactly the same title only by a different author. This of course in a short list does not matter so much for at a glance one can scan it, but where the references cover several pages this is at once a mistake and so in these instances the plan of the index has not been carried out, strictly alphabetical. The omission of the year after each volume in the reference is also a mistake, for when given it indicates the age of the article or what issues are treated of (except of course where dates are given). In a great many references the author's name is omitted, which of course is a bad mistake, for many are authorities on certain countries or issues of these countries, and the author's name at once makes certain references major or minor and in an index of this sort is of the greatest importance. Many of the best articles are found at times reprinted in one or more journals and these are treated as entirely different articles, in some cases the title being changed, makes a more mix-up; all these should have been given under the one head, with the journal containing the original being listed first, regardless of change of title the journals containing the reprint following in alphabetical order. Under some of the general headings will be found references that are superfluous, belonging under the country of which they treat, as an example, take the heading "FORGERIES," page 70: "of Egypt, 1st issue," "O. R. C., Transvaal, and Swaizeland Surcharges," "Forgery, 10/- green, Great Britain," these under the country of issue is sufficient, of course this is a minor mistake, and is a thief of space only. One mistake was in Mr. Jex Long's index has been followed and that is under "NEW SOUTH WALES" rightfully appears under "s" Sydney View Stamps, the first adhesive issue of this country, but the list is only partly given here the remainder

(with some reprinting) is given under a separate heading under "S": SYDNEY VIEW STAMPS. All these references should have appeared under "N. S. W.," with a reference reading under "Sydney View Stamps," see New South Wales.

When I heard of the appointment of this Committee, I had hopes that the index would be compiled on "Subject Headings" under each country (the same as used more or less) throughout the other part of the work for stamp collecting today is conducted under specialism and this calls for subject-headings, and an ideal index will be one so compiled. Every country's stamps falls under the following general headings: Errors, Forgeries, Locals, Official Stamps, Proofs and Essays, Provisional Stamps, Stationery (including: Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers) and to these should be added Imperforate Stamps, Perforations, Watermarks, etc., which together with the names of a certain issue of stamps for that one country should have the references arranged under these headings where they treat of them for ready reference is the only way, otherwise the entire list must be read through each time to find all the references pertaining to this special subject.

To sum up then I quote from the "Preface": "At the Eleventh Congress of Great Britain, held at Glasgow, 1924, the following resolution, was proposed:—That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee of Congress to undertake and arrange for publication, as soon as possible, of a supplement to the "Philatelic Index" by Mr. Jex Long (which runs to the end of the year 1904) in order that the same may be brought up to date, it being deemed desirable that this should be proceeded with at once, and independently of any other or more ambitious index to philatelic literature which may be in contemplation,—is not put forward as ideal, but simply as an honest attempt,—to give prompt and immediate assistance to the philatelic student to find what he is in search of,—where he may find in one or other of the principal British philatelic journals information regarding the stamps in which he may happen to be specially interested." As a carrying out of this resolution the book is a great success and I hope the edition will be quickly exhausted.

MELVILLE (*Fred. J.*): (The) STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL AND YEAR BOOK OF PHILATELY. "The Whitaker of the Stamp World," 1925. SEVENTEENTH EDITION. Edited by Fred. J. Melville. London: Harris Publications Limited, Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., S. W. 1. 132 pp. and 2 double paged plates, 7¼x4⅞ in., linen paper cover, price 3/9 net.

This the seventeenth edition is the first one edited by Mr. Melville, and is one of the best editions to be issued, shown by the contents as follows: Contents, p. 15; Index to Advertisers, 17; Preface, 19; Story of the Year, 21; The Trend of Stamp Issues, 25; Fiscal Philately in 1924, by L. W. Fulcher, 27; New U. S. Stamp Law (ill. of stamps), 29; U. S. Philately, 30; Summary of Ferray Sales, 1921-24, 32; Aero-Philately in 1924, by W. E. Hughes, 33; Forthcoming Philatelic Exhibitions, Montreal-New York, 35; Secretary's Companion-Calendar, 1926, List of Titles of Lantern Lectures for Hire from Phil. Extension Sub-Comm. of Congress, 36-7; Phil. Expert Committees (Eng. P. Soc.), 37; Postal Union Congress, 1924, 38; New Stamp-Issuing States, 39; Phil. Congress of Great Britain, 41; Cambridge Congress, 42; Tariffs and Restrictions on Stamps, 42; *STAMP BOOKS OF* 1923-24, 43 to 50; Stamp Exchange Protection Society, 50; Recent Discoveries, 51; Phil. Philanthrophy, 52; Penny Postage, 52; Philatelic Agencies. Governments as Vendors to Philatelists, 53; Public Stamp Collections, 54; New Zeal- and Retrospect, 56; Forgery Menace, 57; *DIRECTORY OF CURRENT PHILATELIC PERIODICALS WITH THE ADDRESSES OF THEIR PUBLISHERS,* 59 to 67; Philatelic Honours and Awards, 68 to 71; Broadcasting Philately in Britain, 71; Full History of the Philatelic Societies of the British Empire and U. S. A., 72 to 83; British Stamp Exchange Clubs, 83; Remainders, 87; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX: January,* 1923—*December,* 1924. Compiled by L. A. J. Baker, 88 to 113. Pages 1 to 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 114 to 132 are advertisements. The two double page plates: 1st Portraits of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack and Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 2nd: Collectors Club Medal obverse and reverse. The three articles in italics being bibliography make this volume very valuable and worth much more than the price asked. The index being especially well done. *BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SIXTEEN FORMER EDITIONS*: *First Edition,* 1904, Edited by Percy C. Bishop, pub. by C. Nissen & Co., London: Chief contents—Fakes and Forgeries at Brighton (Nissen); Revenue S. Collecting (Pearce); Government Official Stamp Prosecution (Bishop); Stamps of G. B. Cat. & Guide to Values (Nissen); *OUR PHILATELIC BOOKSHELF* (Bishop), p. 62; Collecting P. Cards (W. J. Scott);—136 pp. *Second Edition,* 1905, Edited by P. C. Bishop, pub. do, 136 pp., C. Contents: Notes on the Stamps of Victoria (Terry); Cat. & Guide to Values-Adh. Telegraph S. of United Kingdom (Nissen); Short Dictionary of Phila. (Bishop); Postal Fiscals of the United Kingdom (Nissen); INDEX OF THE PHILATELIC PRESS FOR 1903-04, pp. 79-94.—*Third Edition,* 1906, Ed. by P. C. Bishop, pub. do, 116 pp, C. Contents: Stamps of St. Helena (Specialist);

