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# HANDBOOK ON COUNTERFEITS.

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A Condensed and Handy Manual on  
Counterfeits and Reprints.

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Also Containing Valuable Notes and  
a Collector's Directory.

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Jewett's Philatelic Library, No. 2.

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PORTLAND, MAINE:  
W. W. JEWETT, PUBLISHER,  
1890.

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JEWETT'S PHILATELIC LIBRARY, NO. 1

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THE STAMP COLLECTORS'

Dictionary and Guide

The first of this valuable series of Handbooks was  
published last season. It consists of 64 pages and  
cover and contains much that is valuable to collectors,  
such as a dictionary of philatelic words and phrases, a  
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*Price, post free, 10 cents.*

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*Press of*  
**W. W. JEWETT, PHILATELIC PRINTER,**  
502 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.



## **PUBLISHER'S NOTE.**

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Owing to many uncontrollable circumstances, this number has been delayed again and again, but is now issued in an enlarged and improved form, revised and brought up to date, and collectors have surely lost nothing by the delay.

**THE PUBLISHER.**

## INTRODUCTION.

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From the time I first began to collect to the present day I have always longed for a *hand book on counterfeits*, or a guide on *what to collect*.

True, after I had been a collector a year or more, I became aware of works covering this ground, but as they were all high priced, large and inconvenient, I managed to do without them.

It was my intention when I first chose the title of this number of the Library to make it a complete list of counterfeits with plenty of notes.

After I had begun on my subject, I quickly became aware of its immense proportions.

After considering that what was most needed was a cheap and handy work, I confined myself strictly to counterfeits of today.

Hoping that this little book may prove as useful to you as it would have been to myself a few years ago, I remain

Yours in Philately,

THE AUTHOR.



# COUNTERFEITS.

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## AFGHANISTAN.

Genuine stamps of Afghanistan are scarce and any offered to collectors at a few cents each may at once be set down as bogus.

## ANGOLA.

The reprints of the early stamps of this colony are not easily distinguishable. A good authority states that those on *smooth white* paper are reprints.

## ANTIGUA.

The surcharged fiscal of this country used as a postage stamp has been proven to be unauthentic.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Collectors should be cautious in purchasing the 1867 issue of stamps of this country. The 5c is extensively reprinted. The 10 and 15c are counterfeited, and can be told by the difference in paper and the irregular position of the figures of value.

**BADEN.**

The 1 kr., 1853, black on white, is a counterfeit.

The 3 kr., 1868, rose counterfeit is in circulation. and can be detected by the cancellation.

The reprints of the first issue (figure in a circle) are distinguished by their being on heavier paper and of a darker color.

The envelopes are also reprinted, and when entire can be told by the long and short gum, the latter being the genuine ones. The reprints also bear the Berlin stamp on the flap instead of the impression of a clover.

**BAVARIA.**

Bavaria Return Letter Stamps are extensively reprinted and counterfeited. Beware of them.

**BERGEDORF.**

Used originals are very *rare* and scarcely one in a hundred cancelled specimens is genuine. The counterfeiter even mounts them on original(?) envelopes. The genuine stamps have a clear and distinct impression, while the reprints are somewhat blurred and indistinct, showing that the plates are well worn by frequent use.

**BERMUDA.**

Reliable authority states that the "Three Pence" on 1 and 2d stamps were printed by some counterfeiter and are not the silly device of the government.

**BOLIVIA.**

Beware of the counterfeits of the 1867-71 stamps of this country.

**BRAZIL.**

Collectors are cautioned to use care in purchasing stamps of the 1843 issue. A forgery of the 10 reis, 1850 issue, is also in the market. It is lithographed on paper similar to the original. The "o" is rather botched, but taken all in all, it would be a dangerous counterfeit if anything like a quantity are placed on the market.

**BREMEN.**

The same stamps that are sold in this country at 10c each are sold in Europe at from 40c to \$2 each. Some term them *reprints* and as good as the originals; but as no reprints have ever been made, these are counterfeits, even if catalogued and sold by dealers.

The genuine stamps may be recognized by the following characteristics; the three types of the 3 grote, if genuine, all have a plainly visible dot at the extremity of the crown. The 5 and 7 grote and 5 and 10 sgr., must always have a frame, or small portions of it, to distinguish them from the counterfeits. Whereas, in the counterfeits the perforating and rouletting are very poor and resemble the teeth of a saw, in the genuine they are very precise. Most of these counterfeits hail from Ham-

burg. The envelopes known as the second issue are counterfeits and have the stamp on the right, and originated in England.

### BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

It is supposed that about half of the stamps of this country are counterfeits.

### BRITISH GUIANA.

There is a counterfeit one cent of the 1860 issue; the waves and sails of the vessel are all coarsely shaded. This forgery is always postmarked to cover up defects, and has a large perforation.

Fiscal stamps of this country are also afloat, adorned with beautiful postmarks, and are only marred by the fact that these stamps were never allowed to be used for postal duty. The postmarks are bogus.

### BRITISH HONDURAS AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The forged 3 pence blue, 1865, can be distinguished as it has five pearls each side of arch, with three in center; genuine being six each side of arch and four in the center.

### CAPE VERDE.

Reprints of Cape Verde early issues are quite plenty and they are more difficult to detect than some; however a difference in the 50s is noticeable in the reprint, the downward stroke of the figure 5,

in most cases slants decidedly, while in the originals it is nearly always vertical.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Beware of the surcharged "G" on the stamps of this country. Also fiscal stamps claimed to have done postal duty. They have never been available for this purpose.

There should also be more or less care exercised in purchasing the Triangular stamps of this country, as a great many were manufactured in Boston, and can be purchased for little or nothing.

### CONFEDERATE STATES.

Collectors should use great precaution in collecting these stamps. A Boston dealer extensively advertises a number of varieties of these stamps for *only 10c*. It should be needless to warn collectors against such stuff. They are only poorly printed copies of the genuine stamps.

### CEYLON.

Beware of the forged 10 on 16, lilac, provisionals, which are always found on the wmk. CC and crown 16s., while the genuine are on C A and crown 16s. The latter is scarce, unsurcharged, and not easily obtainable by the forgers.

A late forgery is the 18 9d Ceylon, which is very dangerous, as the cunning maker actually procured the star watermarked paper.

### COREA.

It is claimed that there are undoubtedly genuine ones, though there are certainly bad ones, and that a certain firm in Chemnitz, Germany, had a lot made in Germany.

### COSTA RICA.

The imitations of the first issue of Costa Rica are poor. "Medio Real" looks like a group of Indians executing a war-dance and all fine lines are imperfect. If you collect surcharges you should use care on these stamps as there are two types. The first, has either "1 Crtvo" or "2 Crtvos" in thick large letters or a large 5, 10 or 20, with the letters U. P. U. below and is genuine, while the second type, without U. P. U., are thoroughly bogus. A New York dealer is reported as offering the 1882 issue fraudulently surcharged stamps.

### ECUADOR.

The "Un real" stamp of 1865 has recently been counterfeited. It is printed in both buff and green, and is said to be an excellent imitation and great care should be exercised in purchasing these stamps.

### FIJI.

*Fiji Times Express*, so-called reprints, are nothing more than bad imitations, and they have no claim whatever to be called reprints. There are no reprints known of the Fiji government issues.

Collectors are advised to avoid the surcharged early issues as they are extremely "fishy."

### FORMOSA.

Stamps of this country were ordered by the Government but never did postage duty, as before they were ready the intention of the Government was changed and they were used only as railway tickets on the Formosa Government line. They are therefore only "essays" in the language of philatelists, and have no real philatelic value.

### GAMBIER.

French stamps surcharged GAMBIE are bogus.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A prominent English philatelist, Mr. Giwelb, states that the high value British stamps surcharged "I. R. Official," are nearly all counterfeits.

### GUATEMALA.

The 1872 issue of Guatemala has been imitated. The quetzal on the pillar is smaller than in the originals.

### HAMBURG.

Collectors, especially young ones, should be extremely careful in collecting these stamps. Collect only such as show clearly the watermark (wavy lines). So much has been written and rewritten guarding collectors to beware of these "famous" locals that we do not consider it necessary to go

further into the details, but any sensible collector will let these stamps severely alone. Because you are offered fine cancelled specimens, do not alter your course, as the forgers have put their best efforts in this line, and as some of the imitations are made by the lithographic process, they are extremely hard to recognize. The best aid to distinguish them is by comparison, when the lithographic counterfeits show less clear execution and are of a paler color. Of the 2½ sch. other counterfeits can be told by the incomplete design in the left upper corner.

#### HANOVER.

Of the first and second issues only the highest value (Ein Zehntel Thaler) are reprinted. The reprints can easily be told by their white gum. The 3pf., green; 3pf., red and ½ gr., black have been counterfeited and are offered both imperforate and rouletted. They are difficult to distinguish, but can be recognized by the quality of the gum, which it is claimed was colored by strawberry juice.

