

PHILATELIC ^{THE} GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

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NO. 1.

LATEST FROM THE BUREAU.

The New Process of Printing U. S. Stamps and Other Bureau News.

BY J. M. BARTELS

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, commonly called the "Bureau," for practical purposes, has for the past eighteen years printed the postage stamps for Uncle Sam, and for a much longer period all bank notes or currency certificates, all the various revenue stamps besides a number of miscellaneous items which called for the work of a skilled engraver.

Every visit to this important institution which is a branch of the Treasury Department furnishes new testimony of progress, of advance in practical methods, and the application of scientific inventions. It is no longer the custom to appoint as the head of this veritable bee hive overlooking the calmly flowing historic Potomac River, dividing the District of Columbia from the picturesque hills of old Virginia, a politician lacking experience in the line of work under his direction. Today only a man with long practical training, one thoroughly versed in all details connected with the vast amount of work of this institution, can acceptably fill this responsible position. Just such a man is J. E. Ralph, and we venture to say that no servant of Uncle Sam is rendering more efficient work and giving greater returns for the comparatively small compensation received than this present Director of the Bureau. He is meeting with untold opposition on the part of labor unions and others who oppose every labor saving device or invention, but Mr. Ralph is losing no sleep on this account. His conscience is clear, and he knows he is doing what is right. The greatest good to the largest number is his ideal, and this idea he is combining with the most efficient service at the lowest possible cost.

The New Process of Printing.

The results of eight years of well planned experiments under his direction will, in not many weeks, put into practice a totally new method of printing stamps which inaugurates a revolution in this line. The

new method is already working perfectly. No longer will stamps be printed in sheets as formerly, but on rolls of paper 500 or any other indefinite number of feet long. Experimental printings have been made with the current two-cent stamp, and such a roll to the length of about 40 feet was partially unrolled and stretched across the long room from corner to corner on the floor. The printing is done from two curved plates, joined together in the shape of a cylinder. Each plate has 150 subjects, so there will be 300 stamps printed with each revolution of the cylinder. The roll is only ten stamps wide, and at the end of every 300 stamps appears a guide line between the stamps, similar in appearance to those of the present day. One of the most noteworthy features of the new process was the absolute uniformity of the impression and the color of the ink. There will be no more "heavily inked" or otherwise defective impressions, due to the amount of hand pressure used by the individual operator of the old power presses. We will no longer buy sheets of stamps from which we can select a deep shade from one corner of the sheet and a light one from another part. The work is simply perfect and Mr. Ralph and his co-workers may justly be proud of their great achievement. Another noteworthy feature is an annual saving in the cost of production of probably more than \$300,000. Just think what that means.

For many years this country has ranked high in the small cost of production of its stamps. The Bureau, from the beginning, has charged the P. O. Department 5c. a thousand for all ordinary stamps, but for a number of years this barely covered the cost of manufacture; there was in fact a slight deficit. Mr. Ralph has not only wiped this out and returned \$35,000 last year of the amount appropriated for printing postage stamps, but has placed his Department on a dividend paying basis.

Another country producing stamps at a low cost is Japan, but the rate there is 7c. a thousand. When we consider that there labor costs only from 10 to 40 cents a day, as compared with \$1.50 to \$10.00 which the Bureau is obliged to pay its employees, we have something upon which to base our ideas of the many wonderful results achieved by these efficient servants of Uncle Sam.

Among the important governments adopting some of our methods in stamp production was recently the Australian Commonwealth whose secretary-treasurer has been in close touch with the Bureau for some time.

It will not be long before we will see stamps printed by this new method, but it is doubtful whether it will mean a new variety or series for collectors, as it may not be possible to distinguish single copies printed by the new process.

The experimental printings have been made on unwatermarked paper, but due care is of course taken to guard against any chance of these experimental stamps leaking out.

An important new feature introduced with the new method of printing will be the consecutive numbering of every sheet printed. This number will appear once on the side margin and be a great assistance in tracing stolen sheets, especially after the robbery of a postoffice. It is possible that the plate number will also appear on one side of the sheet, but there will be no other imprint. Of course top and bottom margins will rapidly become a relic of the darker days of stamp printing. Even all of these features by no means end the possibility of other new improvements, and so we are informed that one operation will not only print but also gum and perforate the stamps. We will thus see the plain white paper enter the machine on one side, and the finished product already automatically counted, appearing on the other.

The Pyrometer and Scleroscope.

Numerous new devices have proven to be of incalculable value in the production of postage stamps, among these the electric pyrometer. This is an instrument used for measuring the graduation of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer. For the past three years steel plates, to be used for printing stamps or currency certificates, have been subjected to a heating process lasting 10 to 20 minutes. In a temperature of 860 to 900 centigrades the plate is hardened to a degree most suitable for printing.

The scleroscope is another modern device by the aid of which it is now possible to make from 200,000 to 250,000 impressions from every stamp plate, while formerly the best plates ranged between 35,000 and 70,000

impressions, and others only 25,000 to 30,000. This means a tremendous saving as the production of plates is an expensive item. The scleroscope records with great accuracy the extent to which a plate has been hardened. It resembles a thermometer, which in the place of the mercury contains a needle. Upon being released by a lever this needle rebounds in accordance with the hardness of the steel upon which it falls. For stamp plates 38 to 45 points are required. Should the rebound not reach 38 points the plate is considered too soft to endure the required number of impressions, and is again subjected to the heating process above described. Currency plates are hardened to 34 points. In case any plate should wear out prematurely the cause is now immediately investigated and the responsibility ascertained.

At the beginning of the contract with the Bureau the annual requisition for postage stamps totalled three billion. They have now increased to twelve billion, a figure of very vague conception to the ordinary mind.

Parcel Post Stamps Soon to Be Issued.

According to a recent Act of Congress the parcel post will be put into operation by Jan. 1, 1913. An immense number of details still remain to be settled, and a commission is holding sessions every day at 2.30 in Washington to perfect arrangements. Great difficulties are experienced in many directions, and these must be overcome before this new branch of the postal service can be opened. The delivery along the "star routes" in the country districts is a matter of much concern.

A special series of stamps will be issued as the accounts are to be kept separate in every respect. The series will consist of 12 denominations which will make possible any combination up to \$1 by using not more than three stamps. The denominations decided on are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

The size and designs of the series are still unsettled, and the Bureau has received no definite orders as yet. It is probable that these stamps will be longer and narrower than the present series to give them a distinctive appearance. The numerals of value will undoubtedly be a prominent feature.

Regarding the designs it is rumored that five of the series are to show the portrait of some prominent American, and five others to depict scenery representing agriculture, etc.

It is also stated that a special series of Postage Due stamps will be required for the parcel post service. This would give philately a class of stamps entirely new.

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MEXICO.

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EUROPE, General.

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Italian States.

France, Colonies.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

Have you our list of over 60 different selections of U. S. and 150 foreign countries?

U. S. ENVELOPES.

Papers Now in Use.

There has been an enormous increase in the use of stamped envelopes in this country during the past few years, particularly in what are officially termed "Special Request" envelopes. These have the name and address of the sender and a request to return the letter in a given number of days in case of non-delivery in the upper left corner. No charge is made for printing this, but orders must be for not less than 500 of one kind at a time.

On account of the enormous quantity of paper now required the contractors have found it advisable to purchase stock from several firms so that at the present time no less than five different mills are forwarding large supplies of paper to Dayton, Ohio, to be manufactured into envelopes.

The American Writing Paper Company is a large concern, controlling numerous mills, mostly in New England. No less than three of its branches now supply envelope paper and all bear the same watermark "U S S E 1911." These are Harding Paper Company, of Franklin, Ohio; the Geo. R. Dickinson Paper Company and the Parsons Paper Company, both of Holyoke, Mass. The first named has been supplying paper since the beginning of the 1907 contract.

The T. A. Sord Paper Company, Middletown, Ohio, is another of the concerns, but as far as could be learned the only watermark they have used until now is the old "U S P O D 1907." But this does not seem to be correct and it is the writer's opinion that the paper with the same watermark changed to 1911 is now being supplied by this concern.

On March 21 of this year the Department authorized the contractors to make a deal with the Aetna Mills, of Dayton, Ohio, for supplies of paper and on May 27 the manufacturers began to use the new product. For practical reason the contractors desired to have some distinguishing mark and petitioned the Department to authorize the insertion of a dash between the U S and S E in the watermark. No objection arose and permission was granted. Thus we are called upon to look out for a new watermark, which so far seems to have escaped the vigilant eyes of collectors, as we have only seen it on size 5 white, die C, ourselves.

Instead of two 1911 watermarks we are now to have three and collectors will be kept busy for a while yet. It is certain that in view of the four or five different 2c dies now in use there will be many future varieties in the current series. Many will unquestionably be quite valuable, consequently efforts bestowed upon a collection of pres-

ent envelopes will be sure to bear good results.

Two or three firms, including our own, have endeavored for a number of years to secure a small supply of every envelope which has been noted as new, but this has been exceedingly difficult. These are mostly the "Special Request" kind, which means that supplies cannot be bought at a post-office. When a used copy is seen some diplomatic step is resorted to which promises the best result. Usually any demand exceeding a package of 25 is apt to result in total failure, frequently, therefore, the entire supply obtained is limited to a few copies. More often requests are refused and a large percentage of those complied with results in disappointment, as the obliging user of the desired variety will inform you that he has just obtained a new supply and takes great pleasure in sending you something that you cannot use at all, except for postage as the new lot is of course not the knife, die or watermark desired. Considering the large amount of detail work and correspondence involved in acquiring new varieties it can certainly not be considered excessive when 10c each is asked for such varieties.

The U S S E 1911 watermark was used by the contractors without the knowledge or sanction of the postal authorities, who immediately raised a protest. Later the official authority was given after the reasons had been stated why it was desirable to distinguish the product of the different paper manufacturers.

Not all watermarks will be found on all sizes of papers. This is not to be expected. Neither will all dies come on all knives and sizes. In classifying the 1911 envelopes the most practical classification will be the listing primarily by watermarks, namely U S P O D 1911 (T. A. Sord Paper Co.) U S S E 1911 (American Writing Paper Co.), and U S—S E 1911 (Aetna Mills). Then make further divisions according to dies and papers, and later sizes and knives (or shapes of envelopes).

Numerous complaints have been received at the Department regarding the low cut new shape envelopes which were adopted to save waste in cutting the paper. These do not adapt themselves to use in typewriting machines in the same manner as the old style. The double paper and gummed edges come under the written address and cause a lack of uniformity in the letters, thus detracting from the neat appearance of the address.

J. M. BARTELS.

JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

The Model Stamp Factory.

The arrangements for this novel feature of the London exhibition, October 14 and 15, are now completed, we are advised. As the promoters anticipated, the complete scheme of this interesting side-show will enable visitors to study the processes involved in stamp manufacture on a scale unprecedented at philatelic exhibitions.

The display naturally divides itself up into four important sections:

1. *Paper-Making by Hand.* As the visitor enters the factory the first exhibit on the right will be the practical manufacture of hand-made paper. Visitors will there see the hand-mould dipped by the vatman or "dipper" into vats of semi-liquid pulp and turned and handed to the "coucher" as a sheet of pulpy paper to be dried and pressed between felts. So completely practical will this exhibition be that philatelists will be so instructed as to be capable of doing it themselves. In fact, so far as possible, visitors will be given opportunities of making a sheet of hand-made paper for themselves, suitably watermarked, as souvenirs of their visit to the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

2. *Paper-Making by Machinery.* A full-size paper-making machine is an enormous affair, but the executive committee have secured an exhibit of a most elaborate working model, the parts of which are all to scale, and which will actually produce many miles of paper in continuous rolls through the week of the exhibition. The machine is so conveniently compact that visitors can walk all round it, and have a perfect view of the whole process. Starting at the "wet" end they will see the pulp in the vat where it is kept in motion by an "agitator" and lifted into a strainer before it is evenly flowed on to the endless band of wire gauze which is constantly moving towards the dry end of the machine. At the sides of the moving gauze and moving with it part of the distance, are the deckles, or boundary straps which decide the width of the paper roll. Then the gradually forming paper passes under the dandy roll which impresses the watermark. A special dandy roll with the watermark of the Junior Philatelic Society will be used on this occasion. Then the paper passes under and over a group of eight gas-heated drying cylinders, and we doubt not the privilege will be eagerly sought by visitors of possessing strips of the completed paper as it comes off the machine. The machine is being erected at a conveniently low level so that its operations, from first to last, shall be completely open for inspection and careful study. At inter-

vals short explanatory lecturettes will be given, and skilled operators will be constantly in attendance to explain the working of the paper-making machine to visitors.

This most interesting and important display is being arranged by Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., the firm which has a world-wide reputation for the construction of dandy-rolls, the first dandy-roll having been invented many years ago by the founder of the firm. This firm also supplies most of the dandy-rolls required for the water-marked stamp-paper used by the British and Colonial and many foreign governments.

On the walls around the paper-making display will be exhibits of various moulds, dandy-rolls, etc., for making all varieties of paper, extraordinary watermark designs, and items of rare and curious interest relating to the manufacture of paper.

3. *Stamp-Printing.* The philatelic public has had several opportunities of seeing in a small way the process of recess-plate printing for postage stamps. But never have collectors had the privilege of seeing the work of the typographical stamp-printing as carried on at the several establishments under contract with the British Government, or at Somerset House itself. So the Executive Committee have concentrated their attention on this important section of stamp-printing for their practical display. Here at one of the stamp-presses installed and operated by the celebrated stamp-printing firm of Waterlow Brothers & Layton, Limited, London, visitors will see manufactured before their interested gaze the model stamp, the design of which has been obtained by open competition amongst the artists of the world. Except for the difference (and it is hoped, improvement) of the design, the plate will resemble those used for printing the English postage stamps. It will be of 240 set divided in two panes of 120. The size and the arrangement of the narrow gutters for the perforation will be identical with those of the English stamps. But with the improved design, with a good ink, and with the skilled printing for which Messrs. Waterlow Brothers are renowned, the sheet which will be printed in full view of visitors to the stamp exhibition will, it is expected, represent the best class of typographical stamp-printing ever produced in this or any other country.

Messrs. Waterlow Brothers are also arranging to show many items of curious and rare interest relating to stamp-manufacture, and as during their firm's long record they have produced stamps by lithography, re-

cess-plate printing, and typography, their display is certain to be of the greatest interest to every stamp-collector.

4. *Perforating the Stamps.* Now, having seen paper made and the stamps printed visitors will next see how the stamps have to be perforated; to cope with the output from Messrs. Waterlow's press, two perforating machines are being installed. The larger of the two machines is exactly the same as is in use at the Somerset House, Hayes and Broken Wharf stamp-factories, and it will be provided with a "George V" punch box perforating 15x14 in a comb corresponding to the long way of the sheet of 240 stamps.

The public has never seen our stamp-perforating, and the opportunity for seeing this process alone should be of inestimable value to all students of philately, as well as representatives of other governments concerned in the production of stamps.

It will be seen from the foregoing description of the arrangements for the Model Stamp Factory that the Executive Committee of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition have prepared and completed a really wonderful working display of stamp-printing on a scale never before attempted. As a course of pleasant and practical instruction in the art of paper-making and the mechanical processes of stamp production the display should prove of the highest value to philatelic students, and it is in harmony with the constantly maintained objects of the Junior Philatelic Society that the exhibition shall be of the greatest possible educational value, both to the stamp-collector and to the public.

A bill passed the House last year for the introduction of "postal notes" which are intended to take the place of small money orders. Similar notes have been in use in Great Britain for many years. It is still uncertain just what will be done in this direction, and does not even seem assured that they will be introduced, however steps have been taken toward preparing the designs. These notes may be six by two and a half inches in size, and would be issued in units of dollars only, fractions to be made up by affixing adhesive stamps of which eleven denominations would be required so that no note will need more than three stamps to make up any fraction of a dollar. Stamps of special design will be issued in case the postal notes are adopted. These would be payable at any postoffice at face value, the remitter paying a small fee. It is stated that the adoption of this system will interfere with the money order department to some extent, and there are still other obstacles to be overcome.

1861 Confederate 10c (Madison) Blue.

Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* says:

"THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE mentions the discovery of a portion of a sheet of the 10c. pale blue, of 1861 (the lithographed stamp), with the imprint "J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga.," in the margin at the bottom. This is a very curious discovery, because from what is known of the history of these stamps—and a good deal was published in this magazine twenty years ago—it seems impossible that any of them can have been printed elsewhere than at Richmond. They were originally produced by Messrs. Hoyer and Ludwig of that city; there is no question about this, we have in our own collection the 10c. blue, in two shades, and the 10c. red, with the imprint of Hoyer and Ludwig in the lower margin. They were superseded by the engraved 10c., produced by Messrs. Archer and Daly, also of Richmond, and afterwards printed from the same plates by Messrs. Keatinge and Ball of Columbia; that is to say, the lithographed stamps were superseded before the Confederate Government was removed from Richmond, or had any occasion to have stamps printed elsewhere. We should like to hear the opinion of some of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, who are experts in the matter of Confederate State stamps, upon the imprint of 'J. T. Paterson & Co.' before finally accepting the theory of an edition of this 10c. lithographed at Augusta."

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain copies THE GAZETTE article and adds: "This discovery is of considerable importance, as, up to now it was considered that all the lithographs were printed at Richmond. We await further developments."

We can add that the sheet of 50 referred to with the Augusta, Ga., imprint, was owned by the Nassau Stamp Co., of this city. It is printed in one of the palest blue shades.

We have received the hand book and check list of U. S. Internal Revenue stamps, hydrometers and lock seals. It is compiled by J. Delano Bartlett and Walter W. Norton, and these gentlemen deserve great credit for their work. The booklet is finely printed and contains 76 pages. It is the only work dealing with a complete list of U. S. revenue stamps now in use, such as food, cigar, cigarette, snuff, distilled spirits, etc., and as many collectors are interested in these stamps, this work, of course, must be of inestimable value to them. The booklet is published under the direction of the U. S. Revenue Society and should be in the hands of every revenue collector.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF VENEZUELA.

V.

The stamps catalogued in Scott's, with date of 1882, comprising numbers 54 to 69, are the most extensive issue ever used in Venezuela and were engraved by the American Bank Note Company in 1881 originally, and subsequently in 1882-83-84-85-86-87-88, 91 and 92. The 1881 issue did not include all the denominations. I could not say whether the division made by Scott, dating the higher values 1889-91 is correct: but I am quite sure of having had copies of the 3 Bolivares purple in my possession as far back as 1886. The 10 centimos, red brown, Correos (Scott's 55), was delivered to the public late in 1887. Owing to the faultless work of the American Bank Note Company, it is impossible to detect any difference of color or paper between the original set of 1881 and the subsequent printings.

The lithographs were made in Caracas by Aramburn Bros., 1887-88, pending the arrival of the New York engravings included 5, 25, 50 centimos and 1 Bolivar (Correos) and 5, 25, 50 centimos and 1 and 3 Bolivares (Escuales). They were not popular and were destroyed as soon as the then current supply was received. Such stamps are found rouletted, perforated 10, 11, 12 and 14 (very scarce) and imperforate.

In 1892 the last printing of the 1881-82 stamps had been received by the Venezuelan Government. Some were deposited in the Bank of Venezuela and some were delivered to the National treasury to supply retailers and official stamp bureaus in the provinces. There was a big revolution going on and, on the approach of the revolutionists to Caracas, the Venezuelan metropolis and capital, the Government fled to foreign lands and so did the stamps entrusted to the National treasury. When General Crespo, the revolutionary leader, came into office, he found that there was very little use for the stamps deposited in the Bank of Venezuela, as everybody had purchased at a discount from the vanished officials. Hence the 1892 surcharge of the national arms and little background of lines, ugly and inartistic, but highly effective. Not being able to use their stamps through the mails or on documents, the purchasers unloaded their stock on the stamp dealers for philatelic purposes. Later in 1893, the surcharges were also unloaded on the philatelic market and a new issue (Scott's 105 to 117) took their place.

On taking possession of Ciudad Bolivar, the busy little capital of the State of Bolivar, General Hernandez, afterwards popularized under the nickname of "El Mocho," found that all the stamps of larger denominations had evaporated from the State's treasury. He created the little hand-sur-

charge of 1892, made by means of a rubber hand stamp with this inscription: "Resolucion de 10 de Octubre de 1892."

This surcharge has been liberally reproduced, but never cleverly enough to deceive a philatelist who has seen the real article.

In the 25 centimos seal, the inscription reads as follows:

RESOLUOION DE 1 DE OCTUBRE 1892. It is important to note that there are two O's in Resoluoion, which should read Resolucion (which means Decree or Act), and that in the 25 centimos surcharge only, the second O is accented and a comma (for a period), which appears after DE has the tail wrong side up or inverted. In both denominations the numerals of 1892 are perceptibly larger than the letters, which can easily be seen on the inside of circle made by the total inscription. In both overprints, the number 2 is defective, having been flattened on the lower front part. Gibbons gives two illustrations of the overprints, the one with the defective 2 is right, the other is the reproduction of a clever fraud. Scott is right and so are his stamps. I have looked them over. I refer to the Scott Standard Catalogue, of course.

The 1 Bolivar surcharge reads:

RESOLUOION, DE 10 DE OCTUBRE DE 1892. No accent in RESOLUOION and the period, in proper position now, right after RESOLUOION. In the days of their appearance and afterwards, I have handled hundreds of these stamps, and, leaving false modesty aside, I consider my opinion absolutely decisive in the matter. I hope that my description will be endorsed by the leading experts of the stamp world and reproduced with such invaluable endorsement by stamp papers interested in protecting their readers.

The quantity of stamps surcharged was:

25 centimos on 5 centimos blue, Correos	3.500
25 centimos on 10 centimos brown, Correos	18.000
25 centimos on 5 centimos green, Escuelas	20.000
25 centimos on 10 centimos brown, Escuelas	4.000
1 Bolivar on 25 centimos yellow brown, Correos	21.600
1 Bolivar on 50 centimos green, Correos	9.200
1 Bolivar on 25 centimos orange, Escuelas	24.000
1 Bolivar on 50 centimos blue, Escuelas	4.200

These were the figures given by the treasurer of the State of Bolivar, who did the

surcharging in the presence of a commission of three gentlemen, who then burned the sheets. I have never seen the double surcharges referred to in some catalogues, nor has any Venezuelan collector whom I have met ever possessed one of them.

S. B.

(To be Continued.)

Precancelled Stamps.

BY F. L. SMITH.

The collecting of precancelled stamps, whether as a side line or a specialty, offers a field of activity surpassed by few other kinds of collecting. It has its surprises, and plenty of them, also its drawbacks possibly, but for the one who wants to be a busy collector, always on the lookout, and at a small expense, it is certainly well up to the head of the list. These stamps are used almost entirely by manufacturing firms in advertising some specialty, and are mailed mostly to one's home address, where in some unaccountable way they disappear. Possibly they with the wrapper help in lighting the breakfast fire. Very few go to one's business address where the waste basket is a handy receptacle, and not many with a few exceptions reach the hands of the stamp dealer. They are over-printed in various ways. Some by a rubber roller, others set up in type, or from an electrotpe plate. Errors or differences in spacing are frequent and occasionally a wrong or inverted letter appears. In printing, the sheet of stamps is often inverted, and double impressions are not uncommon. You are therefore always on the alert trying to locate a specimen of something new just heard of, and after securing the same, the question arises whether there are some varieties to the sheet. An examination of a few usually results in the finding of one, sometimes more differences, and with it a better understanding of the method of printing the issue. They may, if you choose, be collected on the wrapper showing the names of the users. Leaving out the question of investment value, they in more ways than one offer unlimited opportunities of passing one's time in the pleasure of stamp work.

Cuba 10 Cent Inverted.

Mr. H. B. Newman has shown us a 10 cent Cuba 1910 with inverted center. There is said to have been one sheet of 100 found. With the 1c, 2c and 10c special delivery, this makes the fourth inverted center of the bi-colored series of 1910.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

- Barrett. Check List, 1903 Envelopes.**
1911. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper \$.50
- Bartels' U. S. Envelope Catalogue.**
1911. Cloth Covers \$3.00
- Bartels, Foster, Palmer, Philippines.**
1904. Cloth Covers \$2.50
- Bartels' Check List. Panama.**
1907. Cloth \$1.00; Paper \$.50
- Bartels' Check List. Canal Zone.**
1909. Paper Covers50
- Berthold. Nesbitt Die Varieties.**
1910. Paper Covers \$1.00
- Burroughs. Wonderland of Stamps.**
1910. Cloth Covers \$1.50
- Crocker. Hawaii.**
1910. Magnificently Bound \$5.00
- Harrison. Nesbitt U. S. Envelopes.**
1904. Illustrated, Paper Covers. \$2.00
- Howes. Canada.**
1911. Finely Bound \$4.00
- Mason. Proofs of U. S. Envelopes.**
1911. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper.....\$.50
- Mason. Proofs of U. S. Stamps.**
1912. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper.....\$.50
- Palmer. Postal Issues Philippines.**
1912. Heavy Card Board Covers \$1.00
- Scott's Standard Stamp Catalogue.**
1912. Cloth, 75c; Paper.....\$.60

PHILATELIC ALBUMS.

- "Imperial Stamp Album." 4th Edition.**
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- "Modern Postage Stamp Album."**
Bound in Full Cloth..... \$1.25
- "National Stamp Album." 1907 Edition.**
U. S. only; Full Cloth..... \$1.75
- "International P. S. Album," 20th Century.**
Full Cloth; Gilt..... \$5.00
- "International P. S. Album," 19th Century.**
Bound in Boards \$2.00
- "Best Postage Stamp Album."**
Bound in Boards \$1.25
- Kohl's "Presto Blank Album."**
Presto K, 80 leaves; bound in Morocco \$7.25
Presto L, 80 leaves; backed with tissue paper 8.25
- "The Bill Album."**
70 leaves; bound in cloth..... \$2.25
- "The Billcox "Album."**
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J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau St. N. Y.

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Do Some Philatelic Writing.

The editor of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE would like any of his readers to write short stamp articles for publication. This is not very hard work or in any manner a difficult task, as you might imagine. There is plenty of good material for stamp articles which has never seen the light of day in print. Then why not try and see what you can do in this direction? If you do not wish your name printed, it will of course be omitted, but we would prefer to publish an article over the signature of the writer. Tell us for instance what started you to collect stamps, and how far you have progressed, or why you collect United States in preference to foreign, or vice-versa. Perhaps you prefer specializing in the stamps of Seychelles, or some other British Colony, or tell us why you always preferred to collect used copies of the old German states. These or any kindred topics will prove interesting reading, and there is no doubt that amongst the hundreds of GAZETTE readers, there are dozens of versatile minds who at present only lack the active stimulus to pen their word pictures of what might prove to be most interesting articles in the line of philatelic literature. Doubtless you have been asked to write before, but your natural modesty deprived you from complying. Let us have your first article, and you will be doubly repaid by seeing your thoughts and ideas about your favorite hobby in print, besides giving pleasure to many fellow philatelists in reading your impressions.

In future we hope to print many articles by stamp collectors whose names have never been seen in the columns of stamp journals, and all writers, whether young or old, are welcome with their stories to the pages of this periodical.

To Whom It May Concern.

Our recent announcement that THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE would appear hereafter as a weekly stamp paper, is hereby revoked due to the disposal of our entire interests to the J. M. Bartels Co., who will continue this publication as a monthly.

The Bartels Co. will carry out all contracts made by us, and all subscriptions that have been paid in advance will be duly adjusted by the new publishers.

We bespeak for the J. M. Bartels Co. the continued good will and support of our patrons, and we beg to assure them that THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE will continue to be managed on the same principles that have carried the paper to its present high standard of philatelic excellence.

THE PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO.

To Our Patrons.

Referring to the above notice, we take pleasure in announcing that our firm has purchased all interests in THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, and will continue the publication monthly. Mr. W. W. Randall will continue as formerly to have charge of the paper. The writer will be a more liberal contributor to its reading columns, while other well-known philatelic writers will continue with the new monthly. THE GAZETTE will be in close touch with the National Capital and keep its readers well informed on all subjects of interest to stamp collectors. On account of the change in THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, making it a monthly publication, the annual subscription is now 50 cents a year. The publication day will be the 15th of each month.

Trusting that the monthly will speedily gain many new friends and cordially greeting all who have been faithful to us in the past.

J. MURRAY BARTELS.

Stamp collectors generally were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Frank J. Bescher, of Kansas City, which occurred in Chicago on September 4. The extreme heat was primarily the cause. Everybody liked Mr. Bescher and he was one of the live spirits of the recent A. P. S. gathering in Springfield, Mass.

Letter from Mr. Pack.

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

September 9, 1912.

To the Editor PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

Dear Sir:—I have read with interest the "Bewildered Collector" article published in the number for August 17, 1912, of the "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly," under the signature of "Thanet Collector." He says among other things, "It has struck me that Mr. Lathrop Pack might have learned all about the substitution of the "Liberty Head," by writing a note to the printers at the cost of 6d, instead of which he buys 5,000 stamps at 1d each to find out for himself. Good business for the dealers, but what a waste of valuable time." I really thought of that "bright idea" myself, but it did not succeed because the officers in Brazil know little or nothing about the "borrowed" heads. I am told that the translation of some of my articles about these stamps has stimulated the liveliest interest in Brazil among officials and collectors, but my correspondents there all write that so far no panes with substituted heads have been found. Here is hoping that such success may yet be realized.

I may add that I am glad if I have made good business for the dealers in purchasing up to date one hundred and seventy-six thousand of this 100 Reis of 1894-97. I have resold some of the duplicate "heads" for all I paid out, so we are all happy, and I am going to send my collection to the Jubilee International Exhibition in London and it includes some new discoveries to be shown for the first time.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

Stamps Destroyed.

We are advised from Barbados that on August 14 the stocks of arms design were burned by order of the government. The matter was kept very quiet that it was intended to destroy the old issues. The values burned were $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ p, 1, and 2 shill. and 6 pence. All the values of the new King George set are now on sale.

On July 17 the Governor-General of Gibraltar appeared at the Postoffice and ordered all stamps with King Edward portrait destroyed. It was done so quickly that few had a chance to buy up any of the remainders.

NEW ISSUES—ENVELOPES.**U S S E—1911.**

1-CENT. DIE A.

S. 2—White Kf. 79.

S. 3—Amber Kf. 79.

1-CENT. DIE B.

S. 5—White Kf. 81.

2 CENTS. DIE A.

S. 2—White Kf. 79.

2 CENTS—DIE E.

S. 5—White Kf. 87.

U S—S E 1911.

2 CENTS. DIE C.

S. 5—White Kf. 87.

1c Postal Savings Envelope.

Mr. A. E. Owen has shown us the new 1c Postal Savings Envelope. Size 8. Wmk. U S S E.

1c green on white.

The Current Envelope Series.

The last edition of the Scott Catalogue listed the somewhat numerous new dies of the 1907 issue of envelopes and priced them. Already some are no longer obtainable at the quotations, at any rate our firm is willing to pay the catalogue price of \$5 for the current 2c carmine on buff but die B. Stocks are very limited in many cases and no dealer or collector has any surplus of the scarcer varieties. On pages 14 and 15 of this issue appears a full list of all envelopes of the current issue and we can recommend to collectors not to delay ordering at the present prices.

Commemorative Stamps.

The "Bolletino Filatelico" has published a summary of commemorative and jubilee stamps as listed in the Yvert & Tellier catalogue. The total so far is 1031, which are catalogued as follows:

632 below 20c.

311 from 20c to \$2.

83 from \$2 to \$20.

5 from \$20 to \$40.

The entire collection would list according to that catalogue unused \$817.48, and used \$747.88.

Registration stamps have probably caused more confusion and annoyance than they have ever been worth to the Department. It was certainly an unnecessary issue, and the service would be better off without them. The public, ignorant of their limited use, often places a number of these stamps on packages in payment of postage. Application is then made through the local postmaster for a refund and correspondence with headquarters ensues.

New Chilean Stamps.

La Revista Filatelica, Santiago, Chile, August, 1912, says:

Under Supreme Decree No. 744, dated 20th March, the following postal stationery has been ordered from the American Bank Note Co., New York.

ADHESIVES.

2,000,000 of the value of.....	.02	ct.
16,000,000 of the value of.....	.04	
2,000,000 of the value of.....	.08	
30,000,000 of the value of.....	.10	
600,000 of the value of.....	.14	
3,500,000 of the value of.....	.20	
600,000 of the value of.....	.30	
400,000 of the value of.....	.40	
500,000 of the value of.....	.50	
400,000 of the value of.....	.60	
300,000 of the value of.....	1.00	
50,000 of the value of.....	2.00	

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

4,000,000 of the value of.....	.04
5,000,000 of the value of.....	.10
1,000,000 of the value of.....	.20

Type, same as at present with the exception of one or two slight modifications in some values. The present values 1, 3, 5, 12, and 15 centavos are to be suppressed and substituted by 4, 8, 14, 40 and 60 centavos, as these values will be more in harmony with the recently increased postal tariff.

There is no new developments in connection with the issue of special stamps for official use in the executive departments. It is believed that between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000 worth of mail is now being sent free for which the Post Office Department receives no credit. The issue of special stamps would make feasible the keeping of records so that each Department could be charged in proportion to the free mail sent out. Perhaps the next administration will take up the subject once more.

There is still on hand a considerable supply of the old paper with the double lined watermark for use on hand presses which print stamps in sheets of 200 only. Only four stamps are now on this list, namely the ordinary 50c. and \$1, and the same values for the Postal Savings system. 30c. and 50c. Postage Due have not been printed for a number of years, but a four hundred subject plate was made for each of these some time ago. The watermark seems to be more common sideways recently, which is simply due to the cutting of the paper and of no philatelic importance.

Wanted for Cash

Stamps in fine condition of the following European countries. Used copies are preferred, but we will accept unused stamps which are not priced higher than the used. None listed below 50 cents are desired. Send on approval at your lowest price for cash.

Baden	Oldenburg
Bavaria	Parma
Bergedorf	Portugal
France	Roumania (up to 1872)
Germany (Thurn and Taxis)	Saxony
Great Britain	Schleswig Holstein
Greece (first issue only)	Spain
Hamburg	Sweden (first issue)
Hanover	Switzerland
Meckl. Schwerin	Turkey (first issue)
Meckl. Strelitz	Wurtemberg

Puerto Principe



Most of the commoner ones. A few of the greatest varieties are now in stock. Reasonable prices. Special bargain: 10c red on 1c violet. S. No. 200. Centering fair, o. g., cat.

\$6.50, unused, only \$2.60 unused or used.

PHILIPPINES

Recently we had a splendid collection of the Spanish issues only placed in our hands to be sold at retail. It was one of the finest in the country and totalled more than \$3,000— at marked prices. It will be sent on approval to any responsible collector. There are two of the rare CORROS errors and many other very fine stamps.

Cuba

A similar collection of Cuba (Spanish issues) is also available on the same basis. It is strong in shades. Prices moderate.

Philippines (U. S.)

We have a special list with our selling prices from 1899 to date, including shades. These stamps are on the rise. Get them before they go higher. The old colors with the new watermark are splendid property and still climbing. Send for the list.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,
99 Nassau Street, New York.

U. S. IN BLOCKS.

We have a splendid stock of these and will send selections, including a fine range of shades, on approval to responsible collectors.

We are also liberal buyers. Try us, stating your price.

Philippine Envelopes

1908 Issue. 2c Rizal, 4c McKinley.



We have succeeded in securing a full line of these interesting envelopes. Only white paper envelopes are on sale to the public. The colored papers have been used almost exclusively by one branch of the government. The 1911 watermark is now out and no more envelopes will be issued with wmk. 1907. The official envelopes offered have OFFICIAL MAIL (printed at the factory) under the return request. This obviates the necessity for the customary O. B. surcharge.

CUT SQUARE—UNUSED.

2 cvs. green on white, amber, blue, buff, Manila and wrapper. Set of 6..... 75c
4 cvs. carmine on white, amber, blue, buff.. 55c

ENTIRE UNUSED (1907 Wmk.)

Regular Envs. Set of 21 (papers and sizes) 3.60
Official Envs. Set of 27 (papers, sizes).... 5.40
Set of 35. Different papers and sizes..... 6.00

1911 Watermark.

2 cvs., 4 cvs. on blue (two sizes each).... .60

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

U. S. PROOFS

We are constantly handling many fine things in this line. Write us if interested. We offer one set each:

Pan American Series.

Die Proofs mounted on cards; only 50 sets printed.

Set \$22.50.

Trans-Mississippi Series.

As last, the vignettes printed in black. Beautiful.

Set \$12.50.

Cuba 1899 Series.

As last. The set including orange Special Delivery.

Set \$8.00.

Many others in stock. Proofs and essays sent on approval.



THIS HAND STAMP ON A BUFF ENVELOPE. S. 876.

Write if interested.

SURINAM

Bargains.

All fine Condition

1909-- Tete Beche Blocks.

Rouletted (Cat. 75)..... .35
Perf. (Cat. 75)..... .35



1911

Provisionals

1/2c on 1c; 1/2c on 2c; 15c on 25c; 20c on 30c; 30c on 2 1/2g. Postage due; 10c on 30c; 10c on 50c, above set of 7 unused, (cat. 12.60) ..\$6.00

Same set of 7, cancelled. (Cat 13.85)

6.50



1912

Provisionals

1/2, 2 1/2, 5, 12 1/2c...20c
Per set unused.

Per set 1/2, 2 1/2, 5c, cancelled12c

Blocks and pairs, unused sets, same rate.



MEXICO 1856-1873.



We have bought several thousand dollars' worth of these stamps during the past 12 months and are always pleased to receive selections on approval

Blocks especially wanted.

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Greece (first issue only)	Spain
Hamburg	Sweden (first issue)
Hanover	Switzerland
Meckl. Schwerin	Turkey (first issue)
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Blocks and pairs, unused sets, same rate.

MEXICO 1856-1873.



We have bought several thousand dollars' worth of these stamps during the past 12 months and are always pleased to receive selections on approval

Blocks especially wanted.

99 Nassau Street,

New York.



SICILY WANTED.

This issue for cash. Good prices paid. Send on approval.

ENVELOPES CUT SQUARE.

We have a series of very attractive little approval books of U. S. Envelopes, cut with fine margins and marked at very reasonable rates. Write us for any series you may wish to see. Why not begin with the present and work backwards? Cat. No. over every specimen.

SALVADOR 1910



Portrait of Figueroa. P. O. State.

1c to 100c, complete set of 13	cat. 2.60	.75
DUES. 1c to 24c, set of 7	cat. .53	.30
OFFICIALS. 1c to 100c, set of 12	cat. 2.59	.75
Complete Set of 32	cat. 5.72	1.65

Blocks or full sheet of 20, same rate.

Envelope Bargains

U. S. 1887 2c green, dte A

On Oriental buff

(S. 1561, cat. \$10.00)

A very fine unused copy, cut square or entire.

Only \$3.25.

War---24c---Dark Red

S. 1821, cat. \$2.25.)

Unused, entire or cut.....\$0.95

These offers are good for one month. Only one of each to a customer.

IN PREPARATION

MAJOR F. L. PALMERS'

Philippines

IN HAND BOOK FORM.

Reprinted from the Serial Articles in THE GAZETTE with many corrections and additions.

Paper bound\$1.00 postpaid
Cloth bound\$1.50 postpaid

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

OLD U. S. ON COVERS

The demand for old U. S. on the original envelopes is constantly increasing. We have recently bought some very nice though not especially rare stamps in this shape. Offers of this kind are rarely made and here is a good chance. All are fine.

1851. 1c light blue and two dk. bl.....	\$1.35
1851. 3c, extra fine margins.....	.10
1851. 3c, blue cancellation.....	.15
1851. 3c, red cancellation.....	.30
1851. 3c, brown cancellation.....	.40
1851. 3c, green cancellation.....	1.00
1851. 3c, vertical pair.....	.50
1851. 3c, three stamps, railroad canc.....	.40
1851. 3c, strips of three.....	1.00
1851. 10c, nice marg., half env.....	1.10
1851. 6c, (half of 12c black), very fine....	30.00
1857. 1c type I (with a 3c).....	4.50
1857. 1c type II, Dispatch canc., v. fine..	1.25
1857. 1c type II, with three 3c outer line..	1.35
1857. 1c type II, three, pen canc.....	2.00
1857. 1c type III.....	.20
1857. 1c type III, with 3c, used as carrier.	.30
1857. 3c, outer line, three 1c 1851.....	1.25
1857. 10c, type I, very fine.....	1.25
1857. 10c, type II, cover fair.....	.50
1857. 24c with 10c, face of cover.....	4.25
1861. 1c blue, scarce alone.....	.20
1861. 1c, three.....	.75
1861. 1c with 3c, as "carrier" fee.....	.40
1861. 3c pink, "Sept. 2 1861".....	5.50
1861. 3c, "Prisoner's Letter".....	2.50
1861. 10c, steamship canc., v. fine.....	.50
1861. 24c and 30c on one env., nice.....	1.25
1862. 2c, very neat.....	.20
1862. 2c strip of three, good.....	.40
1862. 5c, Honolulu, canc. on letter.....	1.50
1862. 5c red brown, 10c.....	3.00
1867. 13x16 3c, centering average.....	3.75
1867. 11x13 2c, tiny envelope.....	.35
1867. 9x13 1c, not so fine.....	.55
1867. 9x13 24c, with pair 2c.....	5.25
1867. 9x13 24c and 30c.....	7.00
1869. 3c, nice pair.....	.20
1870. Grilled 10c with 1871 12c.....	5.00
1870. Grilled 10c pair with 1871 24c.....	11.50
1870. Grilled 30c, two with 1871 24c.....	18.00
1870. 30c, two with 1871 24c.....	18.00
1871. 10c with 12c.....	.75
1871. 10c pair with 24c.....	2.00
1871. 24c with another stamp.....	1.25
1871. 30c pair with 6c 1873.....	1.00
1873. 10c with 12c (several covers).....	.75
1873. 12c pair with 30c.....	1.50

The last dozen covers with high values are addressed to Ahmednuggur, India.

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ATTRACTIVE
Stamps, Books and Prices



The originals of the first issue are worth several hundred dollars a set unused. In 1890 the government had five sheets of each of the three values reprinted. The 3p is in red, the 6p and 1sh. in bluish black. One set once brought \$25.50 at an auction sale in this city. We offer the set today for

\$6.00

a pair or block or four same rate.

CANAL ZONE ERROR



A favorable purchase enables us to offer several fine used copies of the 13c stamp from which the surcharge "10 cts." was omitted in error.

Price \$3.95.



CUBA
1c INVERTED

A fine copy, mint, also a block of four in stock. We want to buy a 2c inverted.

U. S. PLATE NOS.

We can use plate number strips of the Bureau issues prior to the 1902 series in strips of three or blocks (we require practically none below No. 775). There are many between Nos. 900 and 1512, especially 1898 regular issue 1c and 2c. We also desire the same strips surcharged I. R. (small type only), CUBA, PORTO RICO, PHILIPPINES and GUAM.

In all cases we want horizontal strips only, but in exceptional instances will take a vertical strip.

We will pay a reasonable cash price or do better in exchange as WE HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK, including practically a full line of early numbers from No. 1 up. We would buy a whole collection if price is right.

During the summer months we have devoted much of our time to making up a new line of neat approval books. We are using a larger size page than formerly. Much stock which we have been buying during the past season is worked into these selections which are composed of a particularly clean high grade of material at a minimum price. They contain our very best stock catalogue number and price as well as selling prices are neatly marked. We have included shades and sometimes a block or something else of special interest. Our prices have been a pleasant surprise even to our old customers.

If you are willing to spend \$2 or more at a time, write us at once.

The following new books are now ready:

UNITED STATES:

1. *Unused Rarities* in finest condition stamps from \$2.00 up net. Value \$336
2. *Unused 1847-82*, selected well centered, mostly o. g. copies, the best in stock. A clean lot of stamps now very difficult to obtain 216
3. *UNUSED 1847-69*. Good selection at very liberal discounts..... 253
5. *UNUSED 1870-82*. Strong in fine o. g. copies and shades 152
8. *UNUSED 1893* issue in shades..... 20
10. *UNUSED 1894-98*, regular issues, fine shades 123
19. *UNUSED PAIRS, 1851-1890*. A nice lot including shades 93
20. *USED*. All regular issues, from 10c to \$2 each, fine lot 163
21. *USED*. Fine copies of scarce stamps from \$1 to \$10 each..... 246
22. *USED, 1847-1900*. Special bargains at very substantial discounts, including some stamps with slight imperfections. Several books of these\$16 to 57
23. *USED, 1870-82*. Nice copies, carefully marked 53
26. *USED PAIRS, STRIPS and BLOCKS* 54
28. *BLOCKS, 1851-1888*. Some choice ones 72
30. *BLOCKS, 1890* issue, fine lot of shades 94
32. *BLOCKS, 1894, 1c-\$5*, splendid shades 103
33. *BLOCKS, 1895-98*, regular issues, as last 119
34. *BLOCKS, 1898-1901*, commemorative issues 35
35. *BLOCKS, 1902-07*, very fine lot of shades 78
37. *BLOCKS of DEPARTMENTS*..... 92
64. *PROOFS on India and cardboard*.... 117

WATCH THIS LIST. It will be changed in each issue.

FOREIGN CATALOGUES

Our customers are kindly requested to send orders for

Senf, Normal and Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues, 1913 issue.

as early as possible, as we can only supply copies ordered in advance.

U. S. ENVELOPES.

1903 Issue.

No.	Value.	Paper.	Die.	Scott.	CUT SQUARE		ENTIRE	
					Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
423	1c olive green	white		—	.20		.25	
424	1c olive green	amber		—	.25		.30	
425	1c olive green	o. buff		—	—		—	5.00
426	1c olive green	manila			1.50		1.50	
427	1c olive green	manila	WR	—	.50		.60	
428	1c green	white		1616	.03	.01	.03	.01
429	1c green	amber		1620	.03	.01	.03	.02
430	1c green	blue		1626	.03	.02	.03	.02
431	1c green	o. buff		1624	.03	.02	.03	.02
432	1c green	manila		1628	.04	.02	.04	.02
433	1c green	manila	WR	1735	.03	.01	.03	.02
434	2c red	white		—	.10	.06	.15	.08
a	"WASH NGTON"			—	.90		1.00	
435	2c red	amber		—	2.75	.75	3.00	1.00
436	2c red	blue		—	.12	.12	.15	.15
437	2c red	o. buff		—	.18	.15	.20	.15
438	2c red	manila	WR	—	.45	—	.50	—
439	2c carmine	white		1617	.04	.01	.04	.01
a	pink	white		—	.25		.25	
440	2c carmine	amber		1621	.04	.02	.05	.03
a	pink	amber		—	.50		.50	—
b	lake red	amber		—	.25		.30	—
441	2c carmine	blue		1627	.05	.02	.05	.03
442	2c carmine	o. buff		1625	.05	.02	.05	.02
a	pink			—	.25		.25	—
443	2c carmine	manila	WR	1736	.05	.02	.06	—
444	4c brown	white		1618	.10	.07	.10	.08
445	4c brown	amber		1622	.10	.07	.10	.08
446	4c brown	manila	WR	1737	.10		.10	.08
447	5c dark blue	white		1619	.10	.08	.10	.08
448	5c blue	white		—	.25	—	.25	.15
449	5c dark blue	amber		1623	.10	.08	.12	.08
450	5c blue	amber		—	.25	—	.25	.20

1904 Recut Dies*

451	2c carmine	white		1629	.05	.01	.05	.02
a	pink			—	.30		.30	
452	2c carmine	amber		1630	.05	.02	.05	.02
453	2c carmine	blue		1632	.05	.02	.05	.02
454	2c carmine	o. buff		1631	.05	.02	.05	.02
455	2c carmine	manila	WR	1738	.10	.05	.10	.08

1907—1912.

456	1c green	white	A	1633	.03	.01	.03	.02
457	1c green	amber	A	1646	.03	.01	.03	.02
458	1c green	blue	A	1668	.03	.01	.03	.02
459	1c green	o. buff	A	1659	.03	.01	.03	.02
460	1c green	manila	A	1677	.03	.01	.03	.02
461	1c green	manila	A WR	1739	.03	.01	.03	.02
462	1c green	white	B	1634	.04	.02	.05	.02
463	1c green	amber	B	1647	.05	.02	.05	.02
464	1c green	blue	B	1669	.12	.10	.15	.12

*Nos. 451 to 455 comprise 142 distinct varieties of retouching which are fully described, illustrated and listed in "Retouched 2 cent Envelope dies of series of 1903," by L. G. Barrett, published by J. M. Bartels Co. Price, 50c. Nearly all of these varieties can be supplied at lowest rates.

No.	Value.	Paper.	Die.	Scott.	CUT SQUARE		ENTIRE	
					Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
465	1c green	o. buff	B	1660	.12	.08	.15	.08
466	1c green	manila	B WR	1740	—	—	—	—
467	1c green	white	C	1635	.04	.02	.05	.03
468	1c green	amber	C	1648	.07	.05	.10	.07
469	1c green	blue	C	1670	.08	.05	.10	.07
470	1c green	o. buff	C	1661	.08	.05	.10	.07
471	1c green	manila	C	1678	.05	.93	.10	.07
472	1c green	manila	C WR	1741	.04	.02	.05	.03
473	2c brown red	white	A	1636	.05	.01	.06	.02
474	2c brown red	amber	A	1649	.06	.02	.06	.04
475	2c brown red	blue	A	1671	.05	.02	.06	.04
476	2c brown red	o. buff	A	1662	.05	.02	.06	.04
477	2c brown red	manila	WR	1742	.07	.05	.08	.05
478	2c brown red	white	A2	—	3.50	—	—	—
479	2c brown red	amber	A2	—	—	—	—	—
480	2c brown red	blue	A2	—	—	—	—	—
481	2c brown red	o. buff	A2	—	—	—	—	—
482	2c brown red	white	B	1637	.08	.02	.10	.03
483	2c brown red	amber	B	1650	.08	.02	.10	.04
484	2c brown red	blue	B	1672	.08	.04	.10	.05
485	2c brown red	o. buff	B	1663	.08	.04	.10	.05
486	2c carmine	white	A	1638	.04	.01	.04	.01
487	2c carmine	amber	A	1651	.04	.01	.04	.02
488	2c carmine	blue	A	1673	.04	.01	.04	.02
489	2c carmine	o. buff	A	1664	.04	.01	.04	.02
490	2c carmine	manila	WR	1743	.04	.01	.05	.02
491	2c carmine	white	A2	—	.05	.03	.06	.04
492	2c carmine	amber	A	—	.08	.04	.10	.05
493	2c carmine	blue	A	—	.12	.08	.15	.10
494	2c carmine	o. buff	A	—	.10	.06	.12	.08
495	2c carmine	white	B	1639	.10	.07	.10	.08
496	2c carmine	amber	B	1652	.25	.20	.35	—
497	2c carmine	blue	B	1674	1.50	—	1.75	—
498	2c carmine	o. buff	B	1665	—	—	—	—
499	2c carmine	white	C	1640	.04	.01	.05	.02
500	2c carmine	amber	C	1653	.04	.01	.05	.03
501	2c carmine	blue	C	1675	.04	.01	.05	.03
502	2c carmine	o. buff	C	1666	.04	.01	.05	.03
503	2c carmine	white	D	1641	.06	.06	.08	.08
504	2c carmine	amber	D	1654	.12	.10	.15	.10
505	2c carmine	blue	D	1676	.12	.08	.15	.10
506	2c carmine	o. buff	D	1667	.12	.08	.15	.10
507	2c carmine	manila	D WR	1744	.08	.06	.10	.08
508	2c carmine	white	E	—	.10	—	.10	—
509	2c carmine	amber	E	—	.10	—	.10	—
510	2c carmine	blue	E	—	.10	—	.10	—
511	2c carmine	o. buff	E	—	.10	—	.10	—
512	4c black	white	A	1642	.10	—	.10	—
513	4c black	amber	A	1655	.18	—	.20	—
514	4c black	white	B	1643	.08	—	.08	—
515	4c black	amber	B	1656	.08	—	.08	—
516	5c indigo	white	A	1644	.15	—	.15	—
517	5c indigo	amber	A	1657	.15	—	.20	—
518	5c indigo	white	B	1645	.10	—	.10	—
519	5c indigo	amber	B	1658	.10	—	.10	—

*In 1910 the 1907 dies were recut. There are 13 varieties now known as Die D. We have nearly all the dies on the four papers generally in stock.

This completes the regular list up to date. We will add the Official P. O., War, Postal Savings and Colonies, and publish all issues in pamphlet form within a month.

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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1912.

NO. 2.

MR. PACK'S LONDON EXHIBITS.

This description of entries by Charles Lathrop Pack, the American specialist collector for the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, London, October 14-19, 1912, is compiled from proof or copy for the official catalogue.

1. Class G for Specialized Single Issues—Section One. A specialized collection of the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic 1864-1872, with a study of the different printings of this issue. This display follows the system as first described by Dr. Jose Marco del Pont, of Buenos Aires, but in two of the printings at least there is an attempt to supply further details—the result of the owner's recent work. Attention is called to the extensive series of unused stamps of all printings and to the large number of strips and pairs of used copies. There are two imperf. pairs of the 10c 1864, a pair of the essay of the 15c and numerous used and unused specimens of the 1864-1867 10c and 15c imperf., both watermarked and unwatermarked. All the rarest specimens of the 5c without watermark are shown used and unused. A large number of the stamps are on original covers and these are also arranged by printings. The collection is contained in three (3) Oriol albums.

2. Class G for Specialized Single Issues—Section Three. A study of the 1879-80 issues of Queensland mounted in accordance with the different types and plates. This work follows the system originally suggested, it is believed, by L. L. R. Hausburg, Esq. Attention is called to the diagrams illustrating the arrangement of the plates. This collection is in one (1) Oriol album.

3. Class G for Specialized Single Issues—Section Two. A specialized collection of the 1856, or Diligencia stamps of Uruguay. This issue was included in a larger exhibit shown at the International Exhibition



in Vienna in October, 1911, but since that time it has been re-arranged, extended and considerably re-studied. Attention is called to the progress that has been made in plating the 60 Centavos of 1856. A diagram shows the varieties that have been definitely located including some that are in other collections. It is only the lack of sufficient material that retards the completion of this plate. There are complete plates of the 80 Centavos and 1 Real together with displays and descriptions of the different plate varieties. There is a block of 4 of the 80 Centavos, at one time the property of D. Wonner, and unique in this condition. There is also the celebrated block of 15 of the 80c, one time the property of Mr. Vincent Farrer, of Buenos Aires. This is also unique. There are no known blocks or pairs of Diligencia stamps other than those in this collection. Attention is particularly called to the comparative exhibit of corresponding plate varieties in the 60 Centavos, 80 Centavos and 1 Real values—the result of recent study, and very effectively mounted and described.

4. Class G for Specialized Single Issues—Section Three. A specialized collection of the 1894-1904 issues of *Brazil*, attention being particularly called to the study of

the 100 Reis denomination. The whole collection is included in seven (7) Oriel albums. The 10 Reis, 20 Reis, 50 Reis, 200 Reis, 300 Reis, 500 Reis, 700 Reis and 1000 Reis mounted by papers and perforations, etc., occupy two albums. The sheets of six (6) Oriel binders are taken up by the 100 Reis value, including one volume for the substituted heads. The exhibit includes several new discoveries of considerable interest, shown for the first time, including the "Secret Marks" and Die Varieties of the substituted heads from the higher values found in some panes of the 100 Reis of Type I. A diagram shows at a glance how these Die marks may be recognized. The *Borrowed Head Collection* comprises:

700 Reis head in 8 Dies, in 3 positions, on 10 kinds of paper with 2 perforations, a total of 48 varieties known in the various combinations not including shades, etc.

200 Reis head in 5 Dies, in 4 positions, on 7 kinds of paper with 3 perforations, a total of 38 varieties, not including shades, etc.

500 Reis head in 5 Dies, in 4 positions, on 10 kinds of paper with 2 perforations, a total of 32 varieties not including shades, etc.

The several recently discovered pairs, etc., of 100 Reis Type I with Grecian Head and Type V with the snub-nose *se tenant* are fully "written up" showing that the Type V head was substituted in some panes of Type I. This is new work. The finding of the identical marks of Die III, Die V and Die VII of the 700 Reis on Type V *proves* that Type V was re-engraved from Dies of the 700 head. The following are some of the headings or divisions under which the 100 Reis stamps are mounted and "written up":

The Secret Marks and Die Varieties, etc., of the Substituted Heads.

Type I Frame Flaw-Varieties.

The Letter Varieties of Type I.

Head-Flaw Varieties of Type I.

Cracked Medallions.

Black Heads badly worn.

Stamps with head alone printed on back.

Retouches of Type I with the Grecian Head.

Liberty's Hair retouched.

Retouched Medallions, etc., Type I.

Recut Zeros Series.

Systematic Comparison of dated copies.

The Sixteen Paper Varieties in order of use.

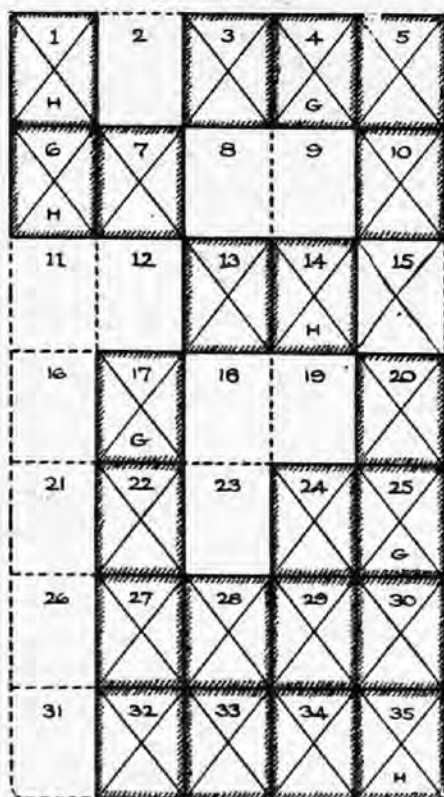
Exhibition pages of many unique pairs, etc., showing substituted heads. These are included in the binder containing the Substituted Head Collection. The notes and "write ups" on the pages themselves explain some interesting problems, including the pairs *se tenant* of Type I and V.

Type V (snub-nose) is likewise fully studied and written up, but a less number of divisions are required. The newly discovered Secret Marks of Type V, the rare Retouched Head Varieties, the Recut Zeros Series and other items are all treated in order. There are many things never shown before in any collection of Brazil.

Carefully made complete check-lists printed and drawn by hand accompany each section or sub-division of the collection.

Note.—A gold and silver medal is to be awarded in each Section of Class G for Specialized Single Issues. There is also a Great Gold Medal for the best and most original and advanced Philatelic Exhibit in any section of the class. We hear from England that the entries in this class are numerous and it is evident that the competition will be very keen.

Diagrams of Mr. Pack's Uruguay 1856
60c and 80c.



The above chart or diagram exhibited at the Jubilee International Philatelic Exhibition in London shows the progress that has been made by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack in plating the 60 Centavos of the 1856 Diligencia stamps of Uruguay. The crossed or hatched spaces represent those numbers on the plate that have been recognized, located and described. Those marked

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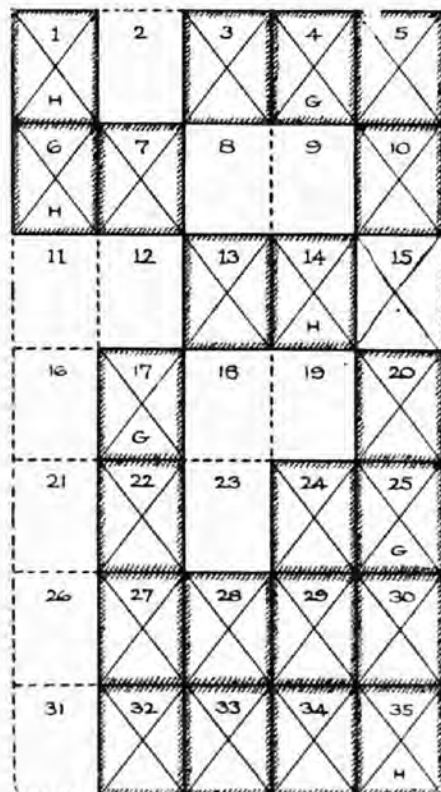
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11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

THE ABOVE DIAGRAM SHOWS THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE FERRER BLOCK OF 15 (AT RIGHT OF HEAVY LINE); MR. PACK'S BLOCK OF 4 (AT UPPER LEFT); AND THE SUPPOSED PAIR (NOS. 34 AND 35)

The diagram herewith shows the relation of Mr. Pack's block of 4 and block of 15, etc., to the whole plate of thirty-five varieties of 80 Centavos 1856 Uruguay. These unique pieces as well as complete reconstructed plates of the 80 Centavos and 1 Real Diligencia were shown in Mr. Pack's collection of these stamps at the Jubilee International Philatelic Exhibition this month in London.

Yellow Brown Dues. There seems to be some difference of opinion among dealers in regard to the classification of postage due colors. Many are apt to stretch a point in favor of the yellow brown shade by including brown ones which are a little lighter than some other browns which they may happen to have. The yellow brown stamps are really much scarcer than the catalogue prices indicate. A fine mint copy of the 10c is harder to find than a 90c Justice equally good, but the catalogue prices it at \$2. Buy it quickly at that price if you see a nice one anywhere. The publishers would like a few at a small discount.

Senator Ackerman Visits Liechtenstein.

Senator E. R. Ackerman of New Jersey, the vice-president of the New York Stamp Exhibition next year, and one of America's leading collectors, visited Europe again the past summer. The Senator has been quite a traveler, and delights to frequent out of the way interesting philatelic countries. He has been to Iceland, Luxemburg, Finland, Macau, Sondan, Johore, Panama, St. Christopher and Venezuela. While in Vienna the Senator thought of a visit to the little principality of Liechtenstein, and put one of Thomas Cook & Sons' officers to the test by asking them for tickets to the capital of that country. "It is not often that you cannot get a ready answer from these world famed tourist agents," said Mr. Ackerman, "but this time the clerks were puzzled and said they had never sent any one there, and would have to look the matter up, but after a diligent search among the Gazetteers and Baedekers they found where that Principedom was and the party was ticketed to the nearest point, but no tickets to Vaduz, the capital, were obtainable, as there is no railroad there." The Senator enjoyed the visit very much, and speaks of the simplicity of the people. This little stamp issuing country has only 9,600 inhabitants as compared with 11,000 for San Marino and 15,000 for Monaco. Strange to say, however, Liechtenstein is superior to both these other little countries in point of area.

Senator Ackerman's British Guiana Exhibit.

Senator E. R. Ackerman is another exhibitor to the London Exhibition. He sent over his specialized British Guiana collection which took the gold medal at Chicago last year. Among some of the fine things in this exhibit we might mention the following:

1850 8c green on cover; 12c blue on cover. 1852, 1c black on magenta block four on cover, also 4c deep blue on cover. 1856, 4c on magenta, single copy on part cover, also 2 used copies off cover. 1862, 1c rose reconstructed plate of 24 varieties, also 2c yellow, reconstructed sheet of 24 and 4c on blue, reconstructed sheet of 24. 1863, 1c black perf., block 60. 1875 1c black perf. 15, block 60. 1876, 96c bistre, strip 3, unused. 1878, 1c on 6c brown, sheet of 60, unused. 1881, Official 12c stamp converted into 1c postage, sheet of 40. There are many other rarities in this collection which is very complete and a credit to any specialist.

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- Original covers.
- Locals.
- Revenues.
- Proofs, Essays.
- Rarities.
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CENTRAL AMERICA.

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Italian States.

France, Colonies.

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Yellow Brown Dues. There seems to be some difference of opinion among dealers in regard to the classification of postage due colors. Many are apt to stretch a point in favor of the yellow brown shade by including brown ones which are a little lighter than some other browns which they may happen to have. The yellow brown stamps are really much scarcer than the catalogue prices indicate. A fine mint copy of the 10c is harder to find than a 90c Justice equally good, but the catalogue prices it at \$2. Buy it quickly at that price if you see a nice one anywhere. The publishers would like a few at a small discount.

Senator Ackerman Visits Liechtenstein.

Senator E. R. Ackerman of New Jersey, the vice-president of the New York Stamp Exhibition next year, and one of America's leading collectors, visited Europe again the past summer. The Senator has been quite a traveler, and delights to frequent out of the way interesting philatelic countries. He has been to Iceland, Luxemburg, Finland, Macau, Soudan, Johore, Panama, St. Christopher and Venezuela. While in Vienna the Senator thought of a visit to the little principality of Liechtenstein, and put one of Thomas Cook & Sons' officers to the test by asking them for tickets to the capital of that country. "It is not often that you cannot get a ready answer from these world famed tourist agents," said Mr. Ackerman, "but this time the clerks were puzzled and said they had never sent any one there, and would have to look the matter up, but after a diligent search among the Gazetteers and Baedekers they found where that Princedom was and the party was ticketed to the nearest point, but no tickets to Vaduz, the capital, were obtainable, as there is no railroad there." The Senator enjoyed the visit very much, and speaks of the simplicity of the people. This little stamp issuing country has only 9,600 inhabitants as compared with 11,000 for San Marino and 15,000 for Monaco. Strange to say, however, Liechtenstein is superior to both these other little countries in point of area.

Senator Ackerman's British Guiana Exhibit.

Senator E. R. Ackerman is another exhibitor to the London Exhibition. He sent over his specialized British Guiana collection which took the gold medal at Chicago last year. Among some of the fine things in this exhibit we might mention the following:

1850 8c green on cover; 12c blue on cover. 1852, 1c black on magenta block four on cover, also 4c deep blue on cover. 1856, 4c on magenta, single copy on part cover, also 2 used copies off cover. 1862, 1c rose reconstructed plate of 24 varieties, also 2c yellow, reconstructed sheet of 24 and 4c on blue; reconstructed sheet of 24. 1863, 1c black perf., block 60. 1875 1c black perf. 15, block 60. 1876, 96c bistre, strip 3, unused. 1878, 1c on 6c brown, sheet of 60, unused. 1881, Official 12c stamp converted into 1c postage, sheet of 40. There are many other rarities in this collection which is very complete and a credit to any specialist.

THE REPRINTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS.

The following article is substantially copied from volume I, No. 1, of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE. It is printed here again for our large number of new readers who are unable to obtain that scarce number of this publication.

Up to about four years ago very little was known about the reprints of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Single sets of each had been sold at an auction sale in New York, realizing something like \$25 each, but further details have never been published. In Gibbons' catalogue we find the following note after the first issue of New Brunswick: "Reprints of all values were made in 1890 on thin, hard, white paper; the 3d. is bright orange, the 6d. and 1s. violet-black." The story of the find of these New Brunswick reprints has never been told in print and will undoubtedly be of interest to our readers.