Cat. & G. to Val.-King Head S. of Br. Colonies (Nissen); Stamps of Prince Ed. Is. (Langworthy); British Telegraph Cos. and their S. (Halliday); Adhesive S. of Tonga (Bishop).—*Fourth Ed.,* 1907, Ed. by P. C. Bishop, pub. do, 112 pp. and 1 plate, C. Contents: Phila. Exhibitions of the Year; Board of Trade Officials (Bernstein); New Iss. of the Year (simpli/ed) (Nissen); College Posts and Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge (L. Savournin); "Cut Out" P. S. of Great Britain-Ref. L. & G. to Vals (Nissen); *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1906 (Bishop) pp. 72-88. *Fifth Ed.,* 1908, Ed. by Bishop & Nissen, pub. do, 108 pp. and 1 plate port. of Mr. Melville, C. Contents: New Iss. of the Year 1907 (Complete) (Nissen); Stamp Perforating Machines at Somerset House (Peacock); Phil. Auction Summary, London Auctions, 1907; Adh. Revenue S. of U. Kingdom, since the Reign of King Edward VII. (Nissen); *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1907, pp. 74-85.—*Sixth Ed.,* 1909, Ed. by Bishop & Nissen, pub. do, 100 pp. and 1 portrait plate of Mr. W. D. Beckton, C. Contents: *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1908, pp. 16-27; British Stamps of Great Rarity; "Skilling Banco" S. of Sweden; Story of the Year (Bishop); Stamps of the Chinese Treaty Ports (Lovelace); Study of the S. of Cyprus (Bishop); Circular Delivery S. of G. Britain; Story of the 12d Canada.—*Seventh Ed.,* 1910, Ed. by Bishop & Nissen, pub. do, 104 pp., C. Contents: Forgeries of the 1/- S. of G. Britain; Story of the Year (Bishop); Mystery of the Early Siberian S. (Greer); *SOME PHILATE BOOK VALUES.* Prices Realised at Auction, pp. 28-9; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1909 (Bishop), pp. 20-45; P. S. of the Crimea (Nissen); "Compound" Envelopes of G. Britain (Nissen); Notes on a Few Recent Issues of Venezuela (Bishop). —*Eighth Ed.,* 1911, Ed. by Bishop & Nissen, pub. do, 122 pp., C. Contents: Story of the Year; P. S. of Portugal; Stamps of King Edward, 1901-10 (Nissen); Great Britain: The Queen's Head "Controls Letters" (Creeke); Pioneers of the Stamp Trade (in America); *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1910 (Bishop), pp. 88-104.— *Ninth Ed.,* 1912, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. by H. F. Johnson, London, (4)—170 pp. and 1 portrait plate: H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. G. G.-C. Contents: Story of the Year; Phil. Novelties of 1911; Foreign Postal Agencies of the Powers. Check List & Guide (Armstrong); *YEAR'S BEST BOOKS* (H. Clark)—*ADDENDA: Check List of the Principal Complete Phila. Works published during* 1910-11; pp. 34-42; Postal Establishments of the French Colonies (Lemaire); Study of Stamps—A Phil. Formula; French Stamps Used Abroad; Universal Postal Union; Celebrities of the Stamp World; 1912. A Universal Directory of the Stamp Trade; Philatelic Auctioneers; Lindenberg Medal; Great Britain. Harrison & Somerset House Printings from Edwardian Plates; *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* pp. 112-119; Philatelic Societies of the World. Dir. & Guide; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX,* 1910-11, (Armstrong), pp. 132-155.—*Tenth Ed.,* 1913, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. do, 193—(1) pp., C. Contents: Crawford Coll.; Story of the Year; Georgian Stamps of the British Empire (Crouch); Postal Establishments of the German Colonies (Dalwigk); *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR* (H. Clark)—*ADDENDA: Check List of the Complete P. Works pub. during* 1911-12, pp. 45-54; British Contract Letters and Numbers ½d. and 1d. (Armstrong); British Colonial Key-Plates; Greek Stamps Used Abroad; Celebrities of the Stamp World, 1862; Stamp Exhibitions, Past and Present; Early American Posts, 1775; *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* 1912, pp. 115-126; P. S. of Ascension Is.— Br. S. used abroad, 1912. A Universal Dir. of the Stamp Trade; *PHILATELIC LITERATURE DEALERS,* p. 138; Phil. Auctioneers; World's Postage Stamp Printers; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX,* 1911-12, (Armstrong & Weinert), pp. 161-186; *STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL, INDEX TO Vols. I to IX,* pp. 188-189.—*Eleventh Ed.,* 1914, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. by Phil. Press, London, (6)—154 pp., C. Contents: World's Greatest Stamp Coll. (Ferrary Coll.); Story of the Year; *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR, A Short Review,* (Dalwigk)—*ADDENDA: A Tentative Check List of the Most Important Complete Phil. Works pub. during the Year* 1913, pp. 18-28; S. of the European P. O.'s in Egypt (Sphinx); Great Britain: The Georgian Series (Armstrong), Check List (Nissen); Norway: Types of the Issue 1867-68 (Tatham); *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* 1914, pp. 68-73; Unv. Dir. of S. Trade; *"PHILATELIC LITERATURE DEALERS,"* 90-91; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX,* 1912-13, pp. 94-116; Year's New Issues, 1913.—*Twelfth Ed.,* 1915, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong & P. C. Bishop, pub. by Aldine Pub. Co., London, (8)—128 pp. and 2 double page plates of 1914 stamps, C. Contents: P. S. of the Red Cross (Armstrong); Public Philatelic Coll. of the U. Kingdom; Story of the Year (Bishop); Collecting of Postmarks (Turner); *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR,* pp. 27-28; Egypt: The Problem of the First Iss. (Dalwigk); Fifty Rarest S. in the World (Hennessey); Philatelists' Roll of Honour (Eng.); Indian "War" S. (Jones); P. S. of Peace (Bishop); P. S. of 1914 (Armstrong); *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1914, pp. 74-91; P. Soc. of the English-Speaking World. Dir. & G. 1915; *PHILATELIC PRESS,* 1915, pp. 113-116; Discredited War Stamp (Bishop); Dir. S. Trade Br. Empire and America.— *Thirteenth Ed.,* 1916, Ed. by P. C. Bishop, pub. do, (8)—100 pp., C. Contents: Story of Year (Bishop); "Uniquities" of the Stamp World (Ingham); Cat. Question (Hall);

How to Identify Greek S. (Pemberton); Random Notes on the Stamps of Belgium (Wilson); Interest and Phil. Value of Plating (Warren); S. of Hayti (Melville); Types of Crowns Used on British S. (Robinson); Biggest P. Soc. in the Br. Empire (Wedmore); Notes on the S. of the Feudatory States of India (Jones); How to Arrange a Coll. of G. Britain (Creeke); *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR* (Corfield), pp. 45-46; P. S. of 1915; Collection of Locals (Turner); *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE FOR* 1916, pp. 69-73.—*Fourteenth Ed.,* 1920, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong & P. C. Bishop, pub. by F. H. Vallancey, London, vi—92 pp. and 1 plate, C. Contents: Story of the Year, 1919 (Armstrong); Stamps of the Air (Ingram); New Europe (Rope); 1901 Issue of Greece (Pemberton); "Britannia" Type of the Br. Col., 1848-78 (Armstrong); Postal Print Coll. (Turner); *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR* (Bishop), pp. 32-35. G. Britain High Values (Nissen); *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* 1920, pp. 48-53; Rarest War S.; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1914-19, pp. 61-62.—*Fifteenth Ed.,* 1921, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. by Harris P., Ltd., London, vi—96 pp. and 1 double p. plate, C. Contents: Story of the Year; Victorian Vignettes (Armstrong); G. Britain, 1840-1: Plate 11 (Square); 3 Pf. Saxony; Essays and Their Status in Phil. (Dalwick); S. of Br. P. O. in China and Japan; *STAMP BOOKS OF THE YEAR,* pp. 23-26; Statistics of Stamp Iss. in 1920; Foreign Currency Table, 1921; List of Countries Comp. the U. P. U. at end of 1920; R. P. Soc. List of Fellows; *PHILATELIC PRESS GUIDE,* 1921, pp. 59-65; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX FOR* 1920, pp. 67-96.—*Sixteenth Ed.,* 1923, Ed. by D. B. Armstrong, pub. do, 112 pp., C. Contents: Stamp Year at Home-Paris-U. S. A.-Berlin; Prov. S. of Ireland (Ward); Discoveries of the Year; New S. Iss. Countries of the Br. Emp.; British Poss. Without S.-Table; Statistics of New S. 1922; Great Unpriced G. Britain; Postal Union Colors, Br. Col.; "Philmag" Int. Tel. Code for S. Dealers, 1923 (Harris); Auction Des. in Five Languages; Trend of Foreign Currencies; Phil. Honours and Awards; Phil. Congress of G. B.; P. Socs. of the English-Speaking World, 1923; London S. Auction Epitome, 1922-23; *PHILATELIC LITERARY INDEX,* 1921-22, pp. 89-110.

STRANDELL (Nils): FERRARI—Ett Excentriskt Levnadsode hans person och hans samlingar av Nils Strandell. Forlag A.-B. Harry Wennberg, Stockholm. 10—(2) pp., 10¼x7⅜ in., paper cover with portrait of Philipp la Renotiere von Ferray on front page. This pamphlet is a biography of Ferray and his stamp collection. Pages 8-10 lists rarieties with prices sold at 1st to 4th sales of collection.

STRANDELL (Nils): (Les) PIECES RARES DES COLLECTIONS DE TIMBRES DU MUSEE POSTAL SUEDOIS A STOCKHOLM. Par Nils Strandell. Being pages 105 to 115, separately printed, from "La poste dans les temps anciens et modernes," 10⅛x7⅛ in., paper cover, 14 copies so printed. Description of rare stamps in the Postal Museum at Stockholm, Sweden.

STRANDELL (Nils): FRIMARKSRARITETER I POSTMUSEET I STOCKHOLM. Av Nils Strandell. Sartryck ur "Posten I Forntid och Nutid." Broderna Olofssons Tryckeri, Stockholm, 1924. 8 pp., 9½x7 in., paper cover, 23 copies printed. Same as pamphlet above, but printed in Swedish.

TAUSSIG (Charles William) & MEYER (Theodore Arthur): (The) BOOK OF HOBBIES OR A GUIDE TO HAPPINESS. New York: Minton, Balch & Co., 1924. xv—(1)—318 pp., 8½x5¾ in., bound cloth, price $3.00. Contents: Chapter I. Mount Your Hobby, p. 1; II. Collecting Prints, 10; III. Radio, 45; IV. *PHILATELY,* 86 to 120; V. Angling, 121; VI. Book Collecting, 151; VII. China and Porcelain, 188; VIII. Antique Furniture, 213; IX. A Word About Golf, 241; X. Fireside Hobbies, 246; XI. Hobbyist's Workshop, 261; XII. Photography, 276; XIII. Collecting Playing Cards, 288; XIV. Collecting Autographs, 296; XV. Index.—Contents of Chapter IV. *PHILATELY*s Philately, 86-9; Starting a Collection, 89; What to Avoid, 90; A Rare Find, 92; Stamps of Great Value, 94; Early History, 95; Start of Modern Postal System, 97; Early United States, 98; $12,000 for a Stamp, 99; Prosser Find, 101; Minute Variations, 101; Historical Association, 102; 1861-66 (U. S.), 103; 1870, 105; Columbian Issue of 1893, 107; Watermarked Paper, 112; Trans-Mississippi Exposition (1898), 113; Pan-American Ex., 113; Louisiana Purchase Ex. (1904), 114; Airplane Stamps, 116; Little Boy and the Czar of Russia, 116; *BIBLIOGRAPHY,* 120. From the Index: Baltimore Carrier Stamp, 89; Boscawan, N. H., Stamp of, 99; British Guiana, rare stamp of, 84; Cape of Good Hope, errors in the Triangular s. of, 84; Commemorative Issues of Stamps, 107, 113-6; Crocker (H. J.), 95; Deats, Hiram E., 99; De Velayer and the French Stamps, 95-6; Engraving: line 21—steel, 23—stipple, 24—wood, 24; Envelope, the Mulready, 98; Errors: C. of G. H. 84—Colum. Iss., 110—Pan-American, 114—U. S. 1914, 116—Revenue Iss., 1869, 92; Ferray, Baron P. von, 99-100; Hawaii, 2c. blue, 95; Hill, Sir Rowland, 97; Intaglio Printing, 24; Johnson (Dr. S. C.), 91-108; Lockport Stamp, 100; Louis XIV, attempt at postal system, 95-6; Luff (J. N.), 116; Mauritius, rare stamp, 84; Postmasters' Iss. of Stamps, 99; Postal System, 95-97; St. Louis Stamps, 100; Victoria (Queen), 98; Washington (George) in Stamps, 93-100-104-