There are official and unofficial reprints and counterfeits of the envelopes of this country. The counterfeits of the envelopes with clover and horse are easily recognized by their cheap and thicker paper, as well as from the darker color of the stamp. In the center of envelope with "Bestellgeld frei" and post-horn in a circle the four line remarks on



the back afford a means of distinction, inasmuch as the words "Vorderseite," "Hannover," "Glocksee," "Post-Amte," are slanting and some irregular. There is also a difference in color which is light blue but the counterfeits are ultramarine instead. The official reprint is distinguishable only by the "long gum" of the flap. The unofficial reprint was made from the original die, the surcharge is, however, from somewhat smaller and lighter faced type and with a period, which is wanting in the genuine.

### ITALY.

The earlier issues of these stamps, known as "Sardinia," are such as should be purchased with care. They are extensively reprinted, and bogus ones are not unknown.

### JAPAN.

Many young collectors of my acquaintance, and doubtless there are many others, seem to believe that all Japanese stamps are genuine. Now this is far from being the true state of things. There are many counterfeits, and they are very hard to distinguish from the genuine, the only difference being that the bogus stamps are not so finely engraved. They are usually found cancelled in perfect imitation of the crude style of cancelling in vogue at the time the stamps were current, and this is therefore no guide to go by.

### LUBECK.

Collectors are warned against Lubeck stamps postmarked on pieces of paper, the postmarks on which are forgeries.

### MAURITIUS.

Beware of a magenta Mauritius which is one of the red-brown ones with the color chemically changed.

### MEXICO.\*

The reprints of the 1856-1863 issue can easily be detected by anyone familiar with these stamps.

A fraudulent surcharge, large figure 2, on 2 reales of 1861 issue, would excite suspicion on sight.

Parts of these stamps used as postage are of no value unless when on original covers, showing them to be genuine.

The 1864 issue are extensively reprinted and are very common and should be avoided. The surcharged  $\frac{1}{2}$  on 1 reale, stamp of this issue is regarded by the best Mexican philatelists as bogus. The 1866 and 1867 issue remainders are mostly engraved and are quite common. They are often found unused and sometimes with forged cancellations.

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\*I am greatly indebted to Mr. C. H. Mekeel's "Notes on the Stamps of Mexico" from which most of the information on the stamps of this country was derived.—THE AUTHOR.

The fact that the plates of the first issue of Mexico still exist should be remembered in connection with the rare issue of 1867. They have been extensively reprinted, as well as the high values of 1856, 1861 and 1862. These reprints are generally supposed to have a fraudulent surcharge in Gothic letters, and can be detected as it has a heavy, blunt appearance, and is slightly larger.

This bogus surcharge has also been applied to the genuine stamps of the 1856 issue. As there were no remainders they are simply counterfeits.

Good authorities take no stock in the surcharged stamps of the 1868 issue. Essays or reprints in fancy colors are common and are often offered as errors.

Reprints of the 1872 issue are much better printed than the originals and are easily detected; another point is the absence of the network (*Moire*) on the back. The "errors" commonly sold of this issue are bogus.

The so-called errors of this issue 10c brown and 25c red-brown are not errors at all, but stamps that were prepared but never issued, and are therefore unworthy of collection.

Collectors should steer clear of such "rubbish" as the first(?) issue of the *Porte de Mar* stamps, black on yellow, which, to the great relief of collectors, were dormant for years after they were

supposed to have been issued.

Beware also of the 1880, color on white, stamps which were never issued.

### MOLDAVIA.

The stamps of this country have been forged but not reprinted.

### MONTENEGRO.

Collectors would be doing a wise act to expunge these stamps entirely from their collections.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick 1-shilling is counterfeited cleverly. It is printed on thick yellowish paper. The side letters are not quite true nor is the groundwork perfect.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Beware of the stamps surcharged O S as the surcharge is invariably forged.

Sydney Views have been counterfeited by S. Allan Taylor so poorly as to deceive but few. They are all terribly defaced by a fraudulent cancellation mark. As these stamps are in no respect well imitated, it is unnecessary to speak further of them.

### NEVIS.

The first issue of Nevis has been poorly imitated by Boston's "prominent" stamp manufacturer. The lines are poorly executed and there are many

minor imperfections. Of the last issue the engraving is poor, the paper cheap and the perforation not clear cut.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Collectors should beware of dangerous forged early stamps of Newfoundland.