At the time the writer was living in a bachelor's hotel in Boston. Being engaged in some stamp work one evening, several of the young men happened to notice it and had something to say about stamps. One young Canadian named Blair, after speaking of his collection, stated that somewhere at home he had a lot of New Brunswick reprints "which, of course, had little or no value." At first it was apparent that he referred to some rather common remainders of the cent values, but he was able to give a good description of the lot, stating that there were a number of sheets and he could undoubtedly obtain them. It was very difficult to convince him that they were of any value, and when a round sum was offered for the lot unseen, provided they were as described, he was very much surprised, and immediately wrote to his brother to forward the stamps. As he happened to know the address of another stamp dealing concern, he communicated with them in the meantime, stating that he had some New Brunswick reprints, and asking what they were worth. This firm also believed that he referred to the common remainders of the later issue, and replied that they were pretty well stocked with the same, but might buy more if the price was very low. A few days later the consignment arrived, and it was not many hours before we concluded the deal. The story of the find soon became known, and immediately others were deeply interested. Several offers were made to acquire the entire lot from the purchaser at more than double the original price, but all of these were declined. The letter, transmitting the reprints to the late A. G. Blair, at that time Minister of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, the father of our young friend, is pub-

lished for the first time, and shows the exact quantity of sheets and specimens printed. It reads:

"Ottawa, 21st June, 1897.

"Dear Mr. Blair:—Some years ago, when Mr. Haggard was Postmaster General, he authorized a limited reprint of obsolete New Brunswick postage stamps. Of course, these reprints were perfectly worthless, both for postage and commercial purposes. Very few of them were given out to stamp collectors and the bulk of them have up to the present, remained in our vaults. Similar reprints of Nova Scotia obsolete stamps were, some time ago, sent to Mr. ———, and I think that the best thing that can be done with the New Brunswick reprints is to transfer them to you, which I now beg to do. Subjoined is a memorandum showing quantities and denominations of these reprints. Perhaps you will be good enough to let me have a receipt for them at your early convenience.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed)

"WM. WHITE."

New Brunswick.	Quantity.
3 sheets (160 each sheet) 3d.	480
2 broken sheets (148-140) 3d.	288
3 sheets (160 each) 6d.	480
2 broken sheets (150-140) 6d.	290
2 sheets (160 each) 1s.	320
3 broken sheets (146-140-110) 1s.	396
Total, 2,254 stamps.	

From the above it will be seen that the lot consisted originally of five sheets of each value containing one hundred and sixty specimens each, or in all eight hundred copies of each value. However, it must be stated that forty specimens consisting of four rows of ten of the 1s. on each sheet were worthless, as they had been completely smudged with the violet black ink in which the 6d. and 1s. had been printed; evidently something had happened to that portion of the plate. It is furthermore quite evident from the above list that up to that time only the following quantities had ever been distributed: 3p., 32; 6p., 30; 1s., 84. One complete sheet of each value immediately went into the collection of a well-known Canadian philatelist. Quite a number of collectors acquired blocks of four. A goodly portion of the find was sold to a prominent European dealer.

Our firm is offering these interesting sets of reprints at \$6 a set or \$24.00 a block of four. Also a full sheet of each

value is still on hand. This should remain intact and go into one of the large specialized collectors collections of British North America. The single sets and blocks are almost exhausted on account of the shortness of the 1 shilling.

Little is known about the present hiding place of the Nova Scotia reprints. It is probable that the same number of sheets or specimens of these were also printed at the time the New Brunswick were made. It is, however, not known how many there were on a sheet.

Death of Henry J. Crocker.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death on Oct. 11, of Henry J. Crocker, the well known philatelist of San Francisco. His loss will be most keenly felt not only on the Pacific Coast, but throughout the philatelic world, where he was so much in evidence. He was heart and soul with the International Stamp Exhibition to be held in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, as well as very much in favor of the New York Exposition next year. As one of the foremost collectors of the world his philatelic research and study in connection with the Hawaiian numerals is of the highest order. His world famous collection of Hawaii was awarded gold medals last year at Vienna and Sydney, and previously in London and Germany. Wherever shown it attracted the greatest admiration. The "gem" of the collection was a 2c "Missionary," the finest copy known.

Mr. Crocker suffered a great loss during the fire in San Francisco in 1906, when his magnificent specialized collection of Japan was destroyed by the flames. It was valued at \$40,000, and believed to be unequalled.

Surely the death of no American philatelist could be received with more genuine regret than that of Mr. Crocker. Excepting the brief telegram announcing his death, we are without particulars.

Born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1860, he was a nephew of the late Charles Crocker, one of the pioneer builders of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Canal Zone. A rare error which should be added to the catalogue as No. 29g is the 8cts. on 50c (third Panama issue) without the period in which the error consists in the omission of the surcharge "Canal Zone." Some years ago a used copy was found

among a lot of common stamps purchased over the counter by a New York dealer and quite recently Mr. John A. Klemann found another used copy in a similar lot of common stamps. Dr. J. C. Perry purchased 29 copies unused from some one connected with the post office there, but never learned much about the stamps. Now that it has been demonstrated twice that this stamp was in use there seems to be no valid reason why it should be omitted from the catalogue any longer. This stamp should therefore not be confounded with certain other 8c stamps without the Canal Zone overprint which were found when the remainders of Panama were sold.

Spanish Mariannas.



One of the most valuable achievements of this publication was an article giving the full history with official decree of the stamps of the Spanish Mariannas. We also ascertained that there is probably no country in the philatelic catalogue of which the total number of all stamps ever issued was smaller than in this case. There was no philatelic speculation as the stamps remained uncatalogued and practically unknown for eight years after being issued. As the surcharge was inconspicuous as well as unexpected it is safe to say the larger portion of the small supply was used and never saved. The total issue was as follows:

2s	500
3c	500
5c	500
6c	50
8c	700
15c	150
Total	2400

The 5c seems to be much scarcer than the 2, 3 or 8c. We have in fact not even seen an unused copy so far. Our firm has the 2, 3, 8 and 15c in stock and prices will be furnished on application. For fuller information about these stamps see GAZETTE issued May 1, 1912.

New Issue Service in U. S. Envelopes.

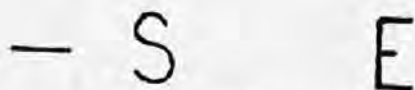
The present is a very important time, both for collectors of cut square and entire envelopes, to keep up with the new issues. Certainly it needs not the gift of prophecy to predict that among the new envelopes there will be a certain number that are sure to be scarce. We need only to recall the fact that today there are five dies of the 2c carmine in use, of which Die A is the most common. Dies A² and C are also extensively used, while the latest die, called E, but not yet listed by Scott, is gradually appearing. So far, Die E has been found, however, only on sizes 5 and 13. Die D, formerly called erroneously the "Dayton" die, easily distinguished by the wide, round S's in STATES, has only been seen on the wrapper. Die B, 2c carmine, was entirely discontinued not later than November, 1907. The open-end envelopes have likewise been discontinued.



WMK. 16.



U S S E 1911 (WMK. 17).



U S S E 1911 (WMK. 18).

Next we have the three new watermarks shown in the subjoined cuts, used by the paper concerns which supply the contractors. As was pointed out in THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE (Vol. III, No. 1, page 3), the watermark used by the Aetna Mills has introduced a dash between the two S's to distinguish their paper from the stock manufactured by the American Writing Paper Company. Watermark 17 uses letter E with the second horizontal stroke nearer

the top stroke; in watermark 18 the second horizontal stroke is placed in the centre of the vertical down stroke. Watermark 17 has large, extended S's; and watermark 18 has contracted S's. The paper used by the Aetna Mills (so far but white, blue and amber papers have been seen) is heavier and grayish.

Again the new issue has introduced a new shape or knife for sizes 5, 11, and 13.

Evidently the collector of entire envelopes should keep in close touch with all these varieties and get copies as soon as possible.

The Bartels Company endeavors to secure a supply of all new issues as they appear, and this is a difficult task as a great many of the new varieties exist only on the "Special Request" envelopes, often unattainable and requiring much diplomacy and repeated efforts. Even envelopes issued at a post office are not always readily obtainable. For example, the Bartels Company applied recently to a post office in a large western city for a complete set of all envelopes carried in stock. When the order was filled and received at our New York office, we selected a sample of every envelope wanted (about seven in all) and returned these samples to the postmaster with request to forward the required stock. Now five of the seven envelopes received from that post office were wrong, though size, denomination and number was correct. This fact is mentioned to call the attention of collectors to the difficulties that are met in procuring supplies of new varieties.

To those of our readers who are interested in envelope new issues we suggest that they send us a request to place their names on our list to send them all new issues as received. We shall then furnish, on approval, all new varieties which we have obtained. Collectors will please bear in mind that, as a rule, we can get but a very limited quantity of Special Request envelopes because many business firms strongly object to let out their stationary either for "love or money."

Hyphen-Hole Revenues.

Why are most of the hyphen-hole perforation revenue stamps of the Spanish War series so difficult to find in unused condition. The private proprietary stamps are listed and priced both ways in the catalogue while in the regular issues we are told in a foot note that both varieties exist. This is not enough and both should be regularly catalogued. It would simply mean the inserting of another column of prices and collectors would feel grateful.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition Series.

The writer was recently privileged to see the four approved designs for the Panama Exposition series. The 2c. stamp has been somewhat changed since the first drawings were submitted. It was difficult to get a satisfactory picture of the Gatun Locks, so Director Ralph finally made a trip over to the War Department to inspect the model there on exhibition. Arrangements were at once made to have the water turned on. Models of merchant vessels were placed in each lock and then a photograph was taken. This has given a very satisfactory view, and it will take the place of those sent up from Panama. The principal distinction is the long dam which divides the two locks. This did not show at all in the first design. The 2c. drawing received the approval of the Postmaster General on August 27, while the 10c. was approved August 22nd.

The latter depicts, as stated before the Discovery of San Francisco Bay. It shows a large party arriving on the coast, some of the figures in the picture are reclining on the hillside. The *Sunset Monthly* supplied the Bureau with a splendid photograph of this painting by Matthews, which is said to be somewhere in San Francisco. The same picture was published lately by that magazine.

All efforts to find a portrait of Cabrillo proved futile, otherwise his effigy would surely have adorned the 10c value.

The size of the stamps will be the same as the Jamestown or Alaska-Yukon issues. The frame will be uniform in all four values, showing at one side a palm leaf and at the other an olive branch.

The series is expected to be ready for distribution to the various post offices beginning January 1, 1913. The denominations and quantities are as follows:

1c	80,000,000.
2c	150,000,000.
5c	8,000,000.
10c	5,000,000.

A Novelty in Envelope Freaks.

A die A, 2c envelope, size 5 on white with the new knife and having stamp inverted in the lower left corner has been shown us by Mr. L. G. Barrett.

The back flaps and gumming show that the "cut paper" was inserted, wrong end first, into the folding and gumming machines, so that what should be *top flap* received bottom flap gum, and what should be *bottom flap* is at the top with a portion of the top flap gum. Probably this is due to the fact that the unfolded envelope is so nearly symmetrical since the new knife has come into use.

U. S. Plate Numbers.

The following are the latest plate numbers of the Current series:

No.	Den.	Class.	No.	Den.	Class.
6002	4c	Ordinary	6033	1c	Ordinary
6003	2c	Ordinary	6034	1c	Ordinary
6004	4c	Ordinary	6035	1c	Ordinary
6005	1c	Ordinary	6036	1c	Ordinary
6006	1c	Ordinary	6037	1c	Ordinary
6007	1c	Ordinary	6038	1c	Ordinary
6008	1c	Ordinary	6039	1c	Ordinary
6009	1c	Ordinary	6040	1c	Ordinary
6010	4c	Ordinary	6041	1c	Ordinary
6011	1c	Ordinary	6042	1c	Ordinary
6012	1c	Ordinary	6043	10c	Spec. Deliv'ry
6013	1c	Ordinary	6044	3c	Ordinary
6014	1c	Ordinary	6045	1c	Ordinary
6015	1c	Ordinary	6046	10c	Spec. Deliv'ry
6016	1c	Ordinary	6047	2c	Book
6017	1c	Ordinary	6048	3c	Ordinary
6018	1c	Ordinary	6049	10c	Spec. Deliv'ry
6019	1c	Ordinary	6050	3c	Ordinary
6020	1c	Ordinary	6051	2c	Ordinary
6021	2c	Ordinary	6052	3c	Ordinary
6022	2c	Ordinary	6053	2c	Book
6023	2c	Ordinary	6054	2c	Ordinary
6024	2c	Ordinary	6055	2c	Ordinary
6025	4c	Ordinary	6056	2c	Ordinary
6026	1c	Ordinary	6057	2c	Book
6027	1c	Ordinary	6058	2c	Ordinary
6028	1c	Ordinary	6059	2c	Ordinary
6029	1c	Ordinary	6060	2c	Ordinary
6030	1c	Ordinary	6061	2c	Book
6031	1c	Ordinary	6062	2c	Ordinary
6032	1c	Ordinary	6063	2c	Ordinary

A Great Find.

For a couple months Nassau street, as well as Broadway, has been agog over the wonderful find of old St. Louis, New York, and 5c and 10c 1847 issues. From what we can gather the firm of Townsend & Whelin, of Philadelphia, sold a lot of old paper to a junk firm, who realized that they had a good thing. The correspondence of long ago was addressed to Charnley & Whelin, the predecessors of the present firm.

All the stamps are on the original covers and among the lot are some very wonderful things. We have only seen a few of the St. Louis stamps which are mostly of the 10c denomination. Of these there were some forty or fifty, while of the 5c there were only about half a dozen. However, lo and behold, there are said to have been more twenty cent stamps there than were fives! The lot includes one cover with two 20c and a 5c making a 45c rate for a heavier letter to an Eastern city.

Price List of U. S. Envelopes.

Our firm will have ready for free distribution by Nov. 1, a complete price list of all cut square and entire U. S. envelopes without going into sizes, shapes or watermarks. This has been a list much needed for years, and will do much to popularize envelopes. Scott's numbers are added for reference. Collectors and dealers should not fail to send for a copy.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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WM. W. RANDALL, Editor

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The Value of Fads.

Perhaps nothing has been more frowned upon and smiled upon than the taking up of fads, said a prominent paper recently. The dictionary says that a fad is a "pet idea or hobby," and also "a passing fashion." When it is a pet idea or hobby it is valuable, but when it is a passing fashion of course its value is not great and often is a waste of time. We advocate a good fad, and chief among fads for young people are stamp collections, coin collections, bird and flower collections, books and the like. For example, in the stamp collection one gets a knowledge of geography and history, coinage, color and design that is hard to get anywhere else without a great amount of hard study. Here one can get it delightfully. Collecting coins, books, flowers, etc., have their great educational points, too. But—and here we would be most emphatic—it is not purely as instruction that a good fad is valuable, but as a pastime when we are ill, unable to go to school for some reason or other or unable to work at the trade in which we are earning money.

This paper is advocating the fad of collecting stamps, and as there are many faddists along the lines of philately, it must be a healthy hobby. It is at any rate growing stronger all over the world.

The New York Exhibition.

One year from date, or some time in October, 1913, the first International Stamp Exhibition in America will be shown in New York. The exact date and for that matter the place where the exhibit is to be held, are not yet definitely settled. However, this far in advance, it is well to call attention to this great boon to philately in our country. It means so much to collectors in general, that the attraction should not be of local interest but nation-wide in extent. The exhibition promises to be the finest ever held anywhere, but much of a financial nature remains to be done to properly take care of the many expenses that will arise in connection with the affair. About half the amount required has been paid in to the treasurer or pledged, so there remains a considerable sum to be yet raised to make the exhibition a financial success. Very little in the shape of receipts can be counted upon, so that the rank and file of collectors must come to the aid in such a financial way as their means will allow. Nearly all of the leading foreign prominent philatelists have accepted positions on the roll of honor, as well as the principal philatelists of this country. Many have not only allowed their names to be used, but have been liberal contributors to this worthy cause. A year soon slips away and the big event of stampdom will be at hand. We hope all of our readers will heed the call, and send on a remittance to the treasurer of the exhibition, if they have not already done so.

On the opposite page we publish a cablegram showing the American winners of medals at the London Stamp Exhibition this week. This glorious news will awaken a renewed interest in our Stamp Exhibition next year. THE GAZETTE was purposely delayed three days in order to give our readers this important news.

We heartily congratulate all American exhibitors on the results achieved.

AMERICAN WINNERS AT LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION.

(By Cable to THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE)

London, Oct. 17.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack received the grand gold medal offered by Baron Leijonhufvud for finest exhibit of a specialized collection Brazil 1894-98, gold medal for Queensland 1879-80, gold medal for Uruguay 1856 Diligencia, silver gilt medal for Argentine Rivadavia issues; Hon. E. R. Ackerman, gold medal for British Guiana; the late Mr. Henry J. Crocker, gold medal for rarities; Mr. John N. Luff, silver medal for early Samoas; Mr. C. A. Howes, bronze medal for Corea; Mr. E. M. Taylor, silver medal for Tonga; Mr. Jos. A. Steinmetz, bronze medal for United States; Mr. Eugene Klein, bronze medal for Danube Navigation issues; New England Stamp Co., silver medal for publications.

CHRONICLE.

New U. S. Envelopes.

WMK. 15 (1907)

ONE CENT—Die 124—(Die C)

Size.	Var.	Paper.	Knife.
3	2	White	80
3	2	Amber	80
13	2	White	83

WMK. 16 U S P O D 1911

ONE CENT—Green—Die 124 (Die C)

8	1	White	59 Gumméd
13	1	Amber	83

TWO CENS—Carmine—Die 119 (Die C).

13		Amber	83
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WMK. 17 (ISSUE 1911).

ONE CENT—Green—Die 114 (Die A).

11		White	88
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WMK. 18 (US-SE 1911).

ONE CENT—Green—Die 114 (Die A).

5		White	87
8		White	59
13		White	89

ONE CENT—Green—Die 115 (Die B)

5		White	81
5		Amber	81

TWO CENTS—Carmine—Die 116 (Die A).

3		White	80
5		White	81
5		White	87
5		Blue	87
7		White	51
8		White	59
13		White	89
13		Amber	89

TWO CENTS—Carmine—Die 117 (Die A2).

5		White	87
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TWO CENTS—Carmine—Die 126 (Die E).

5		White	87
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TWO CENTS—Carmine—Die 119 (Die C).

5		White	81
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TWO CENTS—POSTAL SAVINGS.

7		White	51
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New Stamps For Great Britain.

We have just received from Mr. Fred. J. Melville the new 1 and 3p stamps. A new profile of King George is shown in the 1p, and the new stamps will probably give better satisfaction. They were issued to the public October 8.

The New Parcels Post Stamps.

When the new parcels post system becomes operative on January 1, twelve new stamps will be placed on sale in post offices for affixing to packages. These stamps will be larger than the ordinary postage stamps. Arrangements already made by Postmaster General Hitchcock for their engraving and manufacture provide for a series of an even dozen so distinctive as to color and size as to prevent possible confusion with other stamps.

The twelve stamps will be issued in three series of designs. In the first series modern methods of transporting mail will be illustrated. The mail car of a railway train will be shown on one stamp; an ocean steamer on another; the third will have a motor wagon of the type used in the Postal Service, and the fourth will show a mail-carrying aeroplane. Postal employees will be shown at work in the second series. The figures will be those of railway mail clerks, post office clerks, city letter carriers, and rural free delivery carriers. The third series will represent four industrial zones, showing the principal sources of products that will be transported most extensively by parcels post.

Bartels' Stamp Auction November 8.

Contains many unusual items. No less than 97 lots are devoted to Confederate hand stamped envelopes, giving a wonderful chance for collectors to secure some of these historic rarities. Several collections are included, one of them listing \$2,080; another in an 1866 Lallier album. There are also some nice U. S. covers, one with a pair of the grilled 1870 30c. Canada, Colombian Republic, Hawaii and Mexico include good lots; the Guadalajara provisionals are especially fine.

BARTELS' 48th AUCTION

FRIDAY NOV. 8.

AT COLLECTORS' CLUB, 14 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

Nice lot of U. S. and Foreign; also a remarkable lot of Confederate hand stamped Envelopes of 1861 and 1862. Fine lot of Guadalajaras, some good collections etc. In fact something of interest to every collector. If not on our mailing list, send for Catalogue. Send your bids early.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

Philatelic Gazette Reverts To Monthly Form.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, which it was announced would appear weekly beginning with September 1st, springs a surprise on its friends and subscribers by coming out, with its September number, not as a weekly, but as a monthly. At the same time a change of ownership is recorded, the Philatelic Publishing Co., which has published THE GAZETTE from its inception, being succeeded by the J. M. Bartels Co. The change of ownership is more apparent than real, Mr. Bartels having all along been THE GAZETTE'S chief financial backer; and the policy and style of the publication will be in no way changed by the change of ownership. Mr. W. W. Randall, we are glad to note, is to continue as editor, while Mr. Bartels himself promises to be a more liberal contributor to its columns than formerly—certainly welcome news.

THE GAZETTE was started two years ago as a monthly; but for the past year has been published semi-monthly. From the beginning it took high rank among American philatelic periodicals, and we have often recorded our opinion that it is by all odds the ablest and most valuable stamp magazine published in North America. Probably the decision to go back to monthly issues, instead of taking the bold step of putting it weekly, is a wise one. THE GAZETTE is the kind of magazine that carries solid matter and caters to the thinking and studious collector. It could hardly

become a weekly without sacrificing to some degree the high philatelic ideals on which it has hitherto been conducted, and while it would certainly be a fine thing for New York City to have a live, up-to-date stamp weekly, most collectors will, we think, rejoice that THE GAZETTE is to continue in a more fitting and appropriate sphere as a monthly.—L. Q. Quackenbush in "Redfield's Stamp Weekly."

Subscription Premium Offers

In order to stimulate interest and largely increase our subscription list to THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, we make these two offers:

To NEW Subscribers Only.

Remit the subscription price, 50 cents, and receive free, a fine unused, o. g. U. S. catalogued at \$1.00 by Scott.

A \$3.00 Stamp Free

if you remit \$1.00 for two years' subscription. The stamp is a very fine unused South American, listed \$3.00 by Scott.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

99 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Scarce Envelopes for Sale

We have for sale a limited number of the following scarce envelopes of 1910-1912 issues:

WMK. U S P O D 1907

ONE CENT—Green, Die 124—Die C.

Size 2, Var. 1, white..... .20

Size 3, Var. 2, amber..... .20

ONE CENT—Green, Die 114—Die A.

Size 11, white, knife 88, wmk 17..... .06

Size 5, white, knife 87, wmk. 18 (US—SE) .04

Size 8, white, knife 59, wmk. 18 (US—SE) .06

All the following have the US—SE. wmk. 18:

ONE CENT—Green, Die 115—Die B.

Size 5, white, knife 81..... .04

TWO CENTS—Carmine, Die 116—Die A.

Size 3, white, knife 80..... .06

Size 5, white, knife 87..... .05

Size 8, white, knife 59..... .05

Size 13, white, knife 89..... .06

TWO CENTS—Carmine, Die 126—Die E.

Size 5, white, knife 87..... .06

We offer the above lot amounting to \$1.18 at \$1.00 net.

Cuba Inverted 1c, 2c and 10c.



This issue with center inverted. These are among the rarities of the future. Our price for the 1c is \$16.50 unused and fine. Prices of 2c and 10c on application.

CANAL ZONE

8 cts. on 50 c. Error

with Canal Zone omitted. We have a few copies unused and fine.

Price, \$10.00

See special article elsewhere in this issue.

WANT LISTS

Special attention is paid to lists of wants sent in by our customers. We furnish what we can and hunt for what we cannot supply at the time list is received.

OUR SPECIALTIES

are U. S. and Colonial Possessions, the Western Hemisphere, especially 19th Century. Try us and see what we can do for you.

Br. North America

Something Exceptionally Beautiful and Very Rarely Offered Are

Proofs

of Canada and the Maritime Provinces. We have a beautiful line of these which have been bought from time to time and we now offer them at rates which will make them appeal strongly to every collector of B. N. A. Stamps. They form a beautiful side line to a collection and are generally something your friends have never seen before. They come in trial as well as the regular colors; some we also have in a block of four or pair. Write for a selection.

CONSIGNMENTS

DEALERS AND COLLECTORS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND US CONSIGNMENTS OF SALEABLE STAMPS WHICH WE WILL ADVERTISE IN THIS PUBLICATION AT A SMALL ADVANCE ABOVE COST TO US. WE DESIRE AT LEAST SEVERAL OF A KIND FOR THIS PURPOSE, RAPIDLY SELLING STAMPS OR SETS IN LARGER QUANTITY.

U. S. STEAMBOAT Cancellations

Of late considerable attention has been paid to the above. We recently secured some New Orleans correspondence which contained a nice lot of them from the Mississippi River prior to the Civil War. No fancy prices. Most of them appear on the cheaper varieties of stamped envelopes. Seven covers for \$1.00 or selections on approval.

U. S. IN BLOCKS.

We have a splendid stock of these and will send selections, including a fine range of shades, on approval to responsible collectors.

We are also liberal buyers. Try us, stating your price.

NEW BRUNSWICK



The originals of the first issue are worth several hundred dollars a set unused. In 1890 the government had five sheets of each of the three values reprinted. The 3p is in red, the 6p and 1sh. in bluish black. One set once brought \$25.50 at an auction sale in this city. We offer the set today for

\$6.00

a pair or block or four same rate.

Puerto Principe



Most of the commoner ones. A few of the greatest varieties are now in stock. Reasonable prices. Special bargain: 10c red on 1c violet. S. No. 200. Centering fair, o. g., cat.

\$6.50, unused, only \$2.60 unused or used.

CANAL ZONE ERROR



A favorable purchase enables us to offer several fine used copies of the 13c stamp from which the surcharge "10 cts." was omitted in error.

Price \$3.95.

IN PREPARATION

MAJOR F. L. PALMERS'

Philippines

IN HAND BOOK FORM.

Reprinted from the Serial Articles in THE GAZETTE with many corrections and additions.

Paper bound\$1.00 postpaid
Cloth bound\$1.50 postpaid

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

ATTRACTIVE Stamps, Books and Prices

During the summer months we have devoted much of our time to making up a new line of neat approval books. We are using a larger size page than formerly. Much stock which we have been buying during the past season is worked into these selections which are composed of a particularly clean high grade of material at a minimum price. They contain our very best stock catalogue number and price as well as selling prices are neatly marked. We have included shades and sometimes a block or something else of special interest. Our prices have been a pleasant surprise even to our old customers.

If you are willing to spend \$2 or more at a time, write us at once.

The following new books are now ready:

4	U. S. unused special bargains.....	\$161
15	U. S. DEPARTMENTS, finest unused, only	364
24	U. S. DEPARTMENTS, extra fine, used	38
25	U. S. DEPARTMENTS, special bargains	37
54	U. S. ENVELOPES, 1853-55, fine lot	81
55	U. S. ENVELOPES, 1870 (2 books)	144
60	U. S. ENVELOPES, 1907 to 1912....	23
62	CUBA, PORTO RICO, Envelopes....	50
62A	PHILIPPINES, HAWAII, ENVELOPES	5
69	CANAL ZONE, for album spaces only	65
70	CANAL ZONE with vars. as listed by Scott	138
71	CANAL ZONE, blocks of 4 incl. var.	405
78	HAWAII "Numeral" issues only.....	496
79	HAWAII 1853-64 (Scott 5-9b).....	184
79A	HAWAII 1861-92, splendid lot.....	309
80	HAWAII 1893-1899, very fine	169
94A	BR. BECHUANALAND, Zululand.....	28
97	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.....	92
99	CYPRUS, mostly earlier issues	59
101	GAMBIA	37
102	GIBRALTAR	63
104	GRIQUALAND	99
107	INDIA, good lot	117
106	HONGKONG, a nice lot	100
110	MALTA	40
111	MAURITIUS	94
112A	ORANGE RIVER COLONY	53
120	CANADA 1851-97, very nice lot.....	223
121	CANADA, 1897 to date	32
122	CANADA, Blocks of four	53
124	NEWFOUNDLAND, blocks.....	64
148	QUEENSLAND, nice lot	292
160	CHILE 1853-67	64
160A	CHILE 1877 to date	84
161	CHILE, blocks	51
163	COSTA RICA	57
163A	COSTA RICA. Officials and Guana-caste	115
180	PARAGUAY, 19th Century	42
180A	PARAGUAY, officials	58
186	VENEZUELA, 1859-79, fine lot.....	291
186A	VENEZUELA 1880-86 lithographed....	81

WATCH THIS LIST. It will be changed in each issue.

ENVELOPES CUT SQUARE.

We have a series of very attractive little approval books of U. S. Envelopes, cut with fine margins and marked at very reasonable rates. Write us for any series you may wish to see. Why not begin with the present and work backwards? Cat. No. over every specimen.

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

WANTED FOR CASH

WE WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STAMPS IN FINE CONDITION. SEND WHAT YOU HAVE ON APPROVAL AT YOUR LOWEST PRICE:



UNITED STATES

General issues unused and used in finest condition only; also blocks used or unused, even if not so fine; scarce shades of all issues unused. Plate number strips and blocks.

CARRIER STAMPS

on and off covers, **Postmaster's Provisionals**.

U. S. LOCALS

Anything scarce, on or off cover, even if not as fine.

U. S. ENVELOPES

Particularly the issues prior to 1870 entire. All 1c and 2c envelopes unused or used; also any unused 3c prior to that date. Any other really rare ones.



OLD GERMAN STATES

All stamps listed 50: or more, especially used ones and stamps on covers. No unused wanted if listed more than the used.

OLD ITALIAN STATES

Especially Sicily (King "Bomba") at very high prices. Tuscany, Roman, States, 50b. blue and 1 scudo red used.



NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney views in fine condition, and especially the **Laureated Heads** (1851-53 issue) all values, on both bluish and grayish paper.

ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Especially the early issues used of France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Turkey (First Issue Only), Sweden (First Issue), Finland, Scarce Denmark, Switzerland, etc. Also any scarce stamps on covers.



SOUTH AMERICA

First issues of all countries, especially **URUGUAY**, **Argentine Republic** (Rivadavia issue), **Peru**, early lithographed stamps, singles, pairs and strips, **Venezuela**, etc.

MEXICO

The early issues, common and rare up to 1874 only, including blocks, pairs and strips.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

all imperforate early issues in fine condition.

HAYTI

first and second issues only



BLOCKS AND MINOR VARIETIES

Scarce blocks of all older issues unused and used. Minor varieties of all stamps incl. 20th century. These we prefer in a block of four when possible.

U. S. ENVELOPES.

This list introduces a novelty in pricing U. S. Envelopes. We quote not only, as usual, prices for unused and used specimens cut square, but add also the prices of the cheapest corresponding entire envelopes. This list has been prepared in view of a widespread impression among many collectors that a collection of entire U. S. Envelopes was too vast a task to undertake. A good representative collection, however, can be built up by adhering strictly to this list which includes all main dies and papers.

PRICES QUOTED are for first-class copies, the cut square all have ample margins. A discount of 10% will be allowed on orders over \$2.00. The higher priced cut square envelopes with smaller margins than standard size will be supplied at considerably lower terms. Splendid selections of any desired issue of cut square envelopes will be submitted to all furnishing satisfactory references. A comparison of our prices with other quotations will prove advantageous.

U. S. COLONIAL ISSUES

CUBA.

1899.

United States Envelopes surcharged in black.

No.	Value.	Paper	Die.	Scott.	CUT SQUARE		ENTIRE	
					Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
701	1c green	blue		502	.15		.15	.15
702	1c green	o. buff		501	.35	.30	.50	
703	2c green	white		503	.06		.08	
704	2c green	amber		504	.25	.25	.40	
705	2c green	o. buff		505	.20		.25	
706	2c red	amber		506	.18		.20	
707	2c red	blue		508	.22	.20	.25	.20
708	2c red	o. buff		507			2.00	1.50

1899

Head of Columbus.

709	1c green	white		511	.03		.04	
710	1c green	amber		512	.03		.04	
711	1c green	blue		513	1.50			1.50
712	1c green	o buff		514	.25		.35	
713	1c green	manila	WR	575	.03		.03	
714	2c carmine	white		515	.05		.05	
715	2c carmine	amber		516	.05		.05	
716	2c carmine	blue		517	5.00			
717	2c carmine	o buff		518	.40		.40	
718	2c carmine	manila	WR	576	.05		.05	
719	5c blue	white		519	.10	.08	.10	
720	5c blue	amber		520			.20	

1910.

721	1c green	white		Villuendas	.03		.03	
722	2c red	white		Sanchez	.05		.05	
723	5c blue	white		Agüero	.10		.10	

PORTO RICO.

1899-1900.

Overprinted locally in black PORTO RICO 20 mm.

801	2c green	white	B	351	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
802	5c blue	white	B	352	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

Overprinted PORTO RICO, 21 mm.

803	2c carmine	2c in carmine, 5c in blue, 1c in green.	B	353	.08		.10	.10
804	5c blue	white	B	354	.15		.15	.15
805	1c green	manila	WR	401	.06		.08	.08

Overprinted PUERTO RICO, 23 mm.

No. 806 in carmine; others in black.

806	2c carmine	white	B	355	.08		.10	.10
807	2c carmine	o. buff	B	357		8.50		
808	2c carmine	o. buff	C	—				
809	5c blue	white		356	.25		.35	35

Overprinted in black PUERTO RICO 21 mm.

810	1c green	blue		359	.65		.75	
811	1c green	o. buff		358	.65		.75	.75
812	2c carmine	blue	B	361	.65		.75	
813	2c carmine	o. buff	B	360	.65		.75	

Overprinted in black PORTO RICO 18½ mm.

814	1c green	blue		362		15.00		
815	2c carmine	amber	B	363				
816	2c carmine	blue	B	364A				
817	2c carmine	o. buff	B	364		5.00		
818	2c carmine	o. buff	C	365		6.50		
819	4c carmine	white	C	366	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

PHILIPPINES.

United States Envelopes with Philippines printed in color of stamps.

1905—On 1903 Issue.

918	1c green	white		523	.04		.05	
919	1c green	amber		524	.18		.20	
920	1c green	blue		526	.18		.20	
921	1c green	o. buff		525	.18		.20	.25
922	1c green	manila		527				
923	1c green	manila	WR	602	.04		.05	
924	2c carmine	white		528	.08		.10	
925	2c carmine	amber		529				
926	2c carmine	blue		531				
927	2c carmine	o. buff		530				
928	2c carmine	manila	WR	603				
929	4c brown	amber		532				
930	5c blue	amber		533				

1906—On 1904—Recut Dies.

931	2c carmine	white		—			.50	
932	2c carmine	o. buff		—				

1908.

New Designs Portraits to left. Values in Centavos.

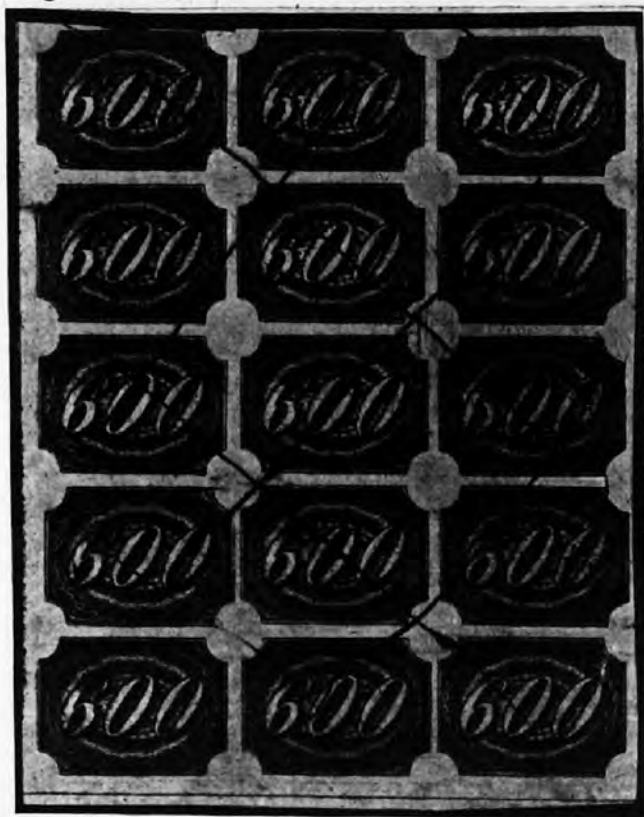
932	2 cvos. green	white		534	.03	—	.05	—
933	2 cvos. green	amb.r		535	.15	—	.20	.18
934	2 cvos. green	blue		537	.18	.15	.20	.18
935	2 cvos. green	o. buff		536	.18	.15	.20	.18
936	2 cvos. green	manila		—	.25	—	.25	—
937	2 cvos. green	manila	WR	604	.03		.04	
938	4 cvos. carmine	white		538	.05		.05	.04
939	4 cvos. carmine	amber		539	.22	.18	.25	.20
940	4 cvos. carmine	blue		541	.22	.18	.25	.20
941	4 cvos. carmine	o. buff		540	.22	.18	.25	.20
942	4 cvos. carmine	manila		—	.25		.25	—

This priced list complete will be issued in pamphlet form on Nov. 1, and sent to anyone writing us for same.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,
99 Nassau St., New York.

BRAZIL—1844

THIS MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF 15



which was one of the treasures at the Vienna exhibition last year is now offered for sale. Also smaller blocks, pairs and singles of the 180, 300, and 600 reis, same issue. Apply at once.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

99 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1912.

NO. 3.

COLLECTING A SINGLE STAMP AND ITS VARIETIES.

The Brazil 100 Reiss of 1894-97.

(A paper prepared by Charles Lathrop Pack, to accompany a specialized study and display of these stamps, illustrating recent progress and discoveries, shown in eight Oriel Volumes, at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 7, 1912.)

Printed in America by arrangement with *The London Philatelist*.



700 Reiss Die I Substitute Head and 500 Reiss Die II Head in a Pair.

Cancelled 26 January, 1896

PAIR I IN LIST

Collectors have, of course, read of the five various Head Types of these stamps, and I have no doubt the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society are conversant with them in some cases by personal investigation. I need not therefore again describe the substituted heads from the 700 Reiss, 200 Reiss and 500 Reiss values inserted in some frames of Type I of the 100 Reiss. Captain George F. Napier, whom we all know as a true philatelist, first called your attention to the existence of these heads, and his paper was published in the October 1911 number of *The London Philatelist*. I have also written of some of my early discoveries and experiences

with the borrowed heads and other varieties, and it is simply with the hope of adding to what has been made public, that these further notes are written. I trust they may in some measure make the stamps more readily understood, but I shall not undertake to describe the display as a whole. That would take too much of your time. This 100 Reiss collection together with a study of the other values of the issue were shown last month in the class for single issues at the Jubilee International Exhibition.

Recently I was obliged to completely make over my collection of these stamps, remounting a large portion of them for

the third or fourth time within two years. This course was desirable because of the broader lines and wider scope that became necessary in treating the greatly increased number of known varieties. In the number of varieties known to me there has been a notable increase. This was brought about by the systematic comparison of nearly ten thousand dated copies sorted from numerous representative lots with a total of more than one hundred and fifty thousand specimens. A concentrated comparative exhibit of the 16 paper varieties, as found in my more comprehensive classification of the series, together with the earliest dated cancellations noted as found on each, is shown on a single album page prepared for the recent London Stamp Exhibition. The examination of this page will take less of your time. Specialists may care to examine the more extensive display of classified papers with their perforation varieties, which is also shown in the albums here tonight. A description of the papers is given later on under its proper heading.

Scheme of Classification For Mounting.

Some Brazil collectors have asked for my plan of mounting the collection of these 100 Reis stamps, and I may as well mention it now. Here is a typical scheme of classification adopted:

Type I. Thin, Hard Toned Paper, Perf. 11-11½.

LIGHT SHADES.

Heads in gray black.
Heads in brownish black.
Heads in full black.

MEDIUM SHADES.

Heads in gray black.
Heads in brownish black.
Heads in full black.



TYPE V HEAD
1897
With Snub Nose

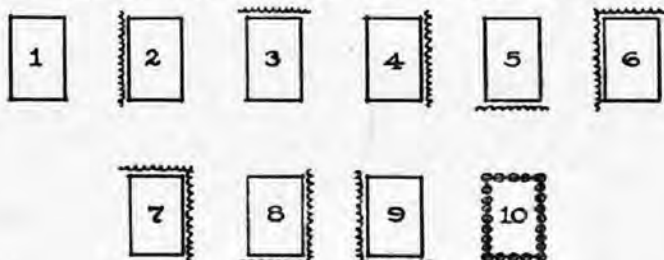
DEEP SHADES.

Heads in gray black.
Heads in brownish black.
Heads in full black.

This formula is repeated for each of the other paper varieties making 16 in all. Then the same scheme is followed with all the sub-divisions through all the papers for the 12½-14 perforations. The same thing follows for the compound perforations. This scheme has been somewhat modified in the actual mounting, as in many cases the "position" the stamps occupied in the pane was of greater importance in identifying varieties, etc., than the sub-division by shades.

~ POSITION DIAGRAM ~

~ THE POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY THE DIFFERENT DIES AND VARIETIES ARE ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS OF MARGINAL CONDITIONS, WAVY LINES INDICATING THE VARIOUS POSITIONS OF MARGINS AS FOUND:



~ POSITION 1 IS ALWAYS AN INTERIOR STAMP; I.E., NOT FROM AN OUTSIDE ROW:
POSITION 10 IS INDETERMINATE, BEING CLOSELY PERFORATED ON ALL SIDES:

ORDER BLANK

J. M. BARTELS CO.,
99 Nassau Street, New York.

Kindly send me on approval, without any obligation on my part to buy, a selection of stamps as follows:

I am Specializing in:
(Check or underline)

UNITED STATES—

Single Stamps, unused.
Blocks of four.
Plate number strips.
Single stamps, used.
Departments.
Newspaper stamps.
Envelopes (cut square or entire).
Original covers.
Revenues.
Proofs, Essays.
Rarities.
Special bargains.

U. S. COLONIES.

Issues under Spanish rule.
Canal Zone.
Hawaii.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

BRITISH COLONIES, General.

MEXICO.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EUROPE, General.

Germany, States, Colonies.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

Applicants unknown to our firm should furnish commercial references.

Have you our list of over 60 different selections of U. S. and 150 foreign countries?

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- Heads in gray black.
- Heads in brownish black.
- Heads in full black.



TYPE V HEAD
1897
With Snub Nose

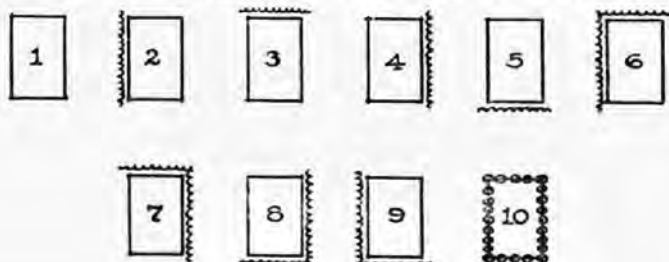
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Kindly send me on approval, without any obligation on my part to buy, a selection of stamps as follows:

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Single stamps, used.
Departments.
Newspaper stamps.
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Original covers.
Revenues.
Proofs, Essays.
Rarities.
Special bargains.

U. S. COLONIES.

Issues under Spanish rule.
Canal Zone.
Hawaii.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

BRITISH COLONIES, General.

MEXICO.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EUROPE, General.

Germany, States, Colonies.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

Applicants unknown to our firm should furnish commercial references.

Have you our list of over 60 different selections of U. S. and 150 foreign countries?

ORDER BLANK

To J. M. BARTELS Co.,
99 Nassau Street, New York.

From

Name

Occupation

Street

Postoffice

Please forward as advertised:

NAME OF COUNTRY	No.	Dollars	Cents
THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE .....			.50
Total			

Enclosed find \$, the amount of above order.

Please send us the names of your friends who might be interested in a sample copy of the Philatelic Gazette.

(Over)



TYPE I
Black Head Badly Worn



TYPE I
Hair Retouched



TYPE I
Hair Retouched. Flaw in Front of Mouth



TYPE V
The Rare Semi-Grecian Head With Straight Nose

As there are 10 different positions in which a single specimen may be found, as shown by the presence or absence of "margins" and as shown by a diagram with the collection (see illustration), this departure from the above scheme became necessary. At other times the scheme is followed as herein. Many of the important series of varieties are treated by themselves under the following headings:

- Type I Flame-flaw Varieties.
- The Letter Varieties of Type I.
- Head-flaw Varieties.
- Cracked Medallions.
- Black-heads Badly Worn.
- Retouches of Type I; Liberty's Head Retouched.
- Retouched Medallions.
- Retouched Lower Label.
- Stamps with Head Alone Printed on the Back.

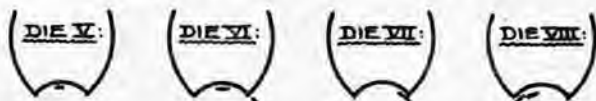
easily distinguished by a hasty glance, but if some black mark outside the medallion itself was added this could be readily seen. Also it is possible the printers may not have been aware of the head differences, and having borrowed certain head transfers from other assemblages of other values to fill the gaps caused by worn or damaged heads in the 100 Reis groups, they marked them in this way to assure their return to their proper places. Whatever their cause may have been, the discovery of the "Secret Marks" has added much to the pleasure of collecting the varieties of the substituted heads. When the time arrived it is evident that certain of the 700 Reis head dies (or matrices) were selected to re-engage, and of these three at least bore the "Secret Marks" of their earlier "substitution" usage; thus Type V with the snub-nose was made, and in reality I believe it should be called a re-engraved die. Since more than one, as we have seen, of these 700 Reis dies

~ TYPE II: HEAD OF THE 700 REIS: IDENTIFYING MARKS OF THE EIGHT DIES:



DIE I HAS NO MARK:

~ TYPE V WITH THE RE-ENGRAVED HEAD, IS KNOWN WITH THE SECRET MARKS OF DIES III, V AND VIII, PROVING THAT DIES OF THE 700 REIS HEAD WERE THE ONES SELECTED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF TYPE V:



The Re-cut Zeros Series.

Systematic Comparison of Dated Copies.

Paper Varieties in Order of Use.

The borrowed or substituted heads with the recently discovered die varieties and secret marks in all their varieties of papers, perforations, shades, plate positions and printing occupy pretty fully one Oriel album by themselves. Then Type V (Snub-nose) is fully treated in the same way, but a less number of sub-divisions are required.

The Die Varieties and Secret Marks of the Substituted Heads.

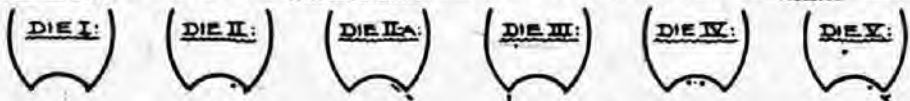
The best new thing I am able to show you tonight is perhaps the "Secret Marks" or die varieties of the substituted heads. I think these were added so they would appear on the various transfers for purposes of identification of the ones used. The differences in the heads themselves are not

were so re-engraved, it would account for the slight differences that are known in the Type V heads. Of course, some one might say offhand: Oh, yes! These so-called secret marks are simply the remnants of the black circle enclosing the value label which was cut off from the "borrowed heads" (the higher values had the value-label as well as the head medallion printed in black at the same time) for the purpose of making these dies available to substitute in the 100 Reis frames, where the value-labels and frames were printed in red at one operation. This is easily answered; careful study of these marks shows that they are in such positions and at such angles that they could not be coincident with this black circle. Moreover, the "secret marks" are invariably *straight* dashes. A line of equal length, if it had been part of the circle, having such a short radius would surely have shown as a *curved*

line. And again, any one mark is exactly the same as another of its type, as to length and position. There is no haphazard thing about these "Secret Marks." I can't conceive how we failed to see them before. And what neater proof could be desired to show that the Type V head with the snub-nose must have been re-engraved from dies of the 700 Reis head—than the identical die marks appearing on both? Three of these are now known—Die III, Die V and Die VII of the 700 Reis head, of which Die V is by far the commonest.

A more complete study of the *Borrowed Head Collection* has expanded it until it fills one Oriel binder of some sixty-one sheets including the complete check-lists. I think when you examine them you will not accuse me of "padding" for there are many sub-varieties in some of the dies which each required a separate classification. There are a great many shades which add to the numbers after the die, position, paper and perforation varieties have been considered.

~TYPE III: HEAD OF THE 200 REIS: IDENTIFYING MARKS OF THE FIVE DIES:



DIE I HAS NO MARK:

Here is a short statement of this part of the collection:

Type II, with the Borrowed Head of the 700 Reis.

I have these in 8 dies, in 3 plate positions, on 10 kinds of paper and with 2 perforations. This accounts for 48 varieties known in these various combinations and not counting shades, dated cancellations, etc. I now have all the borrowed heads on "mesh paper" and you will also note that in almost every die or "secret mark" variety of the 700 Reis head there is now a "mesh paper" example. The collection of 700 Reis heads occupies 18 pages, including a complete check-list. That at least 8 different individual head dies were used bearing this head is proved by the specimens in my collection. Various dots and dashes in black apparently added by the engraver or printer just below the medallion to identify the substituted heads in a pane as indicated and described, provide the required proof of such multiple usage. (See illustration on opposite page.)

Die I.—No Secret Mark.

Die II.—Secret Mark—black dot below left lower point of medallion.

Die III.—Secret Mark—black diagonal dash below left point of medallion and small black dot Southeast of right lower point.

Die IV.—Secret Mark—short diagonal dash as in Die III below left lower point of medallion, and longer less oblique dash Southeast of right lower point of medallion.

Die V.—Secret Mark—short horizontal dash below middle of medallion.

Die VI.—Secret Mark—a long horizontal dash under middle of medallion and a short diagonal one at Southeast of right lower corner.

Die VII.—Secret Mark—a long oblique dash below medallion near right lower point of same.

Die VIII.—Secret Mark—two short oblique dashes below left side of medallion.

Type III, with the Borrowed Head of the 200 Reis.

I have these in 5 dies, in 4 plate positions, on 7 kinds of paper, and with 3 perforations. This accounts for 38 varieties known in these various combinations. The 200 Reis head collection is mounted on 14 pages including a complete check-list.

That at least 5 different individual head dies were used bearing this head is proved as in the 700 Reis heads, by the presence of "Secret" or identifying marks placed on each die so used. (See illustration on this page.)

Die I.—No Secret Marks.

Die II.—Secret Mark—a minute black spot below medallion about 1 mm to the left of lower right corner of same; also has a broken line in background above head, which identifies this Die even when the dot cannot be made out.

Die IIA.—Secret Mark—two oblique black dashes below right side of medallion.

TYPE IV: HEAD OF THE 500 REIS: IDENTIFYING MARKS OF THE FIVE DIES:

DIE I HAS NO MARK:

Die III.—Secret Mark—small black vertical line below left lower corner of medallion.

Die IV.—Secret Mark—three small dots about under middle of base of medallion.

Die V.—Secret Mark—a small black T-shaped spot under the right lower corner of medallion; usually also a small spot similar to the mark on Die II.

Type IV, with the Borrowed Head of the 500 Reiss.

I have these in 5 dies, in 4 positions, on 10 kinds of paper, and with 2 perforations. This gives 32 varieties known in the various combinations. The 500 Reiss head collection is mounted on 16 pages including 1 page of check-list. I have this head on the lilac toned paper which I first noted last year. You will also please note the various substituted heads on other varieties of paper on which they have not been previously known. That at least 5 different individual head dies were used bearing this head is proved, as in the 700 and 200 heads by the presence of "Secret" or identifying marks on each die so used. (See illustration.)

Die I.—No Secret Marks.

Die II.—Secret Mark—a short *oblique* black line like a grave accent below right lower point of medallion; also a small dot about 1mm. to the right of left lower point.

Die III.—Secret Mark—a short *horizontal* black line extending from the left to right lower corner of medallion.

Die IV.—Secret Mark—an oblique dash at right of lower corner of medallion, and small mark just below right corner.

Die V.—Secret Mark—*two oblique dashes* like a circumflex accent below right lower point of medallion.

A drawing in the Substituted Head Collection made for reproduction purposes shows the various die diagrams, etc., and the explanatory notes. A photographic copy is also here with my compliments for each Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society who cares to take it with him.



PERSISTENT FLAW ON "E" OF "ESTADOS"



RED CAP ON RIGHT ZERO

Type I Frame-Flaw Varieties.

Some of the frame-flaw varieties have been of the greatest help in fixing the positions on the plate of some of the borrowed heads from the higher values that were inserted in some frames of stamps of the normal type. I have noted over 200 persistent varieties of this nature, but I only list here a few of them. So far as I know I have not seen the following noted elsewhere. I hope that those of you who are collectors of the stamps of Brazil may be acquainted with many of them. I may



HEAD OF 500. HEAD OF 200.
(TYPE IV.) (TYPE III.)

also mention that there are on some stamps combinations of frame-flaw and known head-flaw varieties. For those who do not care to take the time to examine the more extensive display and study of frame-flaw stamps I have prepared a page of selected frame varieties to which I call your attention. A list follows of some of the most interesting frame varieties in the collection:

1. Triangular flaw on "E" of "ESTADOS." (Illustrated).
2. Cap on right zero of 100. (Illustrated).
3. Top of zeros connected by a strong red line.
4. Dot on first "C" of "CORREIO," and on top of "1" of "100."
5. Period after "CORREIO."
6. Circle broken over 100.
7. "ORR" of "CORREIO" defective and spur on "S" of "ESTADOS."
8. Dot in head of second "R" of "CORREIO."
9. Split top to "I" in "CORREIO."
10. Right end of value label damaged, and apparently an additional line added, causing a peculiar variety. I have this on many single copies. It also appears on the Southeast stamp of an unused block of 15 (5x3) in my collection.
11. No line at right end of value label.
12. No line at left end of value label.
13. The "U" of "UNIDOS" has a distinct notch in the bottom of the letter. It is almost always found on copies which have also the irregular frame line under "CORREIO."
14. The crescent shaped flaw at right of "A" of "BRAZIL" on a stamp of Type I, the same as shown on the frame with the substituted head of the 500 Reis in my unused block of 4. (See illustration). It appears in this case on a stamp of the second horizontal row from the top of the pane. All the single copies I have show bottom margins. I call your attention also to two fine used pairs both with bottom margins and this crescent flaw appears on the left hand stamp of one pair cancelled 24 Mar. 1896, and on the right hand stamp of the other pair cancelled 12 June 1896. Thus we have evidence that this flaw appeared also in the tenth row as well as the second row of a pane (or different settings of a pane). Here is plainly the reason for the substitution. Just look at the black head with the lines worn and all gone on the specimens of Type I in frames showing this crescent flaw. (See



WHITE CRESCENT FLAW AT RIGHT. BLACK HEAD IN A FRAME LATER OCCUPIED BY A 500 REIS HEAD.



FINAL "S" OF "ESTADOS" JOINED TO INNER OVAL ALWAYS SHOWS ON BLACK HEAD ALSO

- illustration). No wonder they wanted to improve the appearance by inserting another head in the frame.
15. The first zero of "100" broken by a flaw extending thence downward to the left through the numeral 1. The variety is difficult to illustrate, but shows distinctly on the stamps themselves. This is the Southeast corner stamp, or number 50 in a pane, and the frame later held the 500 Reis substituted head, which was thus also number 50 in a pane. In this way the flaw appears on the value label of copies of both Type I with the head with the Grecian profile, and Type IV with the 500 Reis substituted head. You will recall that on the 100 Reis the value label was printed in red at the same time as the frame. It was this flaw variety in connection with a block of Type I (Grecian head) including a copy of the 700 Reis substituted head which enabled me to prove that number 49 in a pane was one of the positions occupied by a 700 Reis head.
 16. A large white dot preceding the word "UNIDOS." I have several single copies with this, and it also appears on the stamp of Type I with the Grecian head, in a pair with a copy of Type V with the snub-nose (see *tenant*) as discovered by me among a mixed lot of 100 Reis stamps of Brazil received from Portugal. This interesting pair was cancelled in April, 1897. This pair, together with the other pairs of Type I and Type V *se tenant*, recently discovered by me seems to open an unsuspected new held for investigation, which should be further examined. (See illustration).
 17. There are also in the collection some fine copies showing an entirely new marginal line cut at either right or left side, as the wear on that particular transfer would require. It sometimes happens that in cutting this new line the curved end of lower label was almost cut off, whereas normal copies show the border line tangent to the curve at end of label.
 18. Final "S" of "ESTADOS" joined to inner oval, always shows on black head also. (See illustration.)
(To be continued)
- A Rare Unchronicled Hungary.**
- One of our friends has recently submitted for our inspection a very rare recent European stamp, on original cover. It is the 20 filler green black Hungary postage due (Scott 216), but with inverted numeral. Although it is evident that a whole sheet must have been printed in this manner the extreme rarity of the stamp is shown by the fact that no other copy is known. The cancellation shows the year 1907. The issue then in use was superseded by another in 1909 with a different watermark.
- One of the finest, cleanest and most satisfactory countries for specializing is Danish West Indies. The different printings of the 1873 to 1900 issues are a fascinating study. All of them can be told at a glance after a little experience and some of them are decidedly rare.



THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE PRIZE CUP.

(Reduced from actual size.)

The above illustration gives an idea of the silver gilt prize cup presented by this paper to the International Philatelic Exhibition, New York, October, 1913.

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America's Greeting to the Philatelic World.

The plans and arrangements for the New York International Philatelic Exhibition are going forward apace. The developments are reassuring for a great exhibition worthy of the best progress of the "hobby of kings," not only in our own land but wherever stamps are collected. We welcome philatelists at home and abroad, trusting that all will co-operate with us in making our first International Stamp Exhibition a truly great success. American collectors have done what they could toward the support of the stamp exhibitions in recent years in Berne, Buenos Aires, Sydney, Vienna and London, and we feel sure that those of other lands will be pleased to take part in the New York International Exhibition in October, 1913.

The exhibition will be held in the imposing strictly fireproof building so centrally located on 39th street just west of Fifth avenue, New York, known all over the country as the "Engineer's Building." It is in an ideal situation, located midway between the Grand Central station and the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal. The building itself is one of the finest and most substantial structures of New York City, and was erected by the gifts of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to provide a home and club for the great national societies of electric, mechanical and hydraulic engineers. The space available in this building will provide convenient, safe and clean quarters for the display of valuable stamps. We congratulate the committee on the selection of so suitable a site.

Great Gold Medal Stamp Exhibit Before The Royal Philatelic Society.

The specialized study of the Brazil issue of stamps 1894-1904, which was awarded the Great Gold Medal by the Jury of Awards at the recent Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition in London, was, by request, displayed at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on the evening of Thursday, November 7. His Majesty King George of England, is the patron of this distinguished society, of which he was a member for many years, when Prince of Wales. His interest in the hobby of stamp collecting and in the progress of philately is well known. Since the close of the exhibition, an additional album has been dispatched from this side of the ocean to London, containing a study based on the examination of ten thousand dated copies of the 100 Reis of 1894-1897, with particular relation to the time of use in Brazil of the many paper varieties.

The exhibit therefore, at the Royal Philatelic Society meeting consisted of a display of these stamps in ten volumes, of which eight volumes are occupied by the 100 Reis, and two volumes by the other values. A paper prepared by Charles Lathrop Pack, F. R. S. L., to accompany the specialized study of these stamps, illustrating his various more recent discoveries, was read to the Fellows of the Royal Society by Thomas William Hall, Esq., a prominent member and a well known collector and student of the stamps of South America.

This is gratifying news to all American collectors, coming, as it does, on top of the good word recently received as to the unexpected success of American philatelists in securing awards at the London Exhibition. It promises well for the success of our New York International Stamp Exhibition in October of next year. Mr. Pack's important philatelic paper will be published in *The London Philatelist*. By special arrangement with that publication the American rights have been secured by THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE. The first installment appears in this issue.



A PHILATELIC MEMENTO.

CHRONICLE.

New U. S. Envelopes.

	1c DIE C	
	WMK 15 (P O D 1907)	
5 var.	2 white	Kn. 81
11 var.	1 white	Kn. 82
13 var.	1 buff	Kn. 83
5 o.	buff	
	2c DIE A	Kn. 87
	1c DIE A	
	WMK. 16 (P O D 1911)	
3	white	Kn. 80
6	white	Kn. 75a
	2c DIE A	
1	white	Kn. 46
10	white	Kn. 85
	DIE A2	
9	white	Kn. 61
	2c DIE A	
	WMK. 17 (USSE 1911)	
10	white	Kn. 85
WR.	manila	
	2c DIE A	
	WMK. 18 (US-SE 1911)	
5	amber	Kn. 87
13	amber	Kn. 87
14	white	Kn. 86
	2c DIE A2	
9	white	Kn. 61
	2c DIE C	
5	white	Kn. 81
	POSTAL SAVINGS	
	WMK. 16	
GREEN S. 7,	white	

Important Sale of an Australian Collection

We have just learned of the purchase during October, by J. H. Smyth, a prominent dealer of Sydney, New South

Wales, of the important Australian collection of Mr. David H. Hill, of Melbourne. This collection has been nearly 30 years in the making and as a public office holder Mr. Hill had very unusual opportunities to accumulate rare things.

After the collection of Mr. White this is perhaps to the outside philatelic world the best known collection of Victoria and New South Wales stamps owned in those colonies. It is expected that some of the finest stamps in the collection will find new owners in the United States, England and Australia.

Necrology.

Oct. 1—H. L'Estrange Ewen. Aged 37. Publisher of "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News" and prominent dealer in new issues. Croyden, England.

Oct. 6—Heinrich Mörbitz. Dresden. For many years well known as a dealer and prominent member of the Dresden Philatelic Society.

Oct. 27.—Hermann F. Bartels. Aged 71. At his late home in Königsberg, East Prussia. Father of J. M. Bartels. Began the first stamp collection for his son, J. M., in 1879. For many years a resident of Virginia, where he married in 1869. He leaves a widow, five children and 14 grandchildren.

SHIFTED TRANSFERS OF U. S. STAMPS.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M.D.

In studying my United States stamps I have found shifted transfers to be among the most interesting minor varieties. They have sometimes proven quite puzzling, and these remarks on how they occur are the result of some careful study of many of them.

"Double transfers," "shifted transfers," "shifts," or "misstrikes," as they are variously known, occurring in line engraved stamps show on the finished stamp as a reduplication of some part of the design. They are due to one of several different accidents in making the plate. One of these is explained in Luff's work on United States stamps and is the only method that I have seen given in print. It is as follows: "In making the plate it sometimes happens that the transfer roll is set down upon it, slightly out of the intended position. The pressure on the roll forces into the soft plate those lines which are most in relief. When the incorrect position of the roll is noticed it is moved to the proper place, and the impression is then "rocked" into the plate. As a result of thus twice placing the design, some of the lines are duplicated." This is absolutely correct as far as it goes, but there are at least two, and possibly three, other ways in which the shift may occur.

Probably the commonest way of all is in re-entering a design. Here the transfer roll is used to deepen a faint or worn impression on the plate made previously by the same or a similar transfer roll. As may readily be understood it is a difficult matter to place the roll *exactly* over the previous impression. If it is not placed exactly right the result is a shifted transfer.

Another way that a shift may occur is as follows. One or more designs may be rocked upon the plate in a wrong position. The mistake is noticed, and the workman turns the plate over, puts it on a hard smooth surface and hammers the wrongly placed impressions out, from the back. The most deeply rolled parts of the design may not be entirely effaced so that they still show on the plate where the designs are rocked in the correct place. This identical thing happened with Plate 5493 of the 1908 Hudson Fulton stamps. Four designs had been rocked in the upper right corner of the plate (upper left hand corner of the sheet of stamps) when it was noticed that the design was a little too low on the plate. They were hammered out from the back, but the design was not entirely re-

moved and as a result, stamps number 1, 2 and 4 in this sheet are shifts.

Another theoretical way for a shift to occur is for either the plate or the transfer roll to slightly shift its position while the design is being rocked on the plate. In actual practice both the plate and transfer roll are held so firmly in place that I understand the chance for this accident to occur is practically nil.

The term "shifted die" is often seen in print. This really is not correct as the "die" has nothing to do with this accident.

The difference between double printings and shifts should be kept in mind. One is an error in plate making, the other in printing.

The list of shifted transfers in United States postage stamps is much larger than most collectors realize. For example, there are over fifty shifts in the 3c 1851, and the list of stamps that show shifts includes the 5c New York, 5c 1847 (so slight a shift that it can be recognized only in the proofs), 10c 1847, 1c (Type 2 and 4) 3c and 12c 1851, the 1c (Type 2 and 4), 3c (Type 1 and 2) and 10c (Type 2) 1857, the 1c 1873 and 1879, the 3c 1873., the 5c Taylor (Continental), the 1c and 2c 1893 (Columbian), and the 2c 1909 Hudson-Fulton. It is quite possible that other stamps show shifts. Several are also known among the revenues.

If anyone knows any other way by which a shift may occur the writer would be pleased to hear of it.

New Price List of U. S. Envelopes.

Our firm has ready for free distribution a complete price list of all cut square and entire U. S. envelopes without going into sizes, shapes or watermarks. This has been a list much needed for years, and will do much to popularize envelopes. Scott's numbers are added for reference. Collectors and dealers should not fail to send for a copy.

The new issue service in U. S. envelopes met with numerous responses and our list has been more than doubled since the last issue, all indicating a widespread interest in envelopes. Our chronicle this month adds some more new varieties to the ever increasing present series with its several dies and watermarks.

THE STAMPS OF GUATEMALA.

A COMPILATION BY C. B. DUFFY.

The stamps of this somewhat neglected country have always been favorites of mine and for a few years past I have picked up every oddity obtainable, besides noting every reference to its stamps appearing in the philatelic magazines and all notations as to conditions, etc., in the non-philatelic publications, expecting some day to produce a hand-book. I have had the pleasure of examining some of the best collections and dealers' stocks and I trust that I have prepared a list of some value.

Scott's 1912 Catalogue, will be the basis of the arrangement. I shall use its numbers for the major varieties and its single letters for the sub-varieties as catalogued by them, adding thereto, in alphabetical order, any additions I may have found, and finally, will use double letters for varieties of the ultra-extreme order, for the delectation of the insatiable all-absorbing specialist. This arrangement affords the formation of collections of three different classes, the first, normal varieties; second, the addition of the single letters, normal and the pronounced errors and, third, the double letter varieties, which opens the field to everything one cares to mount in his album.

In preparing this list I have drawn upon every authority obtainable and will quote them from time to time. Philatelic publications will be readily recognizable and are not included here. I shall use (G) for Gibbons; (K) Kohl; (W) Worthington collection; (B) W. Percy Barnsdall; (P) W. J. C. Pope; (A) J. R. M. Albrecht and, if necessary, (D) for specimens in my own collection.