106-107; Wilson (Woodrow) autograph of an airplane Stamp, 116; Wolcott (Senator) on comm. iss., 108; Wyon (Wm.), 98.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY: (The) YEAR BOOK OF THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY. MCMXXV. 32 pp., 6⅝x5 in., paper cover, price 25 cents.—Contents: Historical and Otherwise (Severn), 3; Constitution, 6; Your Sales Dept., 10; Membership List, 11; Advertisements, 16 to 32.

MULLER (Edwin): 75 JAHRE OSTERREICHISCHE BRIEFMARKE. Festschrift Herausgeben von der zeitschrift "Die Postmarke," Wien. Schriftleiter Ing. Edwin Muller. LXXX pp., 12⅛x9 in., paper cover. 1850-1925. Contents: 75 Jahre, III; Postverwaltung und Briefmarke (Konrad Hoheisel), V; (Die) Geburtsurkunde der ersten osterreichischen Briefmarken, VII; (Der) Werdegang der Briefmarke (R. R. Sommer), XI; Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Herstellung der osterr. Marken (Dr. C. Lindenberg), XIV; (Das) osterr. Postwesen vor Einfuhrung die Briefmarken, XV; (Die) Entwicklung der Briefmarkenkunst in Oesterreich, 1850-1925 (M.-R. L. Hesshaimer), XVII; (Die) Amtlichen Auflagezahlen der osterr Marken. (E. Muller), XIX; (Die) Verbrauchsziffern der osterr. Marken, 1867-1918, (E. Muller), XXIV; (Die) Barfreimachung als Briefmarkenersatz in Oesterreich, XXX; (Die) erste Ausgabe der Marken von Lombardei-Venetien (Dr. E. Diena) XXXI; (Die) Falschungen der osterr. Zeitungsmarken der I. Ausgabe (J. Strany), XLVII; (Die) Privat-Ganzsachen von Oesterreich (Dr. K. Willer), LI; Aus der Geschichte der oesterr. Feldpost (J. Posch), LIII; Bahnamtliche Stempel auf Altosterr. Briefmarken (E. Muller), LVII; (Die) neuen osterr. Marken in Schilling und Groschen Wahrung, LX; Aus dem mitteleuropaischen Briefmarkenhandel, LXII; Advertisements, pp. LXIII to LXXX.

SENF (Gebruder): SENF'S (Gebruder) ILLUSTRIERTER POSTWERTZEICHEN-KATALOG, 1925. II. Band: Postmarken von Ubersee. Verlag von G. Senf, Leipzig. (2)—024—1263—(1)—(2) pp., 8x3⅝ in., bound cloth, price ???. See July No. for remarks. The U. S. Cat. part covers, pp. 1181 to 1208 and its chief interest is the pricing of the stamps.

ADAIR (T. Stewart): (The) BELGIAN CONGO. Compiled by T. Stewart Adair, M.D., T.D., F.R.M.S. for the Sectional Catalogue Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britaine. MCMXXV. Obtainable from—A. J. Sefi, Hon. Sec. to the Sectional Sub-Comm., 12 South Molton St., London, W. 1. 16 pp., 7¼x4⅞ in., price 2/-.—This is the fifth section to be printed of that hitherto unatainable "Philatelic Ideal": Collectors' Catalogue, the other four sections were listed in the January, 1925 No.—The stamps are divided into two definite groups, really three as: I. The Independent State of the Congo, including the first eight issues (1886-1901); Overprinted Series. "Congo Belge." Issued January 1st, 1909, the IX from beginning the various stamps in stock being A. Handstamped at Brussels; B. Handstamped in the Congo; C. Typographed at Brussels; and a Special Printing called "Countess of Flanders" Issue was made in March, 1909.—II. The Belgian Congo, including the X (1st) to XVIII (6th) Issues, June, 1909-1924, then follows Aerial Post Stamps, 1920, Parcel Post or Postal Packet Stamps. Postage Due Stamps, and Postmarks. These sectional catalogues are all compiled by specialists in the stamps described and are giving their knowledge to the collecting world in the least possible space.

GAILLY (L.) & CO.: CATALOGUE ILLUSTRE DES TIMBRES POSTE, TAXE ET COLIS-POSTAUX DU CONGO BELGE et de l'AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ALLEMANDE (Partie occupee par les Belges). Denomme Le "Negro-Guide," Edition 1925 Maison L. Gailly & Co., 72, Rue Auguste-Gevaert, Cureghem-Brussels. (4)—100 pp., 7x4⅜ in., paper cover, price 7 fr. 50.—Another catalogue of "The Belgian Congo," which with Galli & Tani's: "Catalogue Special de la Belgique et du Congo," 3rd Ed., reviewed in the July issue, page 111, makes three for 1925.—Contents: Preface; Histoire et Etudes du Congo, pp. 1 to 60; Catalogue, pp. 61 to 94, the types of the Overprinted Series are thoroughly illustrated; Occupation Belge en Afrique Orientale Allemande, pp. 96 to 100.

EXCELSIOR STAMP OFFICE: 1925 CATALOGUE ETUDE DES TIMBRES DE BELGIQUE avec les prix auxquels on peut se les procurer a L'Excelsior Stamp Office et chez les principaux negociants en timbres poste, 32, Rue du Lombard, Brussels. 126—(2) pp., 9¾x5 in., paper cover, price 7 Francs. SECOND EDITION.—Contents: Preface de la seconde edition, p. 3; Catalogue: Etude des Timbres de Belgique, pp. 5 to 87, colors, varieties, etc., are very fully dealt with; Timbres Taxe, pp. 88 to 93; Timbres Telegraphe, pp. 95 to 98; Timbres Telephone, pp. 99 and 100; Timbres pour Colis Postaux, pp. 101 to 115; Occupation Allemande, pp. 116 to 125.

LOCKHART (R. H. D.): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. By R. H. D. Lockhart. London: Sefi, Pemberton & Co., Ltd., 12, South Moulton St., W. 1. 1925. vii—(1)—40 pp., 9¾x7⅜ in., paper cover, price 4/6 net. ("The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" Series of Studies in Philately: No. 3).—Contents: Preface, p. 7; Contents, VII; Chapter I.: Period 1854-67, 1; II.: First

Colonial Issue, 5; III.: Early Crown C. A. Issues, 7; IV.: Local Surcharges, 1879-81, 9; V.: Local Surcharges, 1883-7, 13; VI.: Local Surcharges, 1921-2, 19; VII.: London Surcharges, 22; VIII.: Edwardian Stamps, 24; IX.: Labuan Surcharges, 27; X.: Georgian Stamps, 29; XI.: Miscellaneous Notes, 32; (A) Check List of the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, 34.—Messrs. Sefi & Pemberton are certainly giving to collectors a series of books in this "SERIES OF STUDIES IN PHILATELY" that are of the highest importance to the specialist, the series is edited by Mr. W. B. Haworth, M.A. No. 1. (The) Stamps of Norway in the 20mm. Type (1885-93), by Justus Anderssen, which first appeared in the "Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift" and reprinted in a 21-paged pamphlet, and translated by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, F.R.P.S.L. for this series. No. 2. (The) Stamps of Norway. Part I.: A Contribution towards the Study of the Issues of 1877-78 (Shaded Posthorn), by Justus Anderssen. Part II.: Plate Variations of the Issues 1894-1900, by Justus Anderssen and Gunnar Kjos, also translated from the Swedish by Mr. Goodfellow. And a No. 4. (The) Stamps of the Treaty Ports of China and of Formosa, is promised soon.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN: REPORT OF THE TWELFTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, CAMBRIDGE, 1925. June 22nd to 25th. Held under the auspices of The Cambridge Philatelic Society, London; 1925: Plumridge & Co., 61-62, Chancery Lane, W. C. 2. 113—(1) pp., 8½x5½ in., paper cover, price 2/- net.—Principal Contents: Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, p. 3; Attendance, 4; Proceedings, 5; Reports: (a) Executive Comm. 8-, (b) P. Index Sub-Comm. 9-, (c) Forgery Sub-Comm. 9-, (d) Sec. Catalogue Sub-Comm. 9-, (e) Extension Sub-Comm., 19; PAPERS READ AT THE CONGRESS: (1) *Thief-Proof Stamps and True Philately,* by Dr. Gordon Ward, 26; (2) *Retrospect and Prospect,* by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow; (3) (*The*) *Pre*-1840 *Essays of Great Britain,* by Col. A. S. Bates; (4) Paper—its Origin, Manufacture and Philatelic Interest, by Mr. W. B. Buckland Edwards; (5) *Congress—Some Criticisms and Suggestions,* by Mr. W. B. Haworth; (6) *Specialism—its Field, its Aims, its Dangers,* by Rev. J. Mursell, winner of the "Bates' Prize Competition"; Congress Banquet, 111.