### NICARAGUA.

In the first issue of Nicaragua the letters of the words "Diez centavos" are of unequal height, and the tree on the mountain is a poor specimen of engraving in the bogus stamps.

### PARAGUAY.

The 1878-9 provisionals are to be had surcharged in every manner, but it is supposed that they are manufactured for philatelists, if not worse. They are not worth collecting, however.

### PERU.

Peruvian stamps surcharged with the Chilian arms in yellow, blue, green and violet were never authentically issued, and are all bad.

### PORTUGUESE INDIES.

This colony has had its crown issues reprinted, and they are not distinguishable without close examination. Reprints have the same "outs" as the reprints of the other Portuguese colonies.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Of this country a large list of bogus stamps is

presented. The paper and ink are poor, the shading blurred, and the letters irregular.

### SALVADOR.

The 3-cent brown and 10-cent orange 1887, and the 5 cent blue, 1888 with surcharge "Contra sello." are fraudulently surcharged.

### SAMOA.

A well-executed counterfeit set of these stamps are in the market. The paper and color are like the originals, but the perforation is smaller and more regular. The principal point of difference is in the line under the word "Samoa," which is thicker than in the genuine stamps. It also has several minor points of difference.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The early issues have been widely counterfeited and great care should be exercised in the purchase of them. They are mostly cancelled by a set of concentric circles or paralleled bars. There are so many different types that it is impossible in this book to give minute descriptions. Many of the counterfeits of this country were made by S. Allan Taylor of Boston, so it is claimed by a prominent philatelist.

### SAXONY.

There are a great many counterfeits of the 3 pfennig, red, 1850, made by means of photo-print-

ing. They are very dangerous and need careful examination and comparison with originals to recognize.

Beware also of the splendid forgeries of the 10 groschen.

### SEDANG.

Collectors should avoid these so-called stamps. They have been reported as having been offered for sale at from 35 cents to \$3.50 per specimen for the set, and less.

### SHANGHAI.

There is a dangerous counterfeit of the 20 cent Shanghai.

### SIAM.

Surcharged cancelled stamps of Siam are known to be in existence.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The 2p. and 1s. of the 1855 issue and the 9p. and 10p. have been counterfeited, but they are on un-watermarked paper. The 2p. has been fraudulently surcharged with a figure "3."

Stamps offered with the surcharge O. S. reversed are fraudulently surcharged.

### SPAIN.

Collectors should beware of early stamps of this country as there are legions of bogus stamps in

existence. The Don Carlos are counterfeited and sold by well known English dealers.

### SWEDEN.

There is a very dangerous forgery of the error "Trettio Ore" of 1872, printed in the color of the 20 ore, and with the figures of value "20." It is however rather too dark in color.

### STELLALAND.

Stamp collectors are warned against buying the stamps of this country. There has been some made by a workman in the office where they were printed who used the plates and struck off a great many copies for speculation.

### ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The counterfeits of this country are especially dangerous. There are however defects in both paper and perforation.

### ST. LUCIA.

A large portion of the stamps of St. Lucia. (about one fourth) have been imitated with a greater or less degree of success. A general lack of finish in the groundwork, with a deformed nose and black eye in the portrait of "Queen Vic" may be observed in all the imitations purporting to have been issued by this colony. In the new style stamps of 1884-'90 the dotted border will be found uneven and the paper so coarse that the perfora-



tion is not clear-cut. They are manufactured in highly cultured Boston. Beware of them.

### ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.

Reprints of the early stamps of this colony are distinguished only with great difficulty, the principal feature being a too smooth white paper.

### ST. VINCENT.

3d Revenue stamps with forged postmark have been reported.

### TASMANIA.

Clever forgeries of the first issue Fourpence Orange Tasmania stamps are on the market. They are supposed to be intended more for the advanced collector and are not easily distinguished at a glance. They are however all of one type and that a type which does not exist on the genuine sheets.

### TOLIMA.

Great care should be exercised in purchasing the stamps of this country. A reliable authority states that the Government of Tolima has granted to Sng. Traniegas, Veiva, Tolima, permission to reprint all the Tolima stamps. As most of the plates of the old issues have been destroyed, *he has ordered new plates*, and therefore the larger portion of his productions will be COUNTERFEITS. The others being merely reprints are not worthy the attention of collectors.