First Issue.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* of July, 1867, is mentioned the forthcoming issue, and in December of the same year the editor claims to have seen in Paris a sheet of the 1 centavo, printed in blue, containing 100 stamps, ten by ten. This was probably a trial sheet of an essay as the stamps came in sheets of 150 in fifteen rows of ten stamps each and in addition, the one cent appeared in a different color.

The central design shows the then accepted coat of arms of the republic. Barnsdall states the decree for the issue of the stamps to the public was dated December 27, 1871, and signed by President Vincente Cerna. This cannot be as Cerna was deposed June 29, 1871, being succeeded by Don Miguel Garcia Granados, who was proclaimed "President, pro tempore" on June 30, 1871. It is evident the decree was

of 1870 as all authorities agree the first issue was put on sale January 1, 1871.

January 1st, 1871.

Engraved by Mons. Hulot and printed in the Government Printing Office, Paris, France. Typographed on white wove paper, size 18½x22½, perf. 14x13½.

1. 1 centavo, bistre, yellowish brown.
 - a Imperf.
2. 5 centavos, dark brown, yellow brown.
 - a Imperf.
 - b Tete beche.
 - c Tete beche imperf.
 - aa Tete beche from body of sheet.
 - bb do, imperf.
 - cc Tete beche from upper right corner.
 - dd do, imperf.
3. 10 centavos, deep blue, medium blue.
 - a Imperf.
4. 20 centavos, rose, carmine rose.
 - a Imperf.
 - b Error of color, 20c blue. (G).

The 5c appears tete beche twice in a sheet, once in the body of same and once in the upper right corner. A theory has been advanced that Mons. Hulot used the same arrangement as applied to the early France, which would place the interior stamp as number three in the fourth horizontal row. Such a setting may have been the result of a printers' superstition, again, it may have been a reprinting and the *tete beche* varieties made for sale to collectors. The only excuse in support of the latter theory is the fact that the normal stamps were duly described in "Le Timbre Post" at the time of issue but no mention was made of the *tete beche* varieties. They are not listed in Moens' Catalogue of 1877, appearing therein the first time in 1884.

(To be continued)

We expect to shortly commence the publication of a most interesting article on the plate imprints of the engravers of U. S. stamps. It has been carefully compiled and written by J. Murray Bartels and will prove to be of exceptional interest to all students of U. S. stamps. All the imprints commencing with Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear and Co., in 1851 down to the Bureau plates, will be illustrated. As Mr. Bartels is one of the leading authorities on U. S. stamps, this article will be timely and of importance to plate number collectors.

GAMBIA.

Notes From My Collection.

A. H. Weber, F. R. P. S. L.

The first issues of postage stamps for Gambia have always attracted special attention. They have been admired not for the elaborate design and gaudy colors, but rather for their chaste, simple, and dignified appearance that has earned for them their name the "Cameo" stamps of Gambia.

It is not the object of these notes to go into the detailed history of the postal issues of this colony, but rather to call attention to some items that have been overlooked by previous writers, or else have been given such scant attention that their significance has not been given proper value. The various publications, "Africa II," "Gambia," by Melville, and numerous articles in the philatelic papers have brought out a vast amount of detail regarding the stamps, their perforation, the sheets as they were issued, etc., but the following items were omitted and will therefore prove of interest:

1.—The die of the 4d. stamp (as represented by the stamp itself) differs from all the other values of the series. The word Gambia is spaced differently so that the first "A" points to the top of the head and not at the point of the crown as in all other values of the cameo series. This is very pronounced when once noted, but apparently has been overlooked. The manner in which variation was produced may be shown from the succeeding items.

2.—In the plate of the 4d. stamp (as represented by a sheet of 15), the frame of the 6d. has been used in an inverted position. The name and value having been removed from the 6d. plate, it was inverted (accidentally), and the new value with the name put in. This can be proven by carefully comparing corresponding stamps in sheets of the 4d. and 6d. stamps. Number 5 of the 6d. plate with its sloping top corresponds exactly with number 11 of the 4d. plate with the bottom frame line sloping upward to the left. Similar number 1 of the 6d. whose left side is shorter than the right is reproduced in number 15 of 4d. Similarly other stamps of the sheet as will be shown by details further on.

All the other values in the cameo series are alike and similar to the 6d. stamp as regards the position of the name Gambia. When making up the plate for the 4d. stamp, the letters of the name Gambia were spaced slightly different, notably the letter A, as mentioned above. This brings me to the next item.

3.—The stamps of Gambia of the cameo series (the only ones I shall discuss in these notes), were printed from electrotypes made up into printing plates, and not from engraved steel or copper plates. This process was in use on the Continent for a number of years—at Berlin for the printing of the stamps of many of the German states—at Stockholm for the Swedish stamps, and elsewhere. In "Barbados," p. 71, it is stated that De La Rue & Co. adopted the method of using electrotype plates for the reproduction of stamps in 1882; this is undoubtedly correct for Barbados, but they had been using the method years before for Gambia and possibly other countries. The very stamps bear out this contention when full sheets (15) are carefully examined. Numerous flaws and imperfections can be readily found enabling the careful student to plate the stamps under discussion. Melville in his book on Gambia calls attention to variations in the shape of the bust, the curls, and the presence or absence of a colored dot on the hair. The variation of the size of the 6d. stamp has been known for many years and is, of course, mentioned when these stamps or the sheets are described.

When Gambia joined the Postal Union in 1880, many new values became necessary and new plates for them were made. In this case, however, the faulty 6d. plate was not copied as a whole, but the new plates were built up of the perfect clichés, the value inserted, and then electrotyped so as to obtain the printing plates. This is the ordinary and customary method pursued when preparing plates by this process.

The constancy and regularity of the various flaws leave absolutely no doubt of the method employed in producing the plates; the irregularities did not originate in the printing plate, but in the matrix from which the electros were taken. It is a generally acknowledged fact that the printing, embossing and perforating were entirely separate and distinct operations. Likewise that the embossing was done in sheets of fifteen. The presence of the colored guide dots on the margins of the sheets and their puncture prove that the embossing was an entirely separate operation.

The first printings of the 6d. stamp of 1869 was in all probability from a plate of fifteen, the same as the finished sheet. That would account for the

jamming of the corners when screwed into the frame for the press. But what business man would for one moment consider the handling of eight or twelve separate pieces of paper when a simple manifolding of the plate by electrotyping would enable him to reduce the operations to a single one?

4.—The plates from which the stamps of Gambia were printed did not consist of a single pane of fifteen, but were made up of a number of such panes. The very economy will appeal to every one and particularly to a printer. Moreover when searching the sheets for the little flaws, etc., some were found that did not occur on all sheets but do occur on sheets representing the same parts of the paper before cutting.

In the case of the stamps with the watermark vertical the plates were in all probability made up of *eight panes*, but it was soon found that if the panes were placed sideways the same sheet of paper would be sufficient for *twelve panes* of fifteen stamps each. My material is at present insufficient to work out the differences as indicated by flaws etc. of the different panes and I must reluctantly leave to another student more fortunate in commanding a greater wealth of material the completion of this part of the work.

5.—Finally, the above opens up the question of perforation, was not the entire sheet of paper perforated and then cut? Rather than using only one side of the perforating machine, the whole would be used greatly expediting the work, and turning out better and more uniform work.

This question I would like to turn over to Mr. Melville, who has worked out the detail of the different kinds of perforation so splendidly in his book on Gambia.

At the present moment I can only forward the detail of the half, one, and two penny sheets. The material is all ready but the pen drawings to illustrate the points take time.

The International Philatelic Exhibition

which is to be held in New York, October, 1913, is beginning to attract much attention in foreign countries. A committee of honor, composed of over 150 prominent philatelists in this country and abroad has been appointed, and nearly all have accepted. The prospectus and classification of exhibits was practically completed by Mr. John N. Luff at the meeting of the executive committee held October 29, and will shortly be mailed. The committee has decided to hold the exhibition week beginning

Oct. 27, 1913, at the new and fine Engineer's Building, one of the very best locations in the Metropolis. Although the date is nearly a year hence, there is much to be done to prepare this, the first exhibition of this kind ever held in the United States. Strictly speaking this is not the first International Stamp Exhibition ever held in America, as Buenos Aires, in South America, held an International Exhibition a few years ago.

The committee on awards has decided to give a number of cups in addition to the regular medals.

Elsewhere in this paper is pictured the silver gilt cup donated by THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

Bartels' 49th Auction

occurs on January 8, and will probably be the first sale of the new year in New York. This sale will be wonderfully strong in U. S. blocks, strips, etc. There will also be offered the finest lot of U. S. Locals that has been shown at public auction in years.

For a long time all interest in U. S. Locals was in a very dormant condition, but for the past year these stamps have been eagerly sought by collectors. There has been a decided revival of interest in them. The sale of the Harbeck collection of U. S. Locals for a sum said to be \$10,000.00, is an event of recent occurrence. It will then be good news to those interested to learn of the dispersal of a fine collection of these relics of a period in the letter delivery history of many cities in the U. S. Over 150 lots will be sold on Jan. 8, and they include many of the rarities such as Adams & Co., Bloods, Boyds, Browne & Co., Bouton's Chessman & Co., City Despatch Post, Dupuy & Schenck, Eagle Post, Gordon's, Hussey's, Letter Express, Overton & Co.'s, California Penny Post, Pips, Priest's, Stringer & Morton, Williams, and others.

Many of these are becoming scarcer each year. Some of the finest U. S. proofs with imprints and plate numbers are also in this sale. Among them are the rare full sheets State dept. \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 in original condition—printed on India paper attached to card board; 1869, 15c, 24c, 30c, 90c, in strips of 5 with plate numbers; Columbian issue in strips of 4 with imprint and plate numbers—the high values \$1.00 to \$5.00 with plate number, being excessively rare. There are also the rare sets of "specimen" Department stamps, and many other U. S. rarities. If you are not on J. M. Bartels Co.'s Auction Catalogue mailing list, send your address now. Our firm has one of the best lists of auction buyers.



This Fine ATHENS

is unused and o. g., a great rarity in that shape. We know of no other unused copy.

PRICE \$60.00.

New Envelopes

This month we offer the following envelopes, recently added to our stock. Several are obsolete.

ONE CENT, Green, U. S. POD. 1907

Die C—Size 3, v. 2, white (kn. 80).....	.50
Die C—Size 5, v. 2, white (kn. 81).....	.25
Die C—Size 11, v. 1, white (kn. 82).....	.30

TWO CENTS, Carmine—U. S. POD. 1911

Die A—Size 10, white (kn. 85).....	.08
Die A2—Size 9, white (kn. 61).....	.10
Die C—Size 5, amber (kn. 81).....	.15

ONE CENT, Green, USSE 1911

Die A—Size 5, amber (kn. 87).....	.06
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TWO CENTS, Carmine, USSE 1911

Die A—Size 10, white (kn. 85).....	.06
Die A—WR. manila05

TWO CENTS, Carmine, US-SE 1911

Die A—Size 9, white (kn. 61).....	.10
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The ten above mentioned envelopes amounting to \$1.65 at \$1.40 net.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

99 Nassau Street

New York

BIGGEST PHILATELIC MONTHLY PAPER

Send 10c for four months, 400 pages, the oldest, largest and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbies—Coins, Stamps, Weapons, Curios, Relics, Old Books, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Rarities and New Finds for all kinds of collectors. Over 12,000 ads. past two years.

The Philatelic West, Superior, Nebr., U. S. A.

The Philatelic West, Superior, Nebr., U. S. A. 50c entitles you to a year's subscription and a free twenty-word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant. Or send \$1.00 for Lincoln fine English catalog. Has U. S. stamps illustrated. Include West for 1 year.

This Illustrated 100-Page Monthly was established in 1895, and has the largest circulation of any collectors' monthly in the world, and in size has no rival. More ads. in the WEST than in all other American Philatelic monthlies combined. The best paying medium for advertisers. Rates small, results large. 2 cents per word; 3 times at price of 2. Sample Copy Free.

NEW SELECTIONS

Made Up During the Past Month.

The attractiveness of the stamps, the books and the prices has appealed to all who have seen our selections which will be sent to any responsible collector willing to spend \$2 or more at a time. Much stock which we have been buying during the past season is worked into these selections which are composed of a particularly clean high grade of material at a minimum price. They contain our very best stock catalogue number and price as well as selling prices are neatly marked. We have included shades and sometimes a block or something else of special interest. Our prices have been a pleasant surprise even to our old customers.

The following new books have just been completed:

17 U. S. NEWSPAPER STAMPS, splendid selection, all issues, finest condition, shades	\$ 52
17A U. S. NEWSPAPER STAMPS of 1865. Shades and paper varieties. Large stamps	
40 U. S. NEWSPAPER STAMPS in Blocks	209
72iv CUBA, 1855-79	132
72v CUBA, 1879-98	125
81f PHILIPPINES, Imperf., early issues	1286
81i PHILIPPINES, 1870-88.....	835
81ii PHILIPPINES, 1887-96	150
81iii PHILIPPINES, 1897-98	57
126a CANADA, Proofs	88
143 FIJI	112
144 NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-84.....	225
145 NEW SOUTH WALES, 1884 to date..	92
146 NEW ZEALAND, 1855-82	183
147 NEW ZEALAND, 1882 to date	128
148 QUEENSLAND, mostly unused.....	292
148 SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1855-90	275
150 SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1890 to date and officials	60
151. TASMANIA.....	136
152 TONGA	109
153 VICTORIA, older issues to 1885.....	175
154 VICTORIA, 1885 to date	137
155 WESTERN AUSTRALIA	166
185 URUGUAY, early issues	71
168 HAYTI, first design only.....	138

Watch this list. It will be new each issue.

HANOVER

We have a beautiful lot of unused originals, including blocks of four, especially the imperf. issues. There is a fine lot of shades of several values, notably the 1 gr. stamps. Prices are quite reasonable. Apply at once.

APPROVAL SELECTIONS

Send for our pink list giving details of 68 different U. S. selections, 25 of U. S. Possessions, and 134 different foreign. \$30,000 net value is represented in this series alone. Not only are they extremely attractive, but prices are right.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

99 Nassau St.

New York

NEW BRUNSWICK



The originals of the first issue are worth several hundred dollars a set unused. In 1890 the government had five sheets of each of the three values reprinted. The 3p is in red, the 6p and 1sh. in bluish black. One set once brought \$25.50 at an auction sale in this city. We offer the set today for

\$6.00

a pair or block of four same rate.

Envelope Bargains

U. S. 1887 2c green, die A

On Oriental buff

S. 1561, cat. \$10.00

A very fine unused copy, cut square or entire.

Only \$3.25.

War---24c---Dark Red

S. 1821, cat. \$2.25.

Unused, entire or cut.....\$0.95

These offers are good for one month. Only one of each to a customer.

Early U. S. Blocks

All have o. g. and are very fine.

1857	3c, very fine.....	.50
1861	3c, very fine.....	1.00
1861	3c, not quite so fine.....	.70
1862	2c, centering fair.....	2.00
1869	2c, block of 6, centering fair.....	3.50
1879	6c, fine.....	8.50
1879	15c, very fine.....	1.75
1882	1c, centering fine.....	.60
1882	10c, very fine.....	1.80
1882	2c, red br., very fine.....	.40
1887	1c blue, three shades, each.....	.50
1887	2c green, very fine.....	.40
1887	3c vermilion, very fine.....	.40
1887	4c carmine, very fine.....	.70
1887	30c orange brown.....	3.60
1887	50c, reddish orange, very fine.....	5.50

U. S. 1895 50c Orange
Blocks of 4. Perfection \$5.50

Panama Republic

**Bargains in
1903-04 Issues**

Through a recent favorable purchase, we are enabled to offer some big bargains in fine unused o. g. stamps of the Republic of Panama, 1903-04 issues. The prices are for single copies in perfect condition, but in many cases we are able to furnish blocks of 4 at same rate. The first price figures and numbers are Scott 1912, and the next are our special bargain price.

1st PANAMA ISSUE.

51, 53, 55-59, 1c to 50c, set 7..	\$4.20	\$1.65
Same series, reissue 1c, 5c		
50c brown red surcharge,		
2c, 10c, black surcharge, set		
of 5 .....		.50

4th PANAMA ISSUE.

76-82, 1c to 1p, set of 7.....	3.81	1.50
(50c No. 81, 40c, 1 peso No.		
82, 80c).		

1st COLON ISSUE.

101-105, 1c to 20c, set of 5..	2.00	.75
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2d COLON ISSUE.

109-113, 115, 1c to 50c, set of		
6,	11.50	4.50
50c brown, No. 115		1.50

3d COLON ISSUE.

129-130, 133-135, 1c to 20c, set		
of 5 .....	.85	.35
137, 50c brown	2.00	.80
Acknowledgement of receipt		
stamp, 451, 10c blue on blue	1.50	.70

We carry a splendid stock of Panamas and can furnish almost every stamp. Send us your want list. **Panama Check List** for specialists, 56 pages (only complete work), paper cover, 50c; cloth, \$1.00; post free on receipt of price.

U. S. ENVELOPES AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER

1864---3 Cents Pink---THE FOUR HEADS



We will furnish perfect cut square unused copies of the above FOUR Heads of the 1864 3 cts. rose (Scott Nos. 1350, 1352, unused each 25 cts.) at the following prices:

HEADS 1, 2, 3, 4 ON WHITE PAPER.....\$.75

HEADS 1, 2, 3, 4 ON AMBER PAPER75

We carry also a very large stock of entire envelopes of this issue. Collectors of entires will find it of advantage to inquire for our price on any given head or size.

U. S. STEAMBOAT Cancellations

Of late considerable attention has been paid to the above. We recently secured some New Orleans correspondence which contained a nice lot of them from the Mississippi River prior to the Civil War. No fancy prices. Most of them appear on the cheaper varieties of stamped envelopes. Seven covers for \$1.00 or selections on approval.

Cuba Inverted 1c, 2c and 10c.



This issue with center inverted. These are among the rarities of the future. Our price for the 1c is \$16.50 unused and fine. Prices of 2c and 10c on application.

New 1c. Env. "Die D"

JUST AS WE GO TO PRESS WE FIND THAT A DISTINCTLY NEW 1c DIE HAS BEEN ISSUED, SIZE 5 ON WHITE KN. 87 WMK. US-SE.

AT PRESENT 10c EACH UNUSED.

CONSIGNMENTS

DEALERS AND COLLECTORS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND US CONSIGNMENTS OF SALEABLE STAMPS WHICH WE WILL ADVERTISE IN THIS PUBLICATION AT A SMALL ADVANCE ABOVE COST TO US. WE DESIRE AT LEAST SEVERAL OF A KIND FOR THIS PURPOSE, RAPIDLY SELLING STAMPS OR SETS IN LARGER QUANTITY.

WANTED FOR CASH

WE WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STAMPS IN FINE CONDITION. SEND WHAT YOU HAVE ON APPROVAL AT YOUR LOWEST PRICE:

UNITED STATES

General issues unused and used in finest condition only; also blocks used or unused, even if not so fine; scarce shades of all issues unused. Plate number strips and blocks.

CARRIER STAMPS

on and off covers, Postmaster's Provisionals.

U. S. LOCALS

Anything scarce, on or off cover, even if not as fine.

U. S. ENVELOPES

Particularly the issues prior to 1870 entire. All 1c and 2c envelopes unused or used; also any unused 3c prior to that date. Any other really rare ones.

OLD GERMAN STATES

All stamps listed 50c or more, especially used ones and stamps on covers. No unused wanted if listed more than the used.

OLD ITALIAN STATES

Especially Sicily (King "Bomba") at very high prices. Tuscany, Roman, States, 50b. blue and 1 scudo red used.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney views in fine condition, and especially the **Laureated Heads** (1851-53 issue) all values, on both bluish and grayish paper.

ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Especially the early issues used of France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Turkey (First Issue Only), Sweden (First Issue), Finland, Scarce Denmark, Switzerland, etc. Also any scarce stamps on covers.

SOUTH AMERICA

First issues of all countries, especially URUGUAY, Argentine Republic (Rivadavia issue), Peru, early lithographed stamps, singles, pairs and strips, Venezuela, etc.

MEXICO

The early issues, common and rare up to 1874 only, including blocks, pairs and strips.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

all imperforate early issues in fine condition.

HAYTI

first and second issues only

BLOCKS AND MINOR VARIETIES

Scarce blocks of all older issues unused and used. Minor varieties of all stamps incl. 20th century. These we prefer in a block of four when possible.



STAMP AUCTIONS

The undersigned desire to call attention to their successful auction sales. Anyone having a collection, odd lots, or duplicates to dispose of, in their own interests should communicate with us. On account of attractive catalogues carefully written by experts, our sales have brought most satisfactory results.

We have held **48 AUCTIONS** in the past few years with the greatest success. The last but one—the famous Slater Collection—brought many record prices. “The Philatelic Gazette” of June 1, speaking of this sale, said:

“The first night drew what was probably the largest crowd of the season, an attendance of forty-three, many of whom represented other bidders as well as themselves. The percentage of the catalogue value realized at this session was probably the largest on record. The regular issues (omitting prices on a few uncatalogued items) listed \$3,900.43 and brought \$3,020.70 or 77¾ per cent. of catalogue value.”

We have one of the largest and best mailing lists of auction buyers, and can promise the most efficient service with corresponding success as to good prices obtained.

Our terms are as low as is consistent with good and efficient service.

We also attend all New York as well as many outside sales, and personally represent buyers. Our charges are 5 per cent. on amounts secured, which includes expert examination of lots. Let us hear from you. Our next (49th) sale is now in preparation and will be held in New York, Jan. 8, 1913. It will contain a wonderful lot of U. S. Locals, blocks, etc., and many of the finer U. S. issues.

CATALOGUES FREE TO PROSPECTIVE BUYERS.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1912.

NO. 4

THE NEW PARCEL POST STAMP SERIES.

BY J. M. BARTELS.

Promptly on Jan. 1, 1913, the parcel post service will go into effect, and as early as Dec. 9 large consignments of the new special series of stamps were forwarded from Washington to the more distant post offices. For many months elaborate preparations have been in progress for the inauguration of the new service which will be a great benefit to a large part of the population.

It is with some surprise that we learn of the adoption of a uniform color for the entire series, officially termed red, but in reality carmine, the same ink in use for the ordinary 2c stamp. The set, consisting of twelve values, is beautifully engraved, each one showing a different design. Most of the subjects selected have some specific connection with the postal service, while all of them in some way relate to the parcel post, though the connection in some cases may be remote.

The parcel post stamps are not exactly the size of any preceding issue, but resemble the Hudson-Fulton and Omaha series.

There will be only 45 stamps to the sheet, which have straight edges on two sides. Each sheet has two plate numbers, but no other marginal imprint. The size of the stamp is $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch. In a curved panel across the top, supported by a paneled perpendicular column at each end, appear the words in very plain Roman letters, "U. S. Parcel Post." Triangular ornaments occupy both upper corners. The denomination in large numerals is at each lower corner with the title of the subject and the word "Cents" (or "Dollar") between.

It was the writer's privilege to see die proofs of the entire series on the 9th inst. All had been finally approved by Postmaster General Hitchcock, except the 3c, 50c and \$1. Possibly these values may not all be on sale as promptly as the others. If there is any choice in the beauty of the different

values we would select the 10c and 50c. Needless to say the engraving is fully up to the standard of Bureau work. A few personal comments on each design may be of interest to our readers.

The Various Designs.

- 1c. "Post Office Clerk." Interior of a large post office with four rows of open mail bags arranged in a semi-circle, in center a clerk distributing mail. Certainly a novel design, but a very pleasing stamp. Approved Nov. 19.
- 2c. "City Carrier" at the door of a residence carrying a well-filled pouch in addition to an arm full of other mail. Approved Nov. 14.
- 3c. "Railway Postal Clerk." A parcel post automobile backed up to an open railway mail car from which a clerk is passing packages to the one in the delivery van. This design may yet be slightly changed. Not yet approved.
- 4c. "Rural Carrier." A rural delivery horse and wagon, the latter inscribed "Rural Delivery Route 1—U. S. Mail." Carrier delivering. Orchard and fence in back ground. Approved Nov. 14.
- 5c. "Mail Train" approaching suspended mail bag at full speed. Engine with prominent cow catcher, coal car and two parlor cars. Approved Nov. 14.
- 10c. "Steamship and Mail Tender." An imposing ocean steamer with two funnels. Small tender at side. View of city at right. Although not resembling New York very strongly, it could be none other. Approved Nov. 8.
- 15c. "Automobile Service." A carrier leaving "Station A" and about to enter large closed mail automobile, inscribed "U. S. Mail" in front. Chauffeur at wheel. Approved Nov. 26.

- 20c. "Aeroplane Carrying Mail." Biplane in midair inscribed "No. 1." Small town with church steeple and hills. Trees in foreground at right. The navigator's feet in the approved proof are on a foot rest, while in the first design of which die proofs exist they are dangling in the air. Approved Nov. 26.
- 25c. "Manufacturing." View of a rolling mill plant (at South Chicago). Several frame buildings with numerous smoke stacks. Freight train, including one coach, in foreground. Approved Nov. 14.
- 50c. "Dairying." Five cows (without horns) grazing in the foreground. Dairy buildings, including water towers in rear. One of the buildings might be taken for a chapel or small church on account of the weather vane appearing like a cross. Approved Dec. 4.
- 75c. "Harvesting." Thrashing machine with engine and farm teams. In rear a huge stack of straw. Not yet approved.
- \$1.00 "Fruit Growing." Orchard showing three men on ladders picking apples. Filled boxes on ground. A very pleasing picture engraving. Not yet approved.

The following quantities have been requisitioned to date:

1c: 50,000,000	15c: 5,000,000
2c: 35,000,000	20c: 5,000,000
3c: 13,000,000	25c: 11,000,000
4c: 11,000,000	50c: 2,000,000
5c: 50,000,000	75c: 1,000,000
10c: 8,000,000	\$1: 1,000,000

Parcel Post Postage Due Stamps.

This in philately so far unique series has also been completed and the stamps are ready for delivery. They are the same size as the other series, but the color is dark green. In a horizontal panel across the top are the words "U. S. PARCEL POST" in Roman capitals, and a similar panel at the bottom, "POSTAGE DUE." In the center surrounded by a double circle upon a background of geometric lathework is a large numeral expressing the denomination. The upper half of the circular frame carries the denomination in words which are repeated in the lower half except that the words appear only once on the 25c. Small numerals of denominations are on both sides of the large central numeral. The set will consist of five values, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25c. These are also issued in sheets of 45. The design was approved Nov. 19. A proof exists without the numerals.

The first requisition calls for the following quantities:

1c: 8,000,000	10c: 2,000,000
2c: 4,000,000	25c: 1,000,000
5c: 8,000,000	

Registered Parcels.

No arrangements have been made as yet for the registration of parcels, but a maximum of \$50.00 will be allowed for lost parcels when an insurance fee of 10c has been paid. This may somewhat restrict the use of the service by stamp collectors and dealers.

It is at any rate assured that there will be no special stamp for the registration and special delivery of parcels. The development of the service will probably provide for both at a later date.

All fourth class mail hereafter must be prepaid by parcel post stamps. The first four ounces shall be charged at the rate of 1c for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, while on all such matter in excess of four ounces the rate shall be charged by the pound.

New York City, including Brooklyn, presented one of the most difficult problems with which the Parcel Post Committee had to deal.

Panama-Pacific Stamps Delayed.

It is now quite improbable that the Panama Exposition Series will be placed on sale on Jan. 1, as formerly stated. A supply of the stamps has been printed, but a new difficulty has arisen in connection with one of the stamps which may delay the entire issue a month. Fuller details may be available later.

Die proofs of all designs have been seen by the writer, and they make a beautiful set. The 10c, showing the "Discovery of San Francisco Bay," is a design requiring much detail in engraving. Unfortunately it has to be printed in yellow and the effect is thereby much impaired. Fine used copies will be hard to get and readily command full face value abroad.

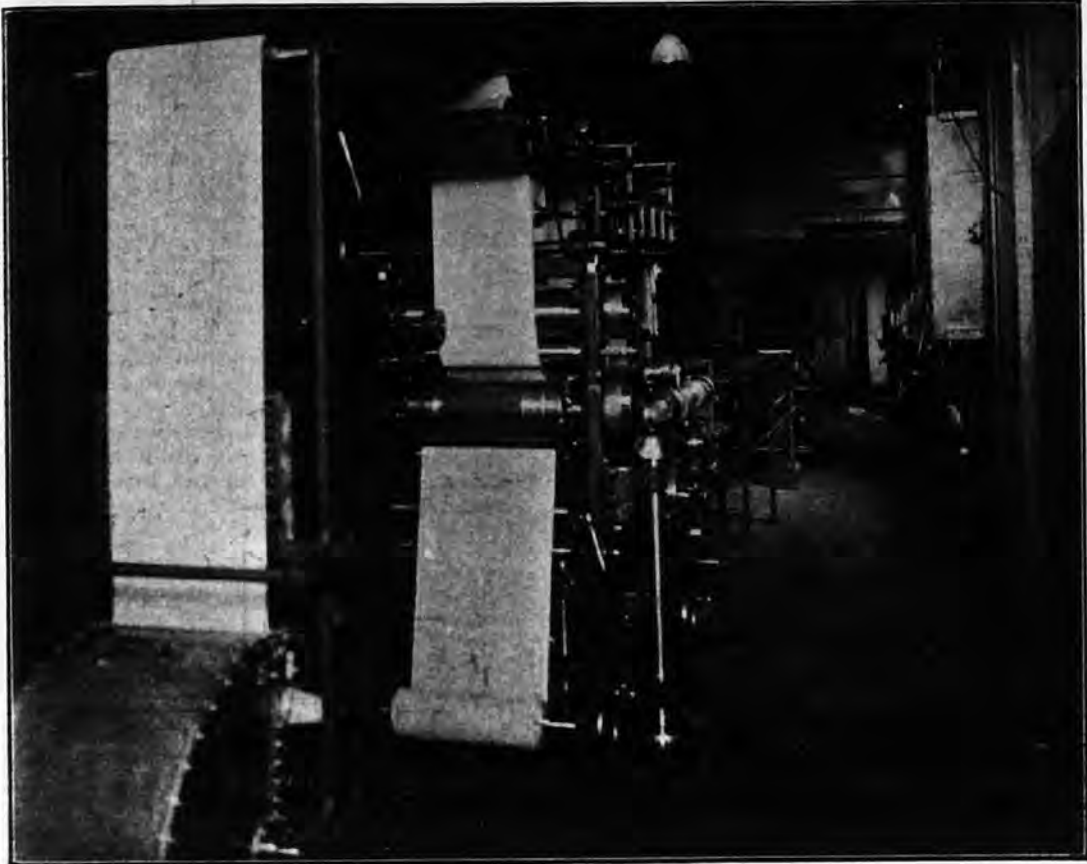
This series will be issued in sheets of 70, similar to the Alaska-Yukon stamp which is the same size.

The first requisition calls for:

1c: 80,000,000	5c: 8,000,000
2c: 150,000,000	10c: 5,000,000

U. S. Envelopes.

The old knives are gradually being replaced by the new ones in which the side flaps meet at the points. Probably before long the use of the old style will cease entirely. The objection raised by some at first, that the new ones are not adapted to use in typewriters as the paper is double in two places where the address must be written, is not considered to be of a serious nature.



THE NEW MACHINE FOR PRINTING STAMPS IN ROLLS IN OPERATION AT THE BUREAU.

The large covered wheel contains the paper bale. The cylindrical stamp plate is plainly in view. Two plates are here joined together containing 300 subjects. Below it is seen the cloth which automatically cleans the plate. Drying cylinders for the ink are at top; below them the gumming arrangement. The drying box is about 12 feet long. In the rear is the perforating machine.

Two additional curved 2c plates have been made for printing stamps by the cylinder process, Nos. 6,279 and 6,280.

Until the production by this new method has passed the experimental stage no postage stamps will be printed. Revenue stamps will be the first to be thus produced. The writer was privileged to inspect this machinery while at the Bureau a few days ago. Not being versed in technical matters of this kind our description must be somewhat meagre. Through the kindness of Director Ralph we are able to present above to our readers a photographic view of this great new invention upon which hundreds of thousands have been unsuccessfully spent by others.

We see the roll of paper entering at one end and soon passing over the cylinder of plates, moving over various smaller rollers heated by electricity for the purpose of drying the ink. The automatically working gumming brush is next to perform its duty when the impressions pass through a heated

enclosure about twelve feet long. An assistant then places the coil on the perforating machine which is adjustable to great accuracy and is expected to do away with the large proportion of poorly centered stamps.

The plates on the press at the time were revenue stamps for 50 cigars, with portrait of Henry Clay. These are not so wide as the postage sheets which show stamps horizontally.

It is probable that the first stamps printed by the new process will be all in coils and not sheets. The machinery is particularly adapted to this use. Perforated sheets produced in this way will contain one hundred stamps each perforated at top and bottom with straight edges at side. There will be also a straight edge with no margin at right, while at left sheets have a wide margin with a serial number in the center. Each denomination will start with No. 1 and be continued indefinitely. No plate numbers will appear on the sheets at all.

COLLECTING A SINGLE STAMP AND ITS VARIETIES.

The Brazil 100 Reis of 1894-97.

(A paper prepared by Charles Lathrop Pack, to accompany a specialized study and display of these stamps, illustrating recent progress and discoveries, shown in eight Oriel Volumes, at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 7, 1912.)

Printed in America by arrangement with *The London Philatelist*.

(Continued from November Issue.)

The Letter Varieties of Type I.

Some of the recurrent flaw varieties of Type V have been mentioned by philatelic writers, but I have never seen any reference to the interesting "letter" varieties of Type I. Those mentioned herein are persistent varieties; of most of them I have from four to eight copies, and many of them come in different shades and on different papers. Some of the most interesting varieties of these are:

Head-Flaw Varieties of Type I.

When I first noticed the stamps with flaws on the head and vignette it did not occur to me that they could be constant, or proper collectable varieties. Further experience and a suggestion from Mr. Barrett led to the discovery that there are not less than sixty persistent varieties of these, most of them appearing in different printings and on several papers. I have found some specimens with certain combinations of head and frame varieties; also, I have the recut or pointed zeros varieties in com-



Middle Bar of "E" of "Reis" Missing.



Type I. A Head Flaw Variety.

1. R E I S—with no middle bar to the letter E.
2. R F I S—for R E I S, the E looking like F.
3. B R A Z I I—the L looking like I.
4. I N I D O S—the second stroke of U entirely missing.
5. C O P R E I O S—the first R without tail.
6. N I D of U N I D O S are joined at tops of the letters with curved lines.
7. Middle point of M of C E M is short, not on line with base of letters.

ination with known head-flaw varieties. Only some of the more important and interesting kinds of head-flaws are here listed, of which I have seen from four to ten or more copies of each.

1. Straight flaw on back of head.
2. Oval spot on forehead (illustrated).
3. Spindle shaped flaw across leaves.
4. Diagonal flaw or scratch on cheek.
5. Crescent shaped flaw in front of nose.
6. Round flaw on head.
7. Large white flaw on upper leaf.
8. Notch at top of medallion.



Pair Showing Constant Oval Spot on Forehead,
On Lett Stamp.

- 9. Double pointed lower leaf (illustrated).
- 10. Round white spot on chin.
- 11. White spot on front of neck.
- 12. Right side of medallion cut off vertically.
- 13. Oblong flaw on neck.



Type I. Constant Flaw on Forehead.



A Berry Pendant From Terminal Leaf.



Double Pointed Lower Leaf.



Type I. Constant Flaw in Front of Chin.

14. A berry pendant from terminal leaf (illustrated).
 15. Constant flaw in front of chip (illustrated).



Hooked Shaped Constant Flaw in Front of Upper Lip.

Cracked Medallions of Type I.

There are at least eight varieties with cracks or deep scratches from top to bottom crossing the head of the vignette, and three varieties showing horizontal scratches



Cracked Medallion.

across medallion. There may be some connection between these varieties and the substituted heads from the higher values placed in some frames of the 100 Reis. Some collectors with whom I have corresponded think the cracked heads may be the cause or reason for the substitution. The cancellation dates on copies of these I have run along through April May and June 1896, right in the midst of the "trouble," when some of the heads of all three higher values were in use on the 100 Reis Type I plate. I have an interesting

block of 4 with top margin dated 9 May 1896, one stamp of which at the Southwest position is a "cracked medallion" variety. A large proportion, however, of the stamps



Type I. Black Head Badly Worn.

with these cracked medallions (see illustration) are marginal or corner stamps, just such positions as we know were occupied by the borrowed heads. A diligent examination has, however, so far failed with one exception to reveal any identifying feature common to frames holding cracked die varieties and frames known in the "substituted head" collection. Let me also call your attention to the fact that in position 4 of the cracked medallions the lower curved edge of the vignette has been recut (as we have seen in another case) making quite an interesting variety. For those who do not care to take the time to look at the whole display of cracked medallions, I have here a page of selected varieties. This page, together with similarly concentrated pages of frame varieties, paper varieties, etc., make a comprehensive little exhibit. The specialist may, however, enjoy looking further. The cracked medallions are mounted on 6 pages. There are 11 varieties in 6 positions with 1 perforation and on 6 kinds of paper.

Black Heads Badly Worn.

Instead of attributing the causes which led to the head substitutions to these cracked medallions, I am inclined to believe there were other and more important reasons for changing the heads in some frames. I trust you will agree with this view of the matter after examining in my collection the black meaningless heads so badly worn in some of the frames of Type I, and particularly the head in the identified frame with the crescent flaw (see illustration) that later held a substituted head from



Type I. Hair Retouched.

a higher value. The many copies of these worn "black heads" which I have show many cancellation dates continuing only from 19 October, 1895 to 14 March, 1897, which looks as if they were the "victims" of substitution. Of course, in two cases at least I have direct evidence to that effect. A diligent search will probably produce more evidence. The "Black Heads" are mounted on 9 pages. There are 9 varieties in 6 positions with 4 perforations and on 13 kinds of paper.

Retouches of Type I With the Grecian Head.

The stamps of Type I with the Grecian head were retouched in different places, and probably at different times, producing some very interesting varieties that repay careful study. I have the following touched-up or recut varieties:

Liberty's Hair Retouched

The hair of the head of Liberty plainly retouched in several places. This splendid variety (see illustration) is very easily recognized. I have a fine strip of 3 with left pane margin, of which the third stamp (evidently an interior specimen) has the hair retouched. It is cancelled in January, 1897; note the date just preceding the general use of Type V with the snub-nose. There is also a pair cancelled 13 June, 1896, with top and right margins, the second stamp of which, evidently from the northeast corner of a pane, has the hair retouched. Please also note the top margin hair with both heads showing this retouch. We have been able to key the pairs, making the reconstruction of a top row of a pane complete and showing the numbers 1-25 had retouched heads. Now among the single copies of this variety there are specimens showing left margins, others with top margins, and still others with



Liberty's Hair Retouched.

top and left margins, etc.—evidence that there were anyway eight or more plate positions for this hair retouched variety. It is interesting to note that a head with the hair so distinctly retouched occupied the northwest corner as well as the northeast corner of some pane in the same frames and positions which were sometimes as it appears, occupied by 200 Reis substituted heads.

These stamps with the hair retouched are a puzzle I have tried to solve. When were they used, and why? The earliest cancellation date I have is 13 June, 1896, and the dates follow on the many copies in rather a good sequence through July, September, October, November and December, 1896; January, February and March, 1897. By comparison it appears that these retouches fit in as to time of use with the last months of the substituted heads, and then finally succeed them entirely. The last dated 200 Reis substituted head I have is October, 1896, the last 700 Reis substituted head is December, 1896, and the last 500 Reis substituted head is October, 1896. (See inventory herewith of dated cancellations of substituted heads). I have found only five copies of the retouched hair variety used prior to October, 1896 (cancelled 13 June, 29 July, 27 August—September 3 September, 1896), and I am inclined to believe that when heads for substitution were no longer available, more retouching was resorted to. Please note the large number of hair retouches with cancellation dates from October, 1896, to March, 1897. Hence there is hope of the possibility of finding sometimes a pair with both a borrowed head and a head with the hair retouched. The Liberty's Hair Retouched stamps are mounted on 8 pages. There are 11 varieties in 7 positions, with 1 perforation and on 8 kinds of paper.

(To be continued.)

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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WM. W. RANDALL, Editor

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To Subscribers.

A number of our subscribers are still delinquent. A pencil mark indicates that you are in arrears, and we would appreciate the favor of a remittance of 50 cents for your subscription, which is payable in advance. We do not like to discontinue sending THE GAZETTE to any one on our list without notifying them.

The N. Y. Exhibition.

The executive committee is hard at work on the International Stamp Exhibition, to be held in this city in October, 1913. The prospectus giving full particulars of all classes, space, insurance rates and other information has been completed and will be ready for mailing very shortly. The January issue of THE GAZETTE expects to reprint this in full. The selection of the beautiful up-to-date Engineering Society's Building is a most satisfactory one to all who know its advantages. The principal space is located on the fifth floor, where there are two fine halls. Additional corridor space of a very serviceable nature is assigned on the floor below, while the auditorium has been secured for the opening night. On the ground floor there is also a large available space where it is hoped to install the exhibits of several bank note companies, including machinery showing methods of stamp engraving, printing, etc.

The beautifully engraved special label will soon be ready for distribution; 100,000 will constitute the first printing. These have been donated by the Hamilton Bank Note Co.

Compliments of the Season.

Before another publication day of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE the Christmas and New Year holidays will have come and gone.

The year 1912 which is rapidly passing away has been an excellent one in the stamp trade, from almost every point of view. Towards the end of 1913 the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York will take place, for which event great preparations are being made. THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE wishes its readers, one and all, the compliments of the season.

Editorial Notes.

In this number we furnish our readers with another instalment of Mr. Pack's valuable discoveries in the stamps of Brazil, the exhibit of which seems to have attracted more attention than anything at the recent London Exhibition. It was awarded the large gold medal donated by Baron Leijonhufvud. Mr. Pack's articles on Brazil have been translated and published in more foreign languages than any philatelic writings of recent years. THE GAZETTE is the only paper in this country to publish them, having made special arrangements with the *London Philatelist*, the official organ of the Royal Philatelic Society of which His Majesty was formerly the Honorary President, and has remained a patron ever since.

We also print another instalment of the specialized U. S. Catalogue which is being published by the American Philatelic Society. It involves, as can be readily seen, much work of the most accurate nature which is greatly appreciated by specialists of U. S. stamps. While it does not claim to be absolutely complete and perfect in all details, it is certainly a very great step forward.

Mr. Bartels' article on "Plates of U. S. Stamps," the first instalment of which appears in our January issue, brings out new features of a subject in which many are interested. No illustrations of any of the imprints have ever appeared in any publication before.

It is with regret that we announce that owing to the sudden death of our old friend and valued contributor, Mr. C. B. Duffy, his able article on the "Stamps of Guatemala" will not be continued, as the manuscript had not been completed.

NEW U. S. ENVELOPES

We quote price of those in stock.

POD 1907—WMK. 15

One Cent—Die A

2050A S.13 Blue, open end .25

POD 1911—WMK. 16

One Cent—Die A

S.11 White Kn. 88 .08

USSE 1911—WMK. 17

One Cent—Die D (new)

S.5 White Kn. 87 .06

S.13 White Kn. 89 .06

Two Cents—Die A2

S.7 Blue Kn. 59 —

Two Cents—Die C

S.5 Buff Kn. 81 —

US-SE 1911—WMK. 18

Two Cents—Die A (new knife)

S.8 White Kn. 91 .08

S.13 Blue Kn. 89 .10

New Balkan Issues.

Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Caspart, has sent us the following clipping from the *Innsbrucker Nachrichten*, Nov. 11, 1912. We translate and print it for what it is worth:

"In the next few days the issue of a series of stamps is expected which are to be issued in the same design in the four sets of the Balkan Union. The case of four different countries issuing stamps in the same design is unique in the history of philately. Size, arrangement, and ornamentation of the stamps are the same for all four sets, only the center design representing a view of the city is changed. The Bulgarian stamps will show a view of Sofia, the Serbian one of Belgrade, the Montenegrin one of Cetinje, and the Greek one of Athens. In all four appears above the city an illuminated cloud in which the words 'In hoc signo vinces' are written. The designs emanate from the Director of the Numismatic Museum at Athens. The Greek Government after adopting the designs gave orders for the manufacture of the stamps, and the three allied nations have accepted the proposition of Greece. In the meantime the war has produced provisionals as well as new stamps. The beginning was made by Greece, which has issued special stamps at present for each of the islands occupied by the Greek fleet. These stamps will be of great value to collectors as they are only good for postage during the war. They already consist of series for Lemnos, for Imbros, a third Samotrake and a fourth Thasos. Simultaneously a considerable quantity of a war commemorative stamp has been issued depicting Mt. Olympus on the summit of which an eagle is killing a snake."

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, on page 535, commits a severe blunder when it states that the Alexandria 5c on blue paper was ever sold for any figure approximating £3,000, or 60,000 marks. We remember some time ago that an article appeared which was partially copied from an American publication. In it the printer by mistake used the £ instead of the \$ mark, hence the mistake. It would not be well to let this go on record as the highest price ever paid. The unused Mauritius "Post Office" 2p in the collection of the King of England is still unchallenged. The price paid was £1450.

Spain, Variety of 19 Cuartos

1867-68.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.



I call your attention to an unusual and interesting variety among that class of retouched or re-engraved stamps that collectors prize so highly.

The 19 Cuartos Spain of December, 1868, is normally rather a commonplace stamp; but one specimen on some sheets shows a broken die variety which commands the attention at once of a specialist. The results of the broken die show quite plainly on the illustration from a stamp in my specialized Spain Collection. Please notice that after the break at "UA" of CUARTOS, the two letters were re-engraved to conceal this, but the letters had to be put in color instead of white.

This is a fine example of this sort of work. It appears also on the 19 Cuartos of January, 1867, but it is a rare stamp in either issue.

Mr. T. W. Hall has published an excellent article on the stamps of the Danish West Indies in the *London Philatelist*. We are looking for an early opportunity to reprint it in THE GAZETTE, as these stamps are great favorites in this country.

We hope to resume publication in our next issue of the list of Western Franks, in which many of our readers are interested. We have cuts already prepared for every private Express local that is known to us, and they will be used to illustrate the series as printed.

The death of Prince Luitpold, the aged ruler of Bavaria, occurred on Dec. 12. He was the regent in place of King Otto, who is insane. Prince Luitpold's 90th birthday was celebrated last year by the issuing of a special set of Bavarian stamps, values from 5 pf. to 20 marks. The Prince is succeeded by his son, Ludwig, who is likely to be crowned King, a title the late Prince had always refused.

OFFICIAL CHECK LIST OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS AND CHARLES K. B. NEVIN

Originally Published by The American Philatelic Society in *The American Philatelist*,
May, 1912.*(Continued from our Jan. 15, 1912 issue.)*

ISSUE OF 1898.

Design: Same as 1895. See also 1894.

Paper: Soft, porous. Watermarked U S P S
in double line letters. Spaced for one letter to
each stamp.

Perforation: 12.

Gum: White to yellow.

Printed by Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
Washington, D. C.

Size of Design: 19x22 mm.

Note: The agreement of the Post Office Department to adopt the colors assigned by the Universal Postal Union for the 1c and 5c stamps accounts for this issue. The other changes were made to avoid confusion. The 2c value already conformed to the U. P. U. ruling.

188 1c (Green).

Issued Jan. 17, 1898.

Number issued 5,216,159,932 (approximate).

Profile bust, Franklin, L.

- a: Pale yellowish green.
- b: Yellow-green.
- c: Deep yellow-green.
- d: Dark yellow-green.
- e: Green.

189 4c (Red brown).

Issued Oct. 7, 1898.

Number issued 153,499,379 (approximate).

Portrait, Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

- a: Deep dull claret.
- b: Dull claret.
- c: Pale brownish claret.
- d: Brownish claret.
- e: Deep claret-brown.
- f: Deep reddish brown.
- g: Reddish brown.
- h: Orange-brown.
- i: Deep orange-brown.

190 5c (Blue).

Issued March 8, 1898.

Number issued 279,622,170 (approximate).

Portrait, Grant, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

- a: Light blue.
- b: Bright blue.
- c: Blue.
- d: Dark blue.
- e: Dull blue.
- f: Indigo.

191 6c (Magenta).

Issued Dec. 31, 1898.

Number issued 46,457,540 (approximate).

Portrait, Garfield, $\frac{3}{4}$ L.

- a: Purple-lake.
- b: Purplish claret-brown.

- c: Deep claret-brown.
- d: Claret-brown.
- e: Bright claret-brown.
- f: Brown-red.

192 10c (Light brown).

Issued Nov. 11, 1898.

Number issued, 107,653,668 (approximate).

Portrait, Webster, $\frac{3}{4}$ L.

- a: Yellow-brown.
- b: Deep yellow-brown.
- c: Light orange-brown.
- d: Orange-brown.
- e: Reddish brown.
- f: Deep reddish brown.
- g: Brown.
- h: Dark brown.
- i: Dull claret-brown.

193 15c (Olive green).

Issued Nov. 30, 1898.

Number issued, 15,993,313 (approximate).

Portrait, Clay, $\frac{3}{4}$ L.

- a: Yellowish olive green.
- b: Deep yellowish olive green.
- c: Olive green.
- d: Deep olive green.
- e: Grayish olive green.
- f: Deep grayish olive green.
- aa: *Faint impression, yellowish olive-green.*

ISSUE OF 1898.

(Trans-Mississippi Issue)

Heads of wheat at top; ear of corn each side.
Paper: Soft, porous, watermarked sideways,
U S P S in double line letters.

Perforation: 12.

Gum: White to yellow.

Printed by Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
Washington, D. C.

Size of design: 34x22 mm.

194 1c (Dark green).

Issued June 17, 1898.

Number issued, 70,993,400.

"Marquette on the Mississippi."

- a: Yellowish green.
- b: Dark yellowish green.
- c: Green.

195 2c (Copper red).

Issued June 17, 1898.

Number issued, 159,720,800.

"Farming in the West."

- a: Light brown-red.
- b: Brown-red.
- c: Bright claret-brown.

- d: Claret-brown.
e: Deep claret-brown.
aa: *Worn plate (various shades).*

196 **4c (Orange).**

Issued June 17, 1898.
Number issued, 4,924,500.
"Indian Hunting Buffalo."

- a: Orange.
b: Deep orange.

197 **5c (Dark blue).**

Issued June 17, 1898.
Number issued, 7,694,180.
"Fremont on Rocky Mountains."

- a: Light blue.
b: Blue.
c: Dark blue.
d: Dull blue.

198 **8c (Dark lilac).**

Issued June 17, 1898.
Number issued, 2,927,200.
"Troops Guarding Train."

- a: Dull brownish purple.
b: Brownish purple.
c: Deep brownish purple.
d: Bright brownish purple.

aa: *Imperforate horizontally, bright brownish purple (a sheet of 50 was found at the Philadelphia Post Office.)*

199 **10c (Slate).**

Issued June 17, 1898.
Number issued, 4,629,760.
"Hardships of Emigration."

- a: Greyish purple.
b: Black-purple.

200 **50c (Olive).**

Issued June 17, 1898.
Number issued, 530,400.
"Western Mining Prospector."

- a: Sage green.
b: Dark sage green.

201 **\$1.00 (Light brown) (Changed to black).**

Issued June 17, 1898.
Number issued, 56,900.
"Western Cattle in Storm."

- a: Black.

202 **\$2.00 (Sapphire blue) (Changed to light brown).**

Issued June 17, 1898.
Number issued, 56,200.
"Mississippi River Bridge."

- a: Deep orange-brown.

(To be Continued.)

Boom in U. S. Stamps.

The auction market is the best indicator of prices for stamps. Recently many U. S. stamps in fine condition have brought more than catalogue quotations. At the Taylor sale, Nov. 12, by J. C. Morgenthau & Co., a fine used copy of the 1851, 1c Type I,

brought \$38.00 (cat. price, \$30.00). 1c Type III, used (32a) brought \$31.50 (cat. \$20.00); 1869, 15c inverted, used (cat. \$225.00) brought \$325.00; 1869, 24c inverted, used (cat. \$225.00) brought \$255.00; Columbian 4c blue, error o. g., brought \$65.00; not priced in catalogue, but last auction quotation \$41.00.

At the J. W. Scott sale on Nov. 19, a block of six Franklin Carrier, unused, printed in orange, brought \$255.00. This block is considered unique, and the stamp has been accepted by some as a genuine issue. At the sale of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Dec. 6, a horiz. pair of 12c, 1851, used, brought \$8.75 (cat. \$4.00). At the J. C. Morgenthau & Co. sale, Dec. 10, prices for U. S. were again soaring. A piece of cover with vert. strip of three 5c (34) and vert. strip of three 10c (35), cataloguing \$33.75, brought \$41.50. A vert. strip of three 10c (35), used, cataloguing \$3.75, brought \$9.25. A block of 12, 1857, 1c Type III (42), o. g., with some plate flaws, brought \$31.00, or \$25.00 more than cat. quotation. A strip of five 12c black (51), brought \$17.50 (cat. \$15.00). A block of 16 24c lilac, o. g., 1861 issue, brought \$81.00 (cat. \$64.00). For an o. g. 1c Pan-American invert, the record price at \$35.25 was reached.

United States Locals at Auction.

Most of us remember the unpopularity of certain classes of stamps, and no issues of the U. S. have been more unpopular than those issued by private posts or carriers, especially since spaces for them have been omitted from printed albums. Four years ago the entire list of private locals was dropped from the regular Standard Catalogue and later published as a separate pamphlet. Since then the prices have been revised with the assistance of a prominent specialist in this line, and now a number of collectors are adding as a side line U. S. Locals to their collections. The interest in them is increasing fast and prices will rise rapidly when their rarity is better appreciated. It is still time to buy at prices far below actual values. A splendid chance will be given collectors at our auction sale, Jan. 8, which contains 213 separate lots of locals, one of the best lines offered at auction in years. In this sale are some 100 blocks and strips of U. S. stamps in o. g. condition, as well as one of the finest lots of U. S. Proofs seen in years, including full sheets of \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 State, and 4c Columbian error in strip of 4 with plate numbers, besides a fine lot of Turkey 1st issue and other Foreign.

New U. S. Plate Numbers.

Continuing from our list published in the October number, we present a new batch of plate numbers, including the Panama-Pacific and Parcel Post stamps to be issued soon:

No.	Den.	Class.	No.	Den.	Class.
6064	2c	Ordinary	6132	1c	Panama Canal
6065	2c	Ordinary	6133	5c	Panama Canal
6066	2c	Ordinary	6134	5c	Panama Canal
6067	2c	Ordinary	6135	10c	Panama Canal
6068	2c	Ordinary	6136	2c	Panama Canal
6069	2c	Ordinary	6137	2c	Panama Canal
6070	2c	Ordinary	6138	5c	Panama Canal
6071	2c	Ordinary	6139	10c	Panama Canal
6072	2c	Ordinary	6140	2c	Panama Canal
6073	2c	Ordinary	6141	2c	Panama Canal
6074	2c	Ordinary	6142	2c	Panama Canal
6075	2c	Ordinary	6143	10c	Panama Canal
6076	1c	Book	6144	1c	Panama Canal
6077	2c	Ordinary	6145	2c	Panama Canal
6078	2c	Ordinary	6146	1c	Panama Canal
6079	1c	Book	6147	1c	Panama Canal
6080	2c	Ordinary	6148	1c	Panama Canal
6081	2c	Ordinary	6149	2c	Panama Canal
6082	2c	Ordinary	6150	1c	Ordinary
6083	2c	Ordinary	6151	2c	Ordinary
6084	2c	Ordinary	6152	2c	Panama Canal
6085	2c	Ordinary	6153	2c	Ordinary
6086	1c	Book	6154	1c	Ordinary
6087	2c	Ordinary	6155	2c	Ordinary
6088	2c	Ordinary	6156	2c	Panama Canal
6089	2c	Ordinary	6157	2c	Ordinary
6090	2c	Ordinary	6158	2c	Ordinary
6091	2c	Ordinary	6159	2c	Ordinary
6092	2c	Ordinary	6160	2c	Panama Canal
6093	2c	Ordinary	6161	10c	Parcel Post
6094	2c	Ordinary	6162	10c	Parcel Post
6095	2c	Ordinary	6163	10c	Parcel Post
6096	2c	Ordinary	6164	10c	Parcel Post
6097	2c	Ordinary	6165	10c	Parcel Post
6098	2c	Ordinary	6166	10c	Parcel Post
6099	2c	Ordinary	6167	10c	Parcel Post
6100	2c	Ordinary	6168	10c	Parcel Post
6101	2c	Ordinary	6169	4c	Parcel Post
6102	2c	Ordinary	6170	4c	Parcel Post
6103	2c	Ordinary	6171	4c	Parcel Post
6104	2c	Ordinary	6172	4c	Parcel Post
6105	2c	Ordinary	6173	25c	Parcel Post
6106	2c	Ordinary	6174	25c	Parcel Post
6107	2c	Ordinary	6175	25c	Parcel Post
6108	2c	Ordinary	6176	25c	Parcel Post
6109	2c	Ordinary	6177	2c	Parcel Post
6110	2c	Ordinary	6178	2c	Parcel Post
6111	2c	Ordinary	6179	2c	Parcel Post
6112	2c	Book	6180	2c	Parcel Post
6113	2c	Book	6181	2c	Parcel Post
6114	1c	Ordinary	6182	2c	Parcel Post
6115	1c	Ordinary	6183	2c	Parcel Post
6116	2c	Book	6184	2c	Parcel Post
6117	1c	Ordinary	6185	2c	Panama Canal
6118	1c	Ordinary	6186	25c	Parcel Post
6119	2c	Book	6187	25c	Parcel Post
6120	1c	Ordinary	6188	25c	Parcel Post
6121	1c	Ordinary	6189	25c	Parcel Post
6122	1c	Ordinary	6190	2c	Ordinary
6123	2c	Panama Canal	6191	20c	Parcel Post
6124	2c	Panama Canal	6192	20c	Parcel Post
6125	2c	Panama Canal	6193	20c	Parcel Post
6126	2c	Panama Canal	6194	20c	Parcel Post
6127	1c	Panama Canal	6195	2c	Parcel Post
6128	1c	Panama Canal	6196	2c	Parcel Post
6129	5c	Panama Canal	6197	2c	Parcel Post
6130	10c	Panama Canal	6198	2c	Parcel Post
6131	1c	Panama Canal			

Valuable Stamps Stolen.

While showing the stamps of J. R. Taylor that were sold at auction Nov. 12, J. C. Morgenthau & Co., missed the following stamps from their sheets:

Pan-American 2c invert. o. g., perfectly centered.

Probate of Will, \$2.00, imperf., good margins on all sides, but upper margin cut away about 2 mm. at upper right corner.

Bank Check, 2c, orange on green paper, lightly cancelled.

Playing Cards, 4c, finely centered, lightly pen cancelled.

Proprietary 6c, unused, o. g., but almost the entire right margin has been supplied, and reperfected and a vertical mark-crack toward the left has been repaired.

If any of our readers are offered any of the above described stamps we hope they will communicate the facts to Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., 87 Nassau street, New York, as the stamps or the thief has not yet been located.

Death of C. B. Duffy.

The grim reaper is dealing philately some hard blows this year, both at home and abroad. The latest victim is an old friend, Christopher B. Duffy, of Columbus, Ohio, who died on November 30, after a brief illness. Mr. Duffy was an old member of the A. P. S., and as a philatelist will be particularly remembered for his work on the stamps of Guatemala, an installment of which appeared in the November GAZETTE.

His specialized collection of the stamps of Great Britain, it is said, was without a peer in the world. He reconstructed sheets according to plate and control numbers and had many large volumes to attest the sincerity of his endeavor, ranging over several years of arduous and exhausting research.

Wm. I. Kin, in writing of his late friend, C. B. Duffy, said:

"He was publisher of the *Stamp Collector's Figaro* in the early days, and carried it successfully through several volumes. He was identified with many attempts to found a State Association in Ohio, even as far back as 1892, and several times was president of them. He was the leading spirit in the foundation of the Columbus Collectors Club and served for three years as its president.

"While the loss of Mr. Duffy will be keenly felt by the philatelic world at large, it remains for those in Columbus to more fully understand just what it means. The Columbus Collectors Club was in reality the child of his brain, and it was always first in the thoughts of that busy man. No matter what he had to do he always had time to attend the meetings, time to help this and that young philatelic student, and always had a pocket full of stamps to assist and interest those who would have dropped by the wayside but for his timely efforts."

U. S. 1c. 1895

Splendid United States

We have been fortunate in obtaining a new and unlisted shade of the first watermarked 1c stamp. It is not mentioned in the Official Check List being the lightest shade of all, approaching the sky blue of the unwatermarked. It will be officially called

LIGHT BLUE

Price for perfectly centered copies.

Each 75c, Blocks \$3.00

Stamps off center 40% discount. A block of six of same with plate No. 120, off center \$4.50 (only one).

1894

2c Carmine lake, single.....	\$.25
Do, block of 4.....	1.00
Do, block of 6, pl. No. 3.....	1.60
2c Deep carmine lake.....	.25
Do, block of 4.....	1.00
Do, bl. of 6, plate No. 26.....	2.00

FINE USED STAMPS

U. S.

1847 10 Cts. black, red canc.....	\$3.75
1857-60 5 Cts red brown, beautiful pair, lightly cancelled.....	8.00
— 5 Cts. orange brown, Type II.....	2.90
— 12 Cts. black, fine pair.....	2.40
— 24 Cts. gray lilac.....	3.00
— 30 Cts orange.....	4.00
1862-66 5 Cts. red brown.....	2.50
1867 3 Cts. rose, embossed 13x16mm.....	4.75
— 1 Ct. blue, embossed 11x13mm.....	1.45
1870-71 7 Cts. vermilion, with grill.....	3.25

Philippines.

1854 5c. brown orange, beautiful, lightly cancelled copy.....	27.00
— 1 rl. the error "CORROS," the finest copy we have ever seen; wonderful margins and color and very lightly cancelled.....	108.00
1855 5c. pale vermilion, lightly cancelled.....	26.00
1856 1 rp. green.....	3.85
1863 1 rp. gray green.....	5.85
1868-74 2r. with inv. surcharge (33).....	40.00

Cape of Good Hope.

1855-58 1p. dull red, lightly cancelled, block of four with fine margins. One stamp is slightly thin. A very fine piece.....	13.50
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Canada.

1852 3p. red, very fine pair.....	2.25
1855 6p. violet perf. 12, off center, otherwise fine.....	17.50

Nova Scotia.

1851 1p. red brown, very fine, lightly cancelled pair.....	15.00
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From now on we will reserve a special column in each number for offers of fine stamps out of our approval books. Only absolutely perfect copies will be advertised. The above prices hold good for one month.

We carry a very fine stock of these stamps. Selections are made up to suit different individual collectors. Write for any of these books you may wish to see, even if you contemplate spending only a couple of dollars at a time.

UNUSED.

	Approx. Value.
1. 1847-73, rarities in finest conditions, none listed under \$5.00. about.....	\$343
2. 1847-82, selected, well centered, o. g., copies for those who appreciate condition.....	125
3. 1847-69, good selection at liberal discounts.....	105
4. 1847-88, special bargains at very substantial discounts.....	158
5. 1870-82, nice lot, strong in shades.....	120
6. 1879-88, shades, fine lot.....	23
7. 1890, fine range of shades.....	22
8. 1893, as last, Columbian issue.....	30
9. 1893-98-'01, commemorative issues, fine line of shades.....	34
10. 1894-98 regular issues, fine shades.....	124
11. 1898-01, commemorative, 1-10c.....	14
12. 1890-1907 without shades.....	26
13. 1902-07, 1c to \$1.00, many shades.....	34
15. Department Stamps, selected, especially fine copies for those who appreciate condition.....	358
16. Postage Due Stamps, fine shades.....	50
17. Newspaper Stamps, splendid selection, all issues, finest condition.....	587
17. Newspaper Stamps, of 1865, shades and paper varieties.....	34
18. Newspaper Stamps, good selection at heavy discounts.....	101
19. Pairs of regular issues, 1851-90, shades.....	90
19A. Plate Number Strips, 1894-1900.	

USED.

20. Regular issues. Stamps from 10c to \$2.00 each.....	157
21. Same. Fine copies of scarce stamps, none under \$1.00.....	345
22. 1847-1906, special bargains at very substantial discounts, including some stamps with slight imperfections.....	52
23. 1870-82, the different printings.....	57
24. Departments, finest copies only.....	44
25. Departments, special bargains, including seconds and unused.....	37
26. Blocks, Strips and Pairs. Good selection.....	73
27. Postage Due, fine lot.....	11

UNUSED BLOCKS OF FOUR.

28. 1851-88, still some nice ones left.....	72
30. 1890, fine lot of shades.....	90
31. 1893, 1c to 30c in shades.....	46
32. 1894, 1c to \$5.00, splendid shades.....	111
33. 1895-98, regular issues, as last.....	135
34. 1908-1901, commemorative issues.....	35
35. 1902-07, fine lot of shades.....	77
36. 1906-09, imperf. issues only.....	25
37. Departments, splendid selections.....	92
38. Postage Due to 1893, many shades.....	50
39. Postage Due Bureau issues, fine shades.....	64
40. Newspaper Stamps, a rare lot.....	209

REVENUE STAMPS.

We have not specialized in these to so great an extent, but can submit selections as follows:

44. Old issues, large book, stamps up to about \$2.00 each at half cat. or less.....	170
46. 1898-1902, good lot of shades, unused.....	85
48. Telegraph Stamps, all issues.....	47

SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS OFFERED FOR SALE HOLLAND

A very fine collection of Netherlands, consisting of 541 unused, 64 used and 13 "Specimen" stamps. The unused catalogue according to Gibbons £140. 9s. 2d. and the used £10 10s. The collection is arranged by Gibbons' catalogue and goes very extensively into shades. From 1870 to date, practically everything is unused and "mint" very strongly shaded. The first three issues are mostly unused, o. g., and contains many fine and rare shades. Among the unused are: 1852 10 copies, 1864 issue, 15; 1867 issue, 40 copies. There are not over half a dozen blocks in the collection, the owner preferring four different singles in shades to one block of four.

The Postage due stamps are relatively weak, but there are a few fine stamps such as 1882, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c types I and II, unused. The collection fills 35 loose leaf pages of a Kohl Presto Album and is mounted in the most approved modern style, beautifully arranged and lettered with space for additions. The condition of the stamps is wonderfully fine throughout and there are many shades which would be most difficult to duplicate.

PRICE OF THIS FINE COLLECTION, \$500.00

DUTCH INDIES

A fine specialized collection arranged in similar lines to the above. It contains 265 unused, 26 used and 9 Specimen stamps. The unused list £37 14s 3d, the used £3 7s 8d, a total of £41 1s 11d.