BECKTON (*W. Dorning*): BRITISH HONDURAS. The Local Surcharges of January, 1888. By W. Dorning Beckton, F.R.P.S.L. Reprinted from "The London Philatelist." 16 pp. and 5 plates, 10⅞x7½ in., paper cover, price 1 pound 5 shillings. Copies printed. These reprints are published from time to time and the proceeds are placed to the credit of the Royal Philatelic Society's Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.—This provisional issue was made necessary when the currency was changed from sterling to a dollar and consists of five values (described in the work as follows): Pages 1 to 6, general remarks; 6 to 9, "2 Cents on One Penny, Carmine, Wmk. Crown CA.; 9 to 10, 2 Cents on 6d., Rose, Perf. 12½, Perf. 14; 10-11, The Abnormal or Trial Settings of the 2 Cents on 6d., Rose; 11, 3 Cents on 3d., Brown, Wmk. Crown CC; 11-12, "3 Cents on 3d. (Crown CC), Perf. 12½"; 12-13, "10 Cents on 4d., Mauve, Wmk. Crown CA"; 13-4, "20 Cents on 6d., Orange, Wmk. Crown CA"; 14, "Two" on 50 Cents on 1s., Slate, Wmk. Crown CA"; "The Bisected Stamps," 14-15; 15-16, "The DE LA RUE Surcharges."

BRUNEL (*Georges*): REGENCE DE TUNIS. Monographie des Timbres-Poste par Georges Brunel, Redacteur en chef du "Timbre-Poste," etc. Ouvrage illustre de 3 planches hors texte et de diagrammes. Editions du "Timbre Poste," Louis Schneider, editeur, Bischwiller. 1925. 16 pp., 11½x7¾ in., paper cover, price Contents: History, 2; Potsage Stamps, 5; Timbres-Taxe, 10; Timbres pour Colis-Postaux, 12; Service Postal, 13; Tables, 15. Also has 2 plates of all types of the stamps, and 1 plate of photographs.

MUNK (*Dr. Herbert*): KOHL BRIEFMARKEN-HANDBUCH. 11 Auflage. Vollstandig neu bearbeitet von Dr. Herbert Munk. Verlag Kohl-Briefmarkenhandbuch, Berlin W. 8, Friedrichstrasse, 162. Lieferung 6, DANEMARK (continued) to DEUTSCHES REICH. (2) pp.—pp. 801 to 928.—(8) adv. pp., 7⅝x4½ in., paper cover, price This eleventh edition of Kohl's Handbook will be when completed a veritable "Encyclopedia of Philately" and the most comprehensive work that philately has produced to date. Each country is in charge of a leading specialist and the resulting article and check list contains the combined ideas and suggestions of the ablest philatelic minds in the world. An English translation is contemplated of at least portions of the work and will probably be published by the "COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST."

THALMANN (*Friedr. Wilh.*): ZUSAMMENSTELLUNG DER PREUSSISCHEN POSTEMPEL NACH FORM UND ZEITFOLGE, von Friedr. Wilh. Thalmann in Potsdam. 1925. Verlag von Robert Noske in Borna (Bezirk Leipzig). (10)—50 pp., 6½x7 in., bound paper-boards, price (Sonderdruck der "Deutschen Sammler-Zeitung," Nr. 6). —Contents: Index, p. 7 of int.; *BIBLIOGRAPHY*, p. 9 of int.; Then from 1 to 48 is given a general description with illustrations and lists of towns by dates of all postmarks used in Prussia; On pp. 26 to 32 is given a check list of the "TOWN NUMBER CANCELLATIONS" from 1 to 1987, used during 1850 to 1859.

The Effect of Supply and Demand Upon Market Value

By C. Gordon Fennell

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In an article on the "First Issue of Norway" which appeared in the July, 1922, issue, the editor undertook to quote "market values" for the different varieties of the stamp in question, and in so doing priced the "cracked plate" at the same price as the "double foot" on the theory that it was equally as scarce. Further consideration, however, led to the conclusion that even though the stamps appeared the same number of times, the "double foot" should be quoted at a higher rate on account of the fact that it had been given catalog recognition, and would therefore be in greater demand. This led to an interesting exchange of correspondence with C. Gordon Fennell, president and manager of the Fennell Stamp Co. of St. Louis, and we print one of his letters which emphasizes some interesting points relating to the subject in question.

I HAVE your letter dealing with supply and demand and its effect upon market value. Your kindness in asking for my opinion is appreciated, and I am glad to give you my views on this subject.

It is apparent to all of us that the *scarcity* of a stamp is only a minor factor in fixing its true value. *Demand* is the determining factor in securing a good price for a scarce stamp. We dealers have become used to seeing very scarce stamps sell at a small fraction of their catalog value. Let us take for example the one shilling New Brunswick of the 1851 issue cataloged at $150.00. This stamp if cut into, nicked, or with a thin spot, and described as such at auction, would go high at current prices if sold for forty or fifty dollars. On the other hand, suppose there is offered an unusually fine copy with color clear and bright. Let us suppose the cancellation is not what would generally be termed "lightly cancelled," but, in contrast, that it is sharp and distinct, standing out as tho engraved; that along each side there runs an even wide border of white; and that there is not the slightest point in connection with this stamp that needs an apology in any way whatsoever. Such a stamp is a true gem, and being finer than any one of a hundred others, is worth any price within reason which the owner sets. If sold at auction let us conservatively estimate that it will bring $150.00, which is three times as much as its weaker sister with a thin spot will fetch. There were only a limited number of these stamps issued. Since one is every bit as scare as the other, it can readily be seen that scarcity figures in a minor ratio to demand, even when figuring on two copies of the same stamp, and that the demand in this case is three times as great for the superb stamp. Twenty-five years ago this discrimination would have played a small part. But, with the advice which is now freely given to the younger generation by those who have been through the mill, on every hand we find that *condition* is a much more potent factor than scarcity in setting the price of any stamp, with the possible exception of world rarities.

Now what is the influence which has created this universal demand for perfection specimens? It is simply nothing more nor less than a combination of advertising and education, and since the market price of each stamp varies according to the popular demand for it, and is further effected thru condition, and because of any peculiar minor varieties as to design or cancellation of the stamp in question, therefore we are forced to the realization that our standard catalog is in no way an oracle of the *true value* of rare stamps, but that its real function is that of a *guide*.

Let us delve into the subject of condition and value a trifle further. Take simply as a matter of example the seven cent red brown of our 1862 issue. The catalog price of seven dollars is a very fair valuation for this stamp in good con-

dition as compared to others of the same issue. Now let us suppose that an auction dealer has two copies of this stamp to include in the same sale, and that, without going into a multitude of detail prohibited by the cost of space in describing a seven dollar stamp, each stamp possesses the qualifications to be termed "very fine." Let us describe one as lot 100 and the other as lot 101. In order to fill the qualification of "very fine," both stamps must be well centered, not obliterated by cancellation, and without any defect. We will further suppose that each stamp bears a red town cancellation. To the mail bidder, both stamps would appear as of equal value, and indeed it would be hard to have shown in any printed description—because both come with the requirements of "very fine"—that one could be worth a great deal more than the other.

Now suppose we take a trip to the dealer's office and view these two stamps for ourselves. We look at lot No. 100. In the first place there is no doubt that the stamp is the red brown, but the color is not particularly distinct nor attractive, and while a discriminating eye will verify that the cancellation is a red town, still there is but a suggestion of it, let alone the possibility of determining in what city it was used. While the stamp can truthwully be described as well centered, nevertheless it can be seen that the perforations at the top and at the right are considerably nearer the design than on the other two sides. At the bottom we find the left corner perforation in bad shape, and two others at the side partly torn away. Upon examining the back it appears that the paper is not fresh and white in appearance, but rather soiled and worn, which recalls to mind that anything sixty years old, is, after all, apt to be rather decrepit.

Now we turn the page. And lo, our astonished and enraptured eyes fall upon a most wonderful gem! Lot No. 101 is a lily, or as Fred Stone would put it, "the Lulu of them all." The red town cancellation is clear and distinct, standing strikingly against its brownish back ground. It would almost seem as tho the postal clerk at St. Louis had taken as much pride in obliterating this stamp in a precise, artistic manner, as tho he had been making an engraving of everlasting monument to his city. Furthermore, with the centering absolutely perfect, the color a beautiful clear shade, and the paper crisp and white, with every perforation in place—it seemed a dream too good to be true.

Both stamps having been inspected by a number of connoisseurs, we find that on the day of the auction, lot No. 100 brings $7.60, while lot No. 101 brings nearly five times that amount or to be exact $35.10.