### TUSCANY.

Collectors should beware of the stamps of the 1851 type of this country. The bogus 1 quattrino, 60 crazie and 2 soldi are well known.

### UNITED STATES.

Collectors should use the utmost care with the grilled stamps of the 1870 issue. The Assistant Counterfeit Detector of the American Philatelic Association recently warned the members of this society against these stamps. He states that they have been traced to one John Coumbe, of Rhineback, N. Y., who tells a very washy story of how he got them in a collection given him a few years ago. The grilling is cleverly executed and will readily deceive one not acquainted with genuine grilling. The squares are, however, irregular in size.

A New York or Brooklyn party has stamps surcharged "Postage Bergen Point, N. J." As they were never used they are only an Imposition manufactured by this party.

U. S. Locals. A whole book could be written on counterfeits; reprints and made-to-order locals. A young collector will in the end find he is better off if he never collects these stamps. They are little better than the notorious Hamburg locals.

A counterfeit \$12 U. S. newspaper stamp, supposed to have been made in Germany, has the word

"Postage" with the letter C instead of G, also one of the dollar signs (\$) has no bars.

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A very dangerous forgery of the 4 pence of 1853 is in existence. It is lithographed on coarse, white paper, closely resembling that used for the originals. The letters on the base of the neck are more like three dots, and the cross hatching surrounding the central oval is very irregular, especially immediately above the EM of "DIEMEN'S." It is postmarked with a cancellation consisting of nine bars, forming an oblong with rounded corners, printed in black.

### VICTORIA.

Mr. C. B. Corwin, in a recent number of the *American Philatelist*, has the following to say on forgeries of this country:

"Look out for Victoria postal-fiscals that have been used as revenues, the pen and ink cancellation removed, and a forged postal cancellation applied. A particular favorite with the forgers is the cancellation 'Camperdown, Victoria, Nov. 16, '86.' of which I have seen a large number within the past few weeks, and all applied on cleared fiscals. I have also seen the Melbourne cancelling stamp used on these frauds." New Zealand fiscals are being manipulated in a similar manner.

## COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

### LAW ON COUNTERFEITING.

The revised statutes of the United States, Title LXX, Ch. V., Sec. 5465, reads as follows :

"Any person who shall forge or counterfeit, or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage stamp of any foreign government, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor of not less than two nor more than ten years."

The following clipping from a late issue of a well-known stamp paper is worthy of a place in every collector's scrap book :

"S. Allan Taylor, the peer of counterfeiters, the Patriarch of Philately, has produced and sold both at wholesale and retail, more counterfeits than any other American. The first stamp journal issued in this country was published by him. Several years ago he was arrested for forging stamps and placed under \$500 bonds; whereupon he fled to Canada. He is now in Boston, but is more careful than formerly about guaranteeing the authenticity of his stamps."

Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., recently brought civil action against one Torres, a vendor of forged Spanish stamps; in Bremen, and recovered the

whole of the £80 odd they had paid for stamps, together with interest from the date they were purchased until it was paid, besides costs. Afterwards others brought criminal action against Torres for making forged stamps. He was found guilty and suffered imprisonment for several months.

### DEALERS IN FAKED STAMPS.

Forged surcharges, forged postmarks and forged stamps. It is time we all made a determined effort to stop these. I exposed two of the worst offenders in the February number of the *Stamp Advertiser*, viz: Benjamin and Sarpy, the former of whom I understand is on your side. Now for another,—Edwin England, Finsbury, London—perhaps the *archforger* of the lot. This man has gone so far as to have cards printed something to this effect:

EDWIN ENGLAND,

Dealer in Faked Stamps.

Quotations for surcharges on application.

I am trying to get some of these cards, and if I succeed I will send one to you. I understand his idea is that if when he sells a lot of these stamps he gives the purchaser one of these, that will free him from all liability to be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses. We have just seen a lot of the early Fiji surcharged with V. R. and 2d. in red that he sold for some £30 to a dealer in this

city. However they can easily be told as the surcharge is in *bright* red, quite different to the originals, but the type is a capital imitation.—*Chas. F. Phillips, in Metropolitan Philatelist.*

A valuable work on the stamps of Peru, issued by the Philatelic Society of Lima, contains a list of fraudulent surcharges, etc., with which the market is flooded.