The 1864 is represented by one unused, two used and a pair, the 1865 10c by two unused copies. The collection is quite strong in shades, but like the former there are not many blocks. The condition is throughout fine.

PRICE \$125.00.

Either of these collections will be sent for inspection to responsible parties.

In this connection we wish to state that we are making a specialty of disposing of specialized collections. Terms on application.

The New Parcel Post

AND LATER ON

Panama Pacific Issues

10% OVER FACE.

We will select well centered, fine copies, but cash must be sent with order.



Dutch Indies

"DIENST"

Scott (Addenda) Nos.
99-125 Complete set of
27, used \$4.50

Set of 4. Nos. 101, 105, 108, 119, used, 10c.
Set of 10 Nos. 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 112,
115, 117, 119, 122, used, 60c.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

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J. M. BARTELS CO.,
99 Nassau Street, New York.

Kindly send me on approval, without any obligation on my part to buy, a selection of stamps as follows:

I am Specializing in:
(Check or underline)

UNITED STATES—

Single Stamps, unused.
Blocks of four.
Plate number strips.
Single stamps, used.
Departments.
Newspaper stamps.
Envelopes (cut square or entire).
Original covers.
Revenues.
Proofs, Essays.
Rarities.
Special bargains.

U. S. COLONIES.

Issues under Spanish rule.
Canal Zone.
Hawaii.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

BRITISH COLONIES, General.

MEXICO.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EUROPE, General.

Germany, States, Colonies.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

Applicants unknown to our firm should furnish commercial references.

Have you our list of over 60 different selections of U. S. and 150 foreign countries?

WANTED FOR CASH

WE WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STAMPS IN FINE CONDITION. SEND WHAT YOU HAVE ON APPROVAL AT YOUR LOWEST PRICE:

UNITED STATES

General issues unused and used in finest condition only; also blocks used or unused, even if not so fine; scarce shades of all issues unused. Plate number strips and blocks.

CARRIER STAMPS

on and off covers, **Postmaster's Provisionals**.

U. S. LOCALS

Anything scarce, on or off cover, even if not as fine.

U. S. ENVELOPES

Particularly the issues prior to 1870 entire. All 1c and 2c envelopes unused or used; also any unused 3c prior to that date. Any other really rare ones.

OLD GERMAN STATES

All stamps listed 50c or more, especially used ones and stamps on covers. No unused wanted if listed more than the used.

OLD ITALIAN STATES

Especially Sicily (King "Bomba") at very high prices. Tuscany, Roman, States, 50b. blue and 1 scudo red used.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney views in fine condition, and especially the **Laureated Heads** (1851-53 issue) all values, on both bluish and grayish paper.

ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Especially the early issues used of France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Turkey (First Issue Only), Sweden (First Issue), Finland, Scarce Denmark, Switzerland, etc. Also any scarce stamps on covers.

SOUTH AMERICA

First issues of all countries, especially **URUGUAY**, **Argentine Republic** (Rivadavia issue), **Peru**, early lithographed stamps, singles, pairs and strips, **Venezuela**, etc.

MEXICO

The early issues, common and rare up to 1874 only, including blocks, pairs and strips.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

all imperforate early issues in fine condition.

HAYTI

first and second issues only

BLOCKS AND MINOR VARIETIES

Scarce blocks of all older issues unused and used. Minor varieties of all stamps incl. 20th century. These we prefer in a block of four when possible.



OUR 49th AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, January 8, 1913

COLLECTORS CLUB, 14 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

Some of the features of this sale:

213 lots of U. S. Locals. Many rare and desirable. 100 U. S. Mint blocks and strips.

15c Continental printed on silk paper.

3c National, block 6, on experimental paper.

1c to \$5.00 1902-1903, set of 16 hand stamped "specimen."

\$5.00 Newspaper, originals, strip 3 with plate number.

Fine lot Private Part Perfs.

1869 issue, 15, 24, 30, 90c. Strips of 5 on India with imprints and plate numbers.

Interior, P. O. Treasury and War departments, complete "specimen" sets. All rare.

Fractional Currency, "Specimen" pieces.

Columbian strips of 4 on India, with imprints and plate numbers up to \$5.00, including 4c Columbian error, on India (probably unique). Full sheets of \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 State in original state on India paper, mounted on card.

FINE LOTS OF CANAL ZONE AND FOREIGN, INCLUDING TURKEY, 1st ISSUE.

To Auction Buyers.

We are prepared to execute bids at any auction sale of stamps in New York or Philadelphia and if desired will examine lots as to condition. We are represented at all auction sales and will buy for you as much below your limit as possible. On lots especially desired we will accept unlimited bids, but it is preferable to give your instructions as definitely as possible.

Our terms for buying are 5 per cent. on what we secure for you. This of course does not apply to our own sales.

6., 8c. on I. R. Paper.

We have one or two fine used copies of each on hand. Prices on application. (Scott 271a, 272a.)



King Edward VII Land

Used Copies of this
scarce stamp
at \$1.50 each

WELLS FARGO & CO.

PONY EXPRESS

We have a few unused originals of these memorable stamps, the history of which has been running in THE GAZETTE:

10c chocolate	40
25c blue	50
25c red	20
\$1 red	35
\$2 green	50
\$2 red	1.00
\$4 black	1.00

Also a few used copies.

VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1913.

NO. 5

THE
PHILATELIC
GAZETTE

NEW YORK:

J. M. BARTELS CO., Publishers, 99 NASSAU STREET.

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We have held **49 AUCTIONS** in the past few years with the greatest success. The last also—the famous Slater Sale—brought many record prices. "The Philatelic Gazette" of June 1, speaking of the Slater Sale, said:

"The first night drew what was probably the largest crowd of the season, an attendance of forty-three, many of whom represented other bidders as well as themselves. The percentage of the catalogue value realized at this session was probably the largest on record. The regular issues (omitting prices on a few uncatalogued items) listed \$3,900.43 and brought \$3,020.70 or 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of catalogue value."

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Our terms are as low as is consistent with good and efficient service.

We also attend all New York as well as many outside sales, and personally represent buyers. Our charges are 5 per cent. on amounts secured, which includes expert examination of lots. Let us hear from you. Our next (50th) sale is now in preparation and will be held in New York the latter part of February.

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99 Nassau Street,

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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1913.

NO. 5



GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON,
Honorary President,
INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION,
New York, October, 1913.

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Honorary President,
INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION,
New York, October, 1913.

[COPY OF OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS]
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NEW YORK—1913.

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- Berliner Philatelisten Klub
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 Deutscher Philatelisten Verband, Gössnitz
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 Newark Stamp Club
 New England Philatelic Association
 New York Stamp Society
 Pacific Philatelic Society
 Philadelphia Stamp Club
 Rhode Island Philatelic Society
 Richmond County Philatelic Association
 Seattle Philatelic Club
 Southern Philatelic Society
 Springfield Stamp Club
 United States Revenue Society.

PROSPECTUS.

A COMPETITIVE stamp exhibition will be held in New York City from October 27th to November 1st, 1913. This will be the first international exhibition of stamps ever held in the United States. At its inception the Exhibition was under the auspices of the Collectors Club and the New York Stamp Society, subsequently it was found desirable, in order to meet certain requirements of the laws, to place the Exhibition under the control of an incorporated Association. This Association is composed of the leading members of the Collectors Club and the New York Stamp Society and of prominent philatelists throughout the country and abroad.

The Executive Committee has received assurance of approval and cordial support from many leading philatelists and philatelic societies throughout the world. Philatelists everywhere are invited to participate and send their collections for display. Exhibits will be welcomed from all classes of collectors, whether amateurs or dealers, and will be judged according to their merits and without prejudice as to ownership. The Committee desire the co-operation of all who are interested in stamp collecting and are especially hopeful that many of the numerous fine collections belonging to philatelists outside the United States will be sent to the Exhibition, so that it may be thoroughly representative and international.

The benefit to be derived from such an exhibition must be apparent to everyone. It will afford opportunity for the display of study and research, showing to collectors the progress of philately and to those who are not familiar with stamp collecting the recreation and information which are to be gained by the pursuit.

The Exhibition will be held in the Engineering Societies' Building, Nos. 25 to 33 West 39th street, New York. This splendid structure, the princely gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Engineering Societies of America, is located in the heart of the metropolis, near the hotel, theatre, and shopping districts and convenient to many lines of public transit. The rooms at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee afford ample space for the display of exhibits under favorable lighting both by day and night. The building is of the most modern and careful construction, is thoroughly fire proof and affords every convenience for the comfort of visitors to the Exhibition.

Exhibitors may feel assured that every provision will be made for safe guarding the exhibits. All stamps will be shown in sealed or locked cases. Watchmen will be employed by day and night and every possible precaution will be taken to protect from loss or injury. Arrangements have been made for insurance against loss by fire or theft. For further particulars reference should be made to the accompanying rules and regulations.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made to pass exhibits from abroad through the Custom house, unopened, or at any rate, with as little handling as possible and for the examination to be made in the presence of a member of the Executive Committee. Postage Stamps are not subject to customs duty in the United States.

Intending exhibitors are especially requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, using the accompanying form. By so doing they will lighten the work of the Executive Committee and assist the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

In addition to the display of stamps it is expected to show some of the mechanical features of their manufacture. Arrangements for this part of the Exhibition are not sufficiently advanced to permit any announcement at this time.

Copies of the handsome Exhibition Stamp, donated to the Association by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, will be sent free on receipt of return postage.

As it will not be possible to rent stalls to dealers, the expenses of the Exhibition, which will be very large, will have to be met entirely by voluntary contributions. The Executive Committee, therefore, feels it not improper to say that it will welcome contributions from all who desire to assist the progress of philately and the success of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be held subject to the following:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(1) All exhibits entered for competition must be *bona fide* the property of the Exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but no combination of collections or parts of collections, the property of two or more owners, made for the purpose of the Exhibition, will be admitted for competition. Exhibitors in class K must, if called upon to do so, furnish evidence of age which shall be satisfactory to the Executive Committee.

(2) Each exhibit intended for competition must be entered in the class appropriate to it. Exhibits which the owners may desire to enter "not for competition" will be so marked and shown in their proper classes.

(3) All exhibits of stamps, except general collections, must be mounted on loose sheets or cards. No special size is stipulated but the sizes usual in blank albums are recommended. The use of sheets of unusual or irregular sizes which do not fit the cases may subject the exhibitor to an extra charge for wasted space. Exhibitors in these classes will be permitted to display a portion in the cases and the balance may be shown in volumes at a charge of \$1.00 per volume, or on loose sheets at a charge of \$1.00 for every fifty sheets.

(4) Exhibitors will be charged for space occupied as follows: Loose sheets or cards,

per square foot 10c (minimum charge \$1.00). Albums shown in classes H. I. and J., \$1.50 per volume. Albums shown in class K., \$1.00 per volume. The charge for space will be payable by the Exhibitor before or at the time of sending in his exhibit.

(5) Exhibits may be insured independently by the Exhibitor, or they may be insured through the Executive Committee, which has arranged insurance at low rates against fire, theft, burglary and the risks of transportation, from the time the property is shipped for exhibit and in transit from any part of the world until returned to the original shipper. Full particulars as to rates, etc., may be had on application to the Secretary. The charge for insurance, if any be desired, will be payable by the Exhibitor at the time of sending in his exhibit.

(6) Exhibits must be forwarded and returned at the expense of the owner, both for transportation and insurance. Transmission will, in all cases, be at the sole risk of the owner. All exhibits will be returned, as soon after the close of the Exhibition as possible, in the manner directed by their owners.

(7) Notice of the nature and extent of intended exhibits, together with the value for insurance, if any, should be sent, on the accompanying blank, to the Secretary, at

the earliest possible date but not later than September 1, 1913.

(8) Exhibitors are requested to send brief descriptions of the important items in their exhibits for inclusion in the Official Catalogue. Such descriptions may be altered, modified or omitted at the discretion of the Executive Committee. To facilitate the compilation of the Catalogue it is desired that descriptions of exhibits be sent in as early as possible, but not later than September 15, 1913. Descriptions arriving after that date cannot, in all probability, be entered in the Catalogue.

(9) Exhibits must be delivered between October 11 and 22, 1913, to the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, in care of Mr. Thomas L. Wells, Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co., 42nd street and Lexington avenue, New York.

(10) The Executive Committee reserves the right to refuse any exhibit or any part of an exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal. In the event of there being insufficient space available for displaying the whole of an exhibit, the Executive Committee reserves the right to show only such part of the exhibit as it may select.

(11) Albums of stamps will be shown open at such pages as seem interesting to the Executive Committee. These pages will be varied from time to time during the Exhibition. Such albums will be shown in cases and may not be inspected, except by the judges, without the permission of the owner, and then only in the presence of the owner or of a member of the Committee.

(12) Exhibitors who desire to sell their exhibits may have the same entered upon a sale register, to be kept by the Secretary. Such exhibits will be marked with a red seal. No price or other notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit. Should a sale be made the price will be payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Scott, 36 John Street, New York, who will account to the owner for the purchase money, after deducting 2½% to be applied toward the general expenses of the Exhibition.

(13) No exhibit may be removed prior to the close of the Exhibition.

(14) The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee and their decision will, in all cases, be final. They shall have power to withhold any award where, in their opinion, there is insufficient competition or other reason which makes it seem desirable to do so; and they may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, increase the number of awards where the competition is heavy. The Judges will be requested to

base their awards on a consideration of the following qualifications: Completeness, Rarity, Philatelic Knowledge and Research, Condition, Arrangement and Neatness.

15) No exhibit by any of the Judges may be entered for competition.

(16) No single exhibit may be entered in more than one class or may receive more than one award. This does not apply to the Grand Prize or the Visitors Cup which are not to be regarded as awards to be competed for but as honorariums to be presented for supreme merit. There is, however, no limit to the number of exhibits a collector may enter in one or more classes.

(17) All questions that may arise concerning the Exhibition and not provided for by these rules and regulations will be decided by the Executive Committee.

(18) The signature of an exhibitor on the accompanying application forms will indicate that he accepts these rules and regulations.

SCHEME OF COMPETITIONS.

Class A

Championship.

- Section 1. United States.
 - Section 2. Any country in Europe including Great Britain.
 - Section 3. Any British Colony.*
 - Section 4. Any other Country.
- Awards: One grand gold medal for each section.
*Here and elsewhere the word "Colony" implies either Colony or Protectorate.

Class B

United States and Possessions.

- Section 1. Adhesive postage stamps of the United States, government issues.
 - Section 2. Postmasters' stamps (including envelopes) and Carriers' stamps.
 - Section 3. Confederate States, provisional and general issues.
 - Section 4. Hawaiian Islands.
 - Section 5. Philippine Islands.
 - Section 6. Canal Zone, Guam, Porto Rico.
 - Section 7. U. S. Envelopes, entire.
 - Section 8. U. S. Envelopes, cut square.
 - Section 9. U. S. Revenue stamps, general issues.
 - Section 10. U. S. Revenue stamps, private issues.
 - Section 11. U. S. Local stamps.
 - Section 12. U. S. Telegraph stamps.
 - Section 13. U. S. Proofs and Essays.
 - Section 14. Postage stamps printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
- Awards: Sections 1 to 5: One silver cup, one silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.
Sections 6 to 14: One silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Class C.

British Empire.

- Section 1. Great Britain.
- Section 2. Any British Colony in Africa.
- Section 3. Any British Colony in Europe or Asia.*
- Section 4. Any British Colony in Australia and the Pacific.

Section 5. Any British Colony in the Western Hemisphere.

Awards: One silver cup, one silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.

*Either the Protected or the Feudatory States of India may be exhibited in this section as one group.

Class D.

Europe and Colonies.

Section 1. France.
Section 2. Germany and States.
Section 3. Italy and States.
Section 4. Switzerland (including Cantons).
Section 5. Austria, Greece, Netherlands, Russia and Finland, Roumania, Spain.

Section 6. Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Servia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.

Section 7. Any group of Colonies of an European State except Great Britain.

Awards: Sections 1 to 6: One silver cup, one silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Section 7: One silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal.

Class E.

South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Hayti.

Section 1. Buenos Ayres, Colombian Republic (including the States), Mexico, Uruguay.

Section 2. Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Dominican Republic.

Section 3. All other Countries in this class.

Awards: Sections 1 and 2: One silver cup, one silver and one bronze medal.

Section 3: One silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal.

Class F.

Other Countries.

Section 1. Afghanistan, Japan, Shanghai, Siam.
Section 2. Abyssinia, China, Corea, Egypt, Persia, Liberia, Samoa.

Awards: Section 1: One silver cup, one silver and one bronze medal.

Section 2: One silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal.

Class G.

Single Issues Specialized*

Section 1. Any single issue printed from line-engraved plates.

Section 2. Any single issue of typographed stamps.

Section 3. Any single issue of type-set stamps.

Section 4. Any single issue printed from lithographic stones or any process not included in sections 1, 2, and 3.

Section 5. Any single issue of surcharged stamps.

Awards: One silver cup, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.

*In this section "single issue" is to be interpreted liberally and is not intended to be restricted to one printing, but to apply to all printings of a design (the plain border numerals of Hawaii for example) and to such groups as the Transvaal stamps of the First British Occupation, the V. R. 1. issues of the Orange River Colony, 1902-03 issue of Iceland, the Puerto Principe stamps of Cuba, etc.

Class H.

Twentieth Century.

Section 1. General collections.
Section 2. Specialized collection of any Country.

Awards: Section 1: Silver cup, one silver and one bronze medal.

Section 2: One silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal.

Class I.

Collections Started After Oct. 1st, 1912.

Section 1. General collections.

Section 2. Specialized collections.

Awards: One silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Class J.

General Collections Shown in Albums.

Section 1. Collections containing over 10,000 stamps.

Section 2. Collections containing under 10,000 stamps.

Awards: Section 1: One silver cup, one silver and one bronze medal.

Section 2: One silver and one bronze medal.

Class K.

Juvenile Class.

(Limited to Exhibitors under 18 years of age.)

Section 1. General collections.

Section 2. Specialized collection of any country.

Awards: One silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Class L.

Miscellaneous.

Any collection not provided for in the foregoing classes.

Awards: One silver gilt, one silver and bronze medals at the discretion of the judges.

Class M.

Philatelic Publications, Etc.

Section 1. Monographs.

Section 2. Philatelic Journals.

Section 3. Albums exhibited by their publishers.

Section 4. Philatelic aids and appliances.

Awards: Section 1, 2, and 3: One silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Section 4: Bronze medals at discretion of the judges.

Class N.

For Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps.

Section 1. Stamps, proofs, essays, plates, etc. (Limited to work done by the Exhibitor, his firm or Company).

Awards: One silver cup and one silver medal.

Grand Prize.

In addition to the foregoing awards the Judges will be authorized to present a Grand Prize Cup or Trophy for the exhibit of the greatest merit, whether a single exhibit, a general collection or a group of countries displayed by one exhibitor.

Visitors Cup.

Each visitor to the Exhibition will be given a ticket on which he will be requested to vote which exhibit he considers most interesting. A silver cup, to be known as the Visitors Cup, will be presented to the owner of the exhibit receiving the largest number of votes.

Contributions to the Expense Fund should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Scott, 36 John street, New York.

Communications about exhibits and other matters pertaining to the exhibition should be addressed to the secretary.

MR. JOHN A. KLEMAN,

179 Broadway,

New York.

COLLECTING A SINGLE STAMP AND ITS VARIETIES.

The Brazil 100 Reis of 1894-97.

(A paper prepared by Charles Lathrop Pack, to accompany a specialized study and display of these stamps, illustrating recent progress and discoveries, shown in eight Oriel Volumes, at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on Nov. 7, 1912.)

Printed in America by arrangement with *The London Philatelist*.

(Concluded)

Some Other Retouches of Type I—Retouched Medallions—Retouched Lower Label.

A. *The mouth and lower part of entrance of the nose redrawn.

B. Diagonal label line blotted under "I O" of "CORREIO." The top of the medallion is also retouched, as may be easily seen.



300 REIS HEAD.

Not Used For Substitution in 100 Reis Frames.
Illustrated For Comparison.

C. The bottom of the medallion worn and retouched—a distinct variety easily distinguishable when once seen. This comes on the stamp with normal head, also on a stamp with "cracked medallion." The Retouched Medallion stamps are mounted on 8 pages. There are 3 varieties, in 7 positions with 1 perforation and on 11 kinds of paper.

C2. The right side of medallion worn and retouched.

D. The frame of lower or value label heavily shaded, especially over "CEM," sometimes also over "REIS." This is a new variety to me, to which Mr. Barrett calls my attention. I have over a dozen copies, and it is a wonder we haven't noticed it before. The Retouched Lower Label stamps are mounted on 2 pages.

There are 7 varieties, in 3 positions and on 4 kinds of paper.

The varieties marked by a star (*) are mentioned by Captain George F Napier of Bickley, in his able article on the stamps of Brazil heretofore referred to. I have never seen any of the other retouches mentioned. Every Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society has, I hope, read Captain Napier's wise and helpful words on the stamps of Brazil.

Stamps With the Medallions Alone Printed on the Back, or So-called "Offset Heads"

Of these I have several copies of the Type I head with the Grecian profile. They are rare stamps in this condition. The question naturally arises whether there were any borrowed or substituted heads in the sheet thus printed. If so, some of these heads from the 700 Reis, 200 Reis and 500 Reis values should appear on the back of certain copies. They are good things to look for, and may some day be found. All the copies printed with the offset head on the back found among the many thousands of these 100 Reis stamps I have examined bear some portion of the cancellation stamp A T T E R R A D O followed by a letter (S) in brackets, as used in Atterrado in Santos, one of the political divisions of Brazil. Possibly only a sheet, or at least a few sheets were thus printed. The Offset Medallions are mounted on one page. There are 5 varieties, in 2 positions with 2 perforations and all on one kind of paper.

The Recut Zeros Series

The * simple pointed zeros varieties of Type I with the head with the Grecian profile and Type V with the snub-nose head are well known. A closer study of these interesting value-label variations of Type I has disclosed a further series of recut varieties. They make quite an exhibit by themselves, coming as they do in several persistent combinations with known frame-flaw varieties. They divide naturally into two general groups with recut zeros in the value-label, one slightly recut, appearing slightly blunted, the other strongly recut, appearing sharply pointed. In combination with each of these recut zeros varieties, as

you will note by examining the album sheets containing this series, are the following:

1. Top of "CEM REIS" plain.
2. Top of "CEM" recut.
3. Top of "REIS" recut.
4. Top of "CEM REIS" recut.

In the zeros sharply recut varieties the same combinations also appear, and there is a further variety with tops of zeros joined with a red line.

Systematic Comparison of Dated Copies

The "Dated Cancellation" Collection is in an album by itself.

I believe the comparison of the many dated copies of the varieties and papers in my collection to be very useful and often quite accurate as to the time of use in Brazil, because the specimens were selected from many unsorted lots obtained from many sources, the total number of which, as elsewhere stated, has now reached over one hundred and fifty thousand. It is only the examination of this vast amount of material that has made possible to me the discoveries I am showing to you this evening. It may be worth while to mention as of some interest to collectors, that a fire destroyed probably over one hundred thousand specimens remaining in my hands after the varieties you see had been sorted for mounting. This is, however, not a great loss to philately, because most of the stamps were in poor condition. My experience is that really fine specimens are scarce.

Paper Varieties of Type I In Order of Use.

My collection of the stamps of Type I with the Grecian head, as now constructed (August, 1912), is mounted as on 16 varieties of paper (A to P, inclusive), considered in the order in which they appear to have come into use in Brazil—the result of the systematic examination of the large number of dated copies as previously mentioned. We are indebted to Captain Napier for listing Type I (head with the Grecian profile) on three different papers. Several of the papers mentioned here may perhaps correspond to a further division or rearrangement of his paper varieties, but I believe you will find that I have brought to the attention of collectors several distinct kinds of paper (with perforation varieties) heretofore unknown. More recent research has proved that my earlier published list of papers was incomplete.

- A. Thin, hard-toned paper (aniline ink): Earliest cancellation date 26 Sept., 94; Perf. 11-11½; 12½-14; 12½-14 x 11-11½.

- B. Thin, hard-toned paper (normal ink): Earliest cancellation date 1 Oct., 94; Perf. 11-11½; Perf. 12½-14; 12½-14 x 11-11½; Perf. 13½ at bottom only, other sides 11-11½; Perf. 13½ at top only, other sides 11-11½. I have a most unusual perforation on this paper 12½-14 at sides and 11-11½ at top and bottom—one copy with the 500 head Die I, Variety B, and a fine pair of Type I having a "black head" on left stamp and pane margin at right, cancelled "Campos 9, May 96." The further fact that one copy shows a borrowed head, and the pair shows a "black head" on one is most interesting. If at least two printings were made and perforated thus, one with black heads, and later with substituted heads for these, why is this perforation so scarce and hitherto unknown? I also have the 200 Reis head with this same scarce perf. This is the normal thin, hard-wove paper considerably toned. It is quite thin and for our purpose is called "thin-toned paper."

- C. Thin, transparent paper punctate with pellucid dots: Earliest cancellation date 10 Oct., 94. Perf. 11-11½. This is a peculiar transparent paper quite distinct from the other papers and was used for both Type I and Type V. It first appeared that this paper was used entirely for Type V, but a few specimens have been found of Type I (Grecian head). This may in some way be accounted for by the printing of Type I and Type V side by side in a pane at the end of 1896 or very early in 1897.

- D. Medium toned paper with a faint vertical mesh: Earliest date 15 Oct., 94. Perf. 11-11½; 12½-14 x 11-11½; Perf. 13½ at top only, other sides 11-11½. This paper is not to be confused with paper "B" which is also a toned paper, but "B" is harder, thinner and has no trace of a mesh.

- E. Medium to thick toned paper with faint vertical mesh: Earliest date () Nov., 94. Perf. 11-11½. This is a very different paper from "L" and scarcer.

- F. Medium yellowish toned paper: Earliest date 14 Nov., 94. Perf. 11-11½; 12½-14 x 11-11½.

- G. Medium toned with faint horizontal mesh: Earliest date 2 Dec., 94. Perf. 11-11½; 12½-14 11-11½.
- H. Soft, thick *opaque* paper: Earliest date 15 Dec., 94. Perf. 11-11½; 12½-14. This paper is real white, soft and opaque. It has a finish which appears chalky and is the paper usually referred to by collectors as "thick paper."
- I. Thick toned paper with faint horizontal mesh. Earliest date 3 Jan., 95. Perf. 11-11½.
- J. Soft white medium paper: Earliest date 10 May, 95. Perf. 11-11½; 12½-14 x 11-11½.
- K. Thin white paper (of 1896): Earliest date 16 April, 96. Perf. 11-11½; 12½-14 x 11-11½.
- L. Thick soft paper with distinct mesh: Earliest date 25 May, 96. Perf. 11-11½. This is a thick chalky white paper which shows a very plain and large vertical mesh and is therefore usually called "mesh paper." It must not be confounded with other white papers. No other paper has so distinct and large a mesh. Fine copies of "mesh paper" have often a flaky appearance. The mesh in these cases is slightly thinner and below the general surface of the paper, therefore would only take inked impression on higher parts. In this way the mesh often shows through the inked impression, causing this flaky appearance. (See illustration.)
- M. Medium white paper with faint horizontal mesh: Earliest date 30 June, 96. Perf. 11-11½; 12½-14 x 11-11½.
- N. Medium *lilac toned* with faint horizontal mesh: Earliest date 10 July, 96. Perf. 11-11½. The color of the impression is also nearly a rosy lilac, very distinct and easily picked out from a large number of copies. The paper is lilac, both by transmitted light and reflected light, and is quite different from any of the other toned papers (B and D), which look either yellowish or greenish in tone. This paper is evidently of considerable scarcity and was used with the Type I head with the Grecian profile. An interesting thing in connection with the "lilac-toned paper" is that all, or nearly all, the various specimens I have seen show use in July

and August, 1896; pretty fair evidence of a short life. I have two copies of the 500 Reis substituted heads on this "lilac-toned paper"; the others may exist. I have searched for several months for the substituted heads on this paper and was only recently successful in finding the 500 Reis. It must be rare.

- O. This is a true pelure paper. It probably will be found with Type I, but so far I only have a single specimen which shows Type V. Cancellation 1899.
- P. Very thick soft paper, nearly carton; very much thicker than any other so-called "thick" paper; only one copy. Illegible cancellation.

Similarity of Type V With the Snub-Nose, and the 700 Reis Substituted Head.

Some collectors write me that they have trouble in deciding about certain specimens of Type V with the snub-nose head, which, as we have seen, was the normal type used from January 1897. The more I have studied over these stamps myself the more I have been convinced that Type V was not a new head, but was recut from that of the 700 Reis. The recent discovery of the identical secret marks of Die III, Die V and Die VII of the 700 Reis substituted head on certain copies of Type V has proved this to be true. I must confess that previous to this discovery I had puzzled a good deal at times over certain finely printed specimens of Type V and hesitated for a moment as to whether they were really Type V or the variety with the borrowed head of the 700 Reis. Of course, the snub-nose and long white line between the nose and the cheek decided things; but nevertheless it may be well to consider the following points of similarity between the head of Type V and the 700 Reis head. (See illustrations.)

A. The hair falls onto the shoulder in the same manner except that Type V has an additional cross line just at the left of the end, which although not distinct on the illustration of Type V, is very plain on the stamps themselves, Type I and the heads of the 200 Reis and 500 Reis showing different endings of the hair.

B. The flat moulded ear, or rather the almost total absence of an ear, is common to both Type V and the 700 Reis head.

C. The little identifying lock over the forehead (like an outline kidney bean) of the 700 Reis head will be made out in a slightly worn condition on every copy of



TYPE V. THE RARE SEMI-GRECIAN HEAD WITH STRAIGHT NOSE.

Note Secret Mark of Die V. of 700 Reis Substituted Head.

Type V, and Type V has in addition a long white hair always prominent above the temple and just adjoining the above lock to the left.

D. The laurel leaves are identical, even to the stems, with the exception of the horizontal leaf in Type V, which seems to have been recut.

E. The head of the 700 Reis shows, particularly on some copies, a few broken shade lines where the nose joins the cheek; whereas, either by wear or recutting, a continuous white line appears on Type V between the nose and the cheek.

F. The facial expression is the same on both the Type V head and the 700 Reis head, with the exception that the nose has been recut to the "snub-nose" form in Type V.

As accounting for this use of the 700 Reis head, I can only surmise that possibly the 700 Reis die was, of all the Liberty head values, in the best condition when, late in December, 1896, or very early in January, 1897, it was decided to make new transfers, superseding the makeshift printings of 1895-1896, and that only such little retouching was resorted to as was needed to freshen things up a bit. This resulted in our well-known Type V with the snub-nose. The new photographs (enlarged four times) of Type II with the 700 Reis substituted head, and Type V with the snub-nose head, make these points, I think, quite clear at a glance. (See illustrations.) On the stamps themselves you will note that both have the secret marks of Die V of the 700 Reis head. For comparison an illustration is shown of the 300 Reis head enlarged four times. It is different from the five kinds of Liberty heads some-



700 REIS SUBSTITUTED HEAD.

Note Secret Mark of Die V.

times used in frames of the 100 Reis.

Major E. B. Evans in the February, 1912, number of *The Monthly Journal* has suggested in a foot-note kindly commenting on my article dealing with some aspects of these substituted and normal heads, that all the five head varieties may have been made from the touched-up matrices produced from one original die. His suggestion is very interesting and helpful, but I should like to say that it seems to me there is so large a difference between some of the heads that most of them must have been separately engraved. It has, however, as we have seen, been recently proved by the discovery of the secret marks and die varieties that the 700 Reis head was recut to make what we know as 100 Reis Type V with the snub-nose.

M. Alfred Montader in *Le Postillon* of Paris for March 25, 1912, in explaining a French translation of my first article about the 100 Reis, and commenting on the suggestion of the editor of *The Monthly Journal*, has called attention to an interesting point worth recording here. He says the number of the horizontal lines which form the regular background behind the head are eighty-four on the head vignette of all values. However, if you count from the top of the oval to the top of the head the number of such background lines is ten for the 100 Reis and 300 Reis (see illustration enlarged four times), and eleven for the 200 Reis and 500 Reis. M. Montader thinks that therefore the hypothesis of the editor of *The Monthly Journal* that all the five heads originated from a single die is defective. I hope some one can give us more light on this. Type V with the snub-nose is fully shown and

written up in the collection, but a less number of sub-divisions are required. There are many interesting varieties, including the Secret Marks, the Retouches, the rare Semi-Grecian heads, the Recut Zeros Series, etc., but I will not take up your time with them at present.

Inventory of All the Dated Copies I Have Seen With the Substituted Heads From Higher Values in Frames of the 100 Reis.

Careful lists have been kept of dated copies of the 700 Reis, 200 Reis and 500 Reis substituted heads I have seen in frames of the 100 Reis. Most of such specimens show the date of cancellation, but many are in too poor condition to mount in a collection. These lists, including as they do, nearly all the specimens of such stamps now owned by North American collectors, are, I believe, of much value in determining the time when these borrowed heads were in use in Brazil. Included in these lists are the dated copies of borrowed heads found by me. The many specimens that were in a condition not suitable for a collection have been destroyed.

700 Reis Head 200 Reis Head. 500 Reis Head.

1895	1895	
20 Feb.1	16 April	
31 March ^a	18 April	
10 June ^a	27 April	
May	1 Ma-	
26 June	27 May	
28 June	29 May	
1 July	9 June	
4 July	20 June	
17 July	26 June	
1 Aug.	29 June	
4 Aug.	5 July	
8 Aug.	10 July	
15 Aug.	16 July	
1 Sept.	22 July	
7 Sept.	4 Aug.	
16 Sept.	16 Aug.	
23 Sept.	18 Aug.	
25 Sept.	26 Aug.	
2 Oct.	31 Aug.	
3 Oct.	6 Sept.	
5 Oct. ⁴	7 Sept.	
16 Oct.	18 Sept.	
23 Oct.	25 Sept.	
24 Oct.	3 Oct.	
29 Oct.	19 Oct.	
22 Nov.	26 Oct.	
28 Nov.	31 Oct.	
29 Nov.	16 Nov.	
30 Nov.	20 Nov.	
13 Dec.	26 Nov.	
14 Dec.	27 Nov.	
15 Dec.	18 Dec.	
26 Dec.	24 Dec.	
	28 Dec.	

1895
2 Nov.1

1896	1896	1896
	1 Jan.	2 Jan.
	2 Jan.	10 Jan.
9 Jan.	9 Jan.	19 Jan.
10 Jan.	17 Jan.	21 Jan.
5 Jan.	20 Jan.	23 Jan.
8 Jan.	29 Jan.	24 Jan.

31 Jan.	3 Feb.	26 Jan.
1 Feb.	6 Feb.	1 Feb.
2 Feb.	12 Feb.	8 Feb.
6 Feb.	17 Feb.	13 Feb.
8 Feb.	25 Feb.	13 Feb.
12 Feb.	29 Feb.1	19 Feb.
18 Feb.	1 March.	22 Feb.
21 Feb.	6 March.	26 Feb.
24 Feb.	12 March	27 Feb.
1 March	17 March	2 March
5 March	30 March	4 March
16 March	2 April	8 March
18 March	15 April	14 March
20 March	16 April	19 March
25 March	24 April	22 March
10 April	6 May	26 March
17 April	13 May	1 April
18 April	27 May	2 April
20 April	30 May	3 April
27 April	1 June	5 April
28 April	10 June	6 April
2 May	16 June	14 April
10 May	20 June	18 April
15 Ma-	1 July	21 April
20 May	8 July	25 April
29 May	16 July	30 April
5 June	18 July	1 May
8 June	2 Aug.	2 May
10 June	24 Aug.	3 May
12 June	3 Sept.	13 May
16 June	17 Sept.	15 May
22 June	3 Oct.	25 May
25 June	19 Oct.	30 May
27 June	29 Oct.	2 June
30 June	10 Nov.	5 June
1 July		7 June
3 July		11 June
9 July		12 June
15 July		16 June
22 July		17 June
28 Jul-		19 June
31 July		22 June
3 Aug.		25 June
6 Aug.		30 June
16 Aug.		4 July
20 Aug.		11 July
1 Sept.		16 Aug.
5 Sept.		29 Aug.
12 Sept.		1 Sept.
24 Sept.		6 Sept.
3 Oct.		2 Oct.
4 Oct.		9 Oct.
15 Dec.		23 Oct.
		1 Dec.
		30 Dec.

1(Kio)
2(Pernambuco)
3(Santos) 1Leap year
4(Taubati) date. 1(Rio)

Since the list was compiled additional dated copies have been noted, but they in no way alter the evidence as here given. I now have a copy of the 700 Reis head cancelled July 8, 1897, and the 500 Reis head cancelled February 10, 1898, but these were evidently "held over" copies used after the stamps were obsolete. It will be noted that I now have these earliest cancellation dates for the Substituted Heads: 700 Reis Head, 20 February 1895; 200 Reis Head, 16 April, 1895; 500 Reis Head, 2 November, 1895.

Exhibition Pages of Pairs.

It may be of some interest to collectors and students of these stamps that I now have the following pairs, blocks, etc., with substituted heads in combination with the normal:

1. An unused block of 6 with right margins containing five copies of Type I and one copy with the 700 Reis substituted head in middle of lower three stamps. (Purchased in Boston.)
2. An unused block of four having two copies of Type I in upper row and one copy with the 500 Reis substituted head at left and one copy with the 200 Reis head at right in lower row, the two substituted heads being side by side. (Purchased in Boston.) Illustrated.
3. A used strip of three, the same as lower row of block of six above, the center stamp of which has the 700 Reis head; the others are Type I cancelled 12 Feb., 1896. (Purchased in Baltimore.)
4. A used pair (A) of which the left-hand stamp is Type I and the other has the 700 Reis substituted head, Die VII, and cancelled at Rio 16 Mar. 1896.
5. A used pair (B) of which the right-hand stamp is Type I and the other has the 700 Reis substituted head, Die I, and cancelled Guaratingueta, 6 Feb., 96.
6. A used pair (C) of which the left-hand stamp is Type I and the other has the 200 Reis Die II substituted head; having fine top and right margins, thus placing the borrowed head in N. E. corner of a pane.
7. A used vertical pair (D) of which the upper stamp has the 200 Reis Die II substituted head and the lower stamp the normal head of Type I. (Purchased in Toledo.)
8. A used strip of three (E), the left-hand stamp of which has the 200 Reis head; the others are Type I cancelled Porto Novo do Cu, 28 Dec. (). (Purchased in Paris.)
9. A pen-cancelled pair (F), showing at left a "cracked medallion" variety of Type I and at right (with right margin) the substituted head of 500 Reis, Die I-B; a comparison with unused block of six shows a "borrowed head" of 700 Reis in place of the cracked medallion.
10. A used pair (G) of which the left-hand stamp is a "black head" specimen (with left margin) of Type I, and the other has the 500 Reis substituted head, Die I, and cancelled at Rio, 25 June, 1896. This is on "meshed" paper. (Purchased in Leipzig.)
11. A used pair (H), showing at left the substituted head of 500 Reis, Die II; and at right (with right margin) is Type I. This is interesting as it places the Type IV head in quite a different vertical row than the pair described under No. 10. Cancelled at Rio Grande, 10 Apr., 96. (Purchased in Paris.)
12. A fine used pair (I), cancelled 26 Jan., 96, showing at left (with wide left margin) the substituted head of 700 Reis, Die I; and at the right the substituted head of 500 Reis, Die II. A comparison with pair 10 described above shows that the relative positions of Type IV to the left margin of pair are identical, but that in this pair a 700 Reis head replaces the "black head" of pair No. 10.
13. A used pair (J) cancelled at Parana, January 23, 1896, of which the left-hand stamp has the 500 Reis substituted head, Die I-D, and the right-hand stamp the 200 Reis substituted head, Die I-B. This is the earliest use of the 500 Reis head of which I have a record in a pair. This corresponds with relative positions of the two types mentioned in No. 2 above, but here the "crescent flaw" on frame of 500 head is missing. (Purchased in Paris.)
14. A most *unusual* pair (K), showing *both* stamps with substituted heads of the 500 Reis, Die IV. It is impossible, in the absence of larger blocks containing such heads, to say whether this was common to an entire pane, or was only incidental to one location in a pane. The latter was probably the case.
15. A fine vertical pair (L), with left and bottom margins showing at top the substituted heads of 700 Reis, Die I, and at bottom Type I. The margins definitely locate this substituted head as the first stamp in the ninth row of a pane, i. e., No. 41, cancelled 26 June, 96. (Purchased in France.)
16. A used pair (M) in which the left-hand stamp has the head of Type I with the head with the Grecian profile, and the right-hand stamp the head of Type V with the snubnose. (Purchased in Portugal.) This discovery was made last win-

ter and for a long time it was thought unique. Recently I, however, found in a mixed lot received from France several wonderful pairs and a strip of three with Type I and Type V *se tenant*, and they are mounted and fully written up on the Exhibition Pages of Pairs included in the volume of the Substituted Head Collection. Attention is called to the argument at (O) demonstrating the substitution of heads of Type V with the snub-nose in some panes of Type I with Grecian head late in 1896 or early in 1897. This is new work in which I have been much interested. The pairs of Type I and Type V *se tenant* are dated 22 June, 1897; 2 September, 1897; 12 January, 1898. They may be seen at (O), (P), (Q), (R).

17. A vertical pair (S) with left margins showing at top the Substituted Head of the 700 Reis, Die III, and at bottom Type I. While both pairs (L) and (S) have left margins, it is evident that they must come from different locations.
18. A vertical pair (T) with right margins showing at top the Substituted Head of the 200 Reis, Die I-A, and at bottom Type I. (See illustration.) This pair is from the fifth or last vertical row of a pane, while pair (D) is from the first vertical row.

All of these pieces were purchased as ordinary stamps or normal types, and are the whole net result of this character of examining since February, 1911, a total of about one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the 100 Reis. Some of these blocks are considered remarkable by philatelists on this side of the ocean who have seen them, and they have been much admired because, for one reason, it is by some of this material that we have the proof that not only the 700 Reis head, as explained by Captain Napier, but also the 200 Reis and 500 Reis heads were substituted in some of the frames of the normal Type I. Captain Napier mentions having a pair showing Type I with the Grecian head and Type II with the head of the 700 Reis *se tenant*, and he was indeed the first to publish the fact that the 700 Reis head occurred in a sheet of Type I. I first announced the placing of the 200 Reis and 500 Reis heads. Probably other pairs or blocks exist showing substituted heads, but my attention has not been called to them.

We owe much to such philatelists as Captain George F. Napier, Mr. Thomas William Hall, Mr. Charles J. Phillips, Dr. Jose Marco del Pont and other pioneers who have, as it were, opened the door and showed the way towards a better understanding of the worthy and attractive stamps of Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Brazil. But the best thing about philately is that it is never finished, and so it comes about that there is ever work and pleasure left for others. The lack of any continuing sense of finality is to me one of philately's greatest charms. It has never been my experience to lay aside a collection as finished, and I feel that with the stamps of Brazil there is still work left for others along the road of investigation. It has been a pleasure to be permitted to travel that highway for awhile in such agreeable company. Of course, no claim is made that all I have written in my former papers on the 100 Reis is entirely new, but I believe most of it to be so, and I feel well rewarded if I have added something to the knowledge of one of Brazil's most interesting issues. My discovery of substituted heads, secret marks and other varieties will, I hope, add to the pleasures of collecting.

Since the above was written I have read the suggestion by a writer in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that by the expenditure of 6 pence I might have found out all about the Substituted Heads from the printers and saved a lot of bother. I really thought of that "bright idea" myself, but it did not succeed because the officials in Brazil know little or nothing about the Substituted Heads. I am told that the translation of some of my articles about these stamps has stimulated the liveliest interest in Brazil, but my correspondents there all write that so far no panes with Substituted Heads have been found. Here is hoping that such success may yet be realized.

Cleveland, Ohio.,

September, 1912.

Oberstabsarzt Dr. Behrendsen lectured on October 28 before the Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler Verein, on the subject of U. S. Envelopes, especially the Nesbitt series. He called attention to the multitude of minor dies which were produced by the fact that no transfers of the originals dies were made in those days, but each die had to be separately made as the old ones became worn. Of the 1853 Die 5 or Die E, 30 distinct original dies were prepared and used. The speaker displayed portions of his fine collection and enlarged photographs of important die varieties.

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The new and enlarged *GAZETTE*, of which this number is a slight foretaste, will be to no small degree the product of Messrs. L. G. Quackenbush and Clifton A. Howes, who will henceforth, as our editorial page indicates, be actively identified with *THE GAZETTE*.

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We American philatelists stand on the threshold of a twelvemonth in which is at last to be realized that dream of many years—the holding in this country of a public exhibition of postage stamps on a scale commensurate with the dignity and standing of modern philately. America is at last to lift up her head among the philatelic nations; American Philately is at last to lay aside her wonted shyness, and invite the public gaze upon great and eloquent evidence that postage stamps are not the shallow plaything of boys, but the material in which men of keen and eager brain find almost boundless opportunity for enchanting study and fascinating achievement.

Philately in this country is underrated and misunderstood by the public at large. The supreme object of this exhibition is to remove, so far as may be, public misconception of the pursuit. It is, of course, beyond the power of a single exhibition, however striking and successful that exhibition may be, to fully enlighten the public mind as to the genuine intellectual force of philately. But it is not beyond the power of such an exhibition—if backed by every ounce of energy and zeal that American Philately can muster—to raise our pursuit very appreciably in public esteem; to sow seed that in time, and with proper nurture, will bring forth abundant harvest of increased public appreciation and respect. This exhibition is a means to an end. It is not so important that we as philatelists should have

this golden opportunity of beholding collections that rank among the triumphs and masterpieces of philately, this opportunity for drawing inspiration from the living proof of the amplitude and magnificence of philately's possibilities, as it is that with this exhibition we lay the foundations for an intelligent public comprehension of the fact that philately is nowadays loved and followed by many men of cultivated mind and ripe understanding.

By the very fact of this exhibition, philately emerges from the position of a meek and lowly suppliant for public favor, and announces herself as entitled to the public respect due any pursuit presenting proper credentials as to its character and standing. Here, in these frames, with their mute evidence of the expenditure of vast time and pains, taste and discrimination; here, in the dignity of the surroundings, in the fine building in which these treasures are, for the once, enshrined; here, in the atmosphere of culture and of something very like learning; American Philately will, for the first time on a large scale, publicly present her credentials. Here will be her passport, here her patent of respectability, for the world to look upon and heed as it pleases. And whether it heeds little or much will depend in great degree upon the manner in which the exhibition operates upon what we may term the general philatelic mind. If its effect is to draw here in October the philatelic flower of the land—if hundreds of the most acute and earnest of American philatelists foregather in New York for the exhibition—if the exhibition is in effect also a congress of this country's best philatelic thought—it will have attained its end.

Through these men, through the uplifting of their philatelic ideals and the broadening of their common philatelic horizon, a new tone and spirit will diffuse itself throughout American Philately. American philatelists will be animated with a new zeal for, and a new pride in their hobby. They will cease to regard that hobby as a thing to be con-

cealed, and philately as a topic to be shunned in public conversation. The world never appraises any pursuit highly when its own followers do not also appraise it highly; with growth of general philatelic self-respect will follow proportionate growth of respect for the pursuit on the part of the outside public.

All this and much more will come to pass—if the stamp lovers of this country will but rise to their opportunity, if they will but rally heart and soul to the support of an undertaking that was conceived and is being carried out in the broadest spirit, for the general philatelic good.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE seeks to awaken American Philately to this opportunity. It is casting aside, with this end in view, many other considerations in order to instill in the breasts of thousands of American stamp folk a desire to be up and doing for the exhibition; to use their individual influence in every way, form and manner that can possibly promote the exhibition's success. What we wish to do, what we shall try to do, is to generate such a wave of burning enthusiasm for the exhibition as must perforce make it a success beyond all that had been hoped for. With this end in view, THE GAZETTE is to be expanded, so that there may be ample room to talk exhibition, and to preach exhibition, and to give every atom of news about the exhibition. The paper is to be circulated much more widely than hitherto. It is to be sent far and wide among stamp folk, in the hope and belief that it has a message which it is well should reach, so far as is possible, into every nook and cranny of the American philatelic world. To the same end, Mr. Howes and the writer of these lines have undertaken to do with our pens what we can to make this magazine an even fitter instrument than heretofore for the great and public-spirited work which it now seeks to accomplish. In our efforts we ask the support, moral and material, of every philatelist who holds dear the honor and well-being of American Philately.

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EXHIBITION NEWS AND VIEWS.

**A New Stage.**

This month, with the world-wide distribution of the Exhibition Prospectus the preliminary work of the International Stamp Exhibition enters upon a new stage. The first steps looking toward the holding of such an exhibition in New York were taken more than a year since. A definite organization, for the purpose of managing and financing the exhibition was effected ten months ago. In the interim, the directors and executive committee of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions have been engaged in canvassing ways and means and in attending to the innumerable details of arrangement which must be settled before the precise plan and scope of such an exhibition can be laid before the public. Only those who have been actively connected with similar affairs can form any just estimate of the amount of time consumed and labor involved in these preliminaries—of the many obstacles to be surmounted, the many delicate points to be decided, the many things to be thought of and looked after. The task of those who have been working out the exhibition arrangements has also been the greater by reason of the fact that this is new work in this country. The study of exhibition methods abroad, and the practical familiarity with European exhibitions possessed by various American philatelists whose advice has been available, have, of course, been of great aid; nevertheless, this exhibition in its formative stage has had to meet many problems peculiar to an enterprise upon virgin soil. That the men who have carried this enterprise forward from its conception to its present stage have labored to good purpose is sufficiently evidenced by the smoothness and precision with which the work is going forward at the present time. The period of organization is now over. The working machinery of the exhibition is virtually perfected. Now begins the period of real constructive activity.

The Prospectus.

The rules and regulations of the exhibition and the scheme and classification of exhibits, as presented in the Prospectus, have been framed with the constant view of affording the fullest incentives for real international competition and the fullest possible scope for the display of individual philatelic skill, whatever may be the channels in which it has been directed. The scheme of competition covers a wide expanse of philatelic territory. Perhaps no previous international exhibition has offered such a wealth of competitive opportunity in so wide a range of countries; and certainly none has ever provided a greater number of medals for each class and section. It would be idle to here enter upon any extended analysis of the scheme of competition; nor is it, we trust, at all necessary to urge American collectors to make the most of this opportunity to make trial of their philatelic skill in their favorite countries. There is already ample assurance that a large number of American collectors will exhibit, and that their exhibits will represent the very best this country has to offer; while there is the equally welcome certainty that European Philately will be represented by numerous selections from some of the very greatest of her collections.

**General Support
And Encouragement.**

The favor already shown the project by the most eminent collectors and the most influential philatelic bodies of both Europe and America may be said to practically insure the exhibition's success, so far as is concerned the gathering together of a representative assemblage of the world's master collections. Our brethren abroad are manifesting an interest in the exhibition which is the logical outcome of the great development of the exhibition spirit in Europe during the past few years—a development consequent on the large number of fine and successful European stamp shows held during the past decade. The entrance of American collectors into the field of international competition at Vienna and London, the high honors won by their exhibits at both these cities, and the resultant rise in European respect for American philatelic capacity, have also, doubtless, formed a powerful contributing factor toward the attention the exhibition is attracting abroad.

The international committee of honor

(the personnel of which is given in full elsewhere in this issue) bears on its roll a great array of distinguished names. Nor is the existence of this committee a mere idle formality. Its foreign section is composed of men and of philatelic bodies whose affiliations with similar exhibitions have given them the warmest and broadest interest in such affairs, wherever held, and whose co-operation in this instance will be of the greatest practical benefit. The letters and promises of support received from foreign members of the committee of honor have been of the most gratifying description; and the tangible importance of their cordial reception of the project can scarcely be overrated. If space permits we shall print, somewhere in this number, excerpts from the letters of Lord Crawford, the two Barons de Worms, Dr. Diena, M. Albert Coyette, Dr. Kalckhoff, Baron Leijonhufvud, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, Dr. Marco del Pont, and numerous other philatelists of world-wide note.

The American section of this select body of auxiliaries includes a great number of the really strong men of American Philately. With their influence exerted heartily and earnestly, as it will be, in the exhibition's favor, is gained a point of the first importance.

It only remains to awaken the rank and file of American collectors to a realization of what this exhibition should individually mean to every man or woman who finds pleasure in stamp collection and study; and we are confident that as the time for the actual holding of the exhibition draws nearer, means will be found to imbue the philatelic masses with that deep interest in the exhibition on whose extent and strength the final success of the affair will so largely rest.

We should not omit to say that the principal philatelic societies of the world are likewise enlisted, both formally and by their active pledges of support, in the committee of honor—a circumstance which (while not perhaps to be counted as holding such potential good to the exhibition as the individual support of eminent philatelists) is nevertheless one in which well-wishers of the enterprise may well rejoice.

The Exhibition Building.

As previously announced, the exhibition will be held in the Building of the Engineering Societies, located at 29 West 39th street, New York—in the opinion of every philatelist who has examined the adaptability of the building to its pro-

posed use, a most felicitous choice. The Engineers' Building is one of the most beautiful structures in New York. It was built by Andrew Carnegie for the Engineers' Club of New York, a body which, while of course possessing its social side, is more particularly intended for the advancement of engineering as a science. To that end, a portion of the building was specially constructed for exhibition purposes; and here it is expected will be held in future (the building is a new one) the most important American exhibitions pertaining to engineering. The space on any single floor of the building does not equal in area that of some halls which might have been secured, and it may very likely be found needful to utilize two floors; but this slight inconvenience will be more than offset by the dignity and refinement of the exhibition rooms as compared with the cheap, barn-like appearance of other locations considered by the committee.

The light will be of the best, the building is one of the most fireproof in New York, it has every convenience and facility for the holding of such an exhibition that could possibly be asked for, and its location, as to ease of access from all parts of the city, is most eligible. The magnificent rotunda on the ground floor will be the scene of the opening ceremonies of the exhibition, which will be marked by the presence of many civic dignitaries, of representatives of the Post Office Department and other branches of the government at Washington, very possibly of some of the diplomatic corps, and of numerous other distinguished guests.

It may be stated in passing that the exhibition has every reason to expect the recognition and cordial co-operation in many ways of the Post Office Department.

In the rotunda will be installed throughout the exhibition, it is expected, exhibits of the actual processes of stamp engraving and printing, under the auspices of houses of world-wide fame in these lines—an instructive educational feature of the exhibition which should immensely enhance its interest alike to philatelists and the general public.

So much space has been required in this issue for the Exhibition Prospectus and other necessary exhibition announcements that we must defer till next month any further outline of the features being planned.

LOUIS G. QUACKENBUSH.

THE 2c "GATUN LOCKS" AND "PANAMA CANAL."

As previously announced by the P. O. Department the 1, 5 and 10c stamps issued to boom the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, were on sale at some offices by January 1 and became plentiful in the mails during the week following. However the set has remained incomplete so far by the failure of the 2c stamp to appear promptly with the rest of the series.

As announced on page 54 last month "a new difficulty" arose just about the time set for the issue of the stamps. A serious mistake had been made in the 2c value which was not discovered until 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 stamps had been printed.

Every plate made by the Bureau is recorded and we have been informed that the following numbers were assigned to 2c Panama Canal stamps: 6123, 6124, 6125, 6126, 6136, 6137, 6140, 6141, 6142, 6145, 6149, 6152, 6156, 6160, 6185, 6224. These plates, or certainly most of them, went to press and a vast quantity of stamps were duly printed. Recently the Postmaster General decided that the entire stock be destroyed and it is safe to say that not one of them will ever reach the outside world. All of these stamps were inscribed "Gatun Locks," but those to be

issued will read "Panama Canal." It could not have remained a secret for any length of time that the beautiful view of the Canal shown on the stamp did not in fact represent the Gatun Locks at all but those of San Pedro Miguel. Naturally the Department could ill afford to subject itself to the criticism an error of this nature would evoke, and there seemed little else to do but to order the stamps already printed destroyed, correct the error on the die, make new plates and print another supply.

After due consideration it was decided to have the inscription "Panama Canal" on the stamps. We are not informed who committed the error, but understand that the designer was furnished with the wrong model, but what has taken place must be recorded in philatelic history.

Never before was there so large a quantity of any one stamp destroyed, especially one that had never been issued. If the officials succeeded in preventing any individual from securing a copy out of those twenty million finished stamps they will merit the applause of every true collector.

J. M. B.

The Parcel Post Stamps. Eight values of the series were obtainable of some offices before Christmas, by the first of the year the 75c made its appearance, while the 3c, 50c and \$1.00 did not show up until later, but all values were on sale somewhere by the tenth of the month.

Before the stamps were ever issued the Department began to receive complaints on account of the uniform red color and since there seems to be great dissatisfaction throughout the country on the part of post office employees, who handle the parcels. The difficulty of distinguishing different denominations at a glance is disadvantageous to the efficiency of the service and in the aggregate will consume a vast amount of valuable time.

It was the idea of Postmaster General Hitchcock to have one distinctive color for the parcel post service, rather than a series in various colors, but it is evident that from a practical point of view this was a mistake. Predictions are already numerous that a change will be made before long, but even if orders to this effect were to be given at once collectors should not be misled into the idea that the red stamps will ever be rare as from one to fifty million of each value have already been printed and it is

safe to say that none will be officially destroyed (See figures on page 54).

From the collector's standpoint it is deplorable that no less than 31 per cent. of all sheets of parcel post stamps must have a straight edge as each sheet of 45 stamps has 14 of them. This is a larger proportion than we have ever had before. On the regular postage stamps the percentage of straight edges is only 19, while in the new Panama Canal series it is almost 23 per cent.

J. M. B.

Spanish Mariannas. We have been shown by Mr. Gustav Mohr a Philippine stamp, 2c blue, baby head, with oblong oval cancellation "YSLAS MARIANAS YLSA DE SAPAN" and crown (without any date).

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the Bureau delivered to postmasters no less than 10,003,265,148 postage stamps. This figure divided by 365 would give us a daily average (including Sundays on which no work is done) of 27,406,205 stamps. In addition to this 6,810,240 stamps were delivered to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

New U. S. Plate Numbers.

We are supplementing our list of plate numbers in the last issue of THE GAZETTE, by the following new plates, 6,199 to 6,337 inclusive:

No.	Den.	Class	No.	Den.	Class
6199	1c	Parcel Post	6269	2c	Ordinary
6200	1c	Parcel Post	6270	2c	Ordinary
6201	1c	Parcel Post	6271	2c	Ordinary
6202	1c	Parcel Post	6272	1c	Ordinary
6203	1c	Parcel Post	6273	1c	Ordinary
6204	1c	Parcel Post	6274	50c	Parcel Post
6205	1c	Parcel Post	6275	50c	Parcel Post
6206	1c	Parcel Post	6276	50c	Parcel Post
6207	1c	Parcel Post	6277	50c	Parcel Post
6208	1c	Parcel Post	6278	2c	Ordinary
6209	1c	Parcel Post	6279	2c	Ordinary
6210	1c	Parcel Post	6280	2c	Ordinary
6211	5c	Parcel Post	6281	2c	Ordinary
6212	5c	Parcel Post	6282	1c	Ordinary
6213	5c	Parcel Post	6283	1c	Ordinary
6214	5c	Parcel Post	6284	2c	Ordinary
6215	5c	Parcel Post	6285	2c	Ordinary
6216	5c	Parcel Post	6286	2c	Ordinary
6217	5c	Parcel Post	6287	75c	Parcel Post
6218	5c	Parcel Post	6288	75c	Parcel Post
6219	5c	Parcel Post	6289	2c	Ordinary
6220	5c	Parcel Post	6290	2c	Ordinary
6221	5c	Parcel Post	6291	2c	Ordinary
6222	5c	Parcel Post	6292	2c	Ordinary
6223	2c	Ordinary	6293	2c	Ordinary
6224	2c	Pan. Canal	6294	2c	Ordinary
6225	1c	P. P. Due	6295	2c	Ordinary
6226	1c	P. P. Due	6296	75c	Parcel Post
6227	1c	P. P. Due	6297	2c	Ordinary
6228	1c	P. P. Due	6298	2c	Ordinary
6229	5c	P. P. Due	6299	75c	Parcel Post
6230	5c	P. P. Due	6300	2c	Ordinary
6231	5c	P. P. Due	6301	1c	Ordinary
6232	5c	P. P. Due	6302	2c	Ordinary
6233	1c	P. P. Due	6303	2c	Ordinary
6234	1c	P. P. Due	6304	2c	Ordinary
6235	1c	P. P. Due	6305	1c	Ordinary
6236	1c	P. P. Due	6306	2c	Pan. Canal
6237	5c	P. P. Due	6307	2c	Pan. Canal
6238	5c	P. P. Due	6308	2c	Pan. Canal
6239	5c	P. P. Due	6309	2c	Pan. Canal
6240	5c	P. P. Due	6310	2c	Pan. Canal
6241	2c	P. P. Due	6311	2c	Pan. Canal
6242	2c	P. P. Due	6312	2c	Pan. Canal
6243	2c	P. P. Due	6313	2c	Pan. Canal
6244	2c	P. P. Due	6314	2c	Pan. Canal
6245	5c	P. P. Due	6315	2c	Pan. Canal
6246	25c	P. P. Due	6316	2c	Pan. Canal
6247	25c	P. P. Due	6317	2c	Pan. Canal
6248	25c	P. P. Due	6318	2c	Ordinary
6249	25c	P. P. Due	6319	2c	Ordinary
6250	10c	P. P. Due	6320	2c	Pan. Canal
6251	10c	P. P. Due	6321	2c	Pan. Canal
6252	10c	P. P. Due	6322	2c	Pan. Canal
6253	10c	P. P. Due	6323	2c	Pan. Canal
6254	3c	Parcel Post	6324	2c	Ordinary
6255	3c	Parcel Post	6325	2c	Ordinary
6256	3c	Parcel Post	6326	2c	Ordinary
6257	3c	Parcel Post	6327	1c	Ordinary
6258	15c	Parcel Post	6328	1c	Ordinary
6259	15c	Parcel Post	6329	2c	Ordinary
6260	15c	Parcel Post	6330	1c	Parcel Post
6261	15c	Parcel Post	6331	1c	Parcel Post
6262	\$1	Parcel Post	6332	1c	Parcel Post
6263	\$1	Parcel Post	6333	1c	Parcel Post
6264	\$1	Parcel Post	6334	1c	Parcel Post
6265	\$1	Parcel Post	6335	1c	Parcel Post
6266	10c	Parcel Post	6336	1c	Parcel Post
6267	2c	Ordinary	6337	1c	Parcel Post
6268	2c	Ordinary			

We are advised that plates Nos. 5,521 (10c special del.), 5,774 (2c ord.), 5,829 (1c ord.), were cancelled and have not been printed from. Plates Nos. 5,957, 5,958 are unfinished.

**The New One Cent Envelope.
(Die D)**

The new 1c green, envelope die, known as die D, has a closer resemblance to die B than to any of the other 1c dies. The following are the main characteristic differences:

1. In die B, the letter "O" of "ONE" is a small oval. On the contrary, in die D the letter "O" is nearly twice as large and almost circular.
2. In die B, the "N" and "E" are close together at the top and diverge; in die D the letters "N" and "E" are widely separated and parallel.
3. The letter "A" of "STATES" in die B has the horizontal bar near the top; in die D letter "A" is large and the horizontal bar is near the bottom.
4. The back of the bust in die B is plainly rounded; in die D the back opposite figure "1" is indented ending in a point opposite letter "T."
5. The nose of die D is conspicuously large.
6. The diameter of the die B measures, across figures 1 not quite 25mm, and in die D not quite 26mm.

New U. S. Envelopes.

With prices that they are sold by our publishers.

		POD 1911 (WMK. 16)	
		Two Cents—Die A2	
S.	9	White	Kn. 61 .10
		Two Cents—Die C	
S.	13	Amber	Kn. 83 .08
		U S S E 1911 (WMK. 17)	
		Two Cents—Die A2	
WR.		Manila	.08
		Two Cents—Die E	
S.	8	White	Kn. 91 .10
		US—SE 1911 (WMK. 18)	
		One Cent—Die A	
S.	8	White (gummed)	Kn. 59 —
		Two Cents—Die A	
S.	7	Amber	Kn. 51 —
S.	13	Buff	Kn. 89 —
S.	14	Buff	Kn. 86 .15

New issues with the portrait of King George are appearing in rapid succession, and soon will rival the King Edward stamps in numbers, though we sincerely hope that there will not be two sets of watermarks again, not to mention chalky paper and similar variations to delight or disgust the specialist.

U. S. STAMP PLATES.

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS

From time to time considerable has been written on this subject and numerous catalogues giving the numbers of the plates of the various contractors have been published. Our own firm issued four editions and two supplements between July, 1896, and September, 1902, of "The Standard Price Catalogue and Reference List of the Plate Numbers of United States Adhesive Postage Stamps." The first two editions began with 1847, the third (Jan., 1898) with 1890, and the fourth (Dec. 20, 1898) with 1893. A large number of American collectors were paying much attention to the imprints and numbers on the margins of stamp sheets and at that time the way to collect them was in strips of three with stamps attached in the case of the regular Bureau issues. Some required "all positions," which means top, bottom, left and right strips of stamps printed in sheets of 400 and tops and bottom from the 200 subject sheets.

The large number of plates produced by the Bureau had a tendency to diminish the enthusiasm of many collectors and after a while the number of those who continued to "keep up with the procession" dwindled to a minimum. However, every time an issue was changed new recruits would join the ranks and today there are a larger number of plate number collectors than there have been any time during the present century. The modern tendency is to collect only one stamp with the number attached but there are some who go to the other extreme and take a block of six with full imprint and plate number, surely a very pretty way to collect as it combines the ever increasing block collecting with a plate number collection.

Quite recently the Bureau has discontinued their imprint on all plates and are simply using the number and this can be had on the margin of one stamp. This will surely mean that more collectors will now take up this attractive method of collecting. A few who began with number 1 of the Bureau take the earlier numbers in strips of three and single stamps of the later issues.

earlier issues and they make an attractive showing. To any one who is able to enjoy the possession of such strips as he is able to obtain from time to time without feeling discouraged at the outlook of never being able to achieve completeness a U. S. collection of this kind is highly recommended.

From the view point of the plate number collector the entire postal issues of the United States can be divided into nine series, and these will include departments, special delivery, postage due and newspaper stamps. The first series could be eliminated as there are no marginal imprints of any kind. Any collection arranged accordingly to plates could in many cases include a single stamp as frequently only one plate was made and any specimen necessarily can represent only that one number. Where more than one plate exists it is at least essential to show a portion of the imprint.

We will now take up each series separately and give specific information regarding the styles of imprints and numbers found on the various plates as well as other items of interest. Unfortunately it would lead too far to give a full list of all plate numbers.