Not only at auction are such distinctions made. Frequently beautifully selected gems will be found in the stocks of certain dealers who make it a point to acquire the unusual, in which case we find them at prices which startle most of the old-timers when compared in relation to catalog value. Nevertheless the demand for stamps which *can* be sold at more than catalog is greatly in excess of that for copies which are offered at considerable discounts. It is extremely difficult to stock superb 5c. '47's, even when asking a minimum price of $10.00, but we find no great trouble in constantly keeping on hand a dozen or two copies, which are a trifle close, or in some other manner insufficient interest to the condition crank.

This brings us back to the question which you have raised, namely "that demand for any given stamps is to a very large extent created by catalog recognition." I feel that this a mistaken impression. Long before the time when the specialized U. S. catalog was anything more than a dream, there were many thousand plate varieties of printing, or varieties of cancellation, which continually commanded prices out of all reason, as compared to the catalog quotation for ordinary varieties. Which all goes to show that a stamp need not be cataloged in order to have a recognized market value. This is not true only of United States stamps, but also in other countries or groups, which have been highly specialized and studied; and in

a few instances where any one certain stamp has been touted, cornered, or brought into undue prominence by forced buying.

In other words the value of any given stamp is determined by the demand for that particular stamp, and not because it is or is not listed with its peculiarities by the standard catalog. It is true that the demand will probably be enhanced if listed, but where we find thousands of minor varieties *never mentioned* bringing outrageous prices in comparison with catalog, it is easily seen that the true value of a stamp is reached thru a number of collectors having been educated as to its desirability.

This brings me back, Mr. Lindquist, to our pleasant correspondence in regard to your Norway No. 1's, and in particular to the cracked plate varieties. If you believe this stamp to be as scarce and desirable as the one with the double foot, then it is not only your duty, but your privilege as an editor and specialist, to acquaint other philatelists with the value of this stamp, based on its own scarcity and desirability, and not listing it at a price less than the double foot simply for the reason that one corporation arbitrarily does price the double foot variety, but *not* the cracked plate. After establishing your price as a *guide,* then the actual market price will be determined by comparison at auction or by prices that dealers are able to secure, and of course these will vary according to the beauty of each separate specimen. I would not give $5.00 for a cracked plate which was dirty and cut loose, but on the other hand I have just sold a marvelous copy at $25.00, and I feel certain I would have had no difficulty in obtaining even a higher price. To determine whether there was a demand for this stamp we advertised it, and besides having several people desirous of inspecting it at the price, one check in advance had to be refunded.

Occasionally I hear from a collector who writes to this effect; "You ask me $45.00 for this strip of three Norway No. 1. I do not want you fellows to feel that I am a "jyp" but I am buying so much material both here and abroad that I feel that I have a pretty keen sense of the market. For instance, I am paying not over $18.00 for superb pairs. On the same basis, a strip of three ought not be worth over $27.00. I have recently acquired a strip of four for only $10.00 more than you are asking for the strip of three."

This reasoning is of course illogical and beside the point. We have only to consider that the condition and beauty of each individual piece determines *its* value, the latter not being found in any way whatsoever by what some *other* piece brought. There are certain strips of three which would be cheap at $60.00, and there are others which would be dear at $27.00. And furthermore this is a truth which is apparent to any connoisseur, and which applies to practically any single stamp, strip, or block—especially of the imperforate varieties.

Therefore, Mr. Lindquist, I hope I have made clear my views on the subject of value, as occasioned by the dicussion brought forth during our pleasant interchange of correspondence. In closing I want to emphaisze the point which is fundamental that is:

The value of each piece is determined by its own qualities of perfection, printing, and beauty, and not by any price set by a catalog of average copies, or by prices established at auction for other copies of the same stamp, or by a price for which some one else at some other time has sold another copy of that stamp.

I extend you my congratulations on putting forth a publication of such merit. If you continue as well during the second year, you will certainly do more than hold your own.

With best wishes and kindest regard, believe me

Yours very sincerely,

C. Gordon Fennell,

President and Manager.

The Man Who Made the Cancellers

By E. W. Floyd

I HAVE just obtained an old United States Post Card cancelled with a neat four ring target in violet ink and with a dated postmark "Mallet Creek,—June 4, 1877,—Ohio" and addressed "To the Postmaster, Troy, Madison County, Illinois."

The chief interest in the card is on the reverse which contains a printed advertisement as shown in the reproduction. It is from J. R. Holcomb, the Post Master at Mallet Creek, Ohio, and is headed "Rubber Postoffice Stamps" and continues:



RUBBER POSTOFFICE STAMPS.

Rubber Marking, Dating and Printing Stamps are the only stamps yet made that will give a clear, beautiful impression equal to the FINEST LETTER PRESS PRINT. They are made of Pure Elastic Rubber and require but the lightest touch to produce a perfect impression. I will furnish the following stamps in Rubber for only 50 cents each, post paid

Forwarded. Advertised.

and in the same style of type as above, Registered No., Refused Correct, Due 3 Cents, Steamboat, Unclaimed, Received, Held for Postage, or anything of not more than three words, only 50 Cents, postpaid. **Postmasters' Name** in Script or Plain Type, only 50 cents, postpaid.

RETURN TO WRITER

MALLET CREEK, OHIO.
CORRECT.
J. R. HOLCOMB, P. M.

Price 50 Cents postpaid. Price 75 Cents postpaid.

POSTOFFICE RUBBER DATING STAMPS.

Notice the clear beautiful Postmark shown upon the other side of this card, it is but the ordinary everyday work of the RUBBER DATER, the most convenient, durable, and perfect P. O. Stamp made. The style and size shown, with a set of Solid Rubber dates for 10 years, in a neat case, Inking Composition, (Red, Blue or Purple,) Pads, Tweezers, and Postmaster's name on a Separate Stamp, Reduced Price only $3.50 mailed postpaid. Rubber Cancelling Stamp as shown opposite 50 cents each.

I will send a font of Rubber Moyable Type, 133 characters capitals, small letters and figures (can be changed to print ANY THING desired,) with Type Holder, Inking Composition, Pads, Tweezers for handling the type, etc., all complete in a neat box for only $2.00.

"OUR BEST" INKING COMPOSITION.

No Gumming or Clogging the Stamp with Ink and dirt. Impression always sharp and clear.

Sample box, Red, Blue or Purple, with a pair of INKING PADS sent postpaid for 40 cents. CANCELLING COMPOSITION (black) the most effectual known, with a pair of pads, complete for 30 cents. (This composition works nicely with wood or metal Stamps.)

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circular. Address,

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Mallet Creek, Medina Co., Ohio.

"Rubber Marking, Dating and Printing Stamps are the only stamps yet made that will give a clear, beautiful impression equal to the Finest Letter Press Print. They are made of Pure Elastic Rubber and require but the lightest touch to produce a perfect impression. I will furnish the following stamps in Rubber for only 50 cents each, postpaid.

FORWARDED. ADVERTISED.

and in the same style of type as above, Registered No., Refused, Correct, Due 3 Cents, Steamboat, Unclaimed, Received, Held for Postage, or anything of not more than three words, only 50 cents, postpaid. *Postmasters' Name* in Script or Plain Type, only 50 cents, Postpaid."

There follows a hand indicator with wording "Return to Writer" and then continues:

"POSTOFFICE RUBBER DATING STAMPS

Notice the clear beautiful Postmark shown upon the other side of this card. It is but the ordinary everyday work of the Rubber Dater, the most convenient, durable and perfect P.O. stamp made. The style and size shown, with a set of Solid Rubber dates for 10 years, in a neat case, Inking Composition (Red, Blue or Purple) Pads, Tweezers and Postmaster's name on a Separate Stamp, Reduced price only $3.50 mailed postpaid.

Rubber Cancelling Stamp as shown opposite 50 cents each.

I will send a font of Rubber Movable Type, 133 characters, capitals, small letters and figures (can be changed to print anything desired) with Type Holder, Inking Composition, Pads, Tweezers for handling the type, etc., all complete in a neat box for only $2.00."

It further advertises "Our Best" Inking Composition with a pair of pads at 30c.

From the illustration it should be possible to trace many cancellers and date stamps to his workshop.

Francis Henry Parsons

"None can truly write his single day,
And none can write it for him upon earth."

TO PORTRAY the life-history of another is to intrude, however delicately, upon the inner sanctuary of his being; yet only by such analysis may we approach an estimate of values: whether man's highest glory lies in material achievement, or whether life is "a stuff to try the soul's strength on."

In the passing of Francis Henry Parsons society has lost a potent force, not of works performed before the public eye and widely heralded, but of inherent character and worth. These qualities were his natural inheritance, for back along the years to the earliest settlement of New England, and beyond that to the mother-land of England, is a line of forceful, upright, patriotic, constructive men, who were leaders in education, religion and public service, founders of colleges, of cities. To read of the personalities of some of these men is to recognize the subject of this sketch: "the dark, brilliant eyes, the face beeming with intelligence, the extensive knowledge of men and things, the inexhaustible fund of anecdote that marked him as a leader in almost any conversation that might be introduced."