### OLDENBURG.\*

Both the 1859 and 1861 issues have been forged. They are of the same design and only differ in color of the paper. Some of the forgeries are remarkably well engraved, while others are more coarsely and carelessly done. Limited space will not permit of an extended description of the differences of the originals and imitations. A prominent feature for distinction is the central oval, which in the forgeries is proportionately longer and narrower than in the genuine. The crown and coat of arms are consequently more condensed and misshapened. The colors in the forgeries are dull and hazy looking in some cases, while others are very bright, but never correspond with the color of the genuine stamps.

In the forgery of the 1 groschen, blue, the legend in the upper scroll reads Oldeneurg.

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\*Through an oversight the above was omitted from the alphabetical list.—THE AUTHOR.

\* \* Shall we collect everything in the shape of a postage stamp or shall we make certain restrictions, here is the point where we must draw the line somewhere, and draw it tight as well. I for my part have marked out my course; I only collect the genuine original postal issues and I determine them in the following manner.

Of the regular adhesives, I procure a genuine original specimen, and under no circumstances will I place a reprint in my collection in the place of an original, even though the original be unobtainable. In some cases it is very difficult to determine a genuine unused original from a reprint. In all such instances I make it a point to obtain a cancelled specimen, and if at all possible, on the original letter; of course this occasions some trouble, but what a source of pleasure it is when you are positive your specimen is a genuine original.

The surcharged stamps have been a great bother to collectors, and many counterfeit and bogus surcharges have been foisted upon us. Now the question arises, how to determine the genuine from the counterfeits; this is not an easy matter by any means; I obtain my surcharged specimens in a used condition, and select such specimens as have a clear post-mark, which one can easily see is over the surcharge. This I consider the best mode of collecting these stamps, and you can always be

sure, if you pursue this method, that you have an original

As to essays and proofs, I never collect them; they are not genuine postal issues, and have in my estimation no philatelic value whatever; they certainly are not postage stamps, and I have never heard anybody claim they were; if we are to collect postage stamps, then let us pass by these essays and proofs, and consign them to the same regions with reprints and counterfeits — *L. D. Roselle, in The Philatelist*.

It is stated in the preface of an Eastern Catalogue that "any stamp printed from a genuine plate is genuine, and it is of comparatively little importance as to the particular date which the impression is made." This will do very well for a dealer's opinion, but collectors view the matter in a different light. The champion of the "reprint" tells you that you can't get the original, so be satisfied with a reprint, it is just the same and not one in a thousand will know the difference. S. Allan Taylor will tell you the same thing, and just as truthfully in regard to a *facsimile* or a counterfeit. The arguments for the "reprint" are the same as those for the *facsimile*, counterfeit, photograph or any substitute for the genuine article. The collector of stamps wants the genuine original or none at all. The petty arguments about the repro-



ductions of rare paintings, books, statuary, etc., are all very well in their place, but the stamp collector finds his pleasure in the possession of the *real* and not the *imitations* or *reproductions*.—*Philatelic Journal of America*.

### ONE CAN CHANGE:

*Carmine and Rose into*—brown, orange, yellow, gray.

*Brick Red, Orange and Yellow into*—brown, (rose), yellow, green, gray.

*Green into*—brown, yellow, blue, violet, gray.

*Blue into*—brown, orange, yellow, green, violet, black.

*Ultramarine into*—brown, yellow, gray.

*Violet into*—rose, yellow, green, blue, gray.

Black stamps are altogether unchangeable.

By this table one can determine in every case as it comes up whether (under a given hypothesis) a chemical change of color can have taken place, and at the same time I repeat, that the above table holds good only for stamps printed in color on white, while in those printed in black on colored paper *every* change of color is possible.—*Translated from Der Philatelist*.

The day when a postmark cancellation on a stamp could be used as a guard against bogus stamps was long ago. Today a forger gives as

much attention to the cancellation and postmark as to the stamp itself and many defects of a poor imitation are hidden under them. Collectors should therefore be extra careful on deciding the genuineness of doubtful stamps if they are heavily cancelled or postmarked.

It is simply impossible for every collector to be able to detect every counterfeit offered him, and must necessarily depend to a greater or less extent—usually greater—to the honesty of the dealer from whom he buys his stamps. It is to be lamented that “guarantees” are so plentiful, more so than redemptions. It is getting to be a case of “who guarantees this stamp?” “I do,” replies Mr. Jones, the dealer, but as Mr. Jones is a person never before heard of, we should ask: “who guarantees you?” Collectors should be more particular and buy only of dealers who have proven by past dealings that they are trustworthy and have a reputation at stake.

## COLLECTORS' DIRECTORY.

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All of the following are active collectors.

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