FIRST SERIES.

1847.

Plates of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York.

There were no marginal imprints on sheets of these stamps. Two plates were made for the 5c and one for the 10c stamp.

SECOND SERIES.

1851-60.

Plates of Toppan Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Philadelphia.

Four Stamps to Plate imprint.

For this series 54 plates were made, including two for Carrier stamps. Each denomination contrary to subsequent practice begins with plate 1. Of the 3c stamp there were 28 numbered and two unnumbered plates. The latter have imprint A. The lowest known perforated plate number is 10. A vertical strip of four is re-

Toppan-Carpenter, Casilear & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, 170 N. New York Boston & Chicago, U.S.A.
N° 1

A.

Unfortunately it is difficult to make much headway with a collection prior to the 1890 issue. Occasionally nice plate number strips can be obtained of the

quired for full imprint and number, neither of which appear at top or bottom of sheet. The name Casilear was dropped in 1855 from the imprint.

Tippson, Carpenter & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, Philadelphia, New York, Boston & Cincinnati
 No. 2 P.

As far as known Types A, B and C are found with imprints as follows in plates of the imperforate and perforated issues. Imprints which have not been verified are followed by a question mark.

A.

- 1c: Nos. 1, 2, 3 (?).
 3c: Type I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
 5c: Type I, No. 1.
 10c: Type I, No. 1.
 12c: No. 1.

Eagle Carrier—No. 1.
 Franklin Carrier. No. 1.

B.

- 1c: No. 4 (?), 5 (?), 6 (?), 7, 8, 9 (?), 10, 11 (?).
 3c: Type II, Nos. 9, 28.
 5c: Type II and III, No. 2.
 10c: Type II, Nos. 2, 3 (?).
 24c: No. 1.

B.

FORN COUNTRY SERVICE PHILADELPHIA

No. 1 P

C.

- 1c: No. 12.
 12c: No. 3.
 30c: No. 1.
 90c: No. 1.

THIRD SERIES.

1861-68.

Plates of National Bank Note Co., New York.

ENGRAVED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY CITY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 18 Plate.

D.

Four Stamps to Plate Imprint.

The numbers of this series runs from 1 to 55 and later Nos. 56 to 60 were added for the re-issue series. The first eight numbers were assigned to the first engravings (why say premières gravures?) For the 1, 2, 3 and 10c only was more than one plate made. For the 3c there were 26 plates. The number which was separately engraved appears in at least two styles. This series includes the newspaper stamps of 1865.

- 3c: Nos. 2 (Type I), 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55.
 5c: Nos. 3 (Type I), 17, 58 (Re-issue).
 10c: Nos. 4 (Type I), 15, 26, 50 (Re-issue).
 12c: Nos. 5 (Type I), 16, 60 (Re-issue).
 24c: No. 6.
 30c: No. 7.
 90c: No. 18.
 1863 and 1866.
 2c: Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 50, 51, 53, 57 (Re-issue)
 15c: No. 41.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

FORN COUNTRY SERVICE PHILADELPHIA

E.

- 5c: No. 38, 10c: No. 39, 25c: No. 40.

(To Be Continued.)

U. S. Departments.

For the past two years there have been increasing in value if auction sales are a criterion and scarcely anyone will deny this. Strange to say this demand has been almost exclusively for fine unused stamps. A few years back the Standard Catalogue lowered the prices on some of these used, but the European catalogues did not follow suit. The result was that Department stamps have been steadily going over to Europe where the demand has been stronger than here. We know of several very fine collections of unused Department stamps going quite extensively into shades, one of them has a row of each stamp, some times four to six shades of one value and this includes the three shades in which the \$5, \$10 and \$20 State were printed.

We have been going through our stock

and have selected for our book No. 15 a nice lot of fine unused, o. g. Department stamps. This book is now ready to be sent on approval. We have also made up book 24 which includes fine used copies. Those who like red, blue and violet cancellations will also find something to please them. Neither of these books contains the dollar values State but both are fine selections at liberal discounts. Block collectors will find our book 37 with U. S. Departments in blocks of four of interest.

Uruguay. Mr. A. G. Wormser calls our attention to a rather neat unlisted variety in Uruguay. The 1906 5c deep blue, arms design, exists without the half moon ornament just to the right of the right figure 5.

SOME NOTES ON THE 1850, 9 KREUZER OF AUSTRIA.

BY JOSEPH B. LEAVY



Type I.



Type II.



Type III.

While recently examining a quantity of these very interesting old stamps I discovered an unlisted type and believing that collectors of Austria might find my little fund of information of some value I shall endeavor to set it down concisely.

In Type I the 9 is equi-distant from the top and bottom lines of the value label. There are three varieties of this type. In the first the 9 is spaced $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the k of kreuzer; in the second the 9 is spaced $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the k, and in the third the 9 is spaced $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the k. In Type II the bottom of the 9 is quite close to the lower frame line of the value label, the top of the figure being almost aligned with the tops of the letters of kreuzer. In Type III the top of the 9 is very close to the upper frame line of the value label, the bottom of the figure being aligned with the bottoms of the letters of kreuzer. Type I in its three varieties, as well as Type II, are to be found only in the pale blue shade on the thick or thin hand-made paper. Type III

comes in a number of shades, and is to be found on both thick and thin hand-made and machine-made paper.

In a lot of one thousand 9 kreuzer I found two specimens of Type II, 907 of Type III, the balance being varieties one and two of Type I.

There are four qualities of hand-made paper, a very thin, almost pelure, soft, transparent paper, about $\frac{1}{12}$ mm. in thickness, very seldom found. A thin, soft, semi-transparent paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, often showing a pronounced ribbing, which I believe to have been caused by a worn press-roller. A thick, hard, opaque paper, $\frac{2}{15}$ mm. in thickness, and a very thick, hard, opaque paper, $\frac{1}{6}$ mm. in thickness, this last by far the scarcest.

I have found three qualities of machine-made paper, thin, coarsely woven, opaque paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, thick, coarsely woven, opaque paper $\frac{2}{15}$ mm. in thickness. Very thick, coarsely woven, opaque paper, $\frac{1}{6}$ mm. in thickness.

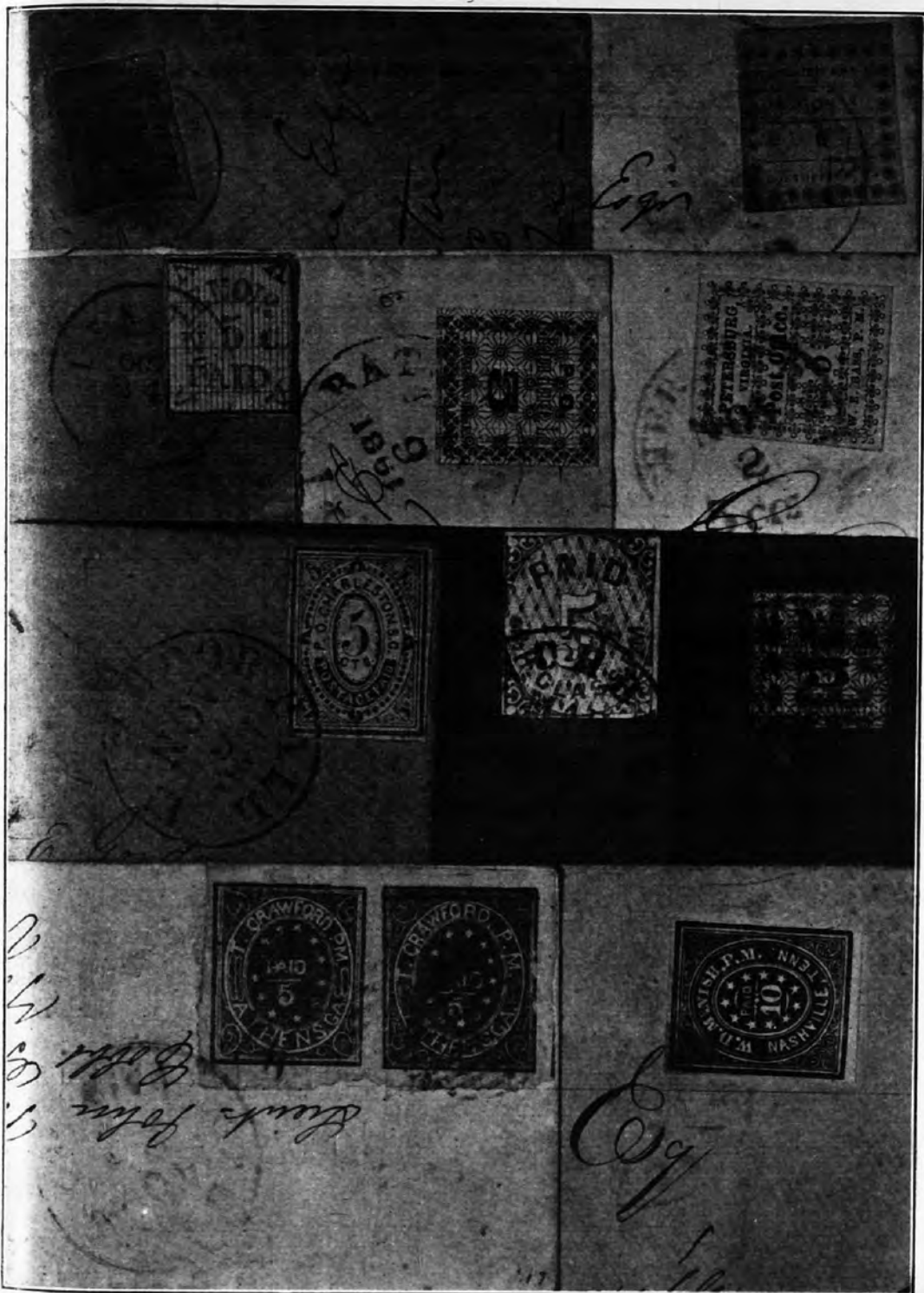
Registration Fee Should Be Reduced.

Several of our contemporaries are advocating 1c letter postage. The P. G. desires to go on record as opposed to such a measure. No country in the world has lower inland postage than the U. S. in spite of the vast territory covered. France comparatively recently reduced the postage from 3c to 2c and Germany maintains a $2\frac{1}{2}$ c rate even for local letters in the city of Berlin. We see no reason why we should not have a 1c rate for letters to be delivered from the office of mailing, where the question of transportation does not arise. For the present it would seem that any letter which is not worth 2c is hardly worth the effort of writing and sending. Then again we have a 1c rate on postal cards for those who desire to save the extra cent and the stationery.

There is however one reduction which

the GAZETTE advocates and considers of vital importance. We are paying in this country twice as much (we believe this is correct) as anywhere else for registering a letter which, for the benefit of our large number of foreign readers, we will state is 10 cents in addition to postage. Other countries charge 5c as a rule, while in Great Britain the ordinary rate is only 4c. It is perfectly right to charge the present rate when an acknowledgment of receipt is required, but the regular rate not calling for a return receipt should be reduced. We are forced to pay for something we neither need nor want, which is contrary to the American spirit. Let those in authority give this subject their careful attention. A reduction of the registration fee, now that the parcel post has been introduced, is demanded by the people of this country.

J. M. B.



FINE CONFEDERATE STATES,
On Original Covers (See Page 96.)

Recent Auction Prices.

At the forty-ninth sale by J. M. Bartels Co. on Jan. 8, the following prices were realized for some of the lots sold:

U. S. LOCALS.

Blood & Co., MS. Surchage B. & Co. in black ink, also written large numeral "3." Var. of 2238 sold for	\$20.00
California Penny Post, Envelope type set, U. S. 1853 envelope, "Paid 5 from the Post Office care of Penny Post Co."	8.75
— entire envelope with uncancelled stamp 3c 1851, "To the Penny Post Co." Also "Penny Postage Pair 7."	12.00
— entire envelope 3c 1853 buff, San Francisco postmark: "Penny Postage Paid 7." West-Town, the 5 types (only one is catalogued)	9.00
Westervelt, black on white, unused, unlisted	8.50
	10.50

U. S. STAMPS.

U. S. 1851 3c orange brown, blk 4 o. g.	23.25
U. S. 1870 3c National, block 6 on Experimental paper, o. g.	17.25
U. S. 1873 15c o. g. on revenue silk paper	37.50
U. S. 1882, 1c ult. blk. 10 with imprint o. g. (Cat. 2.00)	3.20
U. S. 1884, 4c carmine blk 10 with imprint o. g.	2.50
U. S. 1884 5c indigo strip 5 with imprint, o. g.	1.80
U. S. 1890, 1c deep ult. blk 10 with imprint, o. g. (Cat. 40)	1.50
U. S. 1890, 2c cap on left 2 blk, 14 o. g. (Cat. 3.50)	4.00
U. S. 1894, 6c on thin paper blk 4 o. g. (unlisted)	12.75
U. S. 1895, 2c page of 6 from booklet hand-stamped "Specimen" plate 990, o. g.	5.10
U. S. 1898, 6c claret brown blk 6 with plate No. 922, o. g. (Cat. 2.10)	4.50
U. S. 1908, 10c strip 4 perf, 12 vert, o. g.	8.50

FOREIGN.

Cuba 1899 10c special del. (sur. on U. S. stamps), special printing, o. g.	8.50
Cuba 1899, 1, 2, 5, 10 postage due (sur. on U. S. stamps), special printing	8.25
Mariannas, 1899 2c, surcharged on Philippines (S. I.)	25.00
Mariannas, 1899 3c brown o. g. (S. 2)	21.00

The Transvaal "Remainders."

Editor THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

Dear Sir: Referring to the subject of the private reprinting, surcharging and obliterating of the "remainders" of the Transvaal issues of 1885, 1894, 1895 and 1896, Mr. E. Tamsen, of Nylstroom, Transvaal, writes me that in the August number of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* he shows by full proof that Mirza Hadi of Paris got these reprints made for his account, and that the main dealer who distributes them is H. O. Marimian, also of Paris. I have no doubt this information will prove of interest to many collectors and dealers among your readers, nor that it will help to thwart the designs of these Parisian dealers.

Certainly such schemers are a great menace to the welfare of philately.

Yours truly,

C. F. RICHARDS.

Senf's 1913 Catalogue.

There are four large standard stamp catalogues, as collectors generally know, and Senf's is one of them. This excellent publication for 1913 has been received by us. One of the joys of collectors is the looking forward to the annual arrival of their favorite catalogue. While Senf's is printed in the German language it has a large sale on this side of the water. The present is quite up to the standard of the 1912, and typographically is identically the same. It contains 1,291 pages against 1,232 for the 1912 edition. Very few changes in prices are noted. Turning to the U. S. section, the only important change is on the prices of the 1870 30 cent black grilled, which has dropped, unused, \$7.50 to \$30.00, as against \$25.00 for this stamp in Scott. Some of the German States have been advanced notably Saxony 3pf., \$12.50 for unused, and \$6.25 for used. These prices would make them \$87.50 and \$62.50 respectively. Early Mexico and Turkey naturally have advanced, while Sicily (Bomba) issues have been raised but a trifle. Some idea of the immensity of the Senf 1913 catalogue may be gained from the fact that there are some 61,000 stamp prices in the new edition. It should be in the hands of every serious minded collector, and may be obtained through our publishers. It is complete in one volume.

Envelope Freak. Mr. F. Goshert made one of the oddest discoveries in freaks pertaining to U. S. envelopes which has ever been brought to our attention. An ordinary looking and carelessly opened used 3c green die A, Plimpton (1875) on white paper had stuck under the stamp on the inside, the same die on a fragment of blue paper cut diagonally in half. In tearing the envelope open a big piece of the fragment was lost. The 3c green die A on blue is among the greatest of rarities. In fact only one copy is known to exist. It is unused and cut square, was first in the Todd collection, then in the Dupont collection and now—we don't know.

Hong Kong Cancellations on U. S. and Philippines Stamps. We have recently seen U. S. 1898 5c blue on a piece of cover used in conjunction with a Hong Kong 2c carmine stamp. The circular cancellation with date Dec. 15, '99, covers both stamps. Another cover with the same Hong Kong stamp and cancellation is before us together with Philippines 1899 1c and 2c. The date is Dec. 7, '00.

The 10c Pale Blue Lithographed Confederate.

In a recent number of *Gibbons' Monthly* the following appeared regarding the 10c pale blue Madison Confederate. THE GAZETTE a short time ago (August 15) called attention to the Augusta, Ga., imprint:

"In our number for July (page 220) we mentioned the discovery of a sheet of the 10c., lithographed stamp, of the Confederate States, bearing in the lower margin the imprint of a firm not hitherto known to have produced any stamps for the Confederate Government, and we expressed some doubt (not we think altogether unjustifiable) as to the authenticity of the sheet in question or of the imprint that it bears. We have since received, through the courtesy of the Nassau Stamp Co., of New York, to which we wish to express our acknowledgments, a full-sized photograph of this sheet or portion of a sheet, and it certainly appears to us to be a very interesting thing. It is manifestly either a complete sheet or pane, or the lower portion of one, containing fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows of ten, with a margin at each side and at bottom, but cut close at top. In the lower margin, under the fifth and sixth stamps in the row, is the imprint "J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta Ga.," in ordinary type. The spacing of the stamps is not quite regular, and is much the same as that of pairs and blocks in our own possession, but the sheet is not printed from the stone that produced the stamps with the imprint of Hoyer and Ludwig, and we cannot trace in it any of the flaws that exist in most of our own specimens. The probability is that if any of the stamps of this Augusta edition were issued at all they were in use but a short time before the war was over. We gather that Messrs. J. T. Paterson & Co. are known to have done printing work for the Confederate Government, so it is possible that they were employed to print stamps also, and if we knew more about the details of the final movements of the authorities, we might be able to say at what date this was likely to have taken place. We know that when it was impossible any longer to print the stamps at Richmond, the plates first used there by Archer and Daly were transferred to Columbia. We must suppose that the original dies of the lithographed stamps were preserved by the authorities, and that this 10c. die was handed over to the printers at Augusta, perhaps when it became unsafe to continue printing at Columbia—or in preparation for that contingency. It is not unlikely that Messrs. Paterson & Co. were unable to print the stamps by the copper-plate process, and that therefore lithography was again re-

sorted to. Whether there is any possibility of distinguishing single copies of the Augusta edition from those of the Richmond printings is another question. We know that, besides the first printing in blue and the one in red (both from the Hoyer and Ludwig stone), there was a second printing in blue; but the varieties recognized by Mr. Corwin twenty years ago were probably all printed at Richmond, as he found a specimen of his second impression in blue used as early as August, 1862, and the differences he described seemed to indicate impressions from a new and from a worn stone, rather than from two different stones as he suggested. The Augusta sheet is, as we have stated, not printed from the Richmond stone, and it does not show any of the signs of deterioration described by Mr. Corwin. We should much like to hear the result of a comparison of this sheet with some of the collections of Confederate stamps in the United States, as there appear to be flaws in some of the stamps by which they could be identified, and the discovery of genuinely used copies of impressions from this stone would settle the question of the actual issue of an edition of this stamp printed by Messrs. Paterson & Co., at Augusta."

If any of our advanced collectors of U. S. proofs could take a stroll through the Bureau and see the on-the-outside unknown varieties of U. S. proofs they would be much surprised. Seldom in these lines would they be more strongly filled with a desire to possess if they could see what is constantly being destroyed as worthless.

The sample books contain many odd things. As long as they remain within the walls of the building they are of no value, but should by any chance any of them take wings and fly out of the window and land on the sidewalk, one of those worthless sheets might increase in value from nothing to a few hundred dollars by a mere change of its surroundings. A full sheet of 400 2c of current design printed in green on thin cardboard which met our eye while passing through the engraving department recently might be considered in this class. For purposes of testing the plate it makes little difference in what color the first impression is taken. Several plates will probably be tested at one time in the same ink irrespective of denomination. In one of the books we noticed a sheet of 15 (with full margins), plate proofs in green of the 1894 2c stamps, the result of some experimenting at the time.

Confederate Locals on Original Covers.

A full page illustration of the majority of this splendid lot of stamps on original covers will be found elsewhere in this issue. Every one of them is in very fine condition.

No.		Net Price.
2	Athens, pair—both types.....	\$75.00
14	Baton Rouge, smaller design..	87.50
15	Baton Rouge, superb.....	60.00
20	Charleston, cancelled Tudor Hall, Va., very fine and rare	10.00
40	Fredericksburg	25.00
69	Lenoir	90.00
72	Lynchburg	31.00
79	Macon, 5c yellow.....	45.00
90	Memphis, 5c superb piece.....	10.00
97	Mobile, 5c fine pair.....	10.00
103	Nashville 10c, blue cancellation, very fine and a great rarity..	135.00
112	Petersburg, superb.....	17.50
<i>The following are not on original covers:</i>		
2	Athens 5c, unused, o. g., v. rare	45.00
20	Charleston 5c, pen canc., fine..	6.50
21	Charleston 5c, Env. on white, fine	9.00
23	Charleston 5c, Env. on orange, fine	10.00
64	Knoxville 5c, red, pen canc., fine	10.00
88	Memphis 2c, blue, fine.....	.70
88	Memphis 2c, blue, pair.....	1.50
89	Memphis 5c, red, used, fine....	3.75
	<i>Memphis 5c, cut to shape on cover</i>	2.75
92	Memphis 5c, Env. on orange, cut poorly	7.75
97	Mobile 5c, sm. tear, nice looking	2.50
104	New Orleans 2c blue, fine.....	2.00
105	New Orleans 2c red, fine.....	1.90
106	New Orleans 5c brown, unused, fine	1.75
106	New Orleans 5c brown, used, good	1.20
108	New Orleans 5c, on blue, fine..	1.70
U. S. Carriers.		
<i>On Original Letters.</i>		
854	New York 1c buff, fine.....	8.00
863	Philadelphia, 1c gold, bronze (Cat. 20.00), fine.....	10.00

U. S. 1c. 1895 New Shade.

We have been fortunate in obtaining a new and unlisted shade of the first watermarked 1c stamp. It is not mentioned in the Official Check List being the lightest shade of all, approaching the sky blue of the unwatermarked. It will be officially called

PALE BLUE

Price for perfectly centered copies.

Each 75c, Blocks \$3.00

Stamps off center 40% discount. A block of six of same with plate No. 120, off center \$4.50 (only one).

1894.

2c	Carmine lake, single.....	\$.25
	Do, block of 4.....	1.00
	Do, block of 6, pl. No. 3.....	1.60
2c	Deep carmine lake .....	.25
	Do, block of 4	1.00
	Do, bl. of 6, plate No. 26.....	2.00

NEW BRUNSWICK



The originals of the first issue are worth several hundred dollars a set unused. In 1890 the government had five sheets of each of the three values reprinted. The 3p is in red, the 6p and 1sh. in bluish black. One set once brought \$25.50 at an auction sale in this city. We offer the set today for

\$6.00

a pair or block of four same rate.

CONSIGNMENTS

DEALERS AND COLLECTORS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND US CONSIGNMENTS OF SALEABLE STAMPS WHICH WE WILL ADVERTISE IN THIS PUBLICATION AT A SMALL ADVANCE ABOVE COST TO US. WE DESIRE AT LEAST SEVERAL OF A KIND FOR THIS PURPOSE, RAPIDLY SELLING STAMPS OR SETS IN LARGER QUANTITY.

U. S. 1895 50c Orange
Blocks of 4. Perfection \$5.50

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

VERY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

On **January 29-30** next, we shall sell at Auction the collection of Col. H. W. Anderson, of Exeter, N. H. This is a property little known outside of a very few, but will be a pleasant surprise to all others. In it will be found **Rare B. N. A.**, including both 1sh values, a superb lot of "mint" Cape of Good Hope triangles, early **Philippine**, the finest line of **Puerto Principe** offered for years, early **Hawaii**, **France** tete beche, and hundreds of others of lesser value but at least equally interesting. Two hundred of very fine "collections by countries" follow at the end.

We Shall Hold This Sale in **BOSTON**, where it will prove the biggest attraction since the famous **King** sale of last year, but shall exhibit it also in **New York**.

CATALOGUES (illustrated) are now ready. You will get one if we have your name on our mailing list. If you are not, your name and address on a postal card should be sent to us at once. No one who really values his albums should miss this sale.

SECOND NOTICE:—Following this, we shall put on the market at auction also, what we believe to be the largest, best and finest **Twentieth Century** collection of the stamps of 1901 to 1908 ever offered at **Auction**. 6000 varieties, all unused, actually complete in Portuguese Colonies, practically so in British, very strong in Spanish and other countries. **Watch Out For It!**

We Are Open to Engagement Now, for Sales after the middle of March. "Now is the high time of the year."—(Lowell).

B. L. DREW & Co.

(Established 1885)

7 Water Street, Rooms 403-4,

BOSTON, MASS.

Br. North America

Something Exceptionally Beautiful and Very Rarely Offered Are

Proofs

of Canada and the Maritime Provinces. We have a beautiful line of these which have been bought from time to time and we now offer them at rates which will make them appeal strongly to every collector of B. N. A. Stamps. They form a beautiful side line to a collection and are generally something your friends have never seen before. They come in trial as well as the regular colors; some we also have in a block of four or pair. Write for a selection.

Early U. S. Blocks

All have o. g. and are very fine.

1857	3c, very fine.....	.50
1861	3c, very fine.....	1.00
1861	3c, not quite so fine.....	.70
1862	2c, centering fair.....	2.00
1869	2c, block of 6, centering fair.....	3.50
1879	6c, fine	8.50
1879	15c, very fine.....	1.75
1882	1c, centering fine.....	.60
1882	10c, very fine	1.80
1882	2c, red br., very fine.....	.40
1887	1c blue, three shades, each.....	.50
1887	2c green, very fine.....	.40
1887	3c vermilion, very fine.....	.40
1887	4c carmine, very fine.....	.70
1887	30c orange brown.....	3.60
1895	50c, reddish orange, very fine.....	5.50

MAJOR F. L. PALMER'S Philippines

IN HAND BOOK FORM.

Reprinted from the Serial Articles in THE GAZETTE with many corrections and additions.

Paper bound\$1.00 postpaid
Cloth bound\$1.50 postpaid

APPROVAL SELECTIONS

Send for our pink list giving details of 68 different U. S. selections, 25 of U. S. Possessions, and 134 different foreign. \$30,000 net value is represented in this series alone. Not only are they extremely attractive, but prices are right.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

Provisional Postage Due 1c.

The rare U. S. 2c 1895 used at Jefferson, Iowa, in Oct., 1895, bisected and surcharged "Due 1 cent" on full original cover. Only 18 of these exist and have passed into collections years ago. (See Luff book on U. S.) Listed by Gibbons (No. 861).

A fine copy on the original cover.

\$20.00

It does not exist unused.

Buffalo Strips.

We have some 1 and 2c U. S. Pan American series in bottom strips of four showing imprint and two plate numbers each. Can supply many different numbers or combinations as follows:

1c green and black	20c
2c carmine and black	30c
2c scarlet and black	50c

Panama Registration.

Many general collectors and specialists have found very difficult to find many of these and some are extremely rare. We now offer the following, using Scott numbers Used stamps are so offered:

No.	Cat.	Price	No.	Cat.	Price
301	1.25	.75	326	.60	.45
304	.25	.20	341	.60	.40
305	.50	.70	342	3.50	2.30
306	2.50	1.50	344	.40	.40
321	5.00	2.40	346	.50	.50
322		4.00	362	.50	.50
323	2.00	1.50	367		4.00
324	1.00	.50	386	.10	.08

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

401		2.50	423		3.50
403	.50	.40	431	.35	.25
404		.75	433	.25	.20
405		1.75	435	.25	.50
407	1.00	.75	451	1.50	1.20
408		2.25	502	1.50	1.23
421	1.50	.90	526	.15	.10
422	1.00	.75			

SPECIAL BARGAIN Philippines 1 Peso.

Current Issue. Used.

Extra fine copies .....	.25
Fine copies .....	.20
Good copies .....	.15
Heavy cancel. or imp. edge.....	.10
Current 12, 20 and 30 cvs., good.....	.15

Revolutionary Issues Philippines.

1898-99 Unused.

1m black imperf.....	.05
1m black, perf .....	.25
2c rose (correos) .....	.03
2c rose, vert. pair, imperf. horizontally, pen canceled	1.00
2c, lined background, used	9.00
2c Correos y Telegrafos	2.50
8c green (Registration) .....	.10
8c green, imperf. pair	2.50
10c brown (Revenue stamp) .....	.10
2c violet (Telegraph) .....	.03
50c dark blue (Telegraph) .....	.08
Brown (Transfer of cattle) .....	.75

Block of four of any of above (except "used") at same rate.

HAWAII 1893.

12c red lilac, black surcharge.

Cat. 16.50

Very fine copies.

ONLY \$7.50

This has always been a rare stamp. What others do you need?

1895 6c ON I. R. PAPER.

We have a fine copy of the above great rarity (Scott 271a). More than \$10 less than the last auction figure. Write at once.



Dutch Indies

"DIENST"

Scott (Addenda) Nos.

99-125 Complete set of
27, used \$4.50

Set of 4, Nos. 101, 105, 108, 119, used, 10c.
Set of 10 Nos. 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 112,
115, 117, 119, 122, used, 60c.

HANOVER

We have a beautiful lot of unused originals, including blocks of four, especially the imperf. issues. There is a fine lot of shades of several values, notably the 1 gr. stamps. Prices are quite reasonable. Apply at once.

A WAITING LIST U. S. IN BLOCKS

had to be made out for our most popular and newly made up books of

United States

stamps, a list of which appears below. Many of them can now be sent to applicants at once.

Selections are made up to suit different individual collectors. Write for any of these books you may wish to see, even if you contemplate spending only a couple of dollars at a time.

UNUSED.

	Approx. Value.
1. 1847-73, rarities in finest conditions, none listed under \$5.00, about.....	\$343
2. 1847-82, selected, well centered, o. g., copies for those who appreciate condition	125
3. 1847-69, good selection at liberal discounts	105
4. 1847-88, special bargains at very substantial discounts	152
5. 1870-82, nice lot, strong in shades..	120
6. 1879-88, shades, fine lot.....	23
7. 1890, fine range of shades.....	22
8. 1893, as last, Columbian issue.....	80
9. 1893-98-'01, commemorative issues, fine line of shades	24
10. 1894-98 regular issues, fine shades..	124
11. 1898-01, commemorative, 1-10c.....	14
12. 1890-1907 without shades	26
13. 1902-07, 1c to \$1.00, many shades...	34
15. Department Stamps, selected, especially fine copies for those who appreciate condition	358
16. Postage Due Stamps, fine shades...	50
17. Newspaper Stamps, splendid selection, all issues, finest condition..	587
17. Newspaper Stamps, of 1865, shades and paper varieties	34
18. Newspaper Stamps, good selection at heavy discounts	101
19. Pairs of regular issues, 1851-90, shades	90
19A. Plate Number Strips, 1894-1900.	

USED.

20. Regular issues. Stamps from 10c to \$2.00 each	157
21. Same. Fine copies of scarce stamps, none under \$1.00.....	345
22. 1847-1906, special bargains at very substantial discounts, including some stamps with slight imperfections	53
23. 1870-82, the different printings.....	57
24. Departments, finest copies only.....	44
25. Departments, special bargains, including seconds and unused.....	37
26. Blocks, Strips and Pairs. Good selection	73
27. Postage Due, fine lot.....	11

REVENUE STAMPS.

We have not specialized in these to so great an extent, but can submit selections as follows:

44. Old issues, large book, stamps up to about \$2.00 each at half cat. or less	170
46. 1898-1902, good lot of shades, unused	85
47. 1898-1902 in blocks, superb selection	56
48. Telegraph Stamps, all issues.....	47

are probably the most popular thing in stamps today. We have over

\$1,000.00 worth

made up in books, marked at fair prices and ready to be sent out on approval. Most of them contain a fine line of shades. The books are as follows:

28. 1851-88, still some nice ones left....	72
30. 1890, fine lot of shades.....	90
31. 1893, 1c to 30c in shades.....	46
32. 1894, 1c to \$5.00, splendid shades..	111
33. 1895-98, regular issues, as last.....	135
34. 1898-1901, commemorative issues....	35
35. 1902-07, fine lot of shades.....	77
36. 1906-09, imperf. issues only.....	25
37. Departments, splendid selections....	92
38. Postage Due to 1892, many shades..	50
39. Postage Due Bureau issues, fine shades	64
40. Newspaper Stamps, a rare lot.....	209



King Edward VII Land

Used Copies of this scarce stamp

at \$1.50 each

Envelope Bargains

U. S. 1887, 2c green, die A

On Oriental buff

S. 1561, cat. \$10.00

A very fine unused copy, cut square or entire.

Only \$3.25.

War---24c---Dark Red

S. 1821, cat. \$2.25.

Unused, entire or cut.....\$0.95

These offers are good for one month. Only one of each to a customer.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CUT SQUARE OR ENTIRE ENVELOPES. SEND FOR BARTELS' NEW PRICE LIST GRATIS TO GAZETTE READERS.

Postal Card Error.

In 1902, 500 U. S. Postal Cards with full face instead of profile view of McKinley, were issued to the N. Y. Street Cleaning Department. We have several of these in fine condition (printed address). Send prices them at \$18 and \$15 each.

Our price only:

Unused, \$4.50.

Used, 3.60.

Provisional Postage Due 1c.

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Block of four of any of above (except "used") at same rate.

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17. Newspaper Stamps, of 1865, shades and paper varieties 34
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33. 1895-98, regular issues, as last..... 135
34. 1898-1901, commemorative issues... 37
35. 1902-07, fine lot of shades..... 77
36. 1906-09, imperf. issues only..... 25
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39. Postage Due Bureau issues, fine shades 64
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King Edward VII Land



Used Copies of this scarce stamp at \$1.50 each

Envelope Bargains

U. S. 1887 2c green, die A

On Oriental buff

\$ 1561, cat. \$10.00

A very fine unused copy, cut square or entire.

Only \$3.25.

War---24c---Dark Red

S. 1821, cat. \$2.05.

Unused, entire or cut.....\$0.95

These offers are good for one month. Only one of each to a customer.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CUT SQUARE OR ENTIRE ENVELOPES, SEND FOR BARTELS' NEW PRICE LIST GRATIS TO GAZETTE READERS.

Postal Card Error.

In 1902, 500 U. S. Postal Cards with full face instead of profile view of McKinley, were issued to the N. Y. Street Cleaning Department. We have several of these in fine condition (printed address). Send prices them at \$18 and \$15 each.

Our price only:

Unused, \$4.50.

Used, 3.60.

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WE WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STAMPS IN FINE CONDITION. SEND WHAT YOU HAVE ON APPROVAL AT YOUR LOWEST PRICE:



UNITED STATES

General issues unused and used in finest condition only; also blocks used or unused, even if not so fine; scarce shades of all issues unused. Plate number strips and blocks.

CARRIER STAMPS

on and off covers, Postmaster's Provisionals.

U. S. LOCALS

Anything scarce, on or off cover, even if not as fine.

U. S. ENVELOPES

Particularly the issues prior to 1870 entire. All 1c and 2c envelopes unused or used; also any unused 3c prior to that date. Any other really rare ones.



OLD GERMAN STATES

All stamps listed 50c or more, especially used ones and stamps on covers. No unused wanted if listed more than the used.

OLD ITALIAN STATES

Especially Sicily (King "Bomba") at very high prices. Tuscany, Roman States, 50b. blue and 1 scudo red used.



NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney views in fine condition, and especially the Laureated Heads (1851-53 issue) all values, on both bluish and grayish paper.

ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Especially the early issues used of France, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Turkey (First Issue Only), Sweden (First Issue), Finland, Scarce Denmark, Switzerland, etc. Also any scarce stamps on covers.



SOUTH AMERICA

First issues of all countries, especially URUGUAY, Argentine Republic (Rivadavia issue), Peru, early lithographic stamps, singles, pairs and strips, Venezuela, etc.

MEXICO

The early issues, common and rare up to 1874 only, including blocks, pairs and strips.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

all imperforate early issues in fine condition.

HAYTI

first and second issues only

BLOCKS AND MINOR VARIETIES

Scarce blocks of all older issues unused and used. Minor varieties of all stamps incl. 20th century. These we prefer in a block of four when possible.

FEBRUARY, 1913

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

LEADING ARTICLES:

EXHIBITION EDITORIALS.....L. G. Quackenbush

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.....L. G. Quackenbush

U. S. STAMP PLATES.....J. Murray Bartels

THE PARCEL POST.....C. A. Howes

PATRIOTIC VARIETY OF A COMMON STAMP

Charles Lathrop Pack

NEW YORK:

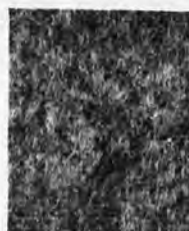
J. M. BARTELS CO., Publishers,

99 Nassau Street.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS.

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WE WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STAMPS IN FINE CONDITION. SEND WHAT YOU HAVE ON APPROVAL AT YOUR LOWEST PRICE:



UNITED STATES

General issues unused and used in finest condition only also blocks used or unused, even if not so fine; scarce sheets of all issues unused. Plate number strips and blocks.

CARRIER STAMPS

on and off covers, Postmaster's Provisionals.

U. S. LOCALS

Anything scarce, on or off cover, even if not as fine.

U. S. ENVELOPES

Particularly the issues prior to 1870 entire. All 1c and 2c envelopes unused or used; also any unused 3c prior to 1870 date. Any other really rare ones.



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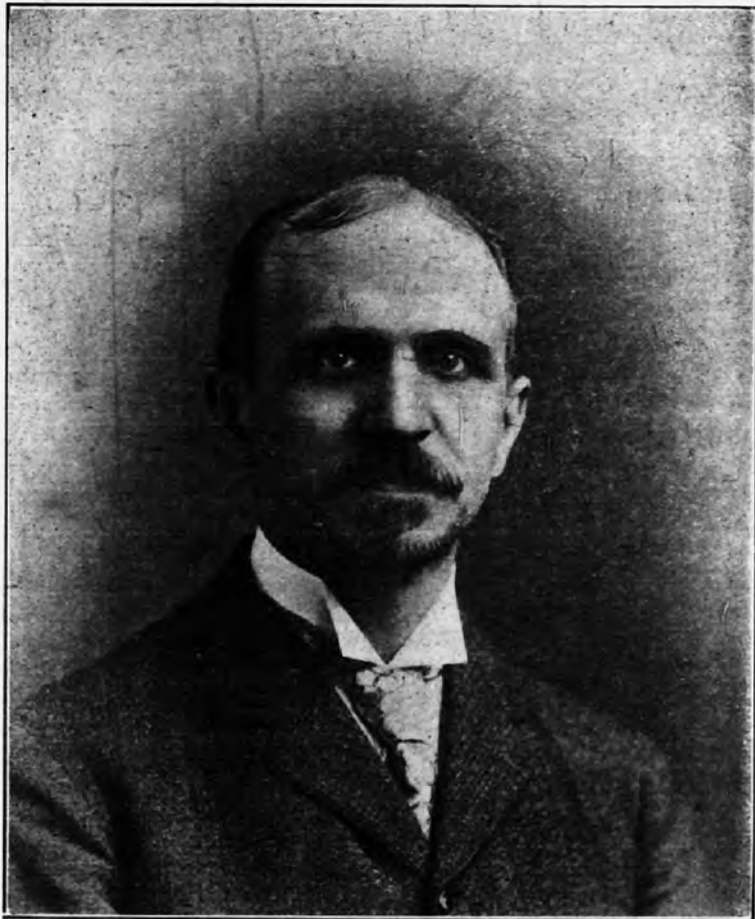
THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1913.

NO. 6.



E. R. ACKERMAN,
Honorary Vice-President,
INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION,
New York, October, 1913.

U. S. STAMP PLATES

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK

No. 3

F

FOURTH SERIES.

1869.

Plates of the National Bank Note Co., New York.

Four Stamps to Plate Imprint.

In all 30 plates were required for this series. The bi-colored stamps generally had two numbers on each sheet, one for the frame at top and one for the vignette at bottom. These numbers run

from 1-32. In 1875 a plate numbered 33 was made for the re-issue of the 1c.

- 1c: Nos. 1, 2, 33 (Re-issue)
- 2c: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 27, 28.
- 3c: Nos. 7 to 12, 25, 26, 29, 30.
- 6c: Nos. 13, 14.
- 10c: Nos. 15, 16.
- 12c: Nos. 17, 18.
- 15c: (Type I) Frame Nos. 19, 31, Vignette Nos. 19, 23.
- 15c: (Type II), Frame Nos. 23, 32, Vignette, Nos. 23.
- 24c: Frame Nos. 20, Vignette Nos. 20, 24.
- 30: Frame Nos. 21, Vignette, No. 21.
- 90c: Frame Nos. 22, Vignette, No. 22.

FIFTH SERIES.

1870-72.

Plates of the National Bank Note Co., New York.

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK

No. 2

G

Four Stamps to Plate Imprint.

Only 55 plates were used in this series, numbered from 1 to 55. One plate only was used to the 7c and values above 10c. The imprint appears at top and bottom of the sheet and comes in two styles. The number and "No." are slanting script. The first inscription read "National Bank Note Co., New York" in white capitals on a panel and the second "En-

graved and Printed by The National Bank Note Co., New York," in two lines.

- 1c: Nos. 16, 17, 50 to 53.
- 2c: Nos. 12 to 15, 28, 30, 34, 35, 45, 46, 47.
- 3c: Nos. 1 to 11, 25, 29, 31, 32, 36 to 44, 54, 55.
- 6c: 26, 27.
- 7c: No. 33; 10c Nos. 18, 19, 48, 49.
- 12: No. 24, 15c, No. 20, 24c, No. 21, 30c, No. 22.
- 90c: No. 23.

SIXTH SERIES.

1873-1889.

Plates of Continental and American Bank Note Companies, New York.

PRINTED BY THE CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK

No. 23

H

Five of Six Stamps to Plate Imprint.

As the American Bank Note Co. absorbed the Continental Bank Note Co. the series of numbers was continued. The total series comprises 723 plates of which five were duplicated followed by the letter A or B. The first 308 plates were made by the Continental Co., and these included all the Departments and Newspaper Stamps from 2c to \$60. Both companies also used a few plates of the

National B. N. Co., especially the 90c. which was continued until 1888. Many of the plates were used by both the above named companies, including the departmental and newspaper issues. The latter bear no number but show imprint: Type I. From most of the later 2c plates both the brown red and green stamps were printed. The first design of Postage Due and several Special Delivery plates are included in this series. The imprint appears at top and bottom

of the sheet. With the exception of the 1c plate of the American B. N. Co. (Type K) no imprint appeared on any of the plates for newspaper stamps. Be-

ginning with plate 483 a serial letter was added to each set of five plates which were used at one time on the steam presses.

1873-1879.

Plates of the Continental B. N. Co.



I			
	Plates	Lowest No.	Highest No.
1c	30	12	308
2c	20	2	297
3c	112	1	310
5c	6	243	306
5c	4	18	305
7c	1	22	—
10c	4	23	303
12c	2	24	137
15c	1	31	—
Departments	101	27	249
Newspapers	27	195	233B
Totals	308 Plates.		

1879-82.

Plates of the American B. N. Co.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

No. 111

1c	11	319	356
2c	8	338	413
3c	26	311	358
5c	4	325	380
10c	2	377	378
30c	1	405	—
Postage Due	10	313	464
Departments	1	428	—

J

1887-88 Issue (New Plates)

1c	40	573	723
2c	101	598	718

1885-88 Special Delivery.

10c	2	495	552
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No. 182

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

K

1885, Newspaper Stamps.

1c	1	482	—
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Total 415 Plates.

SEVENTH SERIES.

1890.

Plates of the American Bank Note Co., New York.

Five to Seven Stamps to Plate Imprint.

When the size of the stamps were reduced a new series of numbers was started, and these run from 1 to 349. With the exception of the 3, 6, 15, 30 and 90c the plates received a serial letter as before for every set of five which were used together. A Special Delivery plate (No. 73) from which both blue and orange stamps were printed belongs to this series. The earlier printings have brown gum while in the latter ones it is white.

	Plates	Lowest No.	Highest No.
1c	48	11	299
2c	272	1	349
3c	2	21	72
4c	10	51	204
5c	5	46	50
6c	1	23	—
8c	5	265	269
10c	5	26	30
15c	1	22	—
3c	1	24	—
50c	1	25	—
Special Del.	1	73	—
Total	349 Plates.		

A PATRIOTIC VARIETY OF A COMMON STAMP.

(Some facts translated from the Spanish, with interesting comments, including mention of some unchronicled varieties.)

We read the following in South America's leading philatelic publication:

"The important discoveries made by Charles Lathrop Pack in the Brazilian 100 Reis Stamps of 1894-97, must have awakened the curiosity of the Brazilian collectors, who will find in their collections many interesting surprises.

One of these collectors, Mr. Augusto Geisel, a Brazilian government official of Bento Goncalvez (Brazil), has studied the stamps of the above-mentioned value and similar type, but issued in 1900, and printed all in one color. He tells us "There is also a great variety in this issue, not only in the shades of color, but also in the different papers, in perforations, in the margins which are of several widths, and even some are on watermarked paper. It seems that these varieties ought to be enough; but the humorous ingenuity of a lithographer has given us another variety,



Vignette enlarged 4 times, showing figure 7.

It consists of a number 7 placed on the blank medallion over the Liberty head. This number 7 is the more visible, the darker the shade of the stamp; and it is believed that it was placed there on purpose and not at all by accident.

As Mr. Augusto Geisel does not own a whole sheet of these stamps, he has not been able to determine what place this variety occupies on the sheet. He believes, however, that each sheet of 100 copies contained only one specimen of this variety; and among 1000 stamps that he examined himself, he found only 12 with the number 7. It remains to be discovered, not only the

place which this variety occupied in the sheet, but also what is more important, the reason for its existence, as we do not believe it is due to the jocularity of the engraver.

Now, later, our friend, Dr. Eduardo Tardaguila, from Montevideo (Uruguay) sends us a pair of them. The one on the left, although printed in a very weak color, shows distinctly the number 7.

Mr. Tardaguila tells us he has recently known this variety which he possesses also on watermarked paper. He explains to us the two facts about which we were in doubt, that is to say, its place in the sheet and the reason of its existence.

It is situated on the stamp of the upper left corner. It is, therefore, the first stamp in the sheet. The stamps he sent us prove this fact on account of their margins. He adds that the number 7 represents 'September the seventh, anniversary of the independence of Brazil.' If it were not for the investigation of collectors, the patriotism of the engraver would not have been noticed."

The above, taken from two short articles in a recent number of the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*, published in



Figure 7 on left hand stamp.

Buenos Aires, is a rather free translation from the Spanish.

I can only agree in part with the statement of the location of this interesting stamp, which I first displayed in my collection of the stamps of Brazil at the Vienna Philatelic Exhibition in 1911; and it is represented, to give an example in my collection, in the whole top portion of a pane, where the figure 7 appears on the northwest stamp, or number one in the first row. The variety comes in many shades, but evidently did not appear on all plates of this stamp at the northwest position, as I have seen copies having large and ample top and left margins which did not have the number 7. As is well known, the first impressions of

this 100 Reis stamp were printed from two stones (Die A). The patriotic 7 variety occurs in the later impressions, for which only one stone was used (Die B). The panes of these later printings are made up of five blocks of ten transfers in two horizontal rows of five, thus producing ten varieties easily distinguished. The patriotic 7 variety is the northwest stamp in alternate rows, thus occurring five times in such panes. There is always a notch in the top frame line of this stamp near the northwest corner, making its identification certain in copies where the 7 did not print clearly.

During the past two years, I have announced in various articles my discoveries in connection with the substitution of heads in frames of the 100 Reis of Type 1 of 1894-97. This included the discovery that Type V heads with the snub-nose were substituted in frames of a pane of Type I with the Grecian head. I called attention to the retouches of Type I, and to the existence of at least three varieties of so-called semi-Grecian heads in panes of our well-known Type V head, showing distinct retouches. Only one of these had previously been known. And now I may record the fact that one, at least, of the varieties of these rare semi-Grecian heads is also found on the 100 Reis of 1900-1906, printed in one

color. I have proved that these Type V heads of 1897 were re-engraved from the 700 Reis head, as recently explained in my paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society and published in the London *Philatelist*. Some of the frame-flaw as well as other varieties of the 100 Reis of the 1894-97 issues, to which I called attention, may also be found on the 100 Reis one-color stamps of 1900-1096; and these facts open up an attractive little field for specialization.

Captain G. S. F. Napier has recently announced (in *The Monthly Journal* for October, 1912) that the water-marked stamps of 1905 (10 R., 20 R., 50 R., 100 R., 200 R., 300 R.) were also printed on watermarked fiscal paper. I had previously noted these stamps with a letter or letters in the watermark which do not occur in the regular postal watermark "CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DES ESTADOS DO BRAZIL." I am pleased that Captain Napier, with the aid of Mr. E. B. S. Benest, (who, by the way, formerly lived in Rio, Brazil) has solved the riddle by telling us that the stamps thus watermarked were printed on fiscal paper. I am able to add another value to those mentioned by Captain Napier, the 500 Reis on fiscal paper. As this value is not even known, so far as I am aware, on the postal watermark-paper it must be very uncommon on the fiscal paper.



SOME MORE UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

Surcharged stamps of 1899:

100 Reis on 50 Reis—9th and 10th stamps in 10th row in sheet with distinct double surcharge, thus furnishing further proof of my discovery that two vertical rows were surcharged at once by a roller containing the surcharge type.

I have the following in horizontal strips

of four stamps, the right-hand *two* stamps having the surcharge, and the left *two* stamps entirely without surcharges:

500 Reis on 300 Reis.
700 Reis on 500 Reis.
1000 Reis on 700 Reis.
2000 Reis on 1000 Reis.

The above furnish contributive proof that two vertical rows of the stamps were surcharged at one operation.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

THE PARCEL POST.

This newest venture of Uncle Sam's Post Office Department has now been in operation a little over a month (at time of writing), and it can proudly adapt to itself Julius Caesar's triumphal message: *Veni, Vidi, Vici!*—"I came, I saw, I conquered!" Born after tremendous labor and under the maledictions of the express companies, it has yet started life under very favorable auspices, and with a health and vigor that bespeak sound and rapid growth.

It is hardly time for very full and complete statistics to be obtained and published, giving a summary of this first month of operation, but we at least know that Chicago heads the list of cities for amount of business done, the parcels received and dispatched amounting to 4,169,980, while New York is 550,000 behind with 3,632,561. With Brooklyn added, the returns of Greater New York go ahead of Chicago. The figures for Boston are 1,151,411.

Already it is being officially suggested that some of the rates be reduced, and that the limit of weight, now 11 pounds, be increased. A further step is also proposed in the consolidation of third and fourth class matter—a step that has been agitated for a long time and should have been taken long ago. There is no valid reason why a pound of books should pay one rate and a pound of paper, minus the ink, twine and glue, another.

Of the new stamps, created for this service in order to keep its accounts separate from the regular postal business, we have seen all but the 3 cents and 50 cents, and must confess that they make a very attractive exhibit in our albums. The 1 dollar, with its vignette of an apple orchard in California, is perhaps the prettiest of the series. But it already seems to be realized that for practical purposes it was a mistake to carry out Postmaster General Hitchcock's idea of one distinctive color as well as design for the stamps, as in the confusion of rapid handling it is impossible to spend time in looking for the numerals when the amount of postage represented is desired. Were all values printed in different colors, a glance would suffice in by far the larger number of cases to tell one familiar with the stamps just what values were represented.

A leaf might have been taken out of the book of experience with our recent postage stamps in their "unified" design. Without a very marked difference in color or shade throughout the series, both by artificial as well as natural light, there was every danger of confusion be-

tween values, a fact that was finally realized to such an extent that the design was changed for the higher values and the colors modified in two cases.

Just what the result will be in the case of the parcel post stamps remains to be seen. If continued in use for a lengthy period there will doubtless be a change. Should the parcel post prove such a great success that it would seem unnecessary to keep a strict accounting of its transactions separate from the ordinary postal business, the special series of stamps would doubtless be discontinued and the regular postage stamps allowed to be used. If this should occur within a measurably short period of time it would probably be considered inadvisable to make the changes in color. However, we shall see what time will bring forth in due course.

C. A. Howes.

Ernest R. Ackerman.

Mr. E. R. Ackerman, who has been selected as honorary vice-president of the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held at the Engineers' Club in October, 1913, has been an ardent collector for forty years. His home is in Plainfield, N. J. He is president of the Lawrence Portland Cement Company, and has served his city and State as Councilman, Presidential elector, State Senator and President of the Senate of New Jersey. While holding the last-named position he was acting Governor of New Jersey during the absence of Governor Woodrow Wilson. He is a member of many engineering, scientific, philatelic and numismatic societies, besides being actively interested in church, Y. M. C. A. and hospital work. Among his latest medals for philately he prizes the gold medal given in Chicago in 1911, as well as the gold medal in London in 1912, for his collection of stamps of British Guiana. His den at his home is papered with the unused demonetized remainders of the stamps of the Republic of Honduras. He has traveled over a half million of miles in many quarters of the globe, and has enjoyed pursuing his hobby in over one hundred stamp-issuing countries.

Mr. J. H. Smyth, of Sydney, Australia, has sent us the new 1 penny Australian issue. This design was illustrated in *THE GAZETTE* May 15, 1912, in the shape of an enlarged cut of the 2 pence. The design of the new stamps of this commonwealth did not bring forth any favorable comments at that time.

A Wonderful Study.

"Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack's study of the 100 reis Brazil stamp of 1894 is now a matter of history and the PHILATELIC GAZETTE, on this side, and the *London Philatelist*, in England, are to be congratulated on being the mediums for announcing his discoveries to the philatelic world," says *Philatelic Opinion*. "Never before has such an extensive study of one stamp been so elaborately worked out and it is of the greater interest because the stamp in question is one of the commonest known. We note in the new edition of Gibbons' catalogue that the five types of the so-called "substituted" heads are recorded. This in our opinion is a mistake. The catalogues are already overburdened with lists of minor varieties of type, perforation and shade, and while these lists are of little value to the specialist, who generally delves deeper into his pet subject than any catalogue can, they tend to discourage the general collector for whom, we presume, catalogues were primarily intended. We are sure Mr. Pack would be the last to wish that all the varieties of this 100 reis Brazil stamp he has discovered should be listed in a catalogue, but we sincerely hope that the several articles he has written on the subject will one day be amalgamated in the shape of a handbook."

Costa Rica. The official stamps present still quite a field for study. Numerous varieties are still unlisted in the catalogues. Of Scott's type "e" there are two distinct varieties. In the common type the letters are a trifle taller. The letters F, C and L in the second have slanting serifs instead of vertical. We know the second type on the 1c and second design 10c.

In the latter stamp, first type of surcharge, there is a noteworthy variety reading "OFFICIAL."

Among the many side lines to philately quite a pretty one is a collection of commemoration and exhibition labels. Our friend, Percy McGraw Mann, permitted us to get a glimpse of one of his loose leaf albums of the above and we were surprised at the multitude of attractive designs and blending of colors. That some one offered him a paltry \$100 for his collection lately should probably not be mentioned here at all, as it appeared so insignificant to the owner.

FROM "GAZETTE" SUBSCRIBERS.

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L. PAUL MILLER.

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E. B. STERLING.

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L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT.

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JUSTUS J. DOOLITTLE.

"Enclosed I send you my check for renewal of my subscription to THE GAZETTE which I consider the best stamp paper of the United States. It compares well with the best of the European papers that come to my desk."

REV. IG. A. KLEIN.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

Published 15th of each month in the interest of Stamp Collectors.

LOUIS G. QUACKENBUSH,
Editor-in-Chief.

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Staff Writers.

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99 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

VOL. III. FEBRUARY, 1913. No. 6.

Announcement to Advertisers.

With the enlarging of *The Gazette* we have decided, as already announced, to open our columns to reliable and responsible advertisers only. *The Gazette* easily ranks first among American philatelic monthlies and we are going to considerable expense to increase its prestige and circulation both at home and abroad. It will appeal more strongly to the best buyers of stamps, and devote more space to the great International Philatelic Exhibition, New York, 1913, than any other publication.

Rates of Advertising.

1 inch (12 lines).....	\$1.80
¼ Page	6.00
½ Page	11.00
1 Page	20.00

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Copies of *THE GAZETTE* are mailed regularly to all subscribers, but a few are lost in transit every time. If you fail to get yours, write for another, but don't say we did not mail you one. The same applies to auction catalogues.

NCT NEW YORK'S, BUT THE NATION'S.

It is to be feared that many American collectors labor under one very great error in regard to next October's International Stamp Exhibition—the error, namely, of thinking the stamp collectors and dealers of New York City and vicinity are more directly and vitally concerned in the success of the exhibition than collectors and dealers residing in other cities. Let no one for a moment imagine that we believe American stamp folk to be indifferent to the welfare and success of this undertaking. Every broad-minded and public-spirited stamp man in this country, wherever he may reside, undoubtedly views the project with favor. Everybody wishes the Exhibition well—but there is too general a disposition to fancy that in thus benignantly giving the exhibition our blessing we have discharged our whole duty in the matter. We speak of the affair as “The New York Exhibition,” and, what is more to the point, we think of it in the same light—as an exhibition that is being promoted in New York City by New York men and is consequently, in a sense, local.

In so thinking we do injustice to ourselves and to interests which should be near the heart of every man or woman who is devotedly desirous that American Philately should gain ground in public recognition and esteem. This exhibition is not local, but national; it is not New York's, but the nation's. The men to whom its conduct has been entrusted do not merely represent the Philately of one city or of one section; they are the trustees of a great national undertaking.

For purposes of administration it is essential that they should live in or near the city in which the exhibition is to be held. The city of New York has been chosen as the scene of the first important American experiment in this line because it is the largest and most important of American cities and by consequence the one in which the ex-

periment can be tried with the fairest prospect of success. New York men have accepted the responsibility of filling the most important executive positions connected with the exhibition because there is work to do that can only be done by men on the spot. But to say that these facts in any way rob the undertaking of its national character would be as ridiculous as to say that the art treasures of a nation, by being collected for exhibition in its principal city, become the pride and glory, not of the nation, but of that city only.

It is proposed to here gather together impressive proofs of the philatelic facility and skill of Americans, for the better understanding both at home and abroad of what America has really accomplished in this field. This is an object which cannot, by any possibility, be considered of merely local or sectional import. It is not the city of New York that will be on trial in this matter, but the whole country. Foreign visitors will not stop to inquire from what cities the exhibits come. The critics from outside the philatelic realm who accept this opportunity to pass judgment on the validity of our pretensions to public credit will neither know nor care how or by whom the exhibits were prepared. New York may take the responsibility for the physical arrangements of the exhibition; but it is Philately at large, Philately as a pursuit, that in the eye of every visitor will stand before him for judgment.

In such case, we hold the duty of American Philately to be clear and plain—the individual duty of every one of us to be beyond possibility of misinterpretation. An opportunity has arisen to prove the depth and sincerity of our attachment to this pursuit, to which so many of us swear such fealty in our common walk and conversation—to prove how far the fine words that proceed from our lips on occasions of state (when we are on dress parade, so to speak, before our fellow-collectors) are the expression of our real feelings or how far sham and hollow pretense. Talk is cheap. Hundreds of American col-

lectors have been telling for years how greatly they would exert themselves if some one would start a project for an American stamp exhibition on the big scale familiarly known in Europe. Now is the time of all times to make good their words—the time of all times for every one of us to show our true mettle in respect to philatelic loyalty and zeal. The success of this exhibition is not in the hands of New Yorkers; it is in the hands of the whole body philatelic, from Maine to California.

L. G. Q.

EXHIBITION NEWS AND VIEWS.

European Bodies Donate Medals.

A significant indication of the interest Europe is taking in the exhibition is to be found in the fact that two prominent European bodies have donated medals. The "Oesterreichischer Briefmarkenhändler Verein," of Vienna, has signified its intention of giving a gold medal, while the "Ober-Elsässischer Philatelisten Klub" offers a silver one. Both these societies rank high among European philatelic associations and the compliment which they thus pay to their American brethren is a pleasing proof of the kindly feeling engendered for American Philately by the participation of some of our greatest collectors in recent European exhibitions.

Three American Cups.

Mention has already been made in these columns of the handsome prize silver gilt cup donated by the publishers of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE. It is a great pleasure to record that a house long noted for its public spirit in the support of all worthy philatelic enterprise—to wit, the New England Stamp Co., of Boston—has likewise placed a prize silver cup at the committee's disposal. And not to be backward in this respect the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. have also donated a silver cup. These three cups will be beautifully wrought and do much credit to the taste of their donors.

Interesting Innovation.

An interesting innovation in the prize list of the exhibition is the giving, in many classes, of cups, instead of the customary medals. The committee in charge, in making this departure from time-honored custom, were actuated by the belief that a handsome cup would, to most competitors, be a more acceptable

token of victory than a medal—and that European entrants, in particular, would accept it as a happy idea. Many European philatelists of note are the possessors of so many medals, awarded for philatelic prowess on many a hard-fought field, that they have come to almost regard them as a weariness to the flesh. A cup or two added to these collections of philatelic trophies would at least have the piquant charm of novelty; and would be likely, the committee conceive, to be more cherished than the conventional medal. Hence the fact that the chief prize, in a considerable number of sections, is a silver cup.

The Medals.

Let it not be inferred from the foregoing that the medals to be awarded are, in general, of secondary importance. While cups figure as important prizes quite frequently in the scheme of competition, the greater number of awards—including those in the championship class itself—take the form of medals, of the various degrees of value that serve to distinguish the ascending scale of competitive merit—namely, bronze, silver-gilt, silver, and gold. We believe it is not too much to say that these medals will be in beauty and appropriateness of design fully worthy of the occasion. They will bear on the obverse a representation of the coat of arms of the city of New York, and on the reverse two palm branches, with space for inscribing the name of the recipient and the nature of the award. The name and date of the exhibition will, of course, also appear.

A

Notable Exhibit.

It is as yet too early to make any definite announcement as to just what will be exhibited by the many important European and American philatelists who have indicated their intention of competing, as many of them have not yet decided what countries they will show. One very notable exhibit from abroad may, however, even thus early be announced—the wonderful collection of Russia, Poland and Livonia formed by Rittmeister a. D. von Polansky, of Warsaw. This distinguished philatelist exhibited his treasures at both London and Vienna, securing high awards in each instance; and his promise to give Americans the privilege of viewing his superb accumulations is highly gratifying. The fact that a philatelist as far away as Warsaw should be willing to exhibit in New York is also a most encouraging portent.

I. G. Q.

AS WE WERE SAYING.

Elsewhere in this number, under the caption "Not New York's, But the Nation's," we make an appeal to American philatelists which we think it was high time should be made. However, let no one perusing that appeal read between the lines anything which is not there. There is no doubt or fear in New York over the outcome of the exhibition. The promises of support grow every day in volume; the outlook is every day brighter. There is no longer any reasonable doubt that the competition will be spirited in all the more important classes and every likelihood that on the score of range and fineness the exhibition will not suffer by comparison with the great stamp shows of Europe. Nor must it for a moment be thought that New York has any disposition to believe that the choice of this city for the exhibition has in any way roused the jealousy of other cities.

It would, however, be idle to disguise the unquestionable fact that, outside of New York City, there is not as much being done to stir up interest in the exhibition as the situation would seem to demand. Collectors everywhere who keep at all in touch with current philatelic affairs are of course aware that there is to be an exhibition, and in the larger cities it is doubtless a frequent subject of conversation at society club-rooms and other philatelic rendezvous. But we do not seem to find the intense, militant zeal for the exhibition which is at this juncture for many reasons so desirable. Collectors note with satisfaction the reports from New York showing that the exhibition preparations proceed apace, and do not seem to realize the need of anything being done in other parts of the country, to stir up interest and enthusiasm. It must be borne in mind that the exhibition is now only eight months off, and that these months will pass very rapidly. It is not one whit too soon for each of us to commence "booming" the exhibition in our respective localities.

Booming

The Exhibition.

Only second to the desirability of having a large and fine selection of exhibits, is the desirability that the exhibition should draw a large and representative attendance of philatelists from all parts of the country—not so much in order to "swell the crowd" (though this is a consideration by no means to be lost sight of) as for the reacting benefit on the spirit and efficiency of

American Philately. To see these exhibits will be, in a way, a liberal philatelic education. Its benefit to the real lover of philatelic study will be somewhat akin to that which the young painter or sculptor derives from the contemplation of the art riches of Paris and Rome. The scoffer would doubtless charge us with here bringing the sublime to the aid of the ridiculous, but this does not affect the justness of the parallel we have drawn. Men who have gotten all their philatelic knowledge from books, and from their own uninstructed experiments cannot but benefit greatly from the actual sight of great works of philatelic genius.

The Essence of Philately.

They will learn something in method, but more in spiritual insight. Fine Philately, in the last analysis, is a thing of the intellect—subtle, enigmatical, impalpable. It is no more allied to the simple recreation of sticking certain stamps into certain designated spaces in a printed book than it is to the making of pinwheels. Men who have drifted into stamp collecting by some chance circumstance and who possess the special qualities of mind that find affinity with the peculiar subtleties of modern philatelic research are irresistibly, and as by insensible stages, drawn into the current of actual philatelic ambition. They perceive in time that neither the pride of acquisition nor the pleasures of possession form the real essence of philatelic enjoyment; but that it lies in triumph of the mind in discovering, analyzing and ordering facts—and in this triumph being capable of picturesque demonstration by a class of symbols the more pleasing to the fancy because they are by all odds the most fantastic by which civilized man has ever displayed any achievements of his reason. The strangeness of the material which the mind in this case chooses to employ as a basis for the exertion of its powers, is very probably, though seldom distinctly realized, an additional element of fascination. It is, however, of no practical use in this case to inquire how or why men get a liking for philatelic study. The fact remains that they do get that liking and that they indulge it with ardor.

The One Thing Needed.

But—and here we get back to the somewhat interrupted thread of our remarks—however much and however un-

derstandingly he may read the best philatelic books in the world, he will lack a certain indescribable insight into the spirit of really great philatelic work until he sees that work face to face—and, lacking this, he will lack the one last thing needful in his philatelic education. The impossibility of seeing such great work face to face has been beyond question a fearful drawback to American philatelists. Europe has gone far ahead of us in the matter of really fine philatelic achievement (we speak in the large, and without forgetting the splendid work here of Mr. Pack, Mr. Luff and one or two others) not a little because her best philatelists can so frequently see and study the really masterly collections of the hour. Making all needful allowance for the philatelic advantage Europe has over us in the possession of a large leisure class which has no counterpart in this country, we yet believe that to the constant stimulus and inspiration of her great exhibitions she owes no small part of her preeminence over ourselves. It is because we do so believe (in which belief we are joined by many of the most far-sighted of American philatelic students) that we so greatly rejoice in the prospect of this exhibition, and deem it of such great and cardinal importance that American philatelists should not be suffered to stay away from the exhibition, at least for lack of opportunity to be present.