Mr. Parsons was born January 23, 1855, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was the only son of Charles Henry and Sarah Rice Parsons. His father was appointed by Lincoln as Cashier of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, where he served during the Civil War. Mr. Parsons, then a little boy, saw and saluted Lincoln as he drove past on the day of his assassination; the President indicated that he wished to speak with the father, but the coachman, misunderstanding, drove on, so Lincoln called back, "Never mind, I'll see you tomorrow," but for him the morrow never came! This is but one of many early impressions which the boy received while he lived in the shadow of the Capitol, for from September, 1862, his life was spent in Washington. He attended Rittenhouse Academy; owing to delicate health he was unable to attend school for more than 3 years in all, but he made up for this by reading, and received a liberal education in what Carlyle calls "the true university of these days, a collection of books." In January, 1872, he was appointed by Comdr. James T. Gillis, U. S. N., as his clerk, and sailed with him on the storeship "Supply" from New York to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He was mustered out of the Navy August 8, 1872.

From 1873 to 1894 he served with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, both in the office and in the field; it was upon one of these expeditions that he discovered in a sand mound on Bear Point, Alabama (Perdido Bay) some old Indian earthenware; with quick appreciation of its value he pursued his investigation of the mound, with the result that he procured a collection, later presented to the United States National Museum, which is referred to in the 10th Annual Report of the American Bureau of Ethnology, 1888-1889, as "an important series of earthen vases, given by Mr. Parsons," and which is fully described and illustrated in the 20th Report, 1898-1899.

While in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Mr. Parsons was selected to assume the duties of chief of library and archives. This involved the consolidation into one collection of the various books owned by the Survey and scattered among 40 or 50 field parties, on vessels, etc. New books were added, until, in 1894, there was a valuable library of 12,000 or 15,000 volumes with a fine collection of atlases, plates

and maps, some of which were scarce and some unique. In testimony of his work here it was said of him, "You have brought order out of chaos."

From 1894 to 1900 Mr. Parsons was a computer in the United States Naval Observatory. Both here and in his earlier position he was brought into close personal contact with the foremost scientists of the country, and this experience proved to be of especial service in the work which was to follow. In April, 1900, he was appointed assistant in charge of the Smithsonian Division of the Library of Congress, which position he held until his retirement, January 22, 1925, at the age of 70 years. In these 25 years he had seen the collection of the publications of learned societies and academies grow until it had reached 450,000 volumes, a collection invaluable for purposes of scientific and historical research. From a mass of scattered volumes and incomplete sets, many of them unbound, he marshalled row upon row of orderly series, filling in the gaps often after patient effort. In order that he might be in intimate touch with what was going on in the scientific world, he attended personally to the detail of collating the volumes for binding, and thus each of the 62,000 volumes bound during his incumbency passed through his hands, and he appraised its worth. Busied with the task of building up a great collection of scientific works, he had neither time nor strength for writing; as he himself said, "This is the foundation; others will build upon it, and will make it known to those who are interested in serious research," and already men of science are discovering in it the treasures that have been gathered there.

It was natural that one so interested in the various currents of thought should have belonged to numerous societies; of these may be mentioned: The American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a fellow; The National Geographic Society; The American Geographical Society of New York; The District of Columbia Society; Sons of the American Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; American Library Association; District of Columbia Library Association; Columbian Historical Society; The Cosmos Club; The Collectors' Club of New York. He was also a member of St. John's Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., of Washington, and was a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32nd degree.

In his home life Mr. Parsons was peculiarly fortunate. In 1880 he married Miss Sophia Sparks Fisher, a woman richly endowed with mental ability and social graces, who was the congenial companion of his life until her death, on November 25, 1922. Of four children, two daughters died in infancy; a son, Charles Edward, died in young manhood when on the threshold of a promising career; a daughter, Mrs. Alice Parsons James, I dislike these too personal touches in a paper of this sort, survives him.

For many years Mr. Parsons was a member of the Church of the Reformation, Lutheran, where he served as elder, trustee and financial secretary. He was also for four years a lay director of the Theological Seminary of the College of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg.

As the time for his retirement approached, his thoughts turned toward the future which promised leisure from routine duties: plans of travel; of classifying the excellent collection of stamps which he had accumulated through his interest in philately; of writing reminiscences of his life in Washington, an undertaking urged upon him by friends who had been entertained by his vivid spoken narratives. But his leisure was destined to be brief; his frail body, which had been seldom free from pain since his fourth year, when lameness developed, was unequal to further struggle, and on July 25, 1925, at the home of his daughter in Purcellville, Virginia, he slipped quietly out into the unknown. "It can be said of him, when he departed, he took a Man's life with him."

United States General Issues

By R. A. SNELL

Reprinted from *The Postage Stamp*, of October, 1909.

THE stamps of the United States are, I think, often passed over by the would-be moderate specialist of limited means after the first glance at the catalogue on account of the number of rarities in the list. But if the aforesaid specialist does not mind omitting the rarer stamps from his collection he will still be able to get together a very interesting lot. For instance, let us suppose that he takes only those stamps catalogued up to half-a-crown. Used, he will still be able to get about three hundred and twenty varieties out of the five hundred and twenty odd catalogued. In these three hundred and twenty varieties the only issue that will be altogether unrepresented is that of 1847. Of course excepting the very rare "première gravures" and the re-issues on white paper. Now no collector need be ashamed of not having these because the great "Tapling" collection contains only two "première gravures," I believe. Unused, only about one hundred and sixty varieties can be obtained which are within the above limits of price. But still I see no reason why this should deter the collector.

Another thing to be considered when calculating on the catalogue prices is that most of the stamps can be obtained at prices somewhat less than these.

All this is supposing that our specialist confines himself to the varieties as given in the catalogue. But since real philately and specialism proper are said to begin where the catalogue ends, why should the collector confine himself to the two or three shades of this or that stamp given in "Gibbons?" These as a rule are only headings to groups of shades. The stamps of the United States will raise the philatelist who likes arranging his stamps in depths and gradations of shade to the seventh Heaven! There are shades galore of almost every stamp. The keen philatelist has an opportunity here, because many of the rarer shades may be picked up at the price of the ordinary variety.

The fact that there are no bewildering perforation varieties as in such countries as Holland and Austria should attract those who are not on very good terms with their perforation gauges.

Then a good deal may be claimed for these stamps from the artistic point of view. None of them can be said, I think, to have so insignificant an appearance as some Europeans I could mention. This is also a redeeming feature of the numerous commemorative issues of this country against which outcries are sometimes rightly raised. These may be quite well omitted by those who think them uninteresting since, philatelically, little interest centres around them.

"Unpaids," "departmentals" and such stamps rather unduly swell the list of a country which is already quite large enough for the moderate specialist under consideration so, if he feels inclined to, he may quite well, I think, confine himself to postage stamps proper.

Another reason in favour of these stamps, one which will perhaps carry a good deal of weight with many collectors, is that they sell well. Of course he will need a moderate stock of patience and perseverance if he intends to keep only specimens which are wholly on the paper, even if they are not in the middle of it; and which are lightly cancelled; but then is there anything really good to be got without trouble? It is surprising how one torn or dirty specimen on a page brings down the standard of its companions.

To my mind the chief drawback to this country is the "straight edge" variety. One can eliminate this disadvantage by doing likewise to the "straight-edge." I would certainly advise the collector of United States stamps to taboo these varieties

since little or no interest attaches to them and they mar the spick and span look of a page. But of course each collector must be his own guide.

For the specialist of moderate means the issues of 1870 to 1882 offer particular attractions, with me these are great favourites, and I think well centred, lightly post-marked copies of these issues are always a good investment. The chief difficulty is encountered in sorting the different papers. About a year ago there appeared in *The Postage Stamp* a very lucid and instructive article which would enable the greenest novice to sort these issues quite accurately.

The issues of 1890-99 are also very firm friends of mine. For the specialist who wants to break new ground, I think there is a good deal of scope in the two cents. To me the varieties of the triangles are very fascinating. The more inquiring specialist might find out the order in which the three triangle types appeared and he will find it most interesting to study the reason of the presence of the "caps" to be found on the figure two. These "caps" are sometimes found on one figure, sometimes on the other, and sometimes on both figures. Although not expensive, this will be found rather difficult because of the comparative scarcity of dated specimens, except on original envelopes.

But I find the unwatermarked issue of 1894 very confusing since even with benzine one never can be sure whether a stamp is watermarked or not. The colour will generally enable one to separate the triangles of the two cents.

The current issue is another source of pleasure to me, and I find the task of hunting for nice used specimens of imperforate varieties and specimens on bluish paper very delightful. These, although cheap to buy when found, are by no means easy to find just now. I always like to collect these imperforate varieties in pairs as there is then no doubt that they are not perforated varieties cut down.

Of course for the wealthy man the earlier issues are an endless source of interest, but I think the fact that he cannot complete his collection of this country should not scare the collector with small means. If he gives the stamps of the United States a trial, which I strongly advise him to do, I do not believe the latter will ever regret it. What does it matter if his stamps are not at all in mint condition? Good used copies have philatelically as much interest as mint blocks of four!

Stamp Perforations

FEW Philatelists ever stop to consider what a convenient and time saving idea is the pin-hole perforation on stamps. But the suggestion of this simple device to the English authorities brought its originator a snug forunte.

In the early fifties, Norman Miles, an Englishman, and a dreamer more than a shrewd and business-like inventor, happily thought out this little invention that millions of people today are using to a great advantage. The idea had hardly occured, and its practicability foreseen by him, than he went straightway to the postal authorities and broached it. He explained it with a needle and a piece of paper, which he had not even taken the trouble to carry with him. He made a series of holes along a penciled line to demonstrate his idea, and he also suggested a simple device for a perforating machine. It did not take a genius to perceive the value of it, and the English government immediately adopted the idea. Though Miles never took the precaution to secure a patent, he was awarded $25,000.00, the sum he demanded for the idea, without ever drawing a plan or making a model.