Let Us Be up and Doing.

Let us, then, be up and doing. The moral assistance that can be lent the enterprise by the enthusiasm of collectors all over the land is beyond computation. The exhibition should become the paramount theme of philatelic discussion throughout this country during the next few months—so paramount a theme, indeed, that it is on every tongue wherever philatelists congregate. Interest and enthusiasm are contagious. Many men who have not at the present time given any special thought whether or no to come to the exhibition will be vastly influenced in their ultimate decision by the amount of interest and enthusiasm the prospect of the exhibition germinates in the leading philatelic centers. We hold it the bounden duty of every man who holds any stake in the progress and prosperity of American Philately to constitute himself henceforth a royal roofer for the exhibition

L. G. Q.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

The Earl of Crawford, one of the most eminent of modern philatelists, died in London on January 31.

Lord Crawford was head of the great Scottish house of Lindsay and premier Earl on the roll of Scottish peers. He was born at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, July 28, 1847, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1874 to 1880 he was a Member of Parliament; but his inclinations were for science and letters rather than for politics, and he relinquished, after these few years, a parliamentary career which, from his natural abilities, might very probably have been one of no small distinction.

Lord Crawford was, during a long life in which he enjoyed ample leisure for thought and study, interested in many branches of scientific investigation. He was not only a munificent patron of worthy scientific achievement, but he was himself an eager and active explorer in many sections of the scientific field. Among various public services by which his name will be remembered in Great Britain, the most signally important was his having been largely instrumental in stamping out the cholera when in the nineties it threatened to invade England. The study of heart diseases greatly engaged his attention, and he was one of the earliest introducers in England of the sphygmograph for registering the beating of the pulse. He was at one time president of the Royal Astronomical Society and was a prominent member of many other societies of savants.

Lord Crawford possessed the true scientist's love of investigation for its own sake and found in Philately a congenial field for its exercise. Alone, probably, among the many stamp collectors belonging to the hereditary aristocracy of Europe, he was a philatelic student and investigator of the most advanced type. The result of his researches in the domain of early British stamps has been in the highest degree important to British specialists and his scientific methods of classification and arrangement in his own collections have exercised a profound influence on contemporary philatelic effort. The fashion of "writing up" fine collections, so that the album presents, not only the specimen, but the information essential to an understanding of its special claim to interest, did not originate with Lord Crawford, but has by him been carried to its greatest development, and has through him impressed itself indelibly upon advanced Philately. His published

writings on philatelic subjects bear no proportion to the influence his philatelic methods have had upon the general system of modern advanced collecting. While he was not, like Dr. Legrand, the founder of a school, he has, by his example, colored the whole style of work of that select and distinguished band of philatelists, the Royal Philatelic Society—a body wielding a tremendous influence over the trend of advanced philatelic thought and practice. Lord Crawford's acknowledged philatelic work is mainly to be found in *The London Philatelist*, organ of the Royal Society, to which he has from time to time contributed papers conveying abundant proof of his profound philatelic scholarship. There is also good reason to believe that a series of valuable articles contributed over a pseudonym to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* some years since, and dealing with some of the most abstruse problems of early English stamp production, were written by the one philatelist in the kingdom (aside from the then Prince of Wales) whose rank would command, or at least facilitate, the unlocking of archives to which no mere commoner could hope to gain access.

Lord Crawford took up stamp collecting somewhat late in life—at least his name has not been publicly associated with Philately for much over fifteen years. But in that time he accumulated a series of marvelous collections and outstripped in the magnitude of his philatelic possessions all other English collectors. His two supremely fine countries were Great Britain and the United States. In the former, we believe, his supremacy has sometimes been challenged—and not unsuccessfully—for there are a number of wonderfully costly and really grand collections of British stamps, no one of which so towers over the others as to be able to claim undisputed precedence. In the issues of the United States, the competition is much narrower. By common consent, no collection of U. S. extant in Europe can hold a candle with that formed by Lord Crawford; while in America it has but one rival, the famous United States of Mr. Geo. H. Worthington. These two great collections stand on a pinnacle of their own, far removed from all existing competition; and the question of which is the better has never been definitely settled. So many diverse elements of comparison would necessarily enter into any appraisal of the relative philatelic rank of two such wondrous collections, that the task

is not likely to be soon attempted. But there is some reason to believe that during the last few years the Worthington collection has, by the addition of certain very great rarities, gained a shade the better of the argument.

Lord Crawford collected numerous other countries and colonies, on the opulent scale which his taste made inevitable in whatever field of collecting attracted his favor. All his collections, save only his Great Britain and United States, were sold last summer to a big London handler—and it now seems a reasonable conjecture that the sale, at the time a matter of some wonder in the case of so wealthy a man, was prompted by His Lordship's own knowledge that he had not long to live, and his consequent desire to set his house in order. The retention of his two favorite collections, under such circumstances, may at least lead the philatelic world to hope that he has bequeathed them to some national repository. We believe we are correct in saying that no express intimation of the Earl's intentions on this point has ever been publicly made.

Lord Crawford's connection with the Royal Philatelic Society was virtually coincident with his active philatelic career. Very soon after he had become interested in Philately he joined the Royal (then the London) Society, and was almost immediately made its vice-president; the then Prince of Wales (now King George V.) being at that time president. On King George's accession to the throne, Lord Crawford became president of the society, and was the prime-mover in procuring the change of name which has given that society so much additional dignity and prestige.

As a collector of literature on philatelic subjects, Lord Crawford was scarcely less eminent than as a philatelic student. The nucleus of his possessions in this line was the great philatelic library formed by the late John K. Tiffany, for which Lord Crawford paid \$10,000. The Crawford Library has since been enriched by the purchase of the celebrated Fraenckel Collection and by many other only less notable accumulations of philatelic literature. Lord Crawford's philatelic library was without a doubt the fullest and finest extant; and it is strongly to be hoped that some testamentary arrangement provides for its perpetual preservation.

L. G. Q.

Canada.

Collectors of shades should not fail to secure before it is too late, the interesting series of such varieties in the current King George series of Canada. In the 1 cent stamp four distinct shades are noted and in the 2 cent value no less than ten distinct shades form a pale carmine rose to deep carmine and from a real brick red to a reddish brown or sienna red.

Several "errors" or "freaks of printing" have appeared, mostly in the early impressions, caused probably by the rush and push of the printers in trying to meet the large demand.

I have noted the following and believe they will be of interest to collectors:

1 Cent—An accent between Canada and Postage; also accents between "N" and "D" of Canada.

2 Cent—The same varieties may be found on the 2 cent stamp printed from plate one.

2 Cent.—On plate two there appeared on the 97th stamp on the plate a marked accent on the "C" of Cents.

2 Cent.—In February, 1912, some few sheets were issued, having the red horizontal guide lines running across the stamps. These were printed from unfinished plates from which the guide lines had not been removed. They are easily distinguished, having the lines about 2 millimeters apart running across every stamp on the sheet. The lines are very plain where they run through the figures of value.

C. L. P.

Cut Square Envelopes. The new complete price list recently issued by our firm has been in heavy demand, many requests for same even coming from abroad. It also prices the same envelopes entire, giving four columns of prices. A radically new departure is the listing according to dies rather than papers, but for easy reference Scott's numbers are added. This new arrangement makes it much easier for the collector with an imperfect knowledge of the different dies.

With this number of THE GAZETTE is presented a copy of the new stamp label to advertise the forthcoming International Philatelic Exhibition. These to the number of 100,000 stamps were the gift of E. Schernikow, Esq., president of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of this city, to the exhibition committee, and he deserves the thanks of every philatelist for his generosity. The stamps are printed in five different colors, and are the finest examples of modern engraving.

U. S. NOTES.

Parcel Post Stamps.—No 3c. or 50c. stamps of this series have been issued as yet, according to the latest reports. The 50c stamp was duly approved Dec. 4 and four plates made, but all of these have been cancelled. We now understand that both the 3c. and 50c. have been changed, as the designs were not satisfactory. In our opinion, the 50c. was one of the most attractive of the series. It was entitled "Dairying," with five cows grazing in the foreground. Perhaps the S. P. C. A. has opposed the picturing of dehorned cattle on a postage stamp.

On February 10 the model for the 3c parcel post had not been approved. The model for the 50c stamp had been approved and plates were being made. Possibly in two weeks from now we may see the 50c stamp while the much needed 3c cannot be out for some time.

The 2c Panama Canal stamp was first issued on January 13, and first seen in New York mails on January 22.

The 3c and 50c postage due stamps have been issued on paper with single lined watermark which chroniclers of new issues at home and abroad will kindly note. The 30c of same issue is now the only value missing to complete the set.

Canal Zone. There has been a new printing of the 2c and 5c stamps. The gum is white instead of yellowish, the paper appears to be slightly thinner and the shade of the 5c is a lighter blue.

New U. S. Envelopes.

With prices at which they are sold by our publishers.

	POD 1911 (WMK. 16)	
	One Cent—Die A	
S. 3	White	Kn. 92
	U S S E 1911 (WMK. 17)	
	One Cent—Die A	
S. 3	White	Kn. 92
S. 3	Amber	Kn. 79 .15
	Two Cents—Die E	
S. 5	Buff	Kn. 87
	US—SE 1911—(WMK. 18)	
	One Cent—Die A	
S. 2	White	Kn. 79
S. 3	White	Kn. 80
S. 3	White	Kn. 92 .05
S. 13	Amber	Kn. 89
S. 13	Blue	Kn. 89 .08
S. 13	Buff	Kn. 89
	Two Cents—Die A	
S. 7	Amber	Kn. 51
S. 8	Amber	Kn. 59 .06

The new size 3 envelopes have the low cut shape which is now in use also on sizes 3, 5, 8 and 13.

The Late I. A. Mekeel.

Isaac A. Mekeel, principal owner of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, died in Montclair, N. J., on the 3d inst. The cause of his death was acute indigestion. He was forty-three years of age.

Mr. Mekeel was known by reputation to almost every philatelist in the country, through his long connection with the popular and successful stamp weekly bearing his name. The success of that weekly was beyond question very largely due to Mr. Mekeel's ability and energy—qualities which, during the latter years of his life were even more signally demonstrated in larger publishing fields. For the past ten years or so, Mr. Mekeel, though retaining a controlling interest in *Mekeel's Weekly*, and exercising some general supervision over its policies, has left the management of that paper mainly in other hands; and has devoted himself to various publishing properties controlled by the United Publishers Corporation. This company published a number of great trade journals—notably, *The Dry Goods Economist*, which ranks as one of the most wonderful successes in the whole history of journalism—and in the service of that company, Mr. Mekeel, by force of sheer native ability, had climbed to a position of great responsibility. He was vice-president and treasurer of the corporation and virtually chief manager. His death, in the prime of manhood and in the full tide of success, is a great loss to the corporation in whose operation he took so important a part, and will be likewise deplored by hundreds of those who knew him in his first field of journalistic effort.

Notable Collections So'd.

Perhaps the most notable sale of stamps last year was the Holitscher collection and while of less money value, the sale of the collection formed by the Earl of Crawford may be thought of equal public interest, and here is a fresh bit of news in the same line: We are able to announce that America is, philatelically, a gainer by the coming to this country of the superb Victoria collection made by David H. Hill, Esq. of Melbourne. This collection, reputed to be the finest Victoria collection owned in Australia, is rich in pairs, strips and many blocks of four of early imperforate issues. Mr. Hill did not add to his collection after about 1885.

PLATE NUMBERS WANTED.

The following are desired in unused strips of three with imprint and numbers as stated. "T" and "B" stand for top or bottom strips. Side strips may be accepted only where no position is mentioned but both tops and bottoms are preferred.

1898 1c green: 566t, 572t, 573t, 575t, 766t, 767t, 768t, 771t, 772t, 794, 795t, 796, 797, 810t, 811t, 812, 813t, 822, 823, 824, 825t, 826t, 827t, 829t, 830t, 832t, 833b, 847b, 863, 864, 865t, 936, 938t, 939tb, 942t, 943t, 945b, 946t, 953, 955, 956b, 957t, 958, 961t, 962, 963, 964, 965b, 966, 967t, 968t, 969 to 995 all t and b, 1001 to 1514 nearly all t and b.

1895 2c ca mine: 435b, 756b, 760b, 774t, 775b, 776, 782tb, 786t, 787t, 789, 798t, 799t, 800b, 801, 802b, 803 to 805, 807t, 808t, 843t, 845t, 904b, 910t, 911b, 913t, 914b, 917b, 921t, 927b, 1024 to 1500 nearly all wanted.

1898 4c: 792t, 1100t, 1101 to 1103, 1332 to 1335.
1898 5c: 950b, 980, 981, 982b, 983b, 1084 to 1087, 1200t, 1201 to 1291 all.

1895 8c: 928b, 929b, 931b, 1094 to 1097.

1898 10c: 461b, 932 to 935, 996 to 999, 1336 to 1339.

1895 Special Del.: All above 880.

1895 Postage Due 2c: 1099, 1242b, 1243, 1245.

I. R. on 1c green, small surcharge wanted.

U. S. Colonies: We can use nearly all.

We require for the present no 1894 issue, no Omaha nor Buffalo series, no 1c 1895 no large I. R. but if you have any 1903 series we may buy, but for the present we especially desire only the above for a collection which we are trying to make more complete.

Send what you have of above or quote prices.

HAWAII 1893.

12c red lilac, black surcharge.

Cat. 16.50

Very fine copies.

ONLY \$7.50

This has always been a rare stamp. What others do you need?

Kindly make all payments under Two Dollars in unused Panama Pacific stamps.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau St.,

New York.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR REAL BARGAINS IN SINGLE STAMPS SETS OR PACKETS, YOU SHOULD READ THE UNITED STAMP COMPANY HERALD. 25¢ PER YEAR IN U. P. U. 1170 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

U. S.
Colonial Possessions

We are greatly pleased to be able to offer our numerous patrons such a superb line of these popular stamps. The following books have been newly made up and are the finest we have ever had. We cater here to all classes of collectors even those who only spend \$2 at a time. The Philippines are now particularly fine. A price list of the U. S. issues of the latter will be sent on application.

69.	Canal Zone, for Int. Album spaces only	\$65
70.	Canal Zone, incl. vars. listed by Scott	159
70A.	Canal Zone, varieties see Bartels' Check List	—
71.	Canal Zone, blocks incl. varieties.	314
72.	Cuba, issues up to 1898, fine sel.	550
72F.	Cuba, 1855-1879, very fine.....	182
72F.	Cuba, 1879-1898, splendid selection	125
73.	Cuba, blocks of 4, Spanish dominion	126
74.	Cuba, Puerto Principe issues, fine lot	920
75.	Cuba U. S. issues in block.....	61
77.	Guam, complete, singles and blocks	59
78.	Hawaii, "Numerals" only	304
94.	Same, used only	24
62.	Envelopes of above countries, cut square	55
79.	Hawaii, head issues, unused and used, including shades and blocks to 1892	448
80.	Hawaii, same beginning 1893.....	157
81.	Philippines, 1854-74, grand lot....	788
81A.	Philippines, 1875-88, superb condition	354
82.	Philippines, 1889-1898, many shades	—
83.	Philippines, 1854-1898, one of a kind only	160
84.	Philippines, 1854-68, imperf. only splendid lot of early issues, incl. two "Corros" errors.....	1100
84I.	Philippines, 1870-88, splendid condition	718
84II.	Philippines, 1887-98 strong in shades	207
85.	Philippines, Printed and hand-stamped "O B" surcharges, great variety at reduced prices..	160
86.	Philippines, blocks of four, Span. period	412
87.	Philippines, U. S. issues, unused in shades	70
88.	Philippines, blocks of four of last, superb	160
89.	Porto Rico, all issues, fine lot....	309
90.	Porto Rico, Span. dom. in blocks of 4	243
91.	Porto Rico, U. S. issues in blocks	33
92.	Samoa, all issues, by Gibbons....	77
93.	U. S. Colonies for album spaces unused	81

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau St.,

New York.

Confederate Locals on Original Covers.

Every one of them is in very fine condition.

No.		Net Price.
2	Athens, pair—both types.....	\$75.00
14	Baton Rouge, smaller design..	87.50
15	Baton Rouge, superb.....	60.00
20	Charleston, cancelled Tudor Hall, Va., very fine and rare	10.00
40	Fredericksburg	25.00
69	Lenoir	90.00
72	Lynchburg	31.00
79	Macon, 5c yellow	45.00
90	Memphis, 5c superb piece.....	10.00
97	Mobile, 5c fine pair.....	10.00
103	Nashville 10c, blue cancellation, very fine and a great rarity..	135.00

The following are not on original covers:

2	Athens 5c, unused, o. g., v. rare	45.00
20	Charleston 5c, pen canc., fine..	6.50
21	Charleston 5c, Env. on white, fine	9.00
23	Charleston 5c, Env. on orange, fine	10.00
64	Knoxville 5c, red, pen canc., fine	10.00
88	Memphis 2c, blue, pair.....	1.50
89	Memphis 5c, red, used, fine....	3.75
	Memphis 5c, cut to shape on cover	2.75
92	Memphis 5c, Env. on orange, cut poorly	7.75
97	Mobile 5c, sm. tear, nice look- ing	2.50
104	New Orleans 2c blue, fine.....	2.00
105	New Orleans 2c red, fine.....	1.90
106	New Orleans 5c brown, unused, fine	1.75
106	New Orleans 5c brown, used, good	1.20
108	New Orleans 5c, on blue, fine..	1.70

U. S. Carriers.

On Original Letters.

854	New York 1c buff, fine.....	8.00
863	Philadelphia, 1c gold, bronze (Cat. 20.00), fine.....	10.00

Kindly make all payments under Two Dollars in unused Panama Pacific stamps.

POPULAR U. S. BLOCKS.

1902 2c "Flags."

Carmine	\$1.00
Block of 6 with Pl. No.....	2.25

1903 2c "Shield."

Vermilion	1.00
Vermilion (booklet) .....	.60
Scarlet (cat. 1.00) .....	.48
Red .....	.72
Red, imperf. ....	.80
Bright red (booklet)	1.00
Dull carmine .....	.60
Carmine .....	.20
Carmine, imperf. ....	.32
Bright carm. lake	1.00
Lake red (cat. 2.00).....	.72
Deep lake red (cat. 2.00) .....	.80
Same, imperf.	1.50

Singles or pairs at same rates.

All are very fine and correctly named. Our book No. 35 contain a nice selection of blocks in shades of this issue.

NEW BRUNSWICK



The originals of the first issue are worth several hundred dollars a set unused. In 1890 the government had five sheets of each of the three values reprinted. The 3p is in red, the 6p and 1sh. in bluish black. One set once brought \$25.50 at an auction sale in this city. We offer the set today for

\$6.00

a pair or block of four same rate.

CONSIGNMENTS

DEALERS AND COLLECTORS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND US CONSIGNMENTS OF SALEABLE STAMPS WHICH WE WILL ADVERTISE IN THIS PUBLICATION AT A SMALL ADVANCE ABOVE COST TO US. WE DESIRE AT LEAST SEVERAL OF A KIND FOR THIS PURPOSE, RAPIDLY SELLING STAMPS OR SETS IN LARGER QUANTITY.

Wanted CURRENT ISSUE U. S. ENVELOPES

Our stock has run low on some envelopes of the current series. We will buy from one to fifty of any of the following. Unused and entire preferred but not essential.

- 1c green, Die B wrapper.
1c green, Die C, var. 2, on buff.
2c brown red, Die A2, on white, amber blue or buff.
2c carmine, Die B on or. buff.
(For this Envelope we will pay \$5.00, full Scott, if entire and unused).
2c carmine, Die D.

Amber: Vars. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10.

Blue: Vars. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11.

O. Buff: Vars. 1 to 7, 9 to 12.

- 5c blue, Die A, amber.
1c Postals Savings on or. buff, used.

We also can use some unused.

- 1899 4c, Die C.
On amber, a rather common envelope.

Send what you have on approval at your own price.

WESTERN FRANKS.

on entire U. S. envelopes. We are working on several collections of these and therefore

WANT TO BUY

any of the above which are not contained in our stock, also mixed lots of the above. Send on approval with price.

Early U. S. Blocks

All have o. g. and are very fine.

1861	3c, very fine.....	1.00
1861	3c, not quite so fine.....	.70
1862	2c, centering fair.....	2.00
1869	2c, block of 6, centering fair.....	3.50
1879	6c, fine.....	8.50
1879	15c, very fine.....	1.75
1882	1c, centering fine.....	.60
1882	10c, very fine.....	1.80
1882	2c, red br., very fine.....	.40
1887	1c blue, three shades, each.....	.50
1887	2c green, very fine.....	.40
1887	3c vermilion, very fine.....	.40
1887	4c carmine, very fine.....	.70
1887	30c orange brown.....	3.60
1895	50c, reddish orange, very fine.....	5.50

APPROVAL SELECTIONS

Send for our pink list giving details of 68 different U. S. selections, 25 of U. S. Possessions, and 134 different foreign. \$30,000 net value is represented in this series alone. Not only are they extremely attractive, but prices are right.

MAJOR F. L. PALMER'S Philippines

The Postal Issues of the Philippines by Major F. L. Palmer is a splendid work of 84 pages, handsomely illustrated, classic in appearance. Portions of it appeared in the PHILATELIC GAZETTE, Vols. I and II, but much that is new has been added in the completed book.

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POMEROY

the proprietor of a Letter Express Post in 1843 placed the portrait of his beautiful daughter upon his postage stamps. The reprints are very hard to distinguish from the originals even by experts. We have several full sheets of 50, reprints in black (Scott 2673) at 50c a sheet and one in vermilion at \$1.25.

WANTED FOR CASH PANAMA PACIFIC

especially 5 and 10c; also used POSTAL SAVINGS 50c and \$1 stamps wanted in small or large lots by our publishers.

"Pre-Cancels."

We know nothing about relative scarcity, but have several envelopes each containing 100 varieties. They have never been picked over.
\$2.00 per 100.

BARTELS'

50th Auction Sale Will Occur the Latter Part of March.

We are making up our next sale, and would like to add any names of regular auction buyers to our list, who have not been in the habit of receiving our catalogues. The next sale will contain many medium priced lots of U. S. and Foreign stamps, suitable alike for the average collector and small dealers.

PARCEL POST STAMPS WANTED.

We will buy the above used in any quantity, but in good condition only. Straight edge stamp should be priced separately.

Confederate Locals on Original Covers.

Every one of them is in very fine condition.

No.		Net Price.
2	Athens, pair—both types..	\$75.00
14	Baton Rouge, smaller design..	87.50
15	Baton Rouge, superb.....	60.00
20	Charleston, cancelled Tudor Hall, Va., very fine and rare	10.00
40	Fredericksburg	25.00
69	Lenoir	90.00
72	Lynchburg	31.00
79	Macon, 5c yellow.....	45.00
90	Memphis, 5c superb piece.....	10.00
97	Mobile, 5c fine pair.....	10.00
103	Nashville 10c, blue cancellation, very fine and a great rarity..	135.00

The following are not on original covers:

2	Athens 5c, unused, o. g., v. rare	45.00
20	Charleston 5c, pen canc., fine..	6.50
21	Charleston 5c, Env. on white, fine	9.00
23	Charleston 5c, Env. on orange, fine	10.00
64	Knoxville 5c, red, pen canc., fine	10.00
88	Memphis 2c, blue, pair	1.50
89	Memphis 5c, red, used, fine..	3.75
	Memphis 5c, cut to shape on cover	2.75
92	Memphis 5c, Env. on orange, cut poorly	7.75
97	Mobile 5c, sm. tear, nice look- ing	2.50
104	New Orleans 2c blue, fine.....	2.00
105	New Orleans 2c red, fine.....	1.90
106	New Orleans 5c brown, unused, fine	1.75
106	New Orleans 5c brown, used, good	1.20
108	New Orleans 5c, on blue, fine..	1.70

U. S. Carriers.

On Original Letters.

854	New York 1c buff, fine.....	8.00
863	Philadelphia, 1c gold, bronze (Cat. 20.00), fine.....	10.00

Kindly make all payments under Two Dollars in unused Panama Pacific stamps.

POPULAR U. S. BLOCKS.

1902 2c "Flags."

Carmine	\$1.00
Block of 6 with Pl. No.....	2.25

1903 2c "Shield."

Vermilion	1.00
Vermilion (booklet)60
Scarlet (cat. 1.00)40
Red70
Red, imperf.80
Bright red (booklet)	1.00
Dull carmine60
Carmine20
Carmine, imperf.32
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Blue: Vars. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11.

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 1c Postal Savings on or. buff, used.
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J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

SPANISH MARIANNAS



The great rarity of these stamps has been sufficiently demonstrated and their interesting history published in the P. G., Vol. 1, p. 209 and Vol. 11 p. 289. The combined issue of all values is 2,400 stamps, only a small portion of which were saved. They remained unchronicled for seven years. We are able to offer several of these great rarities with our guarantee of genuiness.

	Unused.	Used.
2c blue green (500)	\$25.00	
3c dark brown (500).....	30.00	\$25.00
5c carm. rose (500).....		40.00
8c gray brown (700).....	25.00	20.00
15c slate green (150).....	50.00	

The figures in parenthesis indicate total number of stamps issued. Bear in mind this surcharge was overlooked for years and considered merely a cancellation, which accounts for so few being saved. We have only one copy of the 5c, but duplicates of the other values. For full history see P. G. Aug. 1911, and May 1, 1912.

**Revolutionary Issues
Philippines.**

1898-99 Unused.

1m black imperf.....	.05
1m black, perf .....	.25
2c rose (correos) .....	.03
2c rose, vert. pair, imperf. horizontally, pen canceled	1.00
2c, lined background, used	9.00
2c Correos y Telegrafos	2.50
8c green (Registration) .....	.10
8c green, imperf. pair	2.50
10c brown (Revenue stamp) .....	.10
2c violet (Telegraph) .....	.03
50c dark blue (Telegraph) .....	.08
Brown (Transfer of cattle) .....	.75

Block of four of any of above (except "used") at same rate.

HANOVER

We have a beautiful lot of unused originals, including blocks of four, especially the imperf. issues. There is a fine lot of shades of several values, notably the 1 gr. stamps. Prices are quite reasonable. Apply at once.

PLATE NUMBER STRIPS

All are in strips of three with full imprint and plate number except Omaha issue, which is in pairs, and the Pan-American series, which takes a strip of four. We price horizontal and vertical strips, but do not agree to give any particular Nos.

	Hor.	Vert.
1894 1c	.18	.15
2c, Type I	.60	.50
2c, Type II	1.50	1.40
2c, Type III	1.30	1.15
1895 1c	.20	.15
2c, Type I	.80	.70
2c, Type II	1.25	1.15
2c, Type III	.15	.15
1898 1c Omaha	.12	
1898 1c green	.12	.10
2c Omaha	.20	
4c Omaha	.30	
\$1 Omaha	4.50	
1898 1c "I.R."	.15	.15
2c "I.R."	.20	.15
1901 1c Pan-Am.	.20	
2c Pan-Am. carmine	.30	
2c Pan-Am. scarlet	.40	
Cuba 1c	.25	.20
2c	.35	.35
2½c	.25	.20
3c	.50	
5c	.50	
10c	.90	.80
Guam 1c	1.25	1.00
2c	1.25	1.10
Philippines 1c 1899	.40	.30
2c 1899	.40	.30
3c 1899	.35	
5c 1899	.60	
8c 1899	.75	
10c 1899	—	1.00

Many other strips also on hand. Let us know what you want. In nearly all cases several numbers will be supplied at same price.

Panama Registration.

Many general collectors and specialists have found very difficult to find many of these and some are extremely rare. We now offer the following, using Scott numbers, nearly all unused:

No.	Cat.	Price	No.	Cat.	Price
301	1.25	.75	326	.60	.45
304	.25	.20	341	.60	.40
305	.50	.70	342	3.50	2.30
306	2.50	1.50	344	.40	.40
321	5.00	2.40	346	.50	.50
322		4.00	362	.50	.50
323	2.00	1.50	367		4.00
324	1.00	.50	386	.10	.08

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

401	2.50	423	3.50
403	.50	431	.35
404	.75	433	.25
405	1.75	435	.25
407	1.00	451	1.50
408	2.25	502	1.50
421	1.50	526	.15
422	1.00		.75

Crawford Coll.

VOL III.

MARCH, 1913

No. 7

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PORTRAIT OF J. C. MORGENTHAU

EXHIBITION EDITORIALS.....L. G. Quackenbush

THE JUNIOR MEDALS.....C. A. Howes

HINGES AND HINGING.....J. Murray Bartels

THE EXHIBITION LABELS.....C. A. Howes

NEW YORK:

J. M. BARTELS CO., Publishers,

99 Nassau Street.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS.

WE WILL BUY OR SELL

Early Issues of all Countries and especially

**Postmasters, Carriers, Locals and Revenues
of The United and Confederate States**

IN FINE CONDITION ONLY

WE ALSO SELL COLLECTIONS BY AUCTION

If you buy, you must get our catalogs. If you sell, you must get our terms. It will be to your advantage.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL

We can supply from the Hawley collection, **Great Britain and Colonies** in finest condition. Other collections, including the **Bruner** collection, give us an extensive stock of other countries. Send us a **Want List**.

Commercial references required if unknown to us.

NASSAU STAMP CO., Ltd.,

179 Broadway - - - - - New York, N. Y.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 1913.

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President,
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New York, October, 1913.

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Canal Zone Prices.

Probably there is no country in the catalogue on which the discounts are as small as on the stamps of the Canal Zone and this refers especially to the main numbers. The fact remains that in many cases the prices are entirely too low and stamps can scarcely be bought even at full list prices. One or two dealers frequently ask above catalogue for these stamps. The series on U. S. is listed about right at \$2.55, as the set is quite generally sold at \$2 net. No. 11 is too low and readily salable at full list, which might also be said of 13. There are just four times as many No. 13 as there are No. 14 and of the latter nearly 40 per cent. have straight edges. Therefore No. 14 should be listed more than 75c. Of number 15 just 320 copies were issued including very numerous varieties which have gone into large collections in blocks quite extensively, therefore \$7.50 is too low a price. Of No. 16 listed at \$20.00, there were 80 copies, including four widely spaced AL and other varieties. Just try to find one at full catalogue and see what a time you will have. Its an even guess that you will not run across one at any price. No. 7 2c vermilion bar at 15c is the present net selling price and it would stand a rise. No. 20 is a very scarce stamp of which probably not over five sheets were ever found. It lists \$3.50 and is a ready seller at \$3.00. Nos. 20 and 21 were surcharged at the same time with the same ink and there is no need calling one rose brown and the other red brown though it may appear lighter on the yellow stamp. Nos. 21 and 21b are catalogued at their present net selling prices and should go up. Nos. 22, 23, 25, 26 and 27 would stand an advance, especially 27, which sold from the very beginning at 25c and has always remained scarce, 28 and 29 are quite hard to get unused and are bargains at full catalogue. No. 30 is far more plentiful and obtainable in sheets. No. 46, the last 10c before the map design was exhausted very suddenly and it now sells at double catalogue or 50c. Remember Canal Zones are U. S. Possessions and will always be in demand. Fill up this country while you have a chance. In the last three years only one new stamp has appeared.

The demand for early issues of European stamps has never been equal to the present and prices are high. Rare old Germans on original covers are bought and sold irrespective of catalogue and the demand remains unsupplied. Strange to say they stamped envelopes of the same countries are in small demand in spite of their rarity. Elsewhere in this issue we offer a fine line of rare Europeans on original covers.

Specimen Department Stamps.

Unlike almost any other stamps with this overprint they were not prepared as samples or to be given away but were intended to supply the demand from collectors. They were placed on sale at face value in Washington in 1875, but the public did not take kindly to them. The fact that they were not only un-gummed but had "Specimen" printed on them made them unpopular and the sales were comparatively small with the exception of the 1c stamps and the Executive series which was always difficult to obtain without "Specimen." Very small sales are recorded for the more common sets of which the Treasury Department ranks as the rarest with only 72 full sets sold. The other sets in the order of scarcity with number of full sets rank as follows: Interior 75, Post Office 81, Navy 102, War 104, Justice 150, State (up to 90c) 245, Agriculture 352, Executive 3,561.

Originally 10,000 sets of all values up to 90c were printed and 1,000 sets of the State dollar values, but the unsold remainders were destroyed in 1884. The 1c Executive, Navy and State are known on the soft porous paper of the American Bank Note Company, and Mr. Luff states that the 7c Navy also exists but we have never seen the latter and know of no one who has a copy.

As some of the 1c stamps became exhausted it was necessary as early as December, 1875, to order new supplies and accordingly an additional 10,000 each were supplied January 3, 1876. This consignment consisted of the 1c Agriculture, Executive, Justice and State and the entire supply was printed on the otherwise very scarce horizontally ribbed paper, a fact which so far has been unrecorded.

An interesting variety is the error in spelling "SEPCIMEN" which appears on the 21st stamp in the sheet of 100, however, only on some of the values. So far it is known on the following stamps only:

Agriculture 2, 15, 24c.
Interior 2c.
Justice 1, 2c.
Navy 2, 7, 12, 30c.
Post Office 1, 2, 10c.
State 1, 2, 3, 7, 24c.
War 1, 2, 3, 7, 24, 30, 90c.

If any of our readers have any other varieties we would like to hear from them.

Another variety which we have not seen recorded elsewhere shows the "S" considerably lower than the other letters. The writer has a copy on the 3c Executive

J. M. B.



THE JUNIOR MEDALS.



Those who were favored of the judges at the great International Stamp Exhibition, held in London last October, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, have now received their medals from across the water. These are very artistically gotten up, the obverse showing the head of His Majesty, King George V, which appears on the new British coinage. It is the work of Mr. Bertram MacKinnell, and has been adopted for the recently issued Georgian stamps of Great Britain. Around the head and following the edge of the medal is the legend JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, with LONDON 1912 between foliations at the bottom. The reverse bears the legend THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY around the periphery, with the arms of the City of London in bas-relief on a sunken center piece. Beneath the arms is a tablet for inscribing the recipient's name.

Altogether the medal is highly attractive and quite resembles that of the London Exhibition of 1906. It is to be hoped that the medals prepared for our own exhibition this year will be fully up to the standard of these London medals, which are beautiful examples of die sinking, and that they will be as artistic and appropriate in their conception. Various models have already been considered, and while it was at first proposed to use the bust of Benjamin Franklin, who was our first Postmaster General, the model submitted did not prove acceptable.

It was finally agreed that a design showing the seal of the City of New York would be most appropriate, and it is practically assured that one of this nature will be accepted. A model of quite pleasing appearance has been submitted, the city seal showing a shield on which the graceful figures of a sailor and an Indian appear at each side. Around the outer edge appears INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION. On the reverse is a panel for the insertion of the winner's name and the country for

which the medal was awarded. Two palm branches enclose the panel.

As the medal described has not been officially accepted we venture to voice a protest on the use of the seal of New York City with the inscription "International Philatelic Exhibition." While held in New York, its national and international scope should merit the use of the United States seal, if any, or better still the profile bust of Washington that adorns our present stamps, which is from Houdon's celebrated statue. It seems unfortunate that the proposition to use Franklin's bust fell through, for either one of these two heads is probably almost as well known to stamp collectors in general, from long association, as the heads of the British sovereigns themselves!

The use of the coat-of-arms of the City of London on the medals of the London Exhibitions hereby serves as a criterion for our own case, as their exhibitions have been held under the auspices of regularly constituted societies bearing the word "London" as a part of their name, while no local New York Society stands sponsor alone for our proposed exhibition—it is a national affair as its proposed inscription indicates, and should have national insignia, if any, or preferably well known philatelic emblems or designs as suggested above.

C. A. HOWES.

With a view of working out a reliable system of identification of the numerous dies Dr. V. M. Berthold for some months past has been again engrossed in studying the 3c pink envelope dies of 1864 and is now elated at having solved the last problems in connection with this complicated issue. He has the various dies "boiled down" to a minimum and we can already state that they are not so numerous as the "Barrett" varieties of the recut 2c 1903. He expects to place the result of his researches within the reach of collectors at no distant date.

Hinges and Hinging.

How many collectors and dealers are there who regard the importance of this subject lightly? You would be surprised to know the truth. Of course the first essential thing is to make sure that the hinge you use is the best for the purpose. It cannot always be said that any one kind is preferable at all times. When a dealer mounts his stamps for sale in approval selections he should figure carefully the economical value of time. He should therefore train his employees in the method of bending the hinges in the proper place and what a small proportion of the surface required moistening to hold the stamp in the place designated for it. For practical use a hinge about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long is the most serviceable. No hinge should ever be folded in the middle, this is a mistake generally made by beginners and frequently by more advanced collectors, yea, even dealers. One-fifth or at most one-fourth of the surface of the hinge is all that is required to hold the stamp firmly to it and only a small place of the remaining surface should be moistened to attach the stamp to the sheet or page. It not only saves a great deal of time but avoids the danger of tearing the stamp or thinning the back when a specimen can be remounted several times without removing the hinge from it. This is very important in making up approval selections and mounting up duplicates. The collector may prefer a different kind of a hinge for his collection. Many like to have plenty of space to make notes such as price paid, when and from whom acquired. Much care should be used to preserve the full original gum on unused stamps. How often do we see the finest copies with a crude hinge covering the back of the stamps half way down. This is entirely unnecessary and impairs the value of the specimens to an amazing degree. We recently inspected the auction sale of a firm, well known and long established, in which the stamps had all been hinged in this manner. Let there be a relief from such methods.

J. M. B.

Death of Stanley Gibbons.

Edmund Stanley Gibbons, the oldest stamp dealer, died in London, Feb. 17. He was born in Plymouth, England, in 1840, and commenced dealing in stamps in 1854. He sold out his business a few years ago to a syndicate headed by Chas. J. Phillips.

U. S. Notes.

A postage due stamp of the greatest rarity is the 2c of 1895 cut diagonally in half and surcharged "Due 1 Cent." These were used at Jefferson, Iowa, for a few days beginning October 6, 1895, and in all 30 copies were printed. Eighteen out of this number were preserved to philately. All are on original covers, about 15 of them on white envelopes (about size 5 or 13) and three on wrappers. The surcharge reads either up or down.

This odd provisional was a product of Postmaster F. R. McCarthy, at the time. He had no authority from Washington for his procedure and it is said that he received an official reprimand. The Gibbons catalogue has listed it for years. The firm had secured three copies of this provisional. Several American collectors bought a copy, but the stamp is scarcely ever seen these days. There must be about a dozen of them somewhere in the country.

Odd Cancellations are still turning up. The skull and cross bones, the devil with a pitchfork and of course the kicking mule have all been described. The writer recently picked up a cover with three 1c 1869 postmarked Waterbury, Conn., the circle each time followed by a black chicken running with its wings ready to fly and its mouth wide open. The eye is a large white dot. The stamps of all three are heavily cancelled with this peculiar barnyard fowl. Has anyone ever run across this odd postmark?

U. S. 1894 5c, imperforate horizontally. Of this stamp which is listed by Scott as No. 255c one sheet was sold at the Richmond, Va., postoffice by Wm. Lee, son of A. S. Lee, while in the postal service as window clerk. The fortunate purchasers were Mr. Moser and Dr. Wendlinger, both of them collectors. This soon became a rare stamp; 400 in all of the same stamp in perforate found their way into the market about the same time and since then some of these have been fictionally perforated horizontally to imitate the above variety. As the imperf. stamps were not gummed by the government it is not difficult to tell the genuine from the fakes by the gum. The unofficial gum is irregular and not so smooth. If you have No. 255c take another look at it.

J. M. B.

"The best philatelic publication in the country, in so much as it supplies good solid philatelic reading, is, in our opinion, THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE. Gossip and hearsay is not in its line, but it is full of scientific facts."—*The Philatelic West.*

THE EXHIBITION LABELS.

A great help, in advertising any exhibition, unusual event or particular celebration, has of late years been by means of stamps, whether in the form of duly accredited postal issues or merely "stickers" for purposes of publicity. We all know of the Centennial postage stamps of New South Wales, issued in 1888, of the Columbus quadri-centennial series, issued by the United States in 1893 (a year late), and of various other commemorative sets for more or less important occasions. Then there are the quasi-stamps, known as "charity stamps," which may include in their purchase price a certain amount to be reserved for postal needs, or may be wholly charitable and of no franking power, like our Red Cross labels or the Portuguese "Assistencia" stamps. These latter are of but little more interest than the "stickers," pure and simple, which serve as "adhesive posters" for advertising purposes only. Yet many are interested in collecting them as a side line of their stamp collecting—as "near stamps" we may say, and they certainly offer as varied and picturesque a field to wander in as their more valuable prototypes.

Many of the Stamp Exhibitions held during the last few years have adopted this means of spreading their propaganda, and we recall with particular pleasure the handsome set sent out by the International Exhibition at Vienna in 1911. It was therefore with peculiar gratification that the directors of the New York Exhibition received an intimation that the Hamilton Bank Note Company of that city would present a handsome series to the "Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Incorporated" for the usual purpose of attaching to the back of mail matter to advertise the coming event.

Nor were they in the least disappointed when the stamps arrived, for a finer set of exhibition labels it would hardly be possible to imagine. The stamps of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the American Philatelic Society at Chicago in 1911 were fine productions, and historically interesting from the portrait of Washington used on them, but they were souvenirs of the event and not prepared as advertising labels, as in the present case.

Of large size, about one and a half by two inches, and of simple and imposing appearance, the new labels will be most eagerly sought by American collectors, at least as mementoes of the great event which they announce. The central oval contains the well-known portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart of Boston, which, with the companion portrait of

Martha Washington, was purchased by subscription from the artist's widow and presented to the Boston Athenaeum in 1831. For fifty years they remained in this institution, whence their popular appellation of the "Athenaeum Portraits," and were then transferred to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where they now are. It may be said in passing that the Martha Washington portrait is on the 8-cent stamp of the 1902 issue, of the United States, while the portrait of the "Father of His Country" adorns a number of our early stamps, as well as the 2 cent values of 1902 and 1903, most of the Civil War revenues, and the 20 cent 1863 issue of the Confederate States.

The story of this portrait, considered the best known likeness of Washington, has interest here. Stuart was in England during the Revolution, but after its close returned to this country for the express purpose of painting the likeness of its most illustrious citizen. He went to Philadelphia in 1794 with letters of introduction to Washington from John Jay, and met his famous subject at an evening reception, being greeted by the General with "dignified cordiality." Although familiar with eminent men, the artist afterward declared that no human being ever awakened in him the sentiment of reverence to such a degree, and for a moment he lost his self-possession. It was not until after several interviews that Stuart felt enough at ease with his subject to give the proper concentration of mind to his work.

The portrait was finished in due course, but the background was never filled in, and in that condition it still remains. The portrait of Martha Washington, painted at the same time, is in like condition. Concerning the portraits the artist's daughter has said: "When General and Mrs. Washington took their last sittings, my father told Washington it would be of great importance to him to retain the originals, to which Washington replied: 'Certainly, Mr. Stuart, if they are of any consequence to you; I shall be perfectly satisfied with copies from your hand, as it will be impossible for me to sit again at present.' The copies made from the originals were for Mount Vernon. A short time after these last pictures were finished, the President called on my father to express the perfect satisfaction of Mrs. Washington and himself at his success."

The portrait has not been detracted from on the stamp by excess of ornamentation around it, but stands out clear and bold as the center piece of the design. At either side of its oval frame are small

shields with "19" and "13" on them, respectively, to mark the date. The inscriptions are confined to the word INTERNATIONAL across the top of the design, PHILATELIC EXHIBITION following the curve of the portrait oval and above it, and NEW YORK on a straight label at the bottom. Acanthus scrolls fill in the upper corners and relieve the plainness beneath the portrait in connection with beading along the lower part of the oval frame. The engraving company's name is inset at the bottom of the stamp.

The labels are naturally engraved in the highest style of the art and are recess printed from steel plates. They are issued in sheets of fifty—five horizontal rows of ten each—and printed on a tough bond paper containing the manufacturer's watermark. One hundred thousand of them were donated by the Bank Note Company, printed in six different colors of rich and beautiful effect. We may describe them, as near as may be, as deep green, deep blue, orange, olive green, plum, and a handsome shade of red. Their appearance is magnificent and their fortunate possessors will be more apt to give them a page in their albums than to use them for stickers on mail matter we are afraid!

C. A. HOWES.

POSTAGE DUE AND PARCEL POST STAMPS.

Treasury Department,
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

March 6, 1913.

Mr. J. M. Bartels,

99 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, making certain inquiries. I give below your questions and the answers thereto, as follows:

1. Will you kindly inform me whether or not the Parcel Post 3 and 50 cent stamps have been issued as yet, and if so, the date of the first shipment of each value?

A. The model for the 3 cent parcel post stamp has been approved, and the die is being engraved at this time. The 50 cent parcel post stamps are at press, but no shipment of them has been made as yet.

2. Would it be too much trouble to supply the date on which each value of postage due stamps was issued with the current watermark?

A. The single line watermark postage stamp paper went to press for the first time on August 22, 1910.

The following are the first dates and the first plates which went to press for postage due stamps after August 22, 1910, and were

printed upon single line watermark paper, upon 400 subject plates:

1-cent, plate number 1632, at press August 30, 1910.

2-cent, plate number 5511, at press November 25, 1910.

3-cent, plate number 1631, at press August 31, 1910.

5-cent, plate number 1642, at press August 31, 1910.

10-cent, plate number 1633, at press August 31, 1910.

30-cent, plate number 5526, at press September 23, 1912.

50-cent, plate number 5527, at press September 23, 1912.

You ask the date on which each value of these stamps was issued with the current or single line watermark. In the case of the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10-cent stamps, it would be impossible for me to furnish you with the exact date of the issuing of these stamps, for the reason that no record is kept here showing when stamps printed on the single line watermark paper were sent out, our record being merely the number of stamps sent to postmasters for accounting purposes. It can be said, though, with reasonable definiteness, that all of these denominations were delivered to postmasters within thirty days of the dates when the plates for these different denominations went to press. To undertake to ascertain absolutely the exact date when the stamps of these denominations printed on single line watermark paper were forwarded, would require considerable clerical assistance which could not well be spared from the regular work of the Bureau. The 30-cent postage due stamp went to press, as stated above, for the first time on September 23, 1912, but none of these stamps have been issued to postmasters. The 50-cent stamp went to press on the same date, and I find that a minute has been made by our vault keeper that the first of these stamps were issued on October 5, 1912.

I assure you that we are willing, as far as we can, to be of any assistance to you in these matters, but, of course, you understand that to undertake to go into all the minutiae relative to stamps would serve no beneficial purpose to this Bureau, and there is only, therefore, certain information which can be furnished from our records, but such as we have we shall be very glad to give you at any time when not incompatible with the public service, or when the matter is such that such information should be furnished through the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, if at all.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. E. FERGUSON,
Acting Director.

YEAR BOOK OF THE U. S. REVENUE SOCIETY

Together With the Prize Essay on Metallic Tax Stamps for Cotton.

By CHARLES A. NAST.

The sixth annual publication of the Revenue Society accentuates a new departure in that it takes up the scientific study of a very small part of the revenue division of the U. S. tax paid.

In fact information has been gathered and presented in readable shape upon a topic and a governmental issue, about which the department itself confesses it has no records.

The government records regarding this subject do not go back further than 1866 and yet the tax on cotton and the emission of metallic tax stamps began as early as 1863.

All taxes on this commodity were repealed in 1867. So this present item is the only one in which valuable historic matter concerning this period has been detailed. Several full page half-tone plates, reproductions of the circulars of instruction issued in those days, combine to render the annual year book of this society unique in many ways. Aside from the really valuable data contained within its 42 pages, the booklet has the distinction of being the first and only work on U. S. revenues that is illustrated.

Thirteen types are illustrated, showing the growth and change in design and structure of the tax stamp used during these days.

Because they were made of thin sheet brass instead of paper, they have not found favor among collectors generally, but we dare say this essay will have the effect of turning attention to these anew. Doubtless new varieties will be uncovered as a result of this publication. The edition is limited strictly to 200 and after sending one to each member, the press and libraries and to those who have assisted in the work, only about thirty copies remain. These will be sold at \$1 each or will be issued as a premium to new members who may apply now.

50

METALLIC TAX STAMPS,



COTTON.

PATENTED APRIL 23, SEPTEMBER 15, 23, 1863, AND MAY 24, 1864.

Manufactured by the
United States Metallic Stamp Co.
E. A. LOCKE, Supt., Boston, Mass.



SELECT A OF THE BALE

Compact Spot **Near the Upper Edge,**

IN THE END AND INSERT THE STAMP



A sharp pointed instrument, called a **Stiletto**, is used for inserting the Stamps. These Stiletto's are furnished by the Department as required. Near the end of the Stiletto is a cavity, into which the hook at the end of the Stamp is to be inserted. Force the end of the Stiletto

steadily up to the bundle, into the end of the Bale near the upper edge, meantime holding the Stamp flat to the blade. Withdraw the Stiletto, and the Stamp is thereby **FIRMLY ANCHORED.**

Keep the
STILETTO POINT
sharp and bright.

Orders must be addressed to
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

Published 15th of each month in the interest of Stamp Collectors.

LOUIS G. QUACKENBUSH,
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Special Contributing Editor.

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J. MURRAY BARTELS,
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Announcement to Advertisers.

With the enlarging of **The Gazette** we have decided, as already announced, to open our columns to reliable and responsible advertisers only. **The Gazette** easily ranks first among American philatelic monthlies and we are going to considerable expense to increase its prestige and circulation both at home and abroad. It will appeal more strongly to the best buyers of stamps, and devote more space to the great International Philatelic Exhibition, New York, 1913, than any other publication.

Rates of Advertising.

1 inch (12 lines).....	\$1.80
¼ Page	6.00
½ Page	10.00
1 Page	18.00

No discount for less than six months.
Special rates on yearly contracts.
Nothing less than one inch accepted.

L. W. WATROUS,
Advertising Manager.

Copies of **THE GAZETTE** are mailed regularly to all subscribers, but a few are lost in transit every time. If you fail to get yours, write for another, but don't say we did not mail you one. The same applies to auction catalogues.

The Best Laid Plans, Etc.

A big and fine number of **THE GAZETTE** had been planned for March. But "the best laid plans o' mice and men, gang aft agley." In a big and disastrous fire that visited Oneida, N. Y., on February 11, business interests of the editor-in-chief were so much affected and left him such an aftermath of insurance adjustments, rebuilding plans and so on, that he has been unable to spend anytime in New York or to give scarcely any attention to **THE GAZETTE**. Under the circumstances, the plans for **THE GAZETTE's** enlargement and improvement must go over till next month. The editor-in-chief takes on his own shoulders all the blame for the delay and begs the kindly indulgence of his readers for the shortcomings of the March **GAZETTE**.

L. G. Q.

Since the beginning of the year the number of subscriptions received by **THE GAZETTE** have eclipsed anything in the past brilliant history of the publication. The exceedingly low rate of only 50 cents (a year) for a high grade philatelic monthly is unequalled anywhere. In England the price would not be less than five shillings and in Germany about the same. The publishers have been making strenuous efforts to supply American stamp collectors with the best that this country can produce and at a minimum of cost. In the latter respect we feel that we have gone almost too far, but it is for the benefit of American Philately and the good of the cause, so on we go through this important year of the great International Exhibition to which **THE GAZETTE** dedicated itself with the January issue.

Over a thousand copies will be mailed to collectors who have not subscribed as yet. If you are one of them will you not add your mite (only 50c) and help to carry out some still greater plans which this publication has in view? Your subscription means more to the publishers than an order for \$5 worth of anything else. Every patriotic American collector should support what he considers his country's best publication devoted to his favorite pursuit.

Geheimer Justizrat Dr. May, of Dresden, member of our Committee of Honor, and prominent in German philatelic circles, called on us a few days ago on his way to take a cruise through the West Indies. Before returning home he will also visit several other prominent American cities, and Niagara Falls.

THE EXHIBITION LABEL INCURS GOVERNMENTAL DISPLEASURE

Presumably all our American readers, at least are ere this, apprised through the newspapers of the action of United States District Attorney Wise, of New York, in pronouncing the beautiful Exhibition Labels designed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. an infringement of the law and his consequent confiscation and destruction of the plate. The newspaper accounts were, however, in error in stating that the executive committee had also been required to deliver up the stamps already printed, as such was not the fact.

The following remarks on the case are more particularly for the information of our foreign readers. The use of gummed and perforated advertising labels or stickers to give publicity to fairs, expositions, and so on, has grown greatly on this side (as it has also, we believe, abroad) of recent years; and as many have in size and style borne more or less resemblance to postage stamps, the authorities at Washington some time since promulgated an order forbidding the placing of such stamps on the face of a letter. This order was aimed more particularly at the famous Red Cross stamps, of which millions upon millions are sold and used, for sweet charity's sake, every Christmas-tide. The practical effect of this order has been, not to lessen the number of such private advertising labels, but to relegate them, in actual use, to the back of the letter, where they fill the place of seals.

The ruling against placing such labels on the face of the envelope was undoubtedly just and necessary, as the promiscuous pasting of these near-stamps on the front of the letter undoubtedly did cause much bother and confusion to stamping clerks and other postal employees. The Government's action, however, in practically suppressing the present Exhibition Label seems a proceeding little sanctioned by reason or necessity. Philatelists are very generally aware of the Department's ruling as to the use of such labels on letters, and the few stray cases in which it might have been overlooked would have been of little consequence. The label, it is true, bears the head of Washington, in three-quarter face, after the famous Stuart portrait, and in type of lettering, ornamentation and general style has very obviously drawn inspiration from some regular U. S. issues. As, however, it is in sizes approximately four times as large as an ordinary postage stamp, it is difficult to see how it could have deceived anyone in any conceivable way.

We had expected to illustrate the label

in this month's GAZETTE, but that is now, of course, out of the question. A word must, however, be said as to its merit as an artistic production. The reputation for fine work long enjoyed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. warranted the expectation that the labels it had so generously offered to donate would be much above the ordinary in dignity of design and beauty of execution; and well has this expectation been realized. It is no exaggeration to say that this label ranks as the finest ever produced—and this is no slight praise, considering the admitted beauty of some that have appeared in connection with European exhibitions. The large size greatly enhances the effectiveness of a design which even in the pettier dimensions that postage stamps commonly assume would be exceptionally pleasing. The label is somewhat similar in style to some of the dollar documentary revenues of the Civil War—perhaps the most beautiful stamps this country ever issued—but excels them in clean-cut clearness of line.

L. G. Q.

Queensland.

In this colony also haste and temporary expediency produced some varieties, before the Australian stamps came into use, which are likely to prove to be very hard to obtain. Mr. Pack calls our attention to a rare used pair of the 9 pence perforated 11 (1912) Gibbons' 233b and also to the 7 pence perforated (1912) compound 11 with bars' number 233c. His copy is used. Collectors should be on the lookout for these and possibly other unlisted stamps of these colonies that are likely to be rare now that their history as stamp issuing separate colonies is closed with the advent of Australian commonwealth stamps.

Victoria.

Charles Lathrop Pack, the specialist in the stamps Victoria and Queensland, has called our attention to some of the scarce varieties that have been the result of the makeshift methods in use during 1911 and 1912, previously to the issue of the Australian Commonwealth stamps in January, 1913. Among these is the Victoria 3 pence, watermarked crown over double lined A, issued in 1912, perforated compound II with 12½. This should be Gibbons' catalogue number 338. Mr. Pack has a block from the side of the sheet, and this is so far thought to be unique.

THE EXHIBITION ENDORSED THE WORLD OVER.

We spoke briefly last month of the great amount of interest which the coming exhibition is attracting abroad. No part of the encouragement which has attended the labors of those in charge of the exhibition has been more gratifying than the warmth with which many of the most eminent of European philatelists and of the most important European philatelic societies have tendered their good offices to the committee. Invitations to membership in the International Committee of Honor have elicited a series of responses, which, in most cases, instead of being merely perfunctory, acknowledgments of a complimentary designation, breathe the spirit of real interest and good will. The state of feeling in regard to the exhibition in the upper circles of European philately is undoubtedly one of much gratification that the dignity and power of modern philately is thus at last to be adequately demonstrated in America; and there can be no question of the general European disposition to aid and encourage in every possible way the successful consummation of the project on a truly international basis.

As a matter of some public interest, we quote from a very few out of the many scores of letters received from abroad by the executive committee:

Baron Percy de Worms writes as follows: "I have much pleasure in joining the committee of honor of the International Stamp Exhibition to be held in New York, October, 1913."

Count Mailath, a very distinguished Hungarian philatelist, cabled this: "Will willingly permit you to place my name on the list of the committee of honor."

Baron Eric Leijonhufvud writes: "Kindly convey to the executive committee of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions my thanks for their offer to place my name on their list of distinguished philatelist and tell them that I accept with pleasure the honor conferred on me."

Kommerzialrat Mirko Poppovitz, of Budapest, says: "I wish you good success and shall be happy to hear of it."

Adolf Passer, who was secretary of the Vienna Exhibition, 1911, writes: "I am very much honored by your proposal to place my name upon the list of the committee of honor, and I accept same with pleasure and best thanks."

Mr. J. E. Ralph, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, writes thusly: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation to act

as a member of the committee of honor for the International Stamp Exhibition to be held in New York City in October, 1913.

"In accepting this invitation, I beg to assure you that I deem it an honor to act in that capacity, as it is my judgment that the United States Government maintains the highest standard of quality and excellence in its manufacture of stamps, and I have always found the members of philatelic societies helpful in contributing toward the success which this bureau has achieved in the maintenance of this standard, from the manufacturing point of view, as well as the artistic."

Parcel Post Stamps. Owing to the extensive use which has been made of the service the lower values of these stamps are rapidly getting common. Used copies of all up to 25c are now quite plentiful and the wholesale buying prices are rapidly declining. The order of rarity now seems to be as follows: 1, 2, 5, 10, 4, 25, 20, 15c. The 75c is extremely scarce and the \$1 we have not yet seen used. When issued the 3c is expected to be very extensively used while the 50c will make the 25c less plentiful. The percentage of straight edges is 31, but among used copies it is running even higher.

Heavy orders from Europe are absorbing large quantities of used stamps.

"Philatelic Rambles and Other Papers in Popular Vein" is the title of a 39-page pamphlet recently issued by Julian Park. Only 90 copies have been printed for private circulation and we were favored with No. 11. The writer in the first chapter gives a most readable account of his trip to the Argentine Republic, throwing many sidelights on the interesting postal issues of that county. These are followed by some rambling notes on Chile, where stamp collectors are out of all proportion to the small number of dealers. The story of Principality of Trinidad in the next chapter gives an entertaining history of the unrealizable dream of Prince James I, a English adventurer named Knight. Philatelic literature, the late Lord Crawford's library and "The Dalton Local" conclude this entertaining little pamphlet. J. M. B.

Our new issue department in U. S. envelopes is in a flourishing condition. All new varieties of the current series which we are able to obtain are sent out from time to time to those on our list. If interested in the subject notify the publishers.

EXHIBITION NEWS AND VIEWS



All Goes Well.

The past month has not been—apart from the little brush with the authorities over the Exhibition Label—quite such a time of stress for the executive committee as were December and January. With the Prospectus in circulation and all the arrangements that can be made thus far before-hand now virtually settled, the executive committee has had a brief chance to catch its breath and store up much-needed energy for the strenuous months to come. With the exception, of course, of Secretary Klemann, whose correspondence with prospective exhibitors is beginning to assume prodigious proportions. The number of important European collectors who are considering the matter of exhibiting here is even greater than had been anticipated; and almost every European mail brings fresh proof of the tremendous interest felt in the event on the other side.

The Exhibition Labels.

The flurry over the Exhibition Labels, dealt with at some length elsewhere in this number, was naturally very vexatious to the Committee; but has now been amicably settled, and may prove, on the whole, not a bad advertisement for the Exhibition. The New York dailies printed long accounts of the occurrence—some of them giving it a full column—in the course of which the plan and character of the exhibition naturally came in for explanation; and shorter reports of the affair, sent out by the Associated Press and other similar agencies, have appeared in practically every important newspaper in the country. The occurrence was regrettable from many standpoints, but it has at least given the Exhibition some valuable publicity.

Rodriguez Collection Like to Be Exhibited.

At this writing there is a strong likelihood that among the chief attractions of the

Exhibition will be the wonderful collection of Mr. Jorge E. Rodriguez, of Buenos Aires, Mr. Rodriguez, though his name may be unfamiliar to American readers, is well known to European dealers and experts as the greatest collector in South America. He collects unused only, has spent almost fabulous sums on his hobby, and his collection is universally admitted to rank among the very finest in the world. As an illustration of Mr. Rodriguez's devotion to philately, it may be mentioned that he exhibited at Vienna, at a cost for transportation, insurance, etc., understood to have run close to \$3,000. If, as now seems probable, he sends his collection to New York, this one feature alone will surely be worth coming a long way to see.

List of Donors.

The list of cash received to date by Treasurer J. W. Scott does not include pledges still outstanding amounting to about \$1,000, including G. H. Worthington, \$500, and C. L. Pack, \$300. Neither does it include the membership fees which amount to several hundred dollars.

\$500: Geo. H. Worthington.

\$250: Henry J. Duveen, E. M. Taylor, Collectors Club of New York.

\$200: Charles L. Pack.

\$100: E. R. Ackerman, J. N. Luff, W. H. Hendricksen, Joseph Rich, F. de Coppet, J. C. Morgenthau, J. W. Scott Co., J. M. Bartels Co., Eugene Klein, Inc., New England Stamp Co., Nassau Stamp Co., Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Stanley Gibbons, Inc., American Philatelic Society.

\$50: Chas. Gregory, Dudley L. Pickman, Henry L. Calman, Geo. L. Toppan, H. F. Dinsmore, Economist Stamp Co., Philadelphia Stamp Co., New York Stamp Society.

\$25: Clarence H. Eagle, Albert H. Storer, C. T. Harbeck, Edwin Fleischer, A. Hatfield, Jr., A. F. Lichtenstein, E. O. Godfrey, B. W. H. Poole, Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co., A. Krassa, Burger & Co., J. E. Handshaw.

\$20: Edward H. Mason, F. Herrmann.
\$15: L. W. Charlat.

\$10: H. N. Terrett, Dr. J. H. Barnhart, F. L. Stolz, Jos. E. Steinmetz, W. Homan, E. M. Carpenter (B. P. S.), A. W. Batchelder (B. P. S.), E. H. Gammans, Jr., C. H. Nammack.

\$5.05: Sydney Philatelic Club.

\$5.00: Chas. G. Herbert, Dr. Geo. La Porte, C. L. Gilmore, W. B. Sprague, Theo. W. Barry, J. H. Smythe, S. R. Simmons, Jr., A. Collector, M. M. Murtaugh, J. R.

Miller, Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, W. P. Brown, W. v. d. Wettern, Jr., C. F. Williams, Jacob M. Schaefer, C. A. Howes (B. P. S.).

\$4.87: H. L. White.

\$4.00: A. Ruckgaber, Eugene Wilson, M. Ohlman, National Trading Co., Blair S. Williams.

\$3.00: Spencer Cosby.

\$2.50: Henry Marcus, Frank Marcus.

\$2.00: Chas. A. Nast, L. H. Kjellstedt, Chas. Jarechi.

\$1.25: Denver Stamp Club.

\$1.00: Henry Voltz, W. H. Mathe.

Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions held at the Collectors Club, March 10, at 4 p. m., L. B. Mason, W. S. Scott and Dr. Geo. La Porte were elected to the Board of Directors, and at the meeting of the Board the new executive committee was elected in accordance with the constitution, consisting of J. C. Morgenthau, chairman; J. M. Bartels, vice-chairman; J. A. Klemann, secretary; J. W. Scott, treasurer; J. B. Crittenden, Eugene Klein, John N. Luff, A. E. Owen, Lawrence B. Mason.

The resignation of A. B. Brandebury from the Board of Directors was read and accepted, and the vacancy filled for one year by the election of Charles Ploch.

Additional Roll of Honor.

The following names have been added to the Committee of Honor:

Foreign:

Arthur T. Bate, Frank F. Lamb, London; Alexander J. Sefi, London; S. L. Mann, Kenley; Douglas B. Armstrong, Broadstairs; Rittmeister a. D. W. von Polansky, Warsaw; Jorge E. Rodriguez, Buenos Aires; Percy B. Phipson, Wellington; C. F. Williams, Sydney; John Wulff, Oskar Kraepelien, Josef Johansson, A. Wilms, E. Wilms, Bror Christenson, Dr. Astley Levin, Dr. Emil Jacobson, all of Stockholm; Dr. W. Lundgren, Gothenburg.

United States:

Dr. Casey A. Wood, Chicago; Dr. J. M. Holt, Astoria, Oregon; C. B. Bostwick, New York; C. A. Nast, Denver; C. K. B. Nevin, Boston; Julian Park, Buffalo; C. F. Rothfuchs, Los Angeles; J. F. Rust, Cleveland; J. B. Leavy, New York; Henry Clotz, Dr. V. M. Berthold, New York.

Societies:

Royal Philatelic Society, London; Swedish Philatelic Society, Kristiania Philatelist Klub.

L. G. Q.

U. S. ENVELOPES.

New Discovery

REAY 1870 ISSUE

209A—1c Blue on white (Die 35) Kn. 26

New Issues

WMK. 17 (U S S E 1911)

1c DIE D

S. 5 Amber Kn. 87

WMK. 18 (U S S E 1911)

1c DIE A

S. 11 White Kn. 88

2c DIE E

S. 8 White Kn. 91

S. 8 Amber Kn. 91

S. 13 White Kn. 89

Pierre Mahé Dead.

France, the cradle of Philately, has just lost one of the few veterans who linked the old era with the new, Pierre Marie Mahé, who died in Paris on February 2, retained an active interest in Philately up to his last illness, was a prominent figure in contemporary French Philately and was known to modern philatelists the world over. Yet he was also coeval with Moens, Maury, Dr. Magnus, Herpin and Laplante, and his connection with stamps dated back over fifty years. M. Mahé was collecting and dealing in stamps in the days when there were but two or three other dealers in Europe. His beginnings as a dealer antedated the first printed catalogue and the first printed album. And since the death, a couple of years since, of M. Maury, he was the undisputed patriarch of French Philately.

M. Mahé's greatest philatelic fame rests on his connection with the La Renotière collection. For a period exceeding the span of many an ordinary life he was in charge of that vast and incomparable collection; and if the grandeur of its plan and scope is M. Ferrary's, it is no less certain that M. Mahé was in no small sense its chief builder. He dealt in stamps somewhat all his life, he published stamp journals, he contributed to the stamp press; but his philatelic life was mainly spent in the congenial task of supervising the formation of the most colossal stamp collection ever gathered together, or that is likely to be gathered together to the end of time.

M. Mahé was in his eighty-first year.

L. G. Q.

The Collector's Club of New York has forwarded to the family of the late Earl of Crawford a booklet containing resolutions of respect and condolence. The work was handsomely engrossed and signed by the officers of the club. The late Earl was an honorary member.

OFFICIAL CHECK LIST OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS AND CHARLES K. B. NEVIN

Originally Published by The American Philatelic Society in *The American Philatelist*,
May, 1912.*(Continued from our December 15, 1912, issue.)***ISSUE OF 1901 (Pan-American Issue). 207 8c (Lilac).**

Inscribed "Commemorative Series 1901."
Paper: Soft, porous.
Perforations: 12.
Gum: Yellowish white.
Printed by Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
Washington, D. C.
Size of design: 26½x20 mm.

203 1c (Green).

Issued May 1, 1901.
Number issued 91,401,500.
"Fast Lake Navigation."

- a: Light bluish green and black.
- b: Dull bluish green and greyish black.
- c: Dull bluish green and black.
- d: Bright bluish green and black.
- e: Dark bluish green and black.

aa. *Center inverted, dull bluish green and black (about 700).*

204 2c (Red).

Issued May 1, 1901.
Number issued 209,759,700.
"Fast Express."

- a: Pale scarlet and black.
- b: Scarlet and black.
- c: Pale carmine and black.
- d: Carmine and black.
- e: Deep carmine and black.

aa. *Center inverted, carmine and black (53 unused and 1 used).*

205 4c (Red Brown).

Issued May 1, 1901.
Number issued 5,737,100.
"Automobile."

- a: Orange-brown and black.
- b: Deep orange-brown and black.
- c: Bright orange-brown and black.

aa. *Center inverted, orange-brown and black.*

Not issued at Post Office, 206 exist, including the sheet of 100 in the files of the P. O. D. With very few exceptions those issued were stamped "Specimen." Two sheets of 200 each were ordered by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, through whom they reached the public. The balance, 194, were destroyed.

206 5c (Blue).

Issued May 1, 1901.
Number issued 7,201,300.
"Bridge at Niagara Falls."

- a: Pale ultramarine and black.
- b: Ultramarine and black.
- c: Deep ultramarine and black.

Issued May 1, 1901.

Number issued 4,921,700.

"Canal Locks at Sault Sainte Marie."

a: Claret-brown and black.
(Scarce).

b: Light purplish brown and black.

c: Purplish brown and black.

208 10c (Light brown).

Issued May 1, 1901.

Number issued 5,043,700.

"Fast Ocean Navigation."

a: Yellow-brown and black.

b: Deep yellow-brown and black.

The authors are anxious to receive suggestions and information regarding varieties not listed, or in fact anything that will throw light on the subject matter treated. They will be glad to give any further information they can, but wish to state that stamps must not be sent them for examination or for classification until previous definite arrangements have been made.

Proposed Sale of Obsolete Norwegian Issues.

In the February issue of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, a Swedish post official informs that journal that a communication had been received from the Norwegian post administration announcing that the administration had laid a proposition before the Storthing recommending the sale of the reminders of the 1, 1.50 and 2 kroner values of the issue of 1878 with portrait of King Oscar II, and also the following skilling values: 1 sk. green of 1872-76; 2 sk. blue, 4 sk. violet and 2 sk. yellow of 1867-68; and 24 sk. brown of the issue of 1863-66. The number of stamps of each value available is not mentioned. It is proposed to sell the stamps at face value with 2 per cent. discount on purchase of entire sheets. If the proposition is approved by the Storthing announcements of the sale will be made in the leading Norwegian daily papers.

L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT.

The paper on the 100 Reis of 1894-97—a study in specializing—announcing further discoveries by Mr. Pack, which we recently published, has attracted considerable favorable comment. Mr. Fred J. Melville in the *Postage Stamp* refers to the collection on which our published article was founded, as "the very remarkable collection formed by Mr. Charles L. Pack, of New Jersey, a collection which created quite a sensation at the London exhibition."

U. S. ENVELOPE DIES.

Issues 1907-12.

1 Cent Green:

DIE A: 1907—Wide D in UNITED; S's narrow. (Die 114.)

DIE B: 1907—Narrow D in UNITED (Die 115.)

DIE C: 1910—S's broad; O of ONE oval instead of circular; N narrow; C elongated; U far from ONE. (Die 124.)

Var. 1: NI widely spaced and not parallel; all T's with long top strokes.

Var. 2: NI close and parallel; second T of STATES short top stroke.

Var. 3: NI close and parallel; ES of STATES spaced widely.

DIE D: 1912—Enlarged circular O; all E's with short bars; NE parallel; back of bust forms angle above T of Cent. (Die 127.)

2 Cents Brown Red and Carmine:

DIE A: 1907—Oval O and C in TWO CENTS; E not raised above C. (Die 116.)

DIE A2: 1907—Recut head, two distinct bunches of hair, clearly divided at top. A distinct lock in center pointing upward. (Die 117.)

DIE B: 1907—Round O in TWO; E of CENTS raised above C. (Die 118.)

DIE C: 1907—Fine lettering (steel die); head lines altered; round O in TWO. (Die 119.) Carmine only.

DIE D: 1910—All S's broad, otherwise similar to Die A. (Die 125.) Carmine only.

Var. 1: Collar protruding in back, causing a nick; WO well spaced (sizes 1, 2, 4, 5, 11 and 14).

Var. 2: First S above line of T in STATES; U far from 2; STATES near in frame line, especially ES. (Size 5 only.)

Var. 3: "Tapering bust" very narrow at front; C far from E. (Size 5 and wrapper.)

Var. 5: ST close and T high; C far from E. (Size 5 only.)

Var. 6: O and C near and O near inner oval line; CE far. S of STATES close to 2. (Size 5 only.)

Var. 7: ST close; final S of STATES far from 2; T long cross stroke. (Size 5 on white only.)

Var. 8: U very close to 2; W large; O thin at right. (Size 7 only.)

Var. 9: O of TWO low; WO very wide. (Size 13 only.)

Var. 10: U close to 2; front of bust in an irregular line nearly touches frame line above TWO; A of STATES blurred. (Size 13 only.)

Var. 11: T of TWO close to inner oval. E of STATES slants sharply to the left; NI parallel and close. (Size 13 only.)

Var. 12: ED very wide and D highest letter; NT wide. (Size 13 only.)

Var. 13: U very slanting; all T's have short cross strokes; bust at back near oval. (Wrapper only.)

DIE E: 1912—Entire change of bust. Cross bar in A of STATES very low. Point of bust tapers. More colored space below bust than in DIE A.

4 Cents Black:

DIE A: F and figure 4 1 mm. apart; wide U in FOUR. (Die 120.)

DIE B: F and figure 4 2 mm. apart; narrow U in FOUR. (Die 121.)

5 Cents Blue:

DIE A: F of FIVE over 2½ mm. long. (Die 122.)

DIE B: F of FIVE less than 2 mm. long. (Die 123.)

The following letter explains itself:
Division of Stamps.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Third Assistant Postmaster General
Washington.

March 8, 1913

MR. V. M. BERTHOLD,
15 Dey St., New York.

Sir:—Referring again to your inquiry in regard to Nos. 8 and 11 stamped envelopes, you are informed that the Nos. 3 and 8 envelopes have been issued in the new low cut provided for Nos. 5 and 13 in the current contract. This was not done upon the authority or with the approval of the Department, but because the contractor assumed, from the fact that his bid covered the new or No. 2 cut in other sizes than Nos. 5 and 13, that he was authorized to furnish them.

The new contract provides that the No. 11 envelope shall be 3 1-4 by 5 1-2 instead of 5 1-4 inches as formerly.

It is not contemplated to change the Nos. 7 and 9 envelopes to the low cut pattern.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. BRITT,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Two men entered the foreign postage stamp store of Albert Perrin at 106 East Twenty-third street the other day and asked to buy some stamps. As Perrin turned to get what they wanted, one of the men struck him over the head with a chisel, knocking him to the floor. They then grabbed two stamp albums valued at \$300 and escaped. Mr. Perrin is about the store as usual, but fortunately escaped serious injury.

Portugal. We are informed by the *Portugal Filatelico* that beginning March 1 the stamps of Portugal, Azores and Madeira overprinted Republica will no longer be available for postage.

U. S. Freak Envelopes SPECIAL BARGAINS

Albinos, misplaced stamps, compound stamps, multiple envelopes. Nos. refer to Bartels' entire 1911 Catalogue. Prices in parenthesis.

ALBINOS—Nos. 1205 (10c), 1241 (15c), 1243 (10c), 1341 (15c), 1349 (10c), 1355 (8c), 1364 (30c), 1367 (10c), 1368 (10c), 1370 (25c), 1382 (25c), 1397 (6c), 1407 (15c), 1635 (10c), 2078 (10c), 2151 (10c), 2155 (25c), 2170 (6c), 2166 (10c), 2174 (8c), 2198 (8c), 2232 (10c), 2278b (8c), 1c Manila, wmk. 17 (8c), 2c wmk. 18 (10c).

PART ALBINO—1205 (15c), 1351 (20c), 1361 (10c), 1362 (20c), 1364 (50c), 1367 (15c), 1369 (25c), 1627 (25c).

COMPOUND STAMPS—1241 (25c), 1367 (50c), 1368 (50c).

MULTIPLE ENVELOPES—1241 (40c), 1361 (40c), 1367 (40c).

STAMP ON BACK OF ENVELOPE—1202 (25c), 1203 (25c), 1241 (25c), 1362 (25c), 1367 (25c), 1392 (25c).

MISPLACED STAMP—1246 (25c), 1361 (10c), 1367* (15c), 2222 (15c), 2c Die C wmk 16 (10c).

STAMP INSIDE—2062 (25c), 2218 (25c), 2222 (25c), 2232 (35c), 2c Die C, white, wmk. 17 (15c).

A few entire size 13 2c amber, Die B, No. 2216 at 15c each.

Band your envelopes with our new envelope bands. The watermarks are illustrated and help greatly in identifying specimens. Illustrated sample sheet on request. 500 bands 75c.

MAJOR F. L. PALMER'S Philippines

The Postal Issues of the Philippines by Major F. L. Palmer is a splendid work of 84 pages, handsomely illustrated, classic in appearance. Portions of it appeared in the *PHILATELIC GAZETTE*, Vols. I and II, but much that is new has been added in the completed book.

Paper bound\$1.00 postpaid
Cloth bound\$1.50 postpaid

WESTERN FRANKS

on entire U. S. envelopes. We are working on several collections of these and therefore

WANT TO BUY

any of the above which are not contained in our stock, also mixed lots of the above. Send on approval with price.

Collection of British Colonial Cancellations

A fine collection of used stamps of Great Britain with Colonial Cancellations is offered at a very reasonable price. It contains 803 loose stamps and 173 stamps on 76 original covers. Many of them are not mentioned in any list of known varieties, while many others have never been priced. The price of the collection is

\$350.00

There are very few duplicates but some of the stamps are in strips or blocks. The following colonial offices are represented in this collection:

Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Danish W. I., Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Hayti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Porto Rico, Columbian Rep., Venezuela, Beyrout, Smyrna, Constantinople, Alexandria, Suez, Antigua, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Br. Guiana, Jamaica (var. Nos.) Malta, Gibraltar, S. Afr., War cancellations.

The collection will be sent on approval to responsible parties.

APPROVAL SELECTIONS

Send for our pink list giving details of 68 different U. S. selections, 25 of U. S. Possessions, and 134 different foreign. \$30,000 net value is represented in this series alone. Not only are they extremely attractive, but prices are right.

WANTED FOR CASH PANAMA PACIFIC

especially 5 and 10c; also used POSTAL SAVINGS 50c and \$1 stamps wanted in small or large lots by our publishers.

HAWAII 1893.

12c red lilac, black surcharge.

Cat. 16.50

Very fine copies.

ONLY \$6.90.

This has always been a rare stamp. What others do you need?

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

Rare Unused U. S.

Many of these prices are below auction figures

No.	Cat.	Price	
32	1851 1c, Type III (at top), very fine	\$50.00	\$31.75
35	1851 10c, o. g.	20.00	8.75
36	1851 12c, very good.....	20.00	9.75
41	1857 1c, Type II, superb...	10.00	7.50
42	1857 1c, Type III, o. g., very fine .....	.60	.50
47	1857 5c, Type I, fine.....	25.00	9.80
50A	1857 10c, o. g., very fine.....	3.50	2.50
51	1857 12c, o. g., fine.....	3.00	1.75
53	1857 30c, well centered, o. g..	10.00	6.50
—	1857 1c, reprint, very fine..	—	2.75
—	1857 24c, reprint, fine	—	7.75
—	1857 90c, perfs. touch bottom	—	10.50
68	1861 10c, dk. green, thin p., o. g.	—	3.50
69	1861 12c, o. g. very fine.....	2.50	2.50
71	1861 30c, o. g., very fine.....	5.00	3.90
72b	1861 90c, perfs. touch top....	—	9.00
72	1861 90c, dk. blue, thin p., superb	—	27.50
73d	1862 2c, chemical p., o. g....	10.00	7.00
75	1862 5c red brown, good.....	20.00	8.20
78a	1862 24c, o. g., fine.....	4.00	3.00
90	1867 12c, 11x13, superb.....	12.00	10.50
102	Reissue 1c, very fine.....	8.50	5.25
116	1869 10c, no gum, fine.....	6.00	2.75
117	1869 12c, o. g., very fine....	4.00	3.00
120	1869 24c, o. g., very fine....	12.50	8.50
123	Reissue 1c, o. g., fine.....	5.00	3.50
124	Reissue 2c, o. g., fine.....	7.00	3.90
130	Reissue 24c, perfectly centered..	12.50	7.50
135	1870 2c, grill, o. g., very fine	5.00	2.25
136	1870 3c, grill, very fine.....	2.50	2.25
141	1870 15c, grill, faint grill, very fine	25.00	10.00
147	1870 3c, o. g., very fine.....	2.00	1.50
148	1870 6c, o. g., very fine.....	3.50	2.70
149	1870 7c, o. g., very fine.....	6.00	4.00
153	1870 24c, o. g., very fine.....	12.50	9.00
155	1870 90c, o. g., very fine.....	15.00	11.00
156	1873 1c, National Safety p., o. g.	—	5.00
158	1873 3c, o. g., extra fine.....	1.00	.90
160	1873 6c, o. g., very fine.....	6.00	4.70
161	1873 10c, o. g., very fine....	5.00	3.50
163	1873 15c, fine.....	17.50	8.50
173	1873 24c, reissue, fine.....	40.00	26.00
178	1876 2c, o. g., fine.....	2.00	1.35
179	1876 5c, o. g., fine.....	2.50	1.50
188a	1879 10c, black br., o. g., fine	40.00	14.00
191a	1879 90c, o. g., fine.....	7.50	5.25
208	1882 6c, o. g., very fine.....	3.00	2.00

We have a superb stock of U. S., both unused and used. What others do you need? Book of special bargains for those who do not lay great stress on the o. g. These we generally mark 60-80% below catalogue. Write for what you want.

Parcel Post Stamps Wanted

Quote us prices on used stamps in large or small quantities, stating conditions, etc. We are still buying them but prices are dropping.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

ATTENTION

Chile 1911 1 Peso green, black.....	.35
Chile 1911 2 Pesos vermilion, black.....	.35
Chile 1911 5 Pesos dark green, black.....	1.50
Cuba Special Delivery 1910 10c.....	.07
Peru 1907 50 yellow .....	.05
Peru 1907 1 sol. carmine, black.....	.08

E. PAIMANN

76 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK

MY FAMOUS 20th CENTURY PACKETS

..500 all diff. 20th Cent. postage, \$1.98. A wonder for the money. 100 diff. 20th Cent. S. and C. American, Cat. 6 or 7 times my low price of 69c. Who else sells a packet of 500 all diff. Br. Col. (19th and 20th) Cent.) at \$5.00? Packets only a side line. My appr. dept. in charge of an expert. Fire away with reference. Lists free.

M. OHLMAN, 59 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

WHEN A STAMP COLLECTOR

begins to investigate this auction proposition

THE WOLSEFFER AUCTION SALES

secure another client. Hints to auction buyers free. Pocket Stock Book (holds 500 stamps) 25c.

STAMP AUCTION SPECIALIST
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There are, and have been, many "best" and "foremost" philatelic monthlies, but so far as the publication of original matter is concerned PHILATELIC OPINION easily leads. 16 pages and cover monthly. At least 12 pages reading matter. Typographically perfect and crammed with sound information. Subscription 50c. per annum to any part of the world. Write for free specimen copy and be convinced. Published by

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Philatelic Expert and Dealer,

Box 231.

Alhambra, California

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR REAL
BARGAINS IN SINGLE STAMPS
 SETS OR PACKETS, YOU SHOULD
 READ THE UNITED STAMP
COMPANY HERALD, 25¢ PER YEAR
 IN U. P. U. 1170 MARQUETTE
 BUILDING, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

OLD GERMANS ON ORIGINAL COVERS

- BAVARIA: 1870 12 kr. perf., with 1 kr., splendid condition.
- BRUNSWICK: No. 1. Magnificent condition.
- HANOVER: 1856 3pf. rose, black net, splendid copy.
- HANOVER: 1860, ½ gr. black, wonderful pair.
- HANOVER: 1861, 10 gr., with pair of 3 gr., brown and 1 gr., rouletted, all in finest conceivable condition and esp. the 10 gr., with grand margins.
- LUBECK: 1865 1½s., very fine.
- SAXONY: 10+3 ngr., very fine.
- WURTEMBERG: Nearly all 18 kr., stamps on original covers on hand.
- SWITZERLAND: Basle, splendid copy with margin on three sides and fine complete on fourth.
- SWITZERLAND: Basle, brilliant color, fine margin three sides, line mostly clipped on fourth, early relief impressions.
- SWITZERLAND: Geneva-5c (right half of the double).
- SWITZERLAND: Vaud 4c, grand copy of this great rarity, red cancellation, neat envelope.
- SWITZERLAND: Vaud 5c, splendid copy.
- SWITZERLAND: 1850 5c red and black (No. 19), grand copy.
- SWITZERLAND: 1850 2½r. (No. 14), splendid pair, nicely cancelled.
- SPAIN: 1865 12c with inverted frame, splendid copy on cover.
- TURKEY: First issue on covers.

All of above are on the original covers. Write us if interested. We have many other fine old stamps on originals as rare as the above. We are liberal buyers of anything in this line.

U. S. Colonials

The magnificent line of these stamps advertised last month on page 117 are mostly still on hand. Look up this splendid array of selections and let us hear from you. No finer line anywhere. Just the thing if you specialize, equally desirable if you don't. Prices are right.

Send for our printed list of prices of U. S. issues of PHILIPPINES. We have one of the finest stocks.

1c PAN AMERICAN Center Inverted

A perfectly centered o. g. copy for sale at \$31.00. Wee tear ¼mm. into margin, but not into stamp, barely worthy of mention.

Our 50th Auction Sale

has been postponed to April. It will contain a fine line of useful lots to dealers as well as many fine medium-priced single stamps and small lots. If interested in this popular method of buying stamps have your name on our auction mailing list. Canadian stamps and some wholesale U. S., this time.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

Special Announcement for Collectors of European Stamps

Preliminary to a trip to Europe, we are gathering and mounting all our stock of European stamps on small loose leaves, and serious collectors are welcome to look through our books at our office or they will be sent against first-class references to anyone who is willing to spend \$10 or more. No one who specializes in these popular stamps should miss this rare opportunity.

Up to the present time the following countries are ready to be sent out: Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Bremen, Hamburg, Hanover.

CANADA 12 PENCE

Few collectors can ever hope to possess a copy of this great rarity. A proof on India paper in the original color—black—is a fine space filler. Proof collectors will also want them. Specimen in red appears vertically at right.

\$5 EACH

We can supply a block of four at same rate also a block showing a shifted transfer at \$25.00.

PUERTO PRINCE

We have a superb lot of these rare U. S. Colonials including several of the greatest rarities, also a dozen different inverted surcharges.

Prices are mostly below auction figures. Write at once if interested.

Wanted

CURRENT ISSUE U. S. ENVELOPES

Our stock has run low on some envelopes of the current series. We will buy from one to fifty of any of the following. Unused and entire preferred but not essential.

- 1c green, Die B wrapper.
 - 1c green, Die C, var. 2, on buff.
 - 2c brown red, Die A2, on white, amber blue or buff.
 - 2c carmine, Die B on or. buff.
- (For this Envelope we will pay \$5.00, full Scott, if entire and unused).

2c carmine, Die D.—

- Amber: Vars. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10.
 - Blue: Vars. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11.
 - O. Buff: Vars. 1 to 7, 9 to 12.
- 5c blue, Die A, amber.

- 1c Posta Savings on or. buff, used.
- We also can use some unused.

1899 4c, Die C,

On amber, a rather common envelope.

Send what you have on approval at your own price.

99 Nassau St.,

New York.

Rare Unused U. S.

Many of these prices are below auction figures

No.	Cat.	Price
32 1851	1c, Type III (at top), very fine	\$50.00 \$31.75
35 1851	10c, o. g.	20.00 8.75
36 1851	12c, very good	20.00 9.75
41 1857	1c, Type II, superb	10.00 7.50
42 1857	1c, Type III, o. g., very fine	.60 .50
47 1857	5c, Type I, fine	25.00 9.80
50A 1857	10c, o. g., very fine	3.50 2.50
51 1857	12c, o. g., fine	3.00 1.75
53 1857	30c, well centered, o. g.	10.00 6.50
— 1857	1c, reprint, very fine	— 2.75
— 1857	24c, reprint, fine	— 7.75
— 1857	90c, perfs. touch bottom	— 10.50
68 1861	10c, dk. green, thin p., o. g.	— 3.50
69 1861	12c, o. g., very fine	2.50 2.50
71 1861	30c, o. g., very fine	5.00 3.90
72b 1861	90c, perfs. touch top	— 9.00
72 1861	90c, dk. blue, thin p., superb	— 27.50
73d 1862	2c, chemical p., o. g.	10.00 7.00
75 1862	5c red brown, good	20.00 8.20
78a 1862	24c, o. g., fine	4.00 3.00
90 1867	12c, 11813, superb	12.00 10.50
102 Reissue	1c, very fine	8.50 5.25
116 1869	10c, no gum, fine	6.00 2.75
117 1869	12c, o. g., very fine	4.00 3.00
120 1869	24c, o. g., very fine	12.50 8.50
123 Reissue	1c, o. g., fine	5.00 3.50
124 Reissue	2c, o. g., fine	7.00 3.90
130 Reissue	24c, perfectly centered	12.50 7.50
135 1870	2c, grill, o. g., very fine	5.00 2.25
136 1870	3c, grill, very fine	2.50 2.25
141 1870	15c, grill, faint grill, very fine	25.00 10.00
147 1870	5c, o. g., very fine	2.00 1.50
148 1870	6c, o. g., very fine	3.50 2.70
149 1870	7c, o. g., very fine	6.00 4.00
153 1870	24c, o. g., very fine	12.50 9.00
155 1870	90c, o. g., very fine	15.00 11.00
156 1873	1c, National Safety p., o. g.	— 5.00
188 1873	2c, o. g., extra fine	1.00 .90
160 1873	6c, o. g., very fine	6.00 4.70
161 1873	10c, o. g., very fine	5.00 3.50
165 1873	15c, fine	17.50 8.50
175 1873	24c, reissue, fine	40.00 26.00
178 1876	2c, o. g., fine	2.00 1.35
179 1876	5c, o. g., fine	2.50 1.50
188b 1879	10c, black br., o. g., fine	40.00 14.00
191b 1879	90c, o. g., fine	7.50 5.25
208 1882	5c, o. g., very fine	3.00 2.00

We have a superb stock of U. S., both unused and used. What others do you need? Book of special bargains for those who do not buy great stress on the o. g. These are generally marked 60-80% below catalogue. Write for what you want.

Parcel Post Stamps Wanted

Quote us prices on used stamps in large or small quantities, stating conditions, etc. We are still buying them but prices are dropping.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

99 Nassau Street, New York.

ATTENTION

Chile 1911 1 Peso green, black.....
Chile 1911 2 Pesos vermilion, black.....
Chile 1911 5 Pesos dark green, black.....
Cuba Special Delivery 1910 10c.....
Peru 1907 50 yellow.....
Peru 1907 1 sol, carmine, black.....

E. PAIMANN

76 Nassau Street, NEW YORK

MY FAMOUS 20th CENTURY PACKETS

..500 all diff. 20th Cent. postage, \$1.98. A wonder for the money. 100 diff. 20th Cent. S. and C. American, Cat. 6 or 7 times my low price of 69c. Who else sells a packet of 500 all diff. Br. Col. (19th and 20th) Cent. at \$5.00? Packets only a side line. My app. dept. in charge of an expert. Fire away with reference. Lists free.

M. OHLMAN, 59 Nassau St., N. Y. City

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begins to investigate this auction proposition

THE WOLSIEFFER AUCTION SALES

secure another client. Hints to auction buyers free. Packet Stock Book (holds 500 stamps)

STAMP AUCTION SPECIALIST
P.M. WOLSIEFFER
1301 FT. DEARBORN BLDG. CHICAGO

PHILATELIC OPINION

There are, and have been, many "best" and "foremost" philatelic monthlies, but so far as the publication of original matter is concerned PHILATELIC OPINION easily leads. 16 page and over monthly. At least 12 pages readable matter. Typographically perfect and carefully edited information. Subscription 50c per month to any part of the world. Write for free specimen copy and be convinced. Published by

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Philatelic Expert and Dealer,

Box 251, Milwaukee, California

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR REAL BARGAINS IN SINGLE STAMPS SETS OR PACKETS, YOU SHOULD READ THE UNITED STAMP COMPANY HERALD. 25¢ PER YEAR IN U. P. U. 1170 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

OLD GERMANS ON ORIGINAL COVERS

- AVARIA:** 1870 12 kr. perf., with 1 kr., splendid condition.
- BRUNSWICK:** No. 1. Magnificent condition.
- HANOVER:** 1856, 3pf., rose, black net, splendid copy.
- HANOVER:** 1860, ½ gr. black, wonderful pair.
- HANOVER:** 1861, 10 gr., with pair of 3 gr., brown and 1 gr., rouletted, all in finest conceivable condition and esp. the 10 gr., with grand margins.
- LUCKENBECK:** 1865 1½s., very fine.
- SAXONY:** 10+3 ngr., very fine.
- WÜRTEMBERG:** Nearly all 18 kr., stamps on original covers on hand.
- SWITZERLAND:** Basle, splendid copy with margin on three sides and line complete on fourth.
- SWITZERLAND:** Basle, brilliant color, fine margin three sides, line mostly clipped on fourth, early relief impressions.
- SWITZERLAND:** Geneva 5c (right half of the double).
- SWITZERLAND:** Vaud 4c, grand copy of this great rarity, red cancellation, neat envelope.
- SWITZERLAND:** Vaud 5c, splendid copy.
- SWITZERLAND:** 1850 5c red and black (No. 19), grand copy.
- SWITZERLAND:** 1850 2½r. (No. 14), splendid pair, nicely cancelled.
- SPAIN:** 1865 12c with inverted frame, splendid copy on cover.
- TURKEY:** First issue on covers.
- All of above are on the original covers. Write us if interested. We have many other old stamps on originals as rare as the above. We are liberal buyers of anything in this line.

U. S. Colonials

The magnificent line of these stamps advertised last month on page 117 are mostly still on hand. Look up this splendid array of selections and let us hear from you. No finer line anywhere. Just the thing if you specialize, equally desirable if you don't. Prices are right.

Send for our printed list of prices of U. S. Colonials of PHILIPPINES. We have one of the best stocks.

1c PAN AMERICAN Center Inverted

A perfectly centered o. g. copy for sale at \$1.00. Wee tear ½mm. into margin, but not stamp, barely worthy of mention.

Our 50th Auction Sale

Has been postponed to April. It will contain a fine line of useful lots to dealers as well as many of medium-priced single stamps and small lots. If interested in this popular method of buying stamps have your name on our auction mailing list. Canadian stamps and some wholesale U. S. stamps time.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

Special Announcement for Collectors of European Stamps

Preliminary to a trip to Europe, we are gathering and mounting all our stock of European stamps on small loose leaves, and serious collectors are welcome to look through our books at our office or they will be sent against first-class references to anyone who is willing to spend \$10 or more. No one who specializes in these popular stamps should miss this rare opportunity.

Up to the present time the following countries are ready to be sent out: Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Bremen, Hamburg, Hanover.

CANADA 12 PENCE

Few collectors can ever hope to possess a copy of this great rarity. A proof on India paper in the original color—black—is a fine space filler. Proof collectors will also want them. Specimen in red appears vertically at right.

\$5 EACH

We can supply a block of four at same rate also a block showing a shifted transfer at \$25.00.

PUERTO PRINCIPE

We have a superb lot of these rare U. S. Colonials including several of the greatest rarities, also a dozen different inverted surcharges.

Prices are mostly below auction figures. Write at once if interested.

Wanted

CURRENT ISSUE U. S. ENVELOPES

Our stock has run low on some envelopes of the current series. We will buy from one to fifty of any of the following. Unused and entire preferred but not essential.

- 1c green, Die B wrapper.
- 1c green, Die C, var. 2, on buff.
- 2c brown red, Die A2, on white, amber blue or buff.
- 2c carmine, Die B on or. buff.

(For this Envelope we will pay \$5.00, full Scott, if entire and unused).

- 2c carmine, Die D.—
 - Amber: Vars. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10.
 - Blue: Vars. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11.
 - O. Buff: Vars. 1 to 7, 9 to 12.
- 5c blue, Die A, amber.

- 1c Posta Savings on or. buff, used.
- We also can use some unused.

- 1899 4c, Die C,

On amber, a rather common envelope.

Send what you have on approval at your own price.

99 Nassau St.,

New York.

BUYING! BUYING!! BUYING!!!

Preparatory to a trip to Europe by a representative of our firm we desire to buy extensively early issues of

European Countries, especially Old German and Italian States, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, etc., etc., preferably used, in fine condition only, on or off original cover. Send what you have with your prices.

COMMISSION SALES

We are prepared to sell in Europe specialized collections or single rarities of any European country on a commission basis. Our splendid connections all over Europe enable us to obtain the

VERY HIGHEST PRICES

for high priced collections or single stamps. We charge only 10% so that the seller really receives the full benefit of the present excellent market for European stamps in Europe.

Write at once and give full particulars of what you have to offer.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

99 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

63rd SALE

April 9th and 10th, 1913

Collection of the late

Mr. Joseph H. Dunn

and other properties

Catalogue free on request

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.

87 Nassau Street, NEW YORK CITY

FRANK P. BROWN COMPANY OFFER

4c Pan American Invert	\$60.00
Periodical \$10.00 unused no wmk.....	9.00
Periodical 20.00 unused no wmk.....	11.00
Periodical 50.00 unused no wmk.....	16.50
Periodical 100.00 unused no wmk.....	19.50

All finely centered, no gum.

20th CENTURY

Chinese Neutrality; 1 3-7c, unused.....\$19.50
Only about 900 each of these issued half of which were used.

Cayman 1d on 5sh.....\$6.25

N. S. Wales, single A, 1-2 to 2-6..... 2.15

New Hebrides 1sh, single C. A. (Gibbons

\$12.00)

Mauritius 5R C. C. 2.40

325 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED:

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Stamps of all kinds, also general or specialized collection. Cash in any amount.

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This not indispensable philatelic publication has been found intensely interesting by most of the best collectors and if you haven't yet seen a copy, let me know and I will gladly send you the latest number.

L. W. CHARLAT

PHILATELIC EXPERT

81 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PORTRAIT OF JOHN N. LUFF

EXHIBITION EDITORIALS.....L. G. Quackenbush

PLIMPTON (1874) U. S. ENVELOPES..V. M. Berthold

EARLY U. S. YEAR-DATE CANCELLATIONS,

Dr. Carroll Chase

MEMORIES OF A PLEASANT EVENING,

L. G. Quackenbush

U. S. NOTES.....J. M. Bartels

STAMPS OF THE DANISH W. INDIES..Thos. Wm. Hall

NEW YORK:

J. M. BARTELS CO., Publishers.

99 Nassau Street.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 50 CENTS.

Nassau Stamp Co.

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33d SALE

Balance of the J. R. Walker Collection
April 18th, 1913

34th SALE

The Collection of Mr. Max Isenstein
May 2d, 1913

35th SALE

The Collection of Mr. O. S. Hart
of Cleveland, Ohio

United States Only

In superb condition, including many blocks prior to 1870 as well as innumerable shades, rare cancellations, original covers, etc.

A wonderful collection to be sold in 696 lots.

WRITE FOR CATALOGS

179 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1913.

No. 8.



JOHN NICHOLAS LUFF,
New York.

Nassau Stamp Co.

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A GENERAL CALL TO ARMS.

This is April. America's first great public stamp exhibition is due in October. In the few months intervening there must arise in this country, if the Exhibition is to be the superb triumph which its friends dream of, a great and concerted movement in its favor. All that a score of the ablest and most public-spirited stamp men in this country can do to command success for this difficult undertaking—difficult, because of American unfamiliarity with such enterprises, because of American Philately's weakness as to organization, and, most of all, because in this big land of ours—philatelists are so scattered geographically—has now been done. The arrangements are all made. A year's sedulous toil has borne fruit in a potential exhibition which is structurally admirable. Minor points of imperfection may, and doubtless will, be discovered in the Exhibition plans in actual usage—as is the case with all human undertakings. But so far as knowledge and foresight can provide a just and adequate setting for an exhibition of this character, the Executive Committee has apparently overlooked no feasible thing that could be expected to contribute to the Exhibition's success.

We call on the stamp collectors of America to now do their part in making this Exhibition the most talked of, best advertised and best attended affair of its kind ever held in the world. This little knot of men in New York have done their part, are doing their part, will do their part till the very last moment the Exhibition is open. Several great American philatelists in other localities, whose names are household words wherever brilliant philatelic achievement is honored, are backing the Exhibition with all their strength and zeal. But this is, after all, but half the work. There is something else needful, something that can only be supplied by the rank and file of American philatelic workers all over the land;

and that is the enthusiasm for the Exhibition, the enthusiasm for its success, the personal militant zeal for its service, which alone can warm into activity and life the sluggish and luke-warm spirit of the American philatelic public.

We call American collectors to arms. We call for volunteers in every rank of philatelic life and in every locality where there abides a single spark of philatelic spirit. We say nothing of money; enough of that will doubtless be provided. We say nothing of exhibits; there will be plenty of contestants in every class and section. But we do say much of interest in the Exhibition and its welfare—not the passive, languid interest of the looker-on in Vienna, but the warm, throbbing interest of the strong and earnest partisan. The time has come to think of these things, and to bring these matters home to the hearts and hearths of American Philately. What is this Exhibition? Is it the private venture of a few individuals, undertaken for their own vainglory. Are they spending all this time and trouble without a penny of pay, from any selfish motives? Some of them will gain, doubtless, a richly deserved reward of added approbation and esteem at the hands of American collectors; but should that for a moment be permitted to minimize, in any liberal mind, the undoubted fact that they are performing a great and generous public service. This Exhibition, as we have said before, and shall reiterate over and over again until American collectors wake to the much-needed realization of it, is national to the core. The men who have handled the preliminary arrangements have but set the stage whereon American Philately can for the first time display the depth of her scholarship and the variety of her requirements. They have but provided the table for the feast whereon are to be gathered rich viands from far and near for the delectation of the American

philatelic palate. The impetus which shall carry the Exhibition to glorious success must spring, not from anything that can be done in New York, but from the general and deep-seated sense of the philatelic public that this is the event and opportunity of a lifetime.

We say, and we say boldly and openly because there is no longer the time for mincing words, that American collectors must wake up. The Exhibition is on their hands. Its artistic success is assured; but its substantial success as a vitalizer and uplifter of American Philately rests with the thousands of American stamp men who ought at this moment to be moving heaven and earth to help it along.

The great American philatelic public may very likely retort—"Why, what is the man talking about? What should we do, what can we do, when not a thing has been asked of us?" We do not, however, admit that this answer by any means covers the case. It is quite true that the directors have made no specific, direct appeal to the collecting masses for any special service. There is no likelihood that they will. It ought not to be necessary. The service that every member of the philatelic cohorts can render—and service it is of the most supreme and vital importance to the project—will be spontaneous and unsought, will receive no particular recognition, will be incapable of being appraised or measured. That service is the quickening of the public philatelic pulse in the Exhibition's behalf—the arousing public sentiment in its favor—the generating of public interest and enthusiasm; and we call on every reader of these lines to enlist for that service. Each, in his own personal circle of influence, can do something to help the cause along. Every atom of support—every word spoken in the Exhibition's behalf—is so much seed sown. We call on American philatelists to do their duty.

L. G. Q.

COLLECTORS' CLUB; THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

No less than thirty-eight members and guests assembled on April 2 at Kalil's restaurant to take part in this annual event, one of the most enjoyable banquets ever held by that organization. Walter S. Scott, son of "old man Scott," deserves a great deal of the credit for making the event a signal success. The social side of the affair was thoroughly enjoyed by all while the menu met the expectations in the fullest measure.

The New York Philatelic Exhibition was the principal theme of the after-dinner speakers. Judge F. W. Spiegelberg, president of the club, proved himself an excellent toastmaster, whose sense of humor varied the graver side of his remarks in a most acceptable manner. Ex-President Professor Chittenden was the first speaker. The chair had announced in the beginning that no speeches were desired or would be allowed, so every one confined himself to "remarks." However many of us soon realized what we were missing as Professor Chittenden carried out the orders of the chair and wondered what treat would have been in store for us had the ruling permitted greater freedom of speech.

J. C. Morgenthau, chairman of the Executive Committee, had much to say about the coming Exhibition. He called attention to the opportunities which had been given for donations of medals and several availed themselves of the privilege of adding their names to the list of donors. A full list of the donations appears elsewhere in this issue.

E. B. Power spoke of a prospective important exhibit by the American Bank Note Company, who are now quite busy printing Chinese revenue stamps and money for the new republic.

J. W. Scott spoke of the financial condition of the Exhibition. About \$5,000 have been collected so far while \$15,000 could be used to good advantage. The exhibition labels have been a signal success and induced many collectors to join the Society for Stamp Exhibitions. Any one sending one dollar to the treasurer, J. W. Scott, 36 John street, will receive a set of these in six colors.

The formal part of the evening lasted until 11 o'clock, but many tarried longer to take a hand in the several popular games such as bridge, pinochle or chess.

A MEDAL DE LUXE.



Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack we are enabled this month to reproduce, as above, what is undoubtedly the most magnificent medal ever awarded at any philatelic exhibition—to wit, the Great Gold Medal of the recent London Exhibition, donated by Baron Eric Leijonhufvud, and awarded Mr. Pack for the finest specialized display of a single issue: in the form of his wonderful collection of Brazil, 1894-97, 10 reis to 1,000 reis.

This Medal, as will be apparent even from the black and white reproduction, is an extraordinarily rich and handsome piece of medalist work. It is more than twice the size of the regular London Exhibition medals, and probably the largest and most costly medal ever awarded on a similar occasion.

It may not be amiss to say in this connection that the donor of this Medal, Baron Leijonhufvud, is one of the most liberal and munificent patrons of philately in the world.

Envelopes watermarked US—SE (with dash) are becoming more plentiful, while the P O D 1911 seems to be gradually disappearing. Collectors will make no mistake in filling up on the three current watermarks as rapidly as possible. We have so far failed to obtain specimens in many cases in spite of numerous and constant efforts.

The 2c carmine die B on oriental buff, listed cut square at \$5, by Scott, is climbing in price. As far as we can learn it was used only at Pollasky, California, and scarcely over 50 copies were ever saved. Our offer to buy them entire at full Scott did not bring forth a copy. Our publishers hereby raise their buying price to \$6 each unused entire, and \$5 cut square.

"SEPCIMEN." Referring to our article on page 124 we can now add a few varieties to the list of U. S. Department stamps which are known with this error in the over-print:

The New England Stamp Company report the 1c Agriculture and 3c Justice.

H. Wesley Legg reports the 12c Agriculture.

Burger & Co. report the 3c Agriculture.

English dealers may be interested to learn that a party by the name of W. G. Nicholls, 39-41 Scrutton street, London, E. C., ordered on approval a collection of stamps from us which we recently advertised amounting to over £100. We forwarded the collection to our agent in London where it was inspected by a party and duly "approved" for Mr. N. Our agent declined to let the collection go without the cash and a week later returned it to us.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

When the project of a public philatelic exhibition in New York was first broached; and, indeed, for some time after it had been settled that such an exhibition should be held, the question of finding a building suited to the purpose was very generally felt to be a serious problem. The city of New York abounds in structures well adapted for exhibitions where large floor space is required; but is not so well endowed with galleries available for exhibitions of less Gargantuan cast. Places there are in plenty for displays of paintings on articles of vertu, but these are mainly in the control of guilds little likely to open their doors to alien interests. For these and other reasons, the Committee found the choosing of an Exhibition building by no means the least of its troubles.

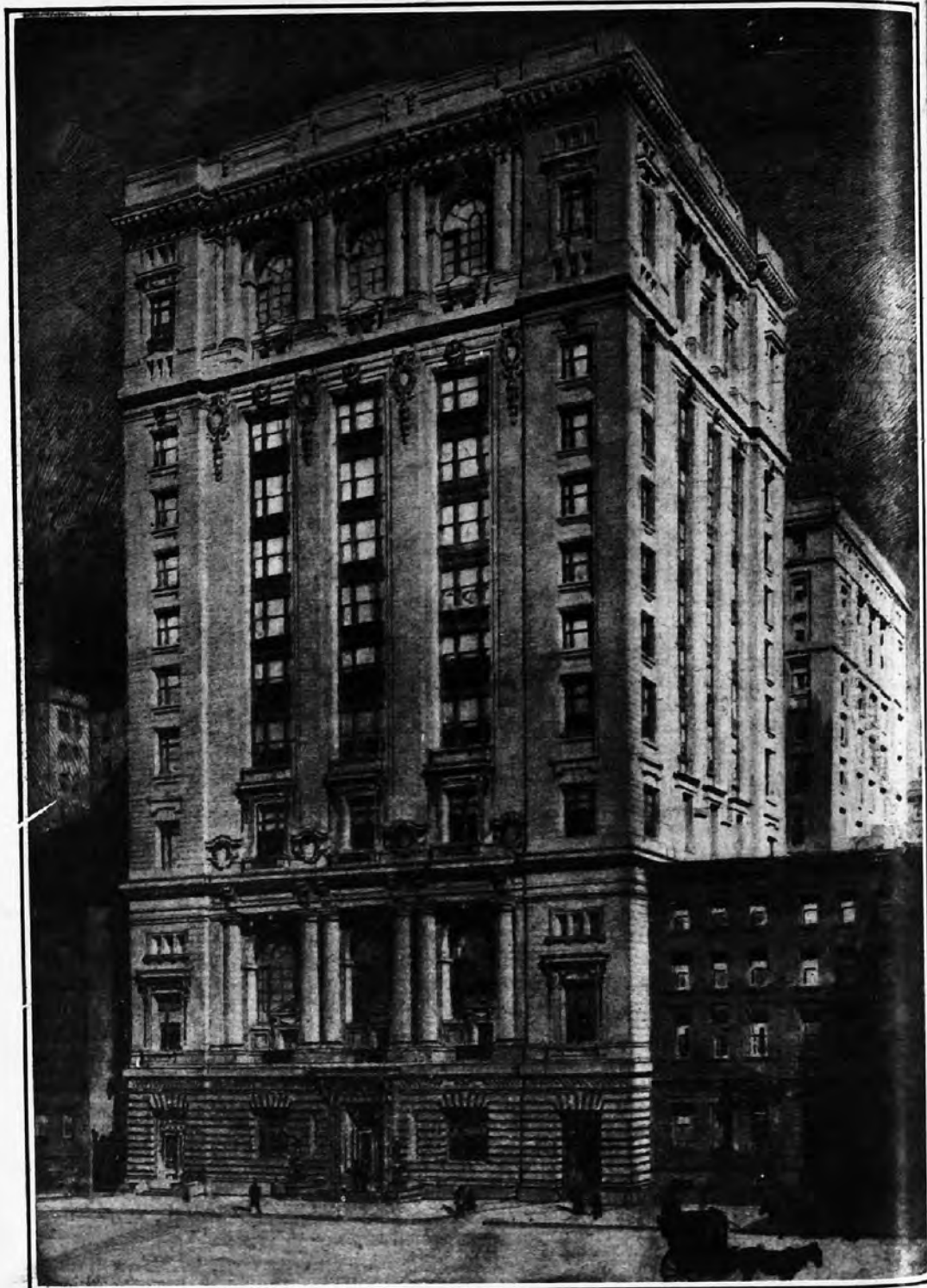
Happily, however, a building was discovered which possesses in very unusual degree practically all the essentials sought. After a thorough inspection of the Engineering Societies building, we are ready to believe with the committee that in the whole city of New York there is scarcely another structure so excellently adapted to the special requirements of an exhibition of this character. It is above all things desirable that the environment of such an exhibition should not be in any way cheap or tawdry. Such surroundings would in a measure belittle and discredit the whole affair in the eyes of thousands of casual visitors who will form on this occasion their first vivid, distinct impression of philately's rank as a scientific pursuit. Many possible locations, otherwise very eligible, would have been open to this great and grave objection. But in the Engineering Societies building has been found a theater for the event richly imbued with the atmosphere of science and learning. The building itself is a temple dedicated to engineering science. The munificence of the endowment which made the building possible, the circumstances and motive of that endowment, and the character of the organizations under whose stewardship the building was reared, alike made it natural that this should be, in style and character, of different mould from structures built under ordinary commercial auspices. It is no exaggeration to say that the Engineering building is one of the real architectural triumphs of

modern New York. It is not at all florid in style, and in showiness will scarcely impress the casual beholder so much as many much less costly buildings. But to the mind trained to appreciate the architectural skill that harmonizes the style of a building with its inspiration and purpose, the Engineering building will appear a masterly piece of architecture.

The frontage of the building is 115 feet; the depth, 90 feet; and the height, 218 feet. It is designed in the French Renaissance style, and the exterior is built of limestone up to the auditorium floor, and of gray mottled brick and terra cotta above, the whole having a cheerful cream tint. The treatment is restrained and dignified, and no public or semi-public edifice in New York conveys by nobility of appearance a clearer impression of being dedicated to purposes apart from commerce. Our illustration of the building necessarily falls far short of doing justice to its real impressiveness.

The foyer, or central court, occupying almost the whole ground floor is one of the finest in America. It is of splendid height and depth and the vista from the steps at either end is decidedly imposing. The floor is of Tennessee marble; gold ornament is used sparingly for architectural accentuation; and the woodwork is in dark oak. Twelve noble marble columns bound the court, and form, on each side of the central enclosure, promenades that are eventually to be graced with the statues of men distinguished for the advancement of engineering science. These promenades, or galleries, it is expected, will be utilized during the Exhibition for displays of printing and engraving machinery, and appliances appertaining to postage stamp manufacture. Large chairs and lounges in red leather furnish the foyer, and similar furniture is used in the writing room, smoking room and reception room, which conveniently adjoin it.

The main auditorium, in which will be held the opening ceremonies of the Exhibition, is a magnificent hall, constructed on the lines of the most modern theaters, save that the stage is smaller than would be required for theatrical purposes. On both the parterre and the gallery floors, at the sides, the auditorium is surrounded by corridors with



ENGINEERING SOCIETIES BUILDING,
New York.

ample facilities for committee meetings and the like—the auditorium being primarily designed for the meetings and conventions of scientific societies. The seats are fixed opera chairs in red leather with revolvable tops, and every appointment of the chamber has the air of solid, though not ostentatious luxury. The proscenium arch is exceptionally dignified and beautiful; and we were assured that the effect is especially fine at night, the room being illuminated indirectly through the handsome glass ceiling by a most ingenious system.

The lighting of the building is, in fact, one of its most interesting features. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers is one of the three Founding Societies, and the lighting arrangements were devised by some of the most eminent electrical engineers in America—producing some of the most ingenious and pleasing lighting effects ever worked out in any building. The general tone of the lights in all parts of the building is soft and subdued, without the glare one customarily associates with electrical illumination; but the most beautiful effect, we were told, (we went over the building in the daytime) is obtained in the auditorium, where the general effect is said to suggest sunlight passing through glass, as at Napoleon's Tomb in the Invalides in Paris. Many other parts of the building are lighted by lamps concealed in the ceiling or screened in specially designed glass globes, which, without materially reducing the efficiency of the light, so tempers its brilliancy as to produce an exceptionally warm, opal, pleasing glow. It may be well to say here, by the way, that the whole building, furnishings and appointments, are carefully attuned to the subdued and the quiet, as is most fitting in the case of a building primarily dedicated to scientific study and research.

Adjoining the auditorium is a wonderful coat room, so cleverly arranged with a scientific system of racks, and separate lanes of entrance and egress, that we were told it had been found possible to take care of 1,000 people in fifteen minutes.

The assembly rooms on the fifth and sixth floor, which will be the scene of the Exhibition proper (it has not yet been fully decided whether one or two floors will be necessary) are in beauty, convenience, and adaptability to the purposes for which they were designed, on a par with the rest of the building. The fifth floor has two of these assembly rooms—one, 51 by 66, and the other,

29 by 66 feet; so arranged that they can be easily converted into one large hall as will be done in this case. Two smaller rooms on this floor will be utilized as annexes for reception or social purposes. The sixth floor contains four smaller lecture or assembly rooms, the idea being to afford facilities for meetings or audiences of all sizes. It is very probable that two of these sixth-floor rooms will also be used for the Exhibition and others, very probably, as committee or administration rooms.

We dare not spare space to describe in detail the remainder of the building. Each of the three founding societies—namely, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers—occupies a floor laid out in accordance with its own plans; while numerous other societies that have engineering or some department of science as their principal object, occupy office areas of varying sizes on other floors, and enjoy the common facilities of the lecture rooms, library and other accessories. The library on the twelfth and thirteenth floors contains one of the finest collections of engineering literature in the world, and which is constantly being augmented and developed.

The uses to which the Engineering building can be put are most carefully restricted by the charter. It is open only to bodies having some scientific object, and philately will gain no slight credit among those familiar with this restriction from the very fact that its first important public appearance in America is made in such quarters.

We repeat that the committee has, in our opinion, made a pre-eminently happy choice.

L. G. Q.

The New 5c Part Perf. 8½.

Editor PHILATELIC GAZETTE:

When placing the new government cut variety, the 5c perf. 8½ sidewise, in the album, should it be placed with the government part perfs. of series 1908 new wmk. or with those of series 1911?

SUBSCRIBER.

If the collector follows Scott's catalogue and considers the imperf. and perf. 8½ stamps merely varieties of the regular stamp he will place it with the regular 1910 series, new watermark. If on the other hand he considers the imperforate and perf. 8½ stamps as separate issues the 5c will belong with the 1c, 2c, 3c and 4c, which came out in 1912.

PLIMPTON U. S. ENVELOPES.

The Rarity of the Higher Values of 1874-5.

BY V. M. BERTHOLD.

Not infrequently the question is asked by collectors why the higher values of the first Plimpton issue of United States envelopes, especially on colored papers, are so rare. Certainly their age, or the fact that 38 years have passed since their issue, is not responsible for their rarity, for quite a number of U. S. envelopes issued sixty years ago can readily be obtained to-day. Of course the fact that some of these envelopes are of high denomination (30c and 90c) may be alleged as one reason of their rarity, but as a matter of fact the very highest value, the 90c Plimpton envelope on white paper, is not at all rare even to-day. The real cause is the extremely limited number issued, and this fact the subsequent discussion attempts to prove.

On the 23d of September, 1874, the Post Office Department awarded the contract for U. S. envelopes to the Plimpton Manufacturing Co. A fact, but little known, deserves to be mentioned, namely, the contractor, Plimpton, had been for years in the employ of Geo. H. Reay. The Department signed the contract October 3, 1874. According to its terms the manufacturer was to begin the delivery of the new envelopes October 1, 1874. By the merest good fortune the writer possesses the letter written by E. W. Barber, Third Assistant P. M. General, to L. B. Plimpton transmitting specimens of all the dies issued by the former contractor. This letter is now published for the first time and is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1874.

L. B. PLIMPTON, ESQ.,
President of The Plimpton Mfg. Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

Sir: For the purpose of facilitating you in preparing dies required under your recent award of contract, I enclose you one impression of each of the several denominations of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of the current series.

See schedule on page annexed.

Very respectfully,

E. W. BARBER,

Third Ass't P. M. General.

The list is as follows:

Denominations.	No. of impressions of issue for sale to the public.	No. of impressions of issue for use of the War Dept.	No. of impressions of issue for official use of the P. O. Dept.
1 cent	1	1	—
2 cent	1	1	1
3 cent	1	1	1
6 cent	1	1	1
7 cent	1	—	—
10 cent	1	1	—
12 cent	1	1	—
15 cent	1	1	—
24 cent	1	1	—
30 cent	1	1	—
90 cent	1	—	—

Omitting the trials and tribulations of the Plimpton Co., it is sufficient for our purposes to recall that October 15, 1874, A. D. Hazen, then the chief of the Stamp Division, reported that the conditions of the manufacturing were satisfactory and forwarded at the same time the first proofs of the new 6c and 12c dies. The next day the stamping of envelopes commenced as meanwhile various working dies of 1, 2 and 3 cents had been received from Philadelphia also samples of the paper to be used.

October 21, 1874, the first batch of Plimpton envelopes of various denominations was delivered. The records show the quantity—400,000. As the Department had requisitions for more than eleven million envelopes on hand, the small supply was entirely insufficient, and thus it came about that the Postmaster General was forced to apply to the former manufacturer Reay, who had always kept a very large stock on hand, and ask him to help out.

At last, December, 1874, the department issued the first circular to postmasters advising them of the change in the contract and contractors also that no change in the price of envelopes would be made prior to January 1, 1875. The new schedule appeared January 1, 1875, and offered the public 63 varieties of envelopes. No record has been found showing the date when the 15, 24, 30 and 90c dies were approved and the contemporaneous stamp papers did not chronicle them until October, 1875, when some of the dies and values were already obsolete.

The second Plimpton envelope schedule issued July 1, 1875, offered only fifty varieties of envelopes.

An examination of the first schedule

(January 1, 1875) shows that the department offered to supply postmasters:

12, 15, 24, 30 and 90c

S. 7—White, amber and cream.

S. 8—White and cream.

It may be just as well to interpolate here the statement that S. 8 cream was specially made only for the Centennial Exhibit and doubtless but a few sets. At the present time it is doubtful if more than three complete sets on cream paper can be found. One complete set is, however, in the collection of Mr. Mason, of Boston.

Let us note now two important facts:

1. It is true that the first Plimpton schedule called for S. 8 white and cream paper. In reality the manufacturer substituted amber for cream.

2. The second Plimpton schedule taking effect as we have seen July 1, 1875, and superseding the previous one has only 15, 30 and 90c on white paper. In other words 12c on either color of paper and size had become obsolete, and was no longer supplied to the public. Likewise all colored papers of 15, 24, 30 and 90c have been suppressed.

It is, therefore, evident that 12c envelopes could only have been issued between October 21, 1874, and July 1, 1875, and the same is true of all amber envelopes S. 7 and S. 8 and of all cream envelopes S. 7.

Fortunately the Post Office records permit us to get further important details as regards the quantity of envelopes issued to postmasters under the first schedule.

The annual report of the Postmaster General states that between September and December, 1874, the following quantities of envelopes and denominations were issued to postmasters, i. e.,

1,100 envelopes	12c
200 envelopes	15c
350 envelopes	24c
350 envelopes	30c

and that up to the time these envelopes were suppressed in size 7 the following additional quantities were issued, i. e.,

7,200 envelopes	12c
1,800 envelopes	15c
2,750 envelopes	24c
1,950 envelopes	30c
1,250 envelopes	90c

Consequently up to July 1, 1875, there were actually issued to postmasters altogether

8,300 envelopes	12c
2,000 envelopes	15c
3,100 envelopes	24c
2,300 envelopes	30c
1,250 envelopes	90c

Omitting at present from our further

consideration the fact that 15, 30 and 90c, but only on white paper were again offered on the 2d schedule we can now pretty accurately calculate the quantity of envelopes of each kind actually issued to postmasters until July 1, 1875. Such calculation is based on the following reason-

Altogether 8,300 12c envelopes were issued. They were offered

S. 7 White, amber, cream

S. 8 White, amber

In other words we have five different envelopes and a total of 8,300. Assuming equal quantities of each we would have 1,660 envelopes for each size and paper, or as white is found in two sizes, likewise amber in two sizes, we would have:

S. 7, S. 8 White	3,320
S. 7, S. 8 Amber	3,320
S. 7 Cream	1,660
Total	8,300

In all probability, however, there were issued at least twice as many envelopes on white paper as on colored paper. If so we must modify the last statement as follows White paper 6,640 envelopes, leaving for all others 1,660, i. e., S. 7, S. 8 amber and S. 7 cream or 553 for each.

Now it is also reasonable to assume that a certain proportion of the envelopes issued to postmasters was not sold to the public, and was, therefore, returned to Washington. However, in the absence of records no definite information is available. One thing is certain then that the number of envelopes we have calculated is in excess of the actual number of envelopes sold to the public from the time they were suppressed. We note them as the result of our inquiry.

12c Plimpton (Oct. 21, 1874, to July 1, 1875,) obsolete thereafter.

Number of white envelopes estimated (S. 7 and S. 8).....	6,640
Number of amber S. 7.....	553
Number of amber S. 8.....	553
Number of cream S. 7.....	553

Exactly similar calculations for the 15, 24, 30, 90c result as follows:

15c White S. 7 and S. 8	1,600
Amber S. 7	133
Amber S. 8	133
Cream S. 7	133
24c White S. 7 and S. 8	2,480
Amber S. 7	206
Amber S. 8	206
Cream S. 7	206
30c White S. 7 and S. 8	1,820
Amber S. 7	160

	Amber S. 8	160
	Cream S. 7	160
90c	White S. 7 and S. 8	1,000
	Amber S. 7	83
	Amber S. 8	83
	Cream S. 7	83

As far as colored papers are concerned the above calculation may be taken as indicating pretty accurately the situation, while in the case of the 12c the figures are also true of the white paper. Sufficient evidence has been adduced, however, to prove that the actual number of colored envelopes of these higher Plimpton values, which could possibly have reached the public must have been very limited, and this is the reason why to-day these envelopes are rare.

It is likewise evident that the present price quoted for amber and cream 12c S. 7 does not reflect the real rarity of these envelopes, and the same remark applies to the colored envelopes of the 15, 24, 30 and 90c. Certainly these prices will advance as soon as the general collectors have become aware of the above stated facts.

In corroboration of the statement that the present catalogue price is far below the real value of these envelopes and cannot be maintained, I quote from Mr. Rechert's price list, which is also in my collection of philatelic papers, the price charged by him in 1892 or 20 years ago, and on the opposite column the price now quoted in Bartels' 1911 catalogue.

12c DARK VIOLET.

	RECHERT	BARTELS
S. 7 White	5.00	3.50
Amber	6.00	4.00
Cream	7.50	5.00
S. 8 White	6.00	4.50
Amber	6.00	4.00
Cream	25.00	—

90c CARMINE

S. 7 White	5.00	2.25
Amber	12.50	7.50
Cream	12.50	—
S. 8 White	5.00	2.00
Amber	12.50	6.00
Cream	25.00	—

It is self evident that the price charged by Rechert twenty years ago for the colored envelopes reflects far more accurately the rarity of these envelopes than the price charged at present, and I believe that my prediction of a considerably increased price in the near future will be verified.

EDWARD STANLEY GIBBONS.

Just as the March number of THE GAZETTE was going to press, we learned of the death of Edward Stanley Gibbons, founder of the philatelically world-famed house of Gibbons; but were unable, at that late hour, to do more than briefly record the fact of his demise.

To the majority of latter-day philatelists the name Stanley Gibbons has no flesh-and-blood meaning; but stands, rather, as a corporate title and trademark. The fame of the house is philatelically universal; the word "Gibbons" is a staple item in philatelic conversation from Paramairabo to Bombay. But the name has long ceased to convey any sensible personal idea, any more than "Dun" or "Bradstreet" or "Lloyds." It is only when we learn that the man himself is just dead that his identity again emerges from the mist of the Gibbons legend.

Stanley Gibbons was one of the first men in England to take up the selling of stamps as a means of livelihood; it is possible that he was the very first. This point has never, we believe, been definitely settled. He began dealing in stamps in 1856, at the tender age of sixteen. This young fellow was, however, no "boy dealer," in the modern acceptance of the term. He did not buy cheap sets and packets to retail to his school fellows; he did not advertise "unequaled approval sheets" over some high-sounding firm name in the stamp papers; he did none of the things the modern "boy dealer" does. He could not have sold sets and packets for trade; genius had not yet invented either; the approval sheet was likewise yet unborn; and the first stamp paper yet to be published. The pioneer dealer had to develop his own sources of supply, and in a sense create his own market. There were collectors here and there, but little bond of communication between them; and it must have sorely tried the ingenuity of the young dealer to get in touch with possible customers, and to overcome the other difficulties incidental to a business so new, untried and peculiar.

Begun in a small way, while the young Gibbons was still a chemist's assistant in his father's shop at Plymouth, the business grew and thrived amazingly. At first, desk room and part time sufficed; but in a couple of years the stock required a whole room on the second floor, and the young dealer gave more of his time to stamps than to pills and lotions. In a few years more the receipts of the Gibbons' stamp business

exceeded the receipts of the Gibbons drug business (to whose ownership the future stamp magnate had meanwhile, through the death of his father, succeeded) and Stanley Gibbons demonstrated his faith in the future of the stamp trade by selling out the chemist's shop, lock, stock and barrel. Thereafter his whole time was given to stamps, and the Gibbons business speedily became one of the most important in Europe. The Gibbons Catalogue was started; publication was begun of several makes of albums that have since run through innumerable editions, and still remain the best-selling of English albums. In many other ways the Gibbons business led the van of progress in the trade and took a prominent part in its evolution and development. In 1874 Mr. Gibbons moved to London, and thence till 1890, when the business passed into the hands of the corporation that has since controlled it, the name of Gibbons rose ever higher in the trade and in public philatelic esteem. In 1890, when Mr. Gibbons retired, the Gibbons Catalogue was already the standard work of its kind throughout the British Empire; the various Gibbons albums far outsold all others printed in England; and Gibbons was a name to conjure with throughout the English philatelic world.

Stanley Gibbons will be held in philatelic remembrance as among the first to give the stamp business stability and dignity—as one of the greatest individual in originating the lines upon which stamp commerce, inseparable adjunct and ally of stamp collecting has found sound and successful development.

L. G. Q.

Brazil Plates Destroyed.

I hear from Rio de Janeiro that the fire which destroyed the Government Printing Office on September 18, 1911, was really a most serious disaster. Not only was the building a total loss, but nothing of importance was saved of the valuable contents. Many plates used for printing former issues as well as the records were burned. It is for this reason, I am told, that no official information is available at Rio de Janeiro as to the manufacture of such Brazil issues as the Liberty Head issue of 1891, the Liberty Head issue of 1894-97, with the substituted heads, and the issues of 1900-1905 about all of which I have from time to time published some results of my studies. The future knowledge

of these stamps seems to be truly in the hands of philatelists.

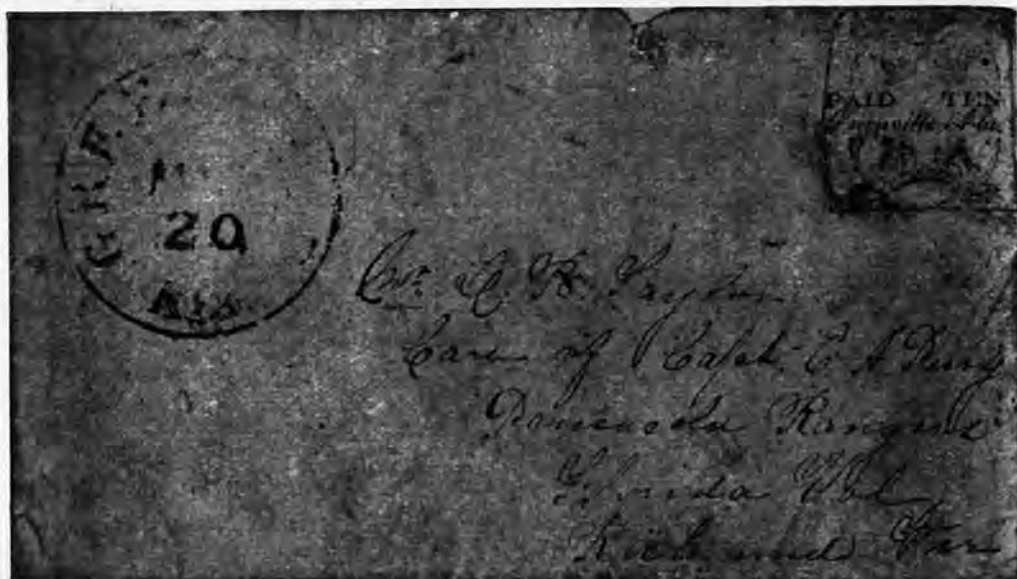
It is also probable that the old plates of certain of the 1850 numeral series from which reprints were made in January, 1910, were also destroyed. I have no positive confirmation of the destruction of these old plates, but my Brazil informant understands they were burnt.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

New U. S. Plate Nos.