Other stamp issuing countries saw its usefulness and adopted it, and today this simple thought of one man has become an indispensable adjunct to the business world.

ZARA KAW.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

Officers and Committees, 1925

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New Members

The following were elected members at the meeting of the Board of Governors, held September 2, 1925:

John R. Boker.....New York City
Thos. M. Barrington.....Montreal, Que.
Geoffrey M. LeHain.....Montreal, Que.
R. deL. French.....Montreal, Que.
A. Newman.....Montreal, Que.
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San Luis Potosi, Mexico
Stanley W. Hayes.....Richmond, Ind.
Earl Hamilton.....Montreal, Que.
E. G. Peters.....Rome, Ga.
J. H. Walter.....Stockholm, Sweden
Louis O. Muller.....San Francisco, Cal.
A. H. Wilhelm.....San Francisco, Cal.

The resignation of Mr. Charles S. Street was accepted with regret.

J. Brace Chittenden,
Secretary.

Additions to Mexican List

The following additions of the known varieties in Mexico 1874-83 have been received and are here recorded to insure a permanent record:

To J. Brace Chittenden:

I have had the pleasure of acquiring your very interesting book about Mexican Issue 1874-83 and finding in my collection some varieties not inserted in that book, I beg to state you as follows:

WT. PAPEL SELLADO

No.	Name	Value	Year	Paper
7	no name	5	76	wove
36	Saltillo	5	76	wove
37	S. L. Potosí	5	76	wove
37	S. L. Potosí	5	77	wove
40	Tampico	5	77	wove
51	Zacatecas	5	76	wove
22	Lagos	10	77	wove
37	S. L. Potosí	10	76	wove
51	Zacatecas	10	76	wove
60	Zamora	10	76	wove
22	Lagos	25	76	wove
28	Monterrey	25	76	wove
37	S. L. Potosí .... (Note year!)	25	75	wove
51	Zacatecas	25	76	wove
51	Zacatecas	25	77	wove
59	Tula de T.	25	76	wove
37	S. L. Potosí	5	76	Vert. laid.
37	S. L. Potosí	5	77	Vert. laid.
40	Tampico	5	77	Vert. laid.
51	Zacatecas	5	76	Vert. laid.
50	Veracruz	10	77	Vert. laid.
52	Guanajuato	10	77	Vert. laid.
1	México	25	76	Vert. laid.
1	México	25	77	Vert. laid.
22	Lagos	25	76	Vert. laid.
51	Zacatecas	25	76	Vert. laid.
51	Zacatecas	25	77	Vert. laid.
52	Guanjuato	25	76	Vert. laid.
59	Tula de T.	25	76	Vert. laid.

WT. LA CROIX

1	México	77	25	cents.
37	S. L. Potosí	77	25	cents.

ERRORS 1874-77

(a) error in numbers:
S. L. Potosí ..... 10 cents. 7-76 x 37-76 crisp paper
S. L. Potosí ..... 5 cents. 30-76 x 37-76 crisp paper
(7 printing over 0 of 30)
Córdova ..... 25 cents. 1-74 x 10-74 thick wove paper
Zacatecas ..... 25 cents. 15-77 x 51-77 horz. laid paper
Zacatecas ..... 25 cents. 15-77 x 51-77 thick wove paper
Saltillo ..... 25 cents. 37-77 x 36-77 horz. laid paper
(c) with No. only:
S. L. Potosí ..... 10 cents. 37- none crisp paper
(d) with date only:
S. L. Potosí ..... 50 cents. none- 76 crisp paper

(f) with No. and date inv.:
Veracruz .... 10 cents. 51-76 crisp paper
(I) Double surcharge:
Monterrey .. 10 cents. 28-75 crisp paper
(one name in black, other in red)
Guanajuato .. 25 cents. 52-76 crisp paper

ERRORS 1878-83

Inv. No. and date:
S. L. Potosí .. 5 cents. 1781 vert. laid paper
Double surch. of district name:
Zacatecas ..... 10 cents. black 278
(table X)
Tampico ..... 25 cents. black 1480
(table XX)
S. L. Potosí ..... 25 cents. black 1778
(table XI)
Errors in surch. No.:
Querétaro ..... 25 cents. 4578 x 1978
(XIII table)
Monterrey ..... 25 cents. 2778 x 2578
(XI table)
Incorrect or divided grouping of figures:
Tula de T. ..... 25 cents. 6 80 x 680
(XX table)
Zacatecas ..... 10 cents. 2 80 x 280
(XXI table)
Of paper table X I have:
278, 678, 1478, 1778, 1978, 2578, 3178, 3678
5478 all with names of district.
Of idem. table XII I have:
Unused: 778. Tula.
Used with Wt. Papel Sellado: 1778 S. L. Potosí.
Used without wt.: 278, 378, 678, 1778, 1878, 1978, 2578, 2678, 3878 all with names of district.
Of idem. XVI I have 2178 Pachuca.
Of idem. XVIII I have 5 cents. 4878 C. Bravos, with wt. Papel Sellado.
I have found stamps of 4 cents. No. 2683 name Mérida, and No. 5483 name México, on *thick vert. laid* paper.
Alsa: 5481 México ..... 25 cents.
5481 México ..... 10 cents.
4281 Córdova ..... 25 cents.
on *very thin* wove paper.

Hoping that this information may be of some interest for you, I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
R. García Larrañaga.

Hugo Griebert

By Chas. J. Phillips

(Editor's Note: The article which follows was written by Mr. Phillips immediately following the announcement of Hugo Griebert's death, but publication was delayed owing to the insertion of a similar article at that time. The subject matter is of so much value, however, that we feel our readers will be interested in it.)

IT was with sincere regret that I heard of the death of my friend for more than thirty years, Hugo Griebert. Griebert was of German parentage having been born in Berlin about 1867.

In or about 1886 he left Germany and made his home in England where he lived until his death. He was a naturalized British citizen, married an English lady and had two sons and one daughter all of whom survive him. Both of his sons served in the British Army during the Great War.

Hugo Griebert was a stamp dealer of the first rank, his specialty being the purchase from Governments of large remainder lots and obsolete issues. Chief among these was his purchase of some twenty millions of Montenegro stamps of many issues and with a great variety of errors. He was also fond of buying up the stocks of defunct dealers or those who wished to go out of business.

Among such his greatest deals were in the purchase of the very large stock of Faustino A. Martins, of Lisbon; J. Roussin, the old time French dealer of the Palais Royale, Paris, and the fine Italian stock of Signor Loli, Italy.

He also liked to buy big collections but usually turned these over en bloc to his friends Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., or W. H. Peckitt, but an exception to this was his purchase of the fine old collection formed between 1860 and 1880 by Mr. Haslet of the firm of Barclay Perkins & Co. This collection was famous for the large number of rare blocks of unused stamps and it is no secret that it turned out a mine of wealth to the fortunate purchaser.

Griebert was a fine linguist, speaking German, English, French and Spanish fluently, and possessed a good knowledge of Italian as well as modern Greek.

It is however as a real philatelist that Griebert's name will go down to fame. He was in the very first rank of stamp dealers who were original workers, ranking with men like E. L. Pemberton and L. Hanciau. His greatest pleasure was to seek out a stamp or an issue, preferably lithographed, and study it until he found out exactly how it had been produced and by what series of transfers, stamps had been laid down on the lithographic stones. . .

Some of his earlier articles were published in German magazines but in October, 1908, he started a 12-page circular under the name *Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers,* which came out five or six times a year.

In this I note, among others, the following original articles, all of them of the utmost importance to students of these particular groups of stamps:

The Stamps of Cordoba, illustrated.
Forgeries made to defraud the Postal Authorities. Many illustrations.
The four plates of the 12c *Mexico,* 1872.
The ten types of the 100c *Mexico,* 1872, illustrated.
The Provisionals of Guadalajara. Illustrations of genuine and forged.
First issue of stamps of the Republic of Honduras.
Errors in the Don Carlos stamps of Spain, 1875, illustrated.
Liberia, 1880, the ten types, illustrated.
The Provisional Issue of the Neapolitan Provinces, Naples-Sicily, 1861. The ten transfers, illustrated.
The Steamship Issues of La Guaira, Porto Cabello, St. Thomas—the types fully illustrated.
The Stamps of the Russian Steamship Company, 1863-68, with full page illustrations.
Transfer errors of Oldenburg, illustrated.

One of his latest articles was published in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* on the types of the first lithographed issue of Hungary.

Griebert's fame as a philatelist of the first rank will always rest on two very fine monographs that he wrote.

"A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay" published in 1910 by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., with seven full pages of illustrations and numerous others in the text, was the first real work done on the issues of 1856, 1857, 1859 and 1860. In most of these issues Griebert showed how the groups of stamps as printed, had been built up by various transfers, and the work is a standard one even up to the present day.

His greatest work, to my mind, was *"The Stamps of Spain,* 1850 *to* 1854" which was published in 1920 and for which the *Royal Philatelic Society,* London, awarded him the high honor of the Crawford Medal on June 9, 1920.

Some four years ago Mr. Griebert's health began to fail, the chief trouble being disease of a portion of the brain which produced partial paralysis of the left side. Nearly three years ago, as this became worse, Griebert sold his stock and business to Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. In his agreement with my old firm he told us that he must have some stamps left to work at, and he retained various issues which he thought could be studied with advantage. Among these I remember, Turkey, first issues; Hungary, lithographed first issue and Russian Levant.

I believe that Griebert was only in the United States once, on the occasion of the sale of the J. W. Paul collection, at Philadelphia.

He was however, well known in the United States where he had many friends who valued his integrity and his great knowledge of the goods in which he dealt. Among these I place Arthur Hind of Utica, who since the Ferrari sales commenced, used Hugo Griebert as his agent at the sales and as his chief philatelic adviser.

To his widow and children in the name of the philatelists of the United States I tender our most sincere sympathy in the great loss that they and we have sustained.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

REPORTED by CHAS. J. PHILLIPS

Display by Major J. A. Steinmetz

The last meeting for this season took place on Wednesday, June 3rd, when Major Steinmetz came up from Philadelphia and gave us a great treat, not only in the class of stamps he showed, but by his interesting and chatty comments upon his own stamps and upon the subject of how and what to display to best catch the public eye.

At the outset he said that many of the gems of his collection were in Paris, where he exhibited, as they had not arrived back in time to show at this meeting.

Major Steinmetz told us that he had kept a careful record of the cost of his collection for thirty years and that he was convinced that the selling value today showed an average increase of 10% per annum on the total cost. Not bad this—to have a hobby that has been a great pleasure and relaxation for thirty years, and further to find this hobby has paid better than most of his stocks and bonds bought during the same period.

The collection starts with some Ship Letters of 1800 to show postal marks before the adhesive stamps came in.

Then a number of the Genoa embossed "Letter Sheets" of 1828 passed by Dr. E. Diena.

Very interesting and rare items were the Franks used in 1838 by Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, this being one of the group of some 38 towns now merged into Philadelphia.

Then came some pages of New Yorks, first the proofs, trials and reprints, then a nice series on covers.

A series of Carrier Stamps were shown. Among them I noted a New York 3c. blue used on letter to Hong Kong, via England. A Baltimore, black horseman with a double shift was another good item. In the New Yorks was also a fine copy of the 2c. vermilion.

The Philadelphia Carriers were a nice lot with a 1c. on blue glazed paper very fine.

The Franklin Carrier of 1851 was shown used on letters, three copies in all.

Major Steinmetz shows many examples of the "building up" of a stamp from its first inception by the engraver until its completion. For instance take the 30c. stamp based on the head of the Franklin Carrier, with the background of the 3c. and so on in many states of the proofs.

In the General Issues, Major Steinmetz showed a nice lot of 1847, the 5c. in singles, pairs and strips on covers and the 10c. in six singles and three on covers. In the 1851 issue, fine examples of the cracked plates of the 1c. and 3c. In the 1869 he produced what was a great surprise to all the members present. A cover from the Thomas A. Biddle correspondence franked with a 90c. plus 15c. and two 3 cents, this being the first 90c. that any of us had seen used on cover.

In the 1870-75 issues, he showed a large number of stamps on chemical papers, and double papers, and Cog Wheel perforations, and numerous items from the Patent Files.

After this he showed a few interesting pages from his general collection and I noted:—

Cape of Good Hope, both the rare errors in the Woodblocks.

Buenos Aires, Steamship, 3p. green, 4p. red and 5p. ochre.

Hawaiian numerals, 1c. blue on thin azure, 2c. blue on thin azure, three copies and a fine 2c. Ducks egg color.

Reunion, first issue, 15c. and 30c.

Switzerland, Geneva, 5c. + 5c., Vand 4c., Zurich 4rp.

I should like to refer to one other interesting part of this fine collection. For many years Major Steinmetz has made a point of securing one original page from any famous collection that has been broken up, showing how great collectors arranged and wrote up their stamps, for example, J. K. Tiffany, the Earl of Crawford, etc. He has sheets from some 25 famous collections.

The members all voted the display as a very interesting and instructive show and hoped to see more of this collection on a future occasion.

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T. ALLEN

"Craigard" Blake Hall Rd., Wanstead, London, E.11., England

London News Letter

Dept. 26, 391 Strand,

London, England, 18th September, 1925.

Business has been brisk throughout the summer and we have had the pleasure of meeting many of our friends from the States, who usually find time, 'mid the holiday rush, to drop in and look at some of our fine stock-books. Those who cannot find time for a trip to Europe can draw on those same stock-books by asking for regular Approval sendings through the post. Incidentally we are doing quite a big business in U. S. Departmentals, in which we stocked up before the boom. Hence our prices are moderate.

Our new catalogue will be out on October 13th. By the use of thinner paper you can now have the whole world in one volume ($4.50 post free), or, separately, British Empire ($1.75), Rest of the World ($2.75).

Our Monthly Journal is booming, as it surely should be, for here you have the pick of the world's philatelic writings, seasoned with plenty of news, and good market tips, for only 60 cents a year. A new volume starts with the bumper October number.

Last, but not least, that wonderful Griebert collection of the first issues of Turkey is being broken up, and approvals are now available. Re-constructed settings, errors, varieties, and stamps on cover are here in profusion. It's a great chance for the wide-awake specialist.

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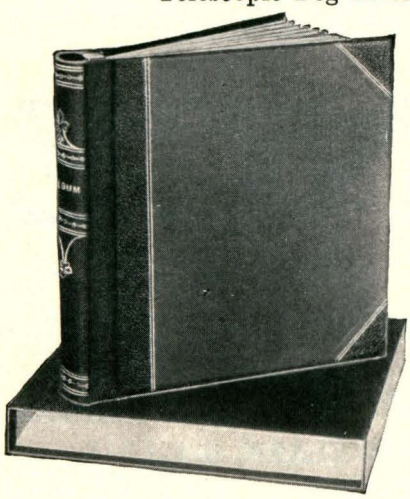
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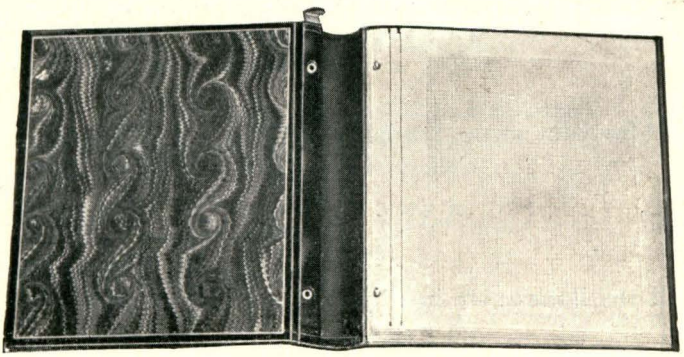
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NEW SOUTH WALES	$46,000.00
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PORTUGUESE INDIES	12,500.00
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25c. Bond, strip of four.
25c. Protest, strip of eight.
50c. Conveyance, block of eight.
$1.00 Mortgage, strip of five.
$1.00 Probate of Will, strip of four.
$1.00 Probate of Will, block of ten, sheet margin.
$2.00 Conveyance, strip of five.
$5.00 Mortgage, pair.
$5.00 Probate of Will, strip of three.
$10.00 Conveyance, pair.
$10.00 Mortgage, pair.
$20.00 Conveyance, pairs, strips of three and five.
$25.00 Mortgage, strip of three, largest piece known.
$50.00 U. S. I. R., strip of five.
$200.00 U. S. I. R., pair.

PART PERFORATED

3c. Foreign Exchange, imperf., vertically, extreme rarity.
10c. Bill of Lading, strip of five, rarity.
15c. Inland Exchange, block of six.
25c. Power of Attorney, block of six, great rarity.
25c. Warehouse Receipt, pair.
50c. Lease, pair and block of four.
50c. Security Bond, block of four.
70c. Foreign Exchange, block of four, rarity.
$2.00 Conveyance, pair, rarity.

PERFORATED BLOCKS

1c. Playing Card, block of four and block of fifty.
2c. Certificate, blue, mint, block of fifty-six.
2c. Playing Card, blue, block of twenty.
2c. Express, orange, block of fifty.
3c. Playing Card, block of seven, rarity.
4c. Playing Card, block of nine, rarity.
4c. Proprietary, block of forty.
$2.00 Conveyance, block of thirty-five.
$5.00 Probate of Will, block of eighteen.
$10.00 Conveyance, block of six.
$10.00 Probate of Will, mint strip of five.
$20.00 Probate of Will, horizontal pair.
$200.00 U. S. I. R., strip of four, yellow green.
$200.00 U. S. I. R., strip of four, dark green.
$200.00 U. S. I. R., block of six, yellow green.

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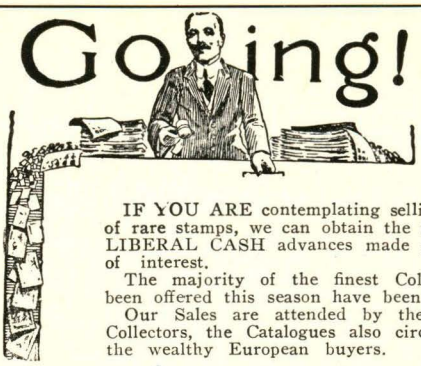
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