No.	Den.	Class	No.	Den.	Class
6338	2c	Parcel Post	6405	5c	Parcel Post
6339	2c	Parcel Post	6406	2c	Ordinary
6340	2c	Parcel Post	6407	5c	Parcel Post
6341	2c	Parcel Post	6408	25c	Parcel Post
6342	1c	Ordinary	6409	2c	Parcel Post
6343	2c	Ordinary	6410	15c	Parcel Post
6344	1c	Ordinary	6411	5c	Parcel Post
6345	4c	Parcel Post	6412	75c	Parcel Post
6346	4c	Parcel Post	6413	2c	Ordinary
6347	4c	Parcel Post	6414	2c	Ordinary
6348	5c	Ordinary	6415	2c	Ordinary
6349	5c	Ordinary	6416	2c	Parcel Post
6350	4c	Parcel Post	6417	5c	Parcel Post
6351	15c	Parcel Post	6418	75c	Parcel Post
6352	5c	Ordinary	6419	2c	Ordinary
6353	5c	Ordinary	6420	5c	Parcel Post
6354	1c	Ordinary	6421	25c	Parcel Post
6355	1c	Book	6422	2c	Ordinary
6356	15c	Parcel Post	6423	50c	Parcel Post
6357	25c	Parcel Post	6424	50c	Parcel Post
6358	2c	Ordinary	6425	25c	Parcel Post
6359	4c	Parcel Post	6426	4c	Parcel Post
6360	4c	Parcel Post	6427	50c	Parcel Post
6361	4c	Parcel Post	6428	50c	Parcel Post
6362	2c	Ordinary	6429	2c	Ordinary
6363	1c	Book	6430	2c	Ordinary
6364	1c	Book	6431	2c	Parcel Post
6365	4c	Parcel Post	6432	2c	Pan. Canal
6366	2c	P. P. Due	6433	5c	Parcel Post
6367	2c	Parcel Post	6434	15c	Parcel Post
6368	2c	Ordinary	6435	2c	Parcel Post
6369	1c	Book	6436	2c	Ordinary
6370	2c	Parcel Post	6437	1c	Ordinary
6371	2c	Parcel Post	6438	2c	Ordinary
6372	2c	Ordinary	6439	2c	Parcel Post
6373	1c	Ordinary	6440	2c	Ordinary
6374	2c	Parcel Post	6441	5c	Parcel Post
6375	1c	Parcel Post	6442	2c	Pan. Canal
6376	1c	Parcel Post	6443	1c	Ordinary
6377	1c	Parcel Post	6444	2c	Ordinary
6378	1c	Parcel Post	6445	2c	Ordinary
6379	2c	Parcel Post	6446	2c	Ordinary
6380	1c	Parcel Post	6447	2c	Pan. Canal
6381	4c	Parcel Post	6448	2c	Parcel Post
6382	1c	Parcel Post	6449	5c	Parcel Post
6383	1c	Parcel Post	6450	1c	Ordinary
6384	2c	Parcel Post	6451	2c	Ordinary
6385	20c	Parcel Post	6452	2c	Ordinary
6386	20c	Parcel Post	6453	2c	Ordinary
6387	2c	Ordinary	6454	2c	Ordinary
6388	1c	Parcel Post	6455	1c	Ordinary
6389	20c	Parcel Post	6456	2c	Ordinary
6390	2c	Parcel Post	6457	2c	Ordinary
6391	1c	Parcel Post	6458	2c	Parcel Post
6392	4c	Parcel Post	6459	2c	Ordinary
6393	1c	Parcel Post	6460	2c	Ordinary
6394	1c	Parcel Post	6461	2c	Ordinary
6395	2c	Parcel Post	6462	2c	Ordinary
6396	75c	Parcel Post	6463	2c	Parcel Post
6397	2c	Parcel Post	6464	2c	Ordinary
6398	2c	Ordinary	6465	1c	Ordinary
6399	1c	Parcel Post	6466	2c	Ordinary
6400	4c	Parcel Post	6467	2c	Ordinary
6401	20c	Parcel Post	6468	1c	Ordinary
6402	75c	Parcel Post	6469	2c	Ordinary
6403	2c	Ordinary	6470	2c	Parcel Post
6404	2c	Parcel Post			

THE GREENVILLE, ALA., 10c RED AND BLUE.



There is probably no Confederate provisional adhesive stamp about which so little is known as the two Greenville issues, 5c and 10c Scott Nos. 51 and 52. The writer had frequently said in the past that he had seen every Confederate stamp illustrated in the catalogue except a Greenville. A photograph or two of the 5c stamp has been finally located, but no trace of a 10c could ever be found except the illustration in the catalogue which has been there for several decades. It is possible that only one or perhaps two copies are known to exist. It seems certain that no prominent American collector has ever been able to obtain a specimen, as it is lacking in the three or four largest collections with which we are acquainted. Possibly when the stamp was first discovered it was sold in Europe, and at the same time included in the catalogue where it has remained for many years without another copy coming to light. It is also possible that the copy above illustrated is the only one ever known to exist, and that it was catalogued from this specimen.

It gives us great pleasure to give our readers an illustration of what is unquestionably as rare and valuable a Confederate Provisional as there is in existence. This specimen, which was purchased by our publishers ten days ago, is not a new find, but a copy which was known many years ago, and had since then dropped out of sight by reposing in an unimportant collection. It was once owned by N. F. Seebeck, the president of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., who was collector and

speculator in stamps. The envelope bears his guarantee on the back.

The stamp is on the original envelope and uncanceled while the postmark Greenville, Ala., Aug. 20, appears on the envelope. The design is practically intact. The ornamental border at top and bottom are red, while the inscriptions are in blue. The lower red ornaments are well impressed while the upper appear somewhat faint and do not show up so well in the illustration. It is not known just how the stamps were printed, whether in sheets, strips or pairs. Evidently the inscriptions are type set, and, the stamps being in two colors, it took two operations to complete the printing. In the copy before us the inscription is impressed somewhat further to the left than the ornaments.

This one also shows a distinct error in the setting. The "r" in Greenville is inverted, and in this respect it is very safe to assume that this copy is unique as an error. It has been examined with considerable interest by a number of the best informed men on Confederate Locals. Mr. Luff never saw a copy of the stamp before, but has several forgeries of it in his reference collection. Neither has he seen a photograph of an original. Mr. Scott remembers seeing a copy about forty years ago and expresses himself most favorably in regard to this one. Mr. Burger has seen a copy of the 5c on cover but never saw a 10c before. Mr. Calman remembers having a Greenville when he was about fourteen years of age. Mr. Klemann, much to our surprise, has a photograph of our

cover in his reference material, but did not know what ever had become of the original. If any of our readers can shed any additional light on the Greenville stamps our publishers would be most pleased to hear from them.

U. S. NOTES.

The 50c Parcel Post is now out, and we note that the issued stamp has been slightly changed since we wrote our description from the finished die proof as published in the December number of THE GAZETTE. The weather vane has been removed from the farm buildings in the background, which, as we stated, gave one of them a resemblance to a chapel or small church.

The long delayed 3c Parcel Post stamp entitled Railway Postal Clerk was first placed on sale in New York April 7 and the design is a decided disappointment. It will easily rank as the least attractive of the series. A carrier is holding a mail bag and standing in the door of what the inscription tells us is a "Railway Post Office." The mail car is difficult to recognize, as it shows neither ends nor wheels and might easily be taken for a building of any kind. The whole view is obscure, and not in keeping with the rest of the otherwise handsome series. Far more attractive was the original design showing almost a complete mail car with one clerk passing mail bags to another standing at the rear of an auto delivery van, now in common use for conveying the mails. When we heard that the latter design had not been officially approved we were looking forward to an improvement, but after over three months' delay the above described design now completes the first series of twelve stamps.

Parcel Post stamps have been used in enormously large quantities, and the Bureau has found it most difficult to keep up the supply. The values up to 25c will be quite easy to obtain used, with the possible exception of the 3c which has just been issued. The 50c will be used to a considerable extent from now on, but the 75c and \$1.00 will be very difficult to get in used condition. It is safe to say that there are practically none of either in the East. Possibly the Pacific Coast will receive them in large quantities. Of the \$1 stamps 100,000 only were printed, and they are not easily obtained, not even large offices like Boston receiving a supply of them. Only one \$1 plate has been used so far, namely 6,262.

The Postmaster General has authorized changes in the Parcel Post stamps whereby they will be of the same size as the ordinary postage stamp, but with the long dimensions horizontally. The denomination will be expressed in large numerals which will take the place of the pictorial designs, and each denomination will be in a different color. The new set will also consist of twelve stamps, and the denominations will be the same as at present, but the colors to be used have not yet been decided. We have as yet no information when the new series will probably be ready for issue, but it will undoubtedly be some time, as the supply now on hand of the present series will be used up in the regular way.

We learn with considerable satisfaction that the stamped envelope factory in Dayton was not seriously damaged by the flood, and has now resumed operation. The machinery was not reached by the flood, and is practically uninjured, but considerable quantities of paper and finished envelopes were damaged. It is reported that for a while orders for special request envelopes were declined on account of the alleged heavy damage to the factory, but it is stated that this report is unfounded. It is likewise of course not true that the Department was obliged to sublet the contract to another concern in order to fill requests regularly, and we are thus spared what otherwise might have been a flood of new varieties of envelopes caused by a flood of a different nature.

Collectors who are fond of shades should bear in mind that the carmine in recent 2c stamps of various issues is easily changed by exposure to light to a dull orange red shade. We have seen the 2c St. Louis issue thus exposed, and are informed that several collectors have similar specimens which they prize highly as shades. The dull appearance of the color readily tells the tale.

The total amount of revenue derived from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards during the past fiscal year was \$221,563,619.00 in this country.

The total number of stamps issued during the same period was 12,635,562,593; of these 5,532,456,955 were ordinary 2c stamps.

The total number of stamped envelopes issued was 1,684,624,161, of which 1,456,291,136 were 2c envelopes. European countries will be surprised to learn how far the demand for stamped envelopes exceeds the postal cards, of which we issued 909,411,045 during the past fiscal year.

J. M. BARTELS.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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THE EXHIBITION AND THE YOUNG COLLECTOR.

From remarks we have previously made in these columns, it might be inferred that we consider the Exhibition chiefly valuable for the influence it may reasonably be expected to exert upon the fairly advanced collector—in the way of whetting his philatelic zeal and strengthening his practical philatelic proficiency. We do believe most thoroughly that the Exhibition will have that effect, and reckon it a very great good. But none of us should forget, in casting up the possible fruits of the Exhibition, the stimulating influence it is likely to have on the rising generation.

We will abstain from repeating in this connection any of the platitudes about the boy collector and Philately's future dependence upon him, which have been so often aired in philatelic print.

There can be no question, in any rational mind, of the desirability of getting the boy collector to the Exhibition, and of getting him there in large numbers. If the optimistic attendance forecasts of the worthy treasurer of the Executive Com-

mittee (who blithely predicts an attendance of from fifty to one hundred thousand) are to be even approximately realized, we must surely bring in the boys. The adult male animal is, after all, but an inconsequential factor in the total philatelic population—if our reckoning is solely numerical. Where one man of voting age is a collector, there are five hundred lads of from ten to twenty summers suffering more or less from the philatelic microbe. Most of these, it must be granted, have the distemper in a very mild and sporadic form. Their collecting is petty and fitful. For months at a time they never give a thought to stamps. Then some outbreak of the fever in their school or neighborhood will send them scurrying to their albums again, and for a brief season they will be wonderfully interested. We would by no means assert that all boy stamp collectors blow hot and cold in this manner. There is a minority that have gotten the virus thoroughly in their systems and who are pretty steady and constant collectors, even if only in a small way, for long periods. Now the point is that these five hundred boys (for purposes of convenience, we stick to our comparative basis of a few sentences back—if there are not, in actual reality, at least three hundred thousand such boys in New York and its environs we are much mistaken) all possess some latent, perhaps more or less embryonic, interest in stamp collecting. They have dallied somewhat with it. They like to look at stamps (a few cheap approval sheets will draw a crowd at any school in the land, unless it has been positively surfeited with such things) and even the least of them would, if due occasion arose, profess himself a collector.

Here, then, is a public ready-made for the Exhibition. It will doubtless prove possible to draw a great many casual adult visitors to the Exhibition, in addition to the thousands of the uninitiated from all over the land that such an attraction ought surely to bring to New York for the occasion. The size of the local non-philatelic adult attendance will largely depend on the amount of publicity the Exhibition gains

from the New York newspapers the last few days before the doors open. Skillful and intelligent "press agenting," if it can be had, will be at this juncture a vital factor—but that is a matter outside the scope of our present discussion, except insofar as even the boys will be brought to the Exhibition through the means of the newspapers.

What we wish to say, however, and to particularly urge, is that no possible means to reach the boy collector and stimulate his interest and curiosity should be left untried. The Executive Committee is already arranging for a very widespread distribution of admission tickets. But this is not all that is necessary. We want to here and now make an earnest plea to every collector or dealer in New York or nearby—and particularly the dealers—to lend hearty co-operation in interesting boy collectors in the Exhibition. It may be a little early now to commence active missionary work in this direction, but it is none too early for all of us to be laying our individual plans to help bring in our share of visitors to the Exhibition. Every collector can distribute some admission cards to good purpose among boys of his acquaintance; every dealer can and should distribute, in the last few weeks before the Exhibition, a great many of these cards. Whatever the channels of distribution through which the Executive Committee may seek to reach and interest the young collector every dealer who has any boy trade, and this applies equally to adult counter trade, is in a position to very effectively second the work of the Committee—not by merely passing out the admission cards perfunctorily and without explanation, but by accompanying each card with a pressing personal invitation, and some little panegyric on the glories of the Exhibition. Real enthusiasm on the part of the dealers of New York will do a great deal of good along these lines. It will take time and bother, it may seem somewhat beneath one's dignity, but it will be a contribution to the general philatelic weal, which any man who makes his living out of the public fancy for stamp collecting certainly ought to be willing to make.

Whatever you do, gentlemen, about this Exhibition, don't neglect to interest the boys. Don't get the false idea that the presence of the boys will in any way lower the tone of the Exhibition. The American boy of 17 or 18 is not a babe in arms. Invite him, urge him to come, make him welcome when he does come.

L. G. Q.

EXHIBITION NEWS AND VIEWS



THE DESIGN FOR N. Y. EXHIBITION MEDAL.

Additional Gold Medals.

Through the public spirit of a number of the Exhibition Directors, the list of Gold Medals to be awarded at the Exhibition has been notably augmented. The new arrangement provides for the awarding of no less than four Grand Gold Medals in the championship classes, the following being the donors thereof: J. W. Scott, J. C. Morgenthau, John A. Klemann and Eugene Klein. Gold Medals have been donated by the world-famous German body, the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein of Dresden, John N. Luff, Geo. F. Waldron, Thos. L. Wells, Burger & Co., J. M. Bartels, Jos. S. Rich, L. W. Charlat, J. E. Steinway, Judge Spiegelberg, Scott Stamp and Coin Co.; silver gilt medal by Lawrence B. Mason, and silver medals by Geo. F. Waldron, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, A. E. Owen, Walter S. Scott, John A. Klemann, Jos. S. Rich, E. B. Power, S. Singer and the Economist Stamp Co.

It should go without saying (nevertheless we will mention it) that further donations of medals will be by no means unacceptable. For the information of large-hearted philatelists, we may mention that the cost of medals of different grades is as follows: Grand Gold Medal, \$100; Gold Medal, \$40; Silver Gilt Medal, \$12; Silver Medal, \$10.

Another Prospectus.

It has been deemed best, on account of these additional awards, some changes in the classifications, and many important accessions to the Committee of Honor, to issue a second edition of the Exhibition Prospectus. This Prospectus is being edited, as was its predecessor, by that splendid philatelist of whose portrait appears in this issue, Mr. John N. Luff, and we need hardly say that it

steel of our best collectors. A gold medal is now to be first award for U. S. adhesives, for Entire Envelopes, for Locals and for Revenues, and this should certainly stimulate competition in these important and interesting classes.

The Catalogue.

The Official Catalogue of the Exhibition is already in process of preparation and it is violating no confidence to state that the special committee that has this



JOHN A. KLEMANN,
Secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS.

could not be in better hands. It is hoped that it may be ready for circulation by May 1. One of the most notable changes to be revealed in the new Prospectus will be the presence of an additional award for distinguished original research—an innovation which we most heartily commend.

There is also special cause for congratulation in the fact that the prizes for prowess in U. S. stamps are, under the new scheme, much more worthy the

part of the work in hand expect to make it the finest and largest catalogue ever issued in connection with a similar event. The edition is to be huge beyond all precedent, the present intention being to print no less than 100,000 copies. The value of advertising space in so widely circulated a brochure can scarcely be overestimated; and the limited space which is allotted to trade announcements is likely to be all taken up at a very early date. The chairman of the

Publicity Committee, Mr. Eugene Klein, is the proper man to address for advertising reservations.

Possible Change Of Venue.

The number of exhibits already booked is so large, and the general prospects for the Exhibition so encouraging, that there is a serious possibility that it will even now be necessary to seek larger exhibition quarters than the Engineering Building affords. There is at this writing rather more than a possibility that if exhibits continue to be booked at as rapid a rate as during the last month, the directors will be forced to transfer the Exhibition to the Grand Central Palace, the largest exhibition building in New York, aside from the colossal Madison Square Garden. The show already shows many signs of outstripping in point of size the most sanguine expectations of the directors.

Additions To The Committee of Honor.

Foreign—G. Brunel, Paris; A. B. Creeke, London; A. H. Stamford, Yorkshire.

U. S.—George F. Kunz, N. Y.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the Exhibition on April 9 the Hamburg Altonaer Briefmarken Sammler Verein was added to the committee of honor.

It was also voted to donate a gold medal to the Paris Exposition to be held in June.

The following Europeans have so far signified their intention of visiting our exhibition in October: Albert Coyette, Paris; Fred J. Melville, London; Ernst Stock, Berlin; Bela Szekula, Lucerne; Walter v. Marck, Lauban, Germany; Rud. Siegel, Pössneck, Germany.

Victoria.

Three distinct issues, apart from Provisional surcharges, were on sale in 1912 at Melbourne. These were watermarked Crown and double line A thick paper, V and Crown duty paper, and Crown and double line A thin paper. It is impossible to ignore this last, for not only is the paper sometimes transparent and almost pelure, but shades differ from those on the Crown and double line A thick paper.

Two rare Victoria stamps will be the 9 pence on V and Crown duty paper perforated 11 that appeared in 1912, and the 3 pence (should be Gibbons' Catalogue number 338) compound perforation 11 and 12½. I advise all collectors to look out for both these of which I have blocks of four. The new Australian stamps are now in use in Victoria and most of the remainders were used up very closely.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

Prospectus of the Paris Exhibition.

Our own stamp show of next October is at present so engrossing the attention of American stamp folk that many of us have doubtless almost forgotten that our French brethren are likewise in the throes of preparation for a similar event. French philatelists are old hands at this sort of thing; and the Paris Exhibition is certain to be a very notable one, indeed.

We have just had the pleasure of receiving the prospectus of the affair—an especially interesting document to all who are in any way connected with the coming American show. The preparations of our French friends appear to be on a most sumptuous scale. The show, which lasts from June 21 to June 30, will be held on the Champs Elysées, in the Palais de Glace, in the very heart of Paris; such famous public squares as the Place de la Concorde and the Place de L'Opéra being little more than a stone's throw distant. Hence the French show may certainly be said to be very fortunately located. The Palais de Glace itself, to judge from the views of it in the Prospectus, is superbly adapted to exhibition purposes. In fact, we should judge it to be the largest and most beautiful building ever yet utilized for a philatelic exhibition.

The exhibition is being conducted under the auspices of the Société Française de Timbrologie, with the active co-operation of practically all the more important French philatelic bodies, both Parisian and provincial; and is under the patronage of the Minister for the Colonies, and the Under-Secretary of State for Posts, Telephones and Telegraph. Half of the profits of the exhibition are to go to the Department of Posts, Telephones and Telegraph; and it is thus certain to enjoy, in an unusual degree, the patronage and co-operation of the government.

M. Albert Coyette, who expects to visit our own exhibition in October, is the Director-General of the Exhibition and numerous other distinguished French philatelists are associated with him on the Committee of Organization.

The scheme of competition makes provision for a wide range of philatelic interest, and the plans and arrangements throughout bespeak the supervision of experts in exhibition management.

We find a number of Americans on the Committee of Honor, among them the following: E. R. Ackerman, J. Murray Bartels, F. R. Cornwall, C. A. Howes, Eugene Klein, Chas. Lathrop Pack, Percy McGraw Mann, J. C. Morgenthau, W. W. Norton, Geo. H. Worthington.

STAMPS OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.

A paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, January 3, 1907.
(Reprinted from *"The London Philatelist."*)

The stamps of Danish West Indies are, I think, to be recommended to any specialist who is on the look out for a country comparatively easy, few in number, numerous shades (especially in the issues of 1873 to 1898), inexpensive, and with differences, especially in the before-mentioned issues, rather too subtle to be all included in any of the dealers' catalogues, thereby rendering it possible to acquire the rarer shades at prices in every way grateful and comforting to the collector.

The various series have followed the designs and methods of production adopted for the stamps of Denmark, and when the little islands are incorporated with the United States, as seems probable in the more or less near future, they will, if possible, receive additional interest.

Instead of the skillings or öre of Denmark the Danish West Indies used the cents and dollars of the United States. In 1905, however, the value was changed and expressed in "bits," a local currency of which five are the equivalent of 4 cents of a dollar.

The early stamps are typographed, but the later ones are lithographed, and, except where stated, are on unwatermarked paper.

Danish West Indies, the most northern group of the Lesser Antilles, thirty-seven miles east of Puerto Rico, is composed of three islands—St. Croix, seventy-four square miles, with about 20,000 inhabitants; St. Thomas, twenty-three square miles, having a population of about 15,000; and St. John, twenty-one square miles, with about 1,000 inhabitants. The seat of government for the whole colony is at St. Thomas, on the Island of St. Thomas, where the harbor of Charlotte Amalie (named after a Danish queen) serves as station for English and German mail steamers between Europe and the West Indies.

It is also a coaling place and intermediate port for the West Indian trade. Indeed, as a proof of this, stamp collectors need only to be reminded of the well-known local stamp issue of the St. Thomas, La Guaira, and Porto Cabello steamer line.

In more recent times the importance

of St. Thomas has somewhat gone back especially since the formerly prosperous sugar trade of the island has wholly departed owing to the abolition of slavery.

According to a Royal Decree, dated July 10, 1855, it was decided to issue postage stamps for the Danish West Indies. This decree was similar to the one in effect in Denmark, and resolved:

That the Danish West Indies should have a uniform postage of 4 cents for single letters if paid in cash, and 3 cents if stamps were used.

It was also resolved that a discount of 8 1-3 per cent. should be allowed for stamps bought by the entire sheet of 100.

In order to comply with the above decree, the Colonial Directors sent a request to the Postmaster General in Denmark for postage stamps. The request was granted, and a 3-cent stamp was issued November, 1855, the design being typographed and similar to the then current Danish 4 skillings stamp (Royal Crown: sceptre and sword crossed below, all within a circular laurel wreath). Watermark small crown and printed at first in dark red on wove paper, 100 stamps to the sheet. The margin of the sheet also had a watermark, viz.: a crown on each corner, and "Kgl Post frm." Royal post stamps, on each of the four sides.

By a new decree, dated August 30, 1861, it was further resolved that the discount should be allowed on a purchase not less than twenty single stamps if bought at one time. From the beginning the stamp was good for local postage on the Islands and for postage between the Danish West Indies and Denmark only.

This 3-cent stamp was the only stamp issued up to January, 1872, and the entire issue consisted of 5,000 sheets.

The total amount of stamps issued for the Danish West Indies up to 1900 was 77,710 sheets of stamps, 253,200 envelopes, and 120,000 cards.

The Danish West Indies stamps have never been reprinted.

Total amount of stamps issued up to December, 1900.

3c., carmine, November, 1855, to January, 1872, 5,000 sheets.

3c., carmine, perf., January, 1872, to September, 1873, 2,500 sheets.

4c., blue, January, 1873, to September, 1873, 2,500 sheets.

1c., new design, since September, 1873, 10,000 sheets.

3c., new design, since September, 1873, 14,000 sheets.

4c., new design, since September, 1873, 3,500 sheets.

14c., new design, September, 1873, to September, 1877, 1,000 sheets.

7c., new design, since June, 1874, 3,500 sheets.

5c., new design, since September, 1876, 11,000 sheets.

10c., new design, since September, 1876, 14,000 sheets.

12c., new design, since September, 1876, 3,010 sheets.

50c., new design, since July, 1879, 1,500 sheets.

The stamps of this issue are to be found with light and also very dark gum, the cause of which is as follows: In 1855 the authorities of St. Thomas received from the Home Government a consignment of postage stamps; on its being opened it was discovered that the damp atmosphere of the ship's hold had caused the stamps to stick together. They had to be regummed, and a part was sent to a pharmacist of the name of Riise, at St. Croix, and the remainder to F. Beuzon, another pharmacist at St. Croix. The former used the purest gum Arabic obtainable, whilst the latter used gum of an inferior quality, hence the difference in color of the gum in these stamps.

The difference between this first printing and that of later issues is quite marked, not only in this matter of gum, but also in the shades of the ink used; the stamp with the original brown gum is not nearly as rare in unused condition as the one with the yellow gum, but both are extraordinarily rare in blocks or even pairs. I can't of course say the unused blocks of eleven and eight I now exhibit are unique, but I have never seen any others of the same size.

The cancellation on these early stamps is almost invariably composed of six concentric circles, the small one in the center originally being open; but, as might be expected, became filled with ink, and eventually showing a solid block of color.

The carmine shades of the first stamps gave place to a rose varying somewhat in intensity and showing in some issues a carmine tinge. This was repeated on the perforated stamps which appeared in 1872.

The early 3 cent stamps have printed on them a further printing of the fine parallel wavy lines or burelage in a different color from that of the stamp. These sometimes do not appear, but may be developed chemically or by heat. The 4c., blue, stamps of 1872 do not bear any burelage, but may be found perforate, imperforate and partly perforated.*

*Of the 3 cents, rose-carmine, I exhibit an entire uncut sheet of 100 stamps with full margins.

With a new law, passed in Denmark January 7th, 1871, it was resolved that postage stamps should be issued of different values for which there might be demand. According to this law, the Governor of the Danish West Indies requested, in August, 1872, that a new 4 cent stamp be issued at once, as there was a demand for this value.

The request was granted, and the 4 cent stamp was printed in blue after the same design as the 3 cent stamp; the stamp was not finished before 1873, because during 1872 the engraver was very busy with the new stamps of Iceland. The use of the 4 cent stamp was only of a short duration, the cause being that the manufacture of the Danish West Indies stamps was difficult, because of their square shape and difference in size from the then current Danish stamps, the most troublesome thing being the manufacture of the watermarked paper. There was also difficulty with the perforating machine. At the request of the Postmaster-General, it was resolved, in May, 1873, to change the design of the Danish West Indies stamps and make them uniform with the then current Danish two-colored stamps.

In September, 1873, new 1c. and 14c. stamps were issued, and at the same time the design of the 3 and 4c stamps was changed, and the remainders of the old 3 and 4c stamps were destroyed.

The different rates for foreign letters caused the issue of several new values—the 7c. in 1874, the 5 and 10c. in 1876, the 12c. in 1877, and the 50c. in 1879.

The 12c. stamp was issued for foreign letters after the Danish West Indies joined the Postal Union in 1877. At the same time the 14c. value was withdrawn, and the entire stock on hand, consisting of 901 sheets and 58 stamps, was destroyed.

In 1899, at a special request from the Postal Union in Berne, the 1 and 5c. values were changed in order to comply with the regulations. At the same time the design for these two values was altered to make them uniform with the current Danish stamps.

(To be continued)

EARLY UNITED STATES YEAR-DATED CANCELLATIONS.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M.D.

It is rather remarkable that year dates in postmarks were so late in making their appearance in this country, as they had been rather the rule than the exception for many years in Canada, Great Britain and many other foreign countries. Several brief lists of these interesting postmarks have appeared in the philatelic press during the past few years but it is only rarely that a date as far back as 1856 has been noted.

The earliest that I have seen were from New York City. It seems that a year date was put in one postmark as an experiment for about two weeks in 1853. The following are the only dates known: July 11, 13, 15, 15, 18, 21 and 22. As seven copies are all that I have ever seen or heard of, they must be extremely rare. Why the "1853" wasn't left in the postmark for at least the balance of the year has always puzzled me. New York City didn't again use the year date until 1857.

Not until 1855 was the year date next tried. Five towns (one of which I have not identified) are known to have begun in this year as follows:

1855.

Washington, D. C., June 14.
New Haven, Conn., Sept. 17.
Farmville, Va., Sept. 28.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 7.
—ris, Dec. 15 (blue)

The last one mentioned, in blue, shows the final three letters of the town name to be "RIS" and the final two letters of the state are either "ON" or "EN."

In 1856 many additional towns began to use the year date. The following is a list of those definitely identified:

1856.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 26.
Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24.
Syracuse, N. Y., May 3.
Ithaca, N. Y., May 12.
Richmond, Va., May 19.
Chicago, Ill., May 20.
Hudson, N. Y., May 20.
Augusta, Ga., May 21.
Helena, Ark., May 26.
Norwich, Ct., June 7.
Trenton, N. J., June 10.
Du Buque, Iowa, June 10.
St. Louis, Mo., Jul. -4.
Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 1.
Newark, N. J., Sept. 17.
Rondout, N. Y., Oct. 7.
Nashua, N. H., Oct. 15 (blue)
Troy, N. Y., Oct. 21.
Rutland, Vt., Nov. 26.
Columbus, O., Dec. 22.

In addition I have the following only partly identified as follows:

TOWN.	STATE.	EARLIEST DATE.	REMARKS.
—ORD	?	Jan. 26	
—	Mich.	May 30	(not Ann Arbor)
—	Ms.	June 5	
—IRA	N. Y.	July 21	(Elmira?) (Blue)
WE—ER	Pa.	Sep. 16	(Westchester?)
—DERSON	?	Sep. -1	
—ON	O	Oct. 28	
—TON	Iowa	Oct. -9	(Burlington?)
—FIELD	?	Nov. 25	

All of these postmarks mentioned are in black except the three noted as being in blue. The towns that started to use a year date in 1857 are so numerous that I have not attempted to list them. If there is sufficient interest though, it will be attempted.

With three exceptions (all of which are in the collection of Mr. A. E. Owen and which I have actually seen) all of these are in my own collection. I will be pleased to add any to this list which may be sent for my personal inspection. Address 1050 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. ENVELOPES

New Issues

We can only supply those priced.			
POD (WMK. 16)			
Two Cent—Die A			
Size 3	White	U S S E (WMK. 17)	Kn. 92
		Two Cent Carmine—Die A	
Size 3	White.	Two Cent Carmine—Die E	Kn. 92 .08
Size 5	Blue		Kn. 87 .10
Size 8	Amber	Five Cent Blue—Die A	Kn. 91
Size 5	Amber	U S S E—(WMK. 18)	Kn. 87
		One Cent Green—Die D	
Size 13	White	Two Cent Carmine—Die A.	Kn. 89 .06
Size 4	White		Kn. 84 .08
Size 14	Amber	Two Cent Carmine—Die E	Kn. 86
Size 13	Amber		Kn. 89

The International Stamp and Coin Collectors' and Dealers' Address Book for 1913 is to be published in a few weeks by Edward W. Heusinger, P. O. Box 1056, San Antonio, Texas. It is expected to contain the name and address of all known collectors in the world, also a list of leading dealers, publishers' and collectors' associations.

MEMORIES OF A PLEASANT EVENING.

[Our Editor-in-Chief spends an evening at the Collectors' Club, and records his impressions.]

I had first thought of heading this little article "Nights at the Club." The *Stamp-Lover*—splendid organ of a wonderful society—gives chatty accounts of the Junior Philatelic Society meetings, under the heading "Evenings at the J. P. S." Now why, thought I, should not THE GAZETTE perform a similar service in behalf of the Collectors' Club of New York; and render from time to time such account as seems fit and needful of what goes on at the monthly gatherings at Kalif's?

On second thought, I pause. Not that I am at all ready to give up the idea itself as impracticable; for nothing is more likely than that as time goes on THE GAZETTE will do something with such a feature. But I fear it will not do to give it any such title as that which first entered my head. "Nights at the Club" has a kind of roystering sound; and philatelists, I have always understood, never royster. Again, what a florid heading for gatherings that break up at the cold, sober hour of 10 p. m. And then, too, would the title recommend itself to those, God bless them, who may now and again glance over their husbands stamp journals to assure themselves that there is no mischief in this being out o' nights at this self-same club. I must be circumspect; and so I send this little sketch to the printer with a sterilized heading.

It was, I emphasize, a pleasant evening. I had heard much—and who that professes Philately has not?—of the Collectors Club. But, though I have been in Gotham many scores of times since the Club was founded, I had never crossed its portals until an evening a few weeks since when I found my way thither under select convoy. And now I am so far going to abuse that hospitality as to say some things that could not very well be said by anyone save a stranger and outsider.

In the first place, I shall say very candidly, that, in my opinion, the stamp collectors of the Metropolitan district are strangely inappreciative of the Collector's Club. It is not necessary to say much about its functions as a social club; for I am given to understand that it no longer makes much pretence of activity in this direction—that is, that very few members ever visit the club in the daytime, and that there is little more life there in the evenings,

save on meeting and auction nights. This is perhaps scarcely to be wondered at, in view of conditions of life in New York—the driving pace maintained by New York business and professional men during the day, in which every moment is precious, even luncheon being allotted, as a rule, not one second longer than is absolutely necessary; the widespread dispersal at night to homes which are anywhere from five to twenty miles distant from the scene of the days labors; and the innumerable other attractions and interests which occupy the evenings. But that it should not have been found possible to maintain interests and attendance in the monthly meetings of the club, is an entirely different matter, and one that, I think, calls for some comment. The feature of these monthly meetings is the display of some good collection. It may be that I was peculiarly fortunate in the evening on which I attended; or it may be that New York collectors are so accustomed to the sight of fine collections that they have ceased to derive any pleasure from their inspection. But at any rate I was greatly surprised (even though I had been in a measure forewarned) at the scanty muster to see the really fine United States collection of Mr. Lawrence B. Mason. To me individually the examination of the collection was a great pleasure. Perhaps this is partly due to the fact that I am an isolated country collector, and seldom have an opportunity to see good stamps. However that may be, I may set it down as worthy of mention that among those, who paid Mr. Mason the honor of being present, and who examined his collection with the greatest attention and interest were Senator E. R. Ackerman and Mr. Clarence H. Eagle both, it need scarcely be said, past masters in the practice of Philately. I feel sure there must be hundreds of other collectors living in New York, or within an hour's ride of the city who, had they been present, would have enjoyed Mr. Mason's albums quite as much as I did. For United States stamps come well within the appreciation of all American collectors who have passed the bib and tucker stage. There are scarcely any of us but have seen, have handled, and do at this moment actually own and possess a good many different varieties of United

States stamps. We may not, in most cases, have the rarities; a good many of our specimens may be pretty scrubby; we may be by no means well versed in picking out "the types and things"; yet we are, after all on terms of easy familiarity with U. S. stamps in the large.

We may never have seen this or that rarity; but we are quite likely to possess its half-brother and several of its second-cousins. And however unretentive our minds as to stamp knowledge in general, we are certain to have acquired a fair smattering of information on this one subject at least. The least studious of stamp collectors feels some interest in articles and items about U. S. stamps and gets to know more about them than he is in many cases conscious of. So almost any stamp collector, I maintain, would have been greatly interested in Mr. Mason's collection.

For it was a collection that fairly bristled with individuality. It is one of the everlasting charms of Philately that individual taste and temperament shine out so conspicuously in all collections that rise above the colorless level of mediocrity. Two men of equal philatelic proficiency and zest will go in for United States stamps and toil joyously thereon for years. Yet when the two collections come to be critically examined, they will be found as dissimilar as the poles. Each will contain, it is true, somewhat the same varieties; yet how vast, nevertheless, will be the contrast created by the personal fancies and predilections of two different minds. Here one man, impelled by some innate, unexplainable fascination, will have fondly lingered, and graced the page with much that the other has ignored. The one will have elaborated, while the other has been content with the mere essentials. No two pages are alike; if nothing else differs, there is diversity of arrangement and variation in the condition and character of the specimens.

Every good collection thus presents its special points of interest—its own special triumphs and elements of strength. Mr. Mason, for instance, has a most noble array of covers, illustrating many phases of postage stamp use in the olden days. Cancellations, too, form one of his special foibles; and his pages are rich in rare cancellations. Much else has he handled with rare skill. His collection illuminates, instructs, reveals, inspires. To spend an evening looking over such a collection cannot but imbue the onlooker with emulation and send him back to his own stamps with

fresh heart and spirit. The comment, too, that the various pages and specimens elicit. Here, around the table, are grouped collectors and dealers of the ripest experience and knowledge. Rest assured that many an uncommon specimen brings up all manner of anecdote and reminiscence regarding other similar pieces that these men have seen and sold; that in many a case there is discussion from which one will learn things not to be gleaned from philatelic books. The display on the evening I was at the club was much more than a mere display; it was a running lecture and debate on U. S. stamps by a dozen admitted experts.

There are hundreds of collectors in and around New York, who would derive benefit and pleasure from an evening thus spent. How does it happen that the precincts of the Collectors Club know them not? Perhaps the dues seem too high for the benefits received (on this point I am not informed); perhaps the location is wrong; perhaps the management of the club is too much of the listless, stand-pat order. Wherever the fault lies (and probably it is not one, but a combination of many things, that has led the Collectors' Club into the philatelic doldrums) this is the year of years in which to raise the Club to the position of power and prestige it should rightfully occupy in Metropolitan Philately. A great exhibition is to be held this Fall. A great local philatelic organization should be one of its consequences. The nucleus exists. The field is open and waiting. Why should the Collectors Club continue to be content with small achievements.

50th SALE

OF

J. M. BARTELS CO.

will take place MAY 19th

For particulars see elsewhere in this issue.

AN EXHIBITION HOMILY.

"If it were as easy to do as to know what to do, poor men's houses had been princes' palaces." This quotation may have occurred to some of our readers as they perused the editorial on another page headed "A General Call to Arms." We do not doubt that many of our good friends will say to themselves, that it is all very well to talk about loyalty to the Exhibition, enthusiasm for the Exhibition, and the like; but where, after all, is there anything that they can tangibly, individually do to help compass all these fine things that we have been talking about? Hence it may be well for us to explain a little more specifically what we think the situation calls for in the way of individual effort.

The Press Not Doing Its Utmost.

In order to demonstrate that we are not afraid to scourge our own estate, when we think it necessary, we shall first of all enter a complaint against the very slight and languid amount of interest the American stamp press is displaying in the affair. We know of no American stamp journal, aside from THE GAZETTE that is giving this event, either in a news way or editorially, anything like the prominence it deserves. The monthlies might perhaps plead in partial justification that their space is limited, and that any exhibition news they might print would seem but a warmed-over mess to readers who had previously, nine chances to one, read the very same items elsewhere. Only as partial justification, however, because very few of our monthlies are such sticklers for strict originality as not to continually print matter whose substance, if not its exact language, is to be found in more than one other journal. And, further, because, even if they cannot reconcile it with their rigid scruples about originality and freshness to print much Exhibition news as news, the general subject of the Exhibition certainly presents a world of opportunity for editorial comment, which can be as original and unhackneyed as the writer pleases. There are a great variety of topics that naturally arise in connection with the Exhibition—a great many possible phases of utility—an almost endless range of considerations and contingencies, of vast import to the future trend of collecting in America, hinging thereon; and any philatelic editor, who

cannot find a good deal to say on these matters, has certainly mistaken his calling. Perhaps our philatelic editors, few of whom have much knack at writing, expect their Exhibition matter to be furnished them ready-made. As a matter of fact, we feel that the Executive Committee has made a great mistake in not establishing a press bureau, in charge of a professional press agent. But even if the stamp editors cannot have their Exhibition copy furnished them in such form that nothing save paste-pot and scissors are needed to make it ready for the printer, it would seem to us that they are not entirely without resources. THE GAZETTE is printing, month by month, a complete summary of all the Exhibition news. Surely it would entail but a small amount of labour to slightly recast this for use elsewhere. Our department "Exhibition News and Views" has mentioned dozens of important and interesting facts regarding the Exhibition that it would have been thought would have been widely copied by other journals, but such has not proven the case. The stamp press undoubtedly needs a lot of prodding; and it will not do to defer it much longer. Some measures should at once be taken to insure the enthusiastic co-operation of the stamp press; and one measure we should certainly suggest would be to immediately appoint an Honorary Press Committee, consisting of all the principal American stamp editors and writers, who could consult among themselves and take concerted action in booming the Exhibition. We say immediately, because time presses, and what is to be done at all must be done soon. We do not think our editors will be found wanting in loyalty and zeal if they are once made to realize how much the Exhibition needs them.

What Can Collectors Do?

What can the private collector do to boom the Exhibition? Many things; but most of all*be himself a thorough believer in it. We fear that the mass of American collectors have not yet convinced themselves that the Exhibition is, to them as individual stamp lovers, of any close personal concern. They seem to regard it in much the same way as they did the recent great London Exhibition; that is, as an interesting affair that somebody else is getting up a long

way off. We do not intend to repeat here the arguments made in recent numbers of *THE GAZETTE* as to the intimate personal benefits of the Exhibition to every man who has any stake, financial or sentimental, in American Philately. But we do want to bring home to the collectors of this country a realization of the fact that this Exhibition is not in some foreign land but right here in America.

We hear of many collectors who "don't know whether or not they will go to the Exhibition." Why, the very thought of staying away, if one can possibly raise money enough for the trip, is preposterous. How can any good, live, red-blooded philatelist entertain it for one moment. The Exhibition alone should be magnet enough; but think, besides, of the social side of the event. In New York during the week of October 27, more stamp folk will be brought together than on any philatelic occasion this country has ever known. There will be distinguished collectors from Europe, we will behold in the flesh celebrities from every quarter of the stamp world; we will meet all our old philatelic friends and correspondents; the world and his wife will all be there. That, at least, is the ideal picture. It is up to us, as individuals, to make it a reality. If you have made up your mind to attend, and let it be known, it will have some influence on the still undecided. If our old friends, So-and-So, is going to the Exhibition that is so much more reason why we begin to think of going. If a half-dozen philatelic cronies in our own city are making up a party to go, it is long odds but we will make shift to join them. It would be an excellent idea to form Exhibition clubs in every important philatelic center—the object of such clubs being, of course, to arrange travel parties to the Exhibition. Let there be a party making up to go to the Exhibition in any city where collectors are numerous; with their plans well talked over (as of course they would be) for months beforehand at the meetings of the local stamp club, and many a man who would never go by himself will gladly join in the making the trip. The publication of their plans would very likely lead many an isolated collector, or group of two or three, living nearby to arrange to join the larger party. Thus, Akron collectors could join the Cleveland party, Saginaw ally herself with Detroit, and so on.

Let our friends outside New York consider this idea and ask themselves if

it is not worth while trying to do something along this line. The country at large needs waking up. A few leaders in each locality must take the initiative, in this and other projects to arouse public interests. We call on these leaders to be up and doing. The committee in New York will be only too glad to cooperate with them in every possible way. Get busy and boost.

L. G. Q.

The Bureau is naturally averse to giving out information as to the names of the engravers of various stamps. Frequently two or three different men work on the same design. There was such a rush when dies for the parcel post stamps were required in a hurry that several men worked in eight-hour relays day and night on the same design. Some of them were completed by this means in two days, which is a record.

REVIEWS

"The Making of United States Stamps" by Frank E. Goodwin, Linn's Philatelic Handbooks, Number One. Published by George W. Linn Co., Columbus, Ohio.

This handbook of 47 pages of reading matter is before us. The general appearance of the work is decidedly attractive, and a great opportunity is opened up for good sound philatelic work which will be of lasting benefit to the cause. The author is a man of much courage, otherwise he would never have undertaken such a gigantic task. It is of course an item of great importance that the subject matter be as free from error as present day knowledge makes possible. However, we regret to find a number of somewhat glaring errors which it would seem difficult to excuse.

In regard to paper, type and general makeup it compares not unfavorably with the Melville series, but it is a pity that the reading matter does not compare with the typography. In the preface the author admits that he offers little original material and states that it is largely a compilation of known facts. While the book contains much useful information gathered from the works of other authors it contains so many errors that the general value is much impaired. Among the most glaring of these errors are the following:

The statement that the 4c 1898 exists on U. S. I. R. paper. This was chronicled some months ago, but it was promptly proven a mistake and so stated in the

philatelic press. (*The American Philatelist* and THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

The statement that but one double impression or printing (the 3c 61) has been chronicled. As a matter of fact several exist and one (the 2c 1873) is listed in Scott's catalogue.

The statement that "two rare errors of printing have been found—3c 61 and 3c 71 printed upon both sides of the paper." We have never heard of these errors, but know of four U. S. stamps which are printed on both sides—the 12c '51, 5c '57 Type II, the 2c black and 24 lilac 1862. Three of these are listed in Scott's catalogue. No deeper research than a glance at Scott's catalogue would have been necessary to correct this.

The statement that the 3c 1857, Type II, is listed as existing imperforate. As far as is known to specialists this stamp does not exist in this state.

There are numerous other errors and omissions besides those mentioned.

The chapter on double transfers is practically a reprint of an article on this subject by Dr. Chase that appeared in the November, 1912, number of this magazine, although the lists of stamps existing with double transfers has been altered so that it is incorrect.

These criticisms are not meant in an unkindly spirit, but it seems to us that anyone undertaking the authorship of a series of handbooks should at least avail himself of the latest and most trustworthy information to be obtained, as Mr. Melville, for example, has done so satisfactorily in his series.

We anxiously await Number Two, which we sincerely hope we will be able to welcome with unstinted praise.

Galvez' Catalogue of Postage and Telegraph Stamps.

We recently received the 1913 edition of this catalogue published at Madrid in Spanish by M. Galvez, Principe 9, price post free 75c. It is a volume of nearly 1,000 pages and embraces the stamps of the entire world. In fact in Spanish speaking countries it is the one catalogue.

It is a creditable publication and particularly useful for countries which are strongly collected in Spain, such as the mother country and Spanish colonies. The Spanish Mariannas are properly listed but not priced. The illustrations leave considerable to be desired, many of them are blurred and indistinct, while a few are satisfactory. The U. S. are fully illustrated, but many prices are wrong. The

various printings of 1870-82 are not given, but the cheapest 15c orange stamps unused is priced at \$4 and used at 35c. All recent imperf. issues are given full numbers. Some rarities we would be glad to buy at the prices mentioned.

The Philippines have been worked out quite carefully. No. 1 5c orange would be quite cheap at \$70 if a fine unused copy. The revolutionary issues are fully listed, but we fail to see why they are placed between the 1899 and 1904 U. S. surcharged issues. Several sets of O. B. surcharges are listed and mostly priced used. The binding is red cloth with gilt lettering.

The Linn Handbooks Make Their Debut.

Presumably almost all our readers are acquainted with the Melville Stamp Books; so we can perhaps best indicate the genus of the new series of philatelic handbooks published by the Geo. Ward Linn—No. 1 of which has just recently appeared—by stating that they virtually form an American counterpart of the charming English publication above mentioned.

Mr. Linn is the first American publisher to attempt anything of this kind, and we cannot but regard him as a benefactor to the philatelic species. Ponderous and costly tomes are all well enough in their way, but the need of the hour among the philatelic masses is far inexpensive text-books that do not attempt to cover too much ground at one sitting. Linn's Philatelic Handbooks cost but fifteen cents each, and the plan of the editor, Mr. Frank E. Goodwin—a new writer on U. S. stamps, whose work in various periodicals has attracted much favorable comment—is to conduct the reader along the pathways of philatelic knowledge by gentle, easy stages. These handbooks are to be wholly devoted (for a time at least) to U. S. stamps; and each volume is to treat of some special natural division of that subject. Thus, the initial number deals with "The Making of United States Stamps"; the theme of No. 2 (to be ready shortly) will be "The 1847 Issue of United States Stamps"; and succeeding numbers will take up other U. S. issues in their due and rightful sequence. The number before us amply proves that Mr. Goodwin has many qualifications for the task he has undertaken. He has not Mr. Melville's vivacity and grace of style; but he is a cool, clear-headed, logical writer, who manifestly knows his subject intimately, and, more important still, knows how to impart his knowledge to others. Mr.

Goodwin is never cumbrous or involved. His paragraphs have a simple, lucid directness that is much better for his present purpose than any amount of fine writing could possibly be; and we do not see how his work in the series can fail to be a great boon to collectors anxious to amend their defective knowledge of U. S. stamps.

The Linn Handbooks closely copy the size and style of their English prototype and are exceedingly neat and tasteful. We extend our felicitations to both publisher and editor on the manner in which they have discharged their respective duties. L. G. Q.

A New Philatelic Society.

Stamp lovers of Rochester, N. Y., have honored their hobby and organized a society known as the Rochester Philatelic Association. At a meeting held at the Hotel Rochester, on Tuesday evening, March 11, the matter was thoroughly gone over and the club was launched on the turbulent sea of Philately.

There were present, on comparatively short notice, fourteen enthusiastic collectors, and much progress was made to perfect the organization. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, L. S. Richardson; vice-president, H. F. Ottley; secretary, F. C. Allen; treasurer, F. E. Merritt.

Notice of the meeting had appeared in the Rochester morning papers, and one result was that several parties, not interested in the club appeared on the scene with stamps to sell, but the collectors, one and all, gave their attention to the business of the meeting, and the parties went away disappointed.

The Association starts life as a healthy infant, with good lungs, howling for publicity, and with every indication of a long and healthy existence. Interested parties can obtain further information by addressing either the president or the secretary.

Danish West Indies

Our splendid stock has been recently remounted according to the printings in Mr. Hall's article now being reprinted in THE GAZETTE. All Printings are now complete in stock both unused and used, and our books of the above are the finest ever made up. They are as follows:

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 Charles Lathrop Pack
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 Thomas W. Hall
 CHINA AND ITS EXPRESS LETTER STAMPS,
 C. A. Howes
 EXHIBITION EDITORIALS.....L. G. Quackenbush
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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1913.

No. 9.



CHARLES LATHROP PACK

Who is taking a very active part in making the International Philatelic Exhibition, New York, a success. A member of the Board of Directors and an active writer for the PHILATELIC GAZETTE and many other publications. President of the American Conservation Congress.



THE 1882-83 ISSUES OF ARGENTINE.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

The "Envelope" stamps of the 1882-83 issue of Argentine Republic have exercised philatelic wonder and curiosity, but so far as I have observed little is really known about them by collectors. An able but little known paper by Thomas William Hall, F.R.P.S.L., giving interesting information about this issue was published in the *London Philatelist* for May, 1908, and we are indebted to the author for a description of the unusual mode of manufacture used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London. During the past few years I have had an opportunity to examine and study a large number of these stamps including several sheets and parts of sheets, and I have consented to make this record of some of the results in hopes that my discoveries may be useful to others.

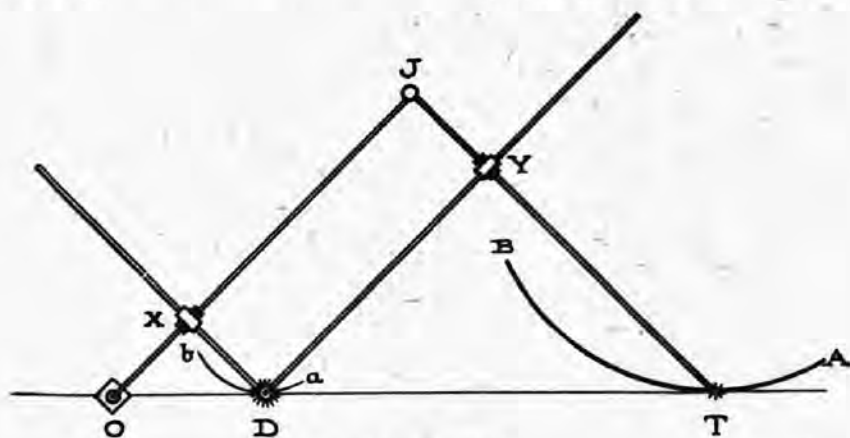
gram with sides continued to convenient distances beyond the joints, as shown in the diagram. This illustration of a pantograph is from a drawing made for me by Mr. Louis G. Barrett, and it may thus be explained. (See illustration.)

O J and J T are two rods of equal length hinged at J, and J Y, D X forms a parallelogram the sum of whose sides J X, J Y is equal to J O or J T.

The ratio of the sides, however, may be increased or diminished at will by means of sliding or swivel clamps at X and Y.

For any given adjustment it is clear that O D T lie in one straight line, and that the ratio of O D to O T is equal to the ratio of O X to O T—that is, as J Y is to J Y + J X.

If, then the point of O is kept fixed and



PANTOGRAPH.

Before taking up reference to any of my own work let me say that so far as I know Mr. Hall was the first to describe the process. The $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c and the 12c, ultramarine, were produced by surface printing while the 12c Prussian blue was from an engraved plate. The description of the mode of manufacture is as follows:

The 12c, Prussian Blue, Engraved.

In the first instance, a large design eight times the size of the issued stamp was engraved by hand on a zinc plate in negative, and then deeply bitten in by acid; a second covering plate was also engraved in zinc similar in design, and of course also in negative, to carry parts of the background and shading. This large design was then mechanically reproduced by means of a pantograph, which is an instrument for mechanically tracing a figure similar to a given figure, but enlarged or diminished in a definite ratio. The pantograph usually consists of four rods forming a jointed parallelo-

gram with sides continued to convenient distances beyond the joints, as shown in the diagram. This illustration of a pantograph is from a drawing made for me by Mr. Louis G. Barrett, and it may thus be explained. (See illustration.)

O J and J T are two rods of equal length hinged at J, and J Y, D X forms a parallelogram the sum of whose sides J X, J Y is equal to J O or J T.

The ratio of the sides, however, may be increased or diminished at will by means of sliding or swivel clamps at X and Y.

For any given adjustment it is clear that O D T lie in one straight line, and that the ratio of O D to O T is equal to the ratio of O X to O T—that is, as J Y is to J Y + J X.

If, then the point of O is kept fixed and

the tracer T is made to follow out a given curve, A-B of the design, the diamond point D will trace out an exactly similar curve a-b smaller than the former in the ratio named, a ratio which remains the same for any given adjustment of X and Y, however the linkage may alter its form, as the points T and D trace out their respective curves. Conversely if D is made to trace a given curve T will draw out an enlarged reproduction of it.

Let me now quote from Mr. Hall's article:

"The pantograph used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. was one of their own invention, which by means of ten diamond pointers simultaneously produced at one operation a strip of ten reproductions of the zinc design before mentioned, all reduced to the proper postage stamp size.

"This operation was continued ten times, a vertical row of the sheet being made by each operation.

"The pantograph was operated for each vertical row, as the diamond points which actually did the engraving are set in thick holders, and as the stamps are deeper than they are broad, the vertical rows allowed more space in the machine for the holders.

"As the zinc plates were in negative the engraved plate would be also negative, so that beyond touching up the plate by hand where the pointers had from some cause or other failed to engrave properly, all the plate required was to be bitten in by acid and then put to press.

"Of course, this process is not so satisfactory and cannot produce such fine work as hand engraving, and there would be several stamps which would be incomplete in minor detail owing to the method employed. Each stamp on the plate would consequently have to be carefully examined, and where necessary gone over by hand with the engraving tool, in order to touch up or correct any little omissions of detail.

"Typographed Issue of 1882.



"The typographed stamps of 1882 were prepared in a somewhat similar manner. Another drawing was made on a similar zinc plate, eight times larger than the issued stamp, but this time in positive. From this a row of ten stamps was pantographed on copper which would also be in positive. Ten electro duplications of this row of ten were then made which would be in negative, and these electros were then clamped together and formed a negative printing plate of one hundred stamps, which was used for the 12c, ultramarine, and the 1/2 and 1 cent value stamps of 1882.

"Any little imperfection appearing in each of the first ten clichés would thus be faithfully reproduced in each vertical row."

The 1/2c brown and the 12c ultramarine, issued July 13, 1882 as stated in *The London Philatelist* article referred to, do each have ten (10) horizontal varieties of transfer across the sheet, and then they repeat by pantograph method down the remaining nine rows, so that each of the ten vertical rows in a sheet is composed of stamps alike, but this is not true of the 1c of July 13, 1882. The 1c does not follow this arrangement, authorities to the contrary notwithstanding, as has been proved by the

study of the stamps in my collection. There are but five varieties of this value in place of ten, and the five varieties repeat, as in some of the lithographed issues of Uruguay, across the sheets thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, then repeat down the sheet by pantograph method. The five varieties are as follows:

1. Numeral "1" closer down on word "CENTAVO" than on others.

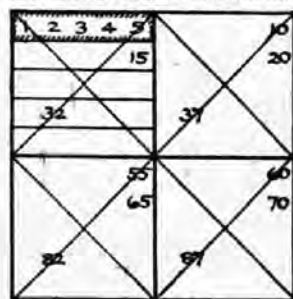
2. Sixth and seventh pearls from right end of the lower border are flattened on the southwest edges; lump on right end of upper ribbon at left of seventh pearl down.

3. A thin crossbar to "A" of "REPUBLICA."

4. Red spur on top of right reverse fold of lower ribbon.

5. Red spur on right end of lower ribbon at right of base of final "A" of "ARGENTINA."

Note the repeat horizontally of this group of five varieties which does not agree with the hitherto accepted theory that the makeup of the 1c sheet was the same as the 1/2c with ten varieties in a horizontal row.



In addition to the characteristic identifying marks on each of the five varieties forming a horizontal strip, it should be noted that Nos. 5 and 10 in the first and sixth rows of the sheet having a broken line of background within the circle of the horn, just below "T" of "CENTAVO," are alike; likewise Nos. 5 and 10 of the second and seventh rows, with stem of horn broken at left circle, and with white space below horn; also Nos. 2 and 7 of the fourth and ninth rows, which have the red spot in mouth-piece of horn off-center to the left. As will be seen by the diagram herewith, the relative position of the recurring varieties prove that the sheets of this value were made up of four panes of twenty-five stamps each composed of five strips of five varieties. Thus it is believed the real composition of the 1c sheet of one hundred stamps (10x10) is for the first time explained.

M. Doctor Ricardo D. Elicabe of Buenos Ayres, in a contribution to the study of these stamps in the *Revista* mentions the 1/2c brown and 12c ultramarine as lithographed. The only copies I have ever seen

were made by the typographed process that has been described, and I believe, it has been established that none were lithographed.

The $\frac{1}{2}c$ is always perforated 12x12, and by a "Harrow" machine, perforating an entire sheet at one operation.

The 1c and the 12c ultramarine, come perforated by the "Harrow" machine 12x12, like the $\frac{1}{2}c$. In my collection I have two large blocks of twenty stamps each of the 1c with "Harrow" perforations; one of these blocks shows large holes while the other blocks show smaller holes. These differences resulted from the practice of perforating several sheets at once. In the "Harrow" perforations the sheets are not perforated either vertically or horizontally across the margins.

The 1c and the 12c come also with the "single-line" perforation 14 (Type A) continuously across margins, perforating but one line at a time.

Besides the above varieties of perforations, which have all been heretofore recorded, I have a sheet of the 1c with "parallel-line" perforation 14 (Type B) in which all horizontal lines were perforated at one operation, and all vertical lines at a second operation. This differs from both the "Harrow" and "single-line" forms, and has not, I believe, previously been known. A comparison of this type of perforation with the "single-line" type will show here the lines of holes just long enough in either direction to perforate the impression only, not extending across the sheet margins. The spacing between the parallels is the same in any one direction, whereas in the "single-line" examples it is variable as might be expected when but a single row was perforated at a time. Moreover it cannot be a "Harrow" perforation for the holes conflict as in the "single-line" type at the intersections of the horizontals with the verticals, and besides the "Harrow" perforations are all 12, while these "parallel-line" perforations are all 14. It is probable that this type of perforation was employed for a short time only succeeding the "Harrow" type, but that on account of a nicety of adjustment required to do the work properly, was abandoned for the well known "single-line" type.

Collectors who have noticed the differences in the "Envelope" stamps may be pleased to have also the following descriptions, and thus be able to plate the varieties. Other small details might be given, but these have proved sufficient:

The 10 Varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}c$.

1. No stem to first lower berry; a small white notch in lower edge of upper border below seventh pearl from left.
2. Broken stem to scroll in southwest spandril.

3. Northwest corner is shaved off at left of corner pearl.
4. Third line down of background at right is missing within the right half of scroll in northeast spandril.
5. Eighth pearl down in left border is large; no lines between bell of horn and leaves at right.
6. Foot of 2 without serif.
7. Small brown lump on upper edge above northwest corner pearl; this pearl, also is smaller than the others.
8. No stem to first lower berry; southeast corner has downward projection spur.
9. White space at right of berry above right end of lower ribbon.
10. Northeast corner has spur projecting to the right.

The 10 Varieties of the 12c Ultramarine.

1. The sixth line of the background, coming down, is broken at its left end, not touching the frame of the stamp.
2. White space at right of the mouth-piece of the horn. The third line of the background, going up, at the left, is broken within the ornament of the left lower angle.
3. The pearl of the southwest corner is defective and in the lower part it ends with a white pointed shape.
4. The figure 2 has no serif or tail at right end.
5. The blue spot in mouth-piece of horn is off-centre to left. This is constant and more noticeable than other small details that might be given.
6. A white space below the bow-knot.
7. A white space within the ornament of the upper left corner caused by the lack of the fourth line of the background, coming down, and one of the lines of the ornament.
8. A blue spot between ball of numeral 2 and the stem of the 2; also a blue spur on top margin over "RR" of "CORREOS." (See my block of four).
9. Small white point between the circle of the horn and the ring which has the threads from which horn is hung. Three of the lines of the background do not touch the second oak leaf, coming down, in its left part.
10. The pearl of the lower right angle is larger than the others and prolonged in a vertical direction.

More about the 12c Prussian Blue Engraved will appear in our next issue.

CHINA AND ITS EXPRESS LETTER STAMP.

BY C. A. HOWES.

The Chinese are nothing if not original; in fact it seems to be a common practice to attribute many of the great inventions due to human progress to this remarkable race, and not without abundant reason. The invention of gunpowder and use of firearms; the invention of printing; the discovery of the magnet and its application to the compass; the discovery of the value of silk fibre and the consequent culture of the silk-worm for the needs of this important industry; the discovery of the art of fine porcelain making, and many other things of necessity and value in the progress of the human race can be traced directly to the bland and smiling but taciturn Oriental. Even the first iron-clad, centuries ahead of the famous "Monitor" and "Merrimac," is reputed to lie in the sands off southern Korea, where it was successfully used in repelling an invasion by sea from Japan.

In the case of the post office we find China as usual a pioneer, if not the originator of such a system. Its beginnings and development were both natural and grew out of the need of communication between the central government and its representatives in distant centers. This meant a courier service, of course, but as supplies and munitions were necessary for the military establishments, the transportation of such and the courier service were combined in a single bureau and placed under the War Board of the Central Government.

But this system was purely official and was not available for the ordinary public. As the Chinese are essentially a commercial and also a literary people, their need of communication is great and was naturally supplied by private means, a host of local letter express and delivery companies known as "letter hong" gradually springing up which have served the public well. They utilize every means of conveyance, maintaining fast special services where they are wanted, content with slow channels where economy is the first object, keeping open until after midnight when that hour is most suitable, and, what is attractive to the Chinaman, making the addressee pay a portion of the postage, usually half. They have been prompt and reliable and met in every way the needs of the public.

The Imperial Customs service, however, organized for the Treaty Ports under Europeans in 1861, while it availed itself at first of the Imperial Courier Service for its despatches, finally inaugurated

a courier service of its own, to which it admitted the public for sending correspondence in 1878, when the first postage stamps were issued for their convenience in employing it. This Customs Service grew and expanded until China finally awakened to the desirability of a National Postal System, and proceeded to organize one by extending the existing Customs Service to cover the principal centers of trade and population throughout the Empire. This was accomplished by imperial edict in 1896, but the people were so wedded to the native letter *hong*s and had such confidence in them that the official post was somewhat slow in gaining ground, doubtless due in a measure to the natural distrust of the common people in anything that partook of an "official" nature, because of long experience in what that usually meant. It became a problem, then, for the Imperial Post, as it has been in many other countries, of how to deal with the private posts in order to get the monopoly of communications into its own hands. It could not abolish them by Imperial edict, as the people would resent such action in a manner to make more trouble than it was worth, in all probability. The only way was to begin to restrict their operations and gradually crowd them to the wall, meanwhile gaining public confidence for the Imperial post, until it was safe to stop their operations in competition with the latter altogether. This has been the policy pursued, and the *hong*s are now much restricted, but the final *coup* has not yet fallen.

Stamp collectors are more or less familiar with the so-called "customs stamps" which were employed for nearly twenty years, and with the Imperial stamps that followed until their recent surcharge with the Republic overprint. But one stamp has until recently been very elusive, and in fact was hardly known of until it had been in use for some nine months. We refer to the "Express Letter" label, or special delivery stamp, which is the cause of the preceding rather lengthy preamble, inasmuch as the native letter *hong*s were the cause of the issue of this particular label. This service was inaugurated to furnish an additional argument in favor of the Imperial Post and to obtain further confidence in its own operations as against the quickness of despatch and reliability of the private letter agencies. That it has had a good measure of success is shown by the statistics available.

(To be Continued.)

STAMPS OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.

A paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, January 3, 1907.
(Reprinted from *"The London Philatelist."*)

(Continued.)

The most numerous shades appear in the 1873-79 issues, in the proper arrangement of which hardly two collectors or catalogues agree.

Many have attempted to divide them by the papers—thick, thin or medium—whilst some have had recourse to the gum, which may be smooth or crackly, brown or white.

As a general rule, all stamps printed from 1873 to 1880 are on a very thin transparent paper, but it is evident that the paper in one and the same printing was not always the same. This is especially the case in the 4c. second and third printings; 7c., second; 12c., second, and 50c. first printings. Slight variations in paper can be found also in the 1867 to 1872 issues.



The earliest 1c. stamp of this type was the one with a violet center. The claret center does not appear until 1892. The brown-red center in 1896.

The 3c. stamp, like the 1c., came first upon the brittle paper, and the earliest shades are rose, dark to light. In 1892 the rose center gave place to deep carmine with a dark blue frame, and in this printing occurred the rare imperforate stamps. In 1895 the center changed to red, until the eighth printing in 1897 brought us back once more to carmine.

The 4c. stamp appeared first in dark brown and ultramarine; next, a dull blue light brown, followed by a bright blue and lighter brown.

The 5c. present rather more difficulty, and here the best criterion is the green frame. The earliest printings had the grey centers darker than the later ones; the first printing had a pale green frame and was on thin paper; the second printing, also on thin paper and with a bright yellow-green frame, is rare; the third and subsequent printings were on a thicker paper, the first printings having brownish gum, the last three yellowish gum.

The 7c. first printing was also on thin paper with a deep yellow center. The second (and last), of a pronounced orange shade, on both thick and thin paper.

The 10c. appeared first on thin paper with a dark brown center. The third and fourth printings both appeared in lighter shades altogether. All printings after the first were on thicker paper, the third, fourth and fifth, having a yellowish gum, and the sixth, or last, with crackly white gum.

The 12c. had only two printings, the first being on thin paper with smooth, brownish gum, deep green center with lilac frame. The second printing occurred on both medium to thin papers with yellowish-green center and red-lilac frame.

Of the 14c. there was only one printing of 1000 sheets on thin, brittle paper in September, 1873, and as 901 sheets and 58 stamps of this value were destroyed in 1877, this stamp must get increasingly scarcer, and will, in my opinion, ultimately be the rarest of the Danish West Indian issues.

The 50c. came in two printings, the first a dull purple on thin paper; the second a dull violet, often faded to grey, on a thick to medium paper.

To Mr. J. Murray Bartels is due the chief credit of working out these various printings and the following synopsis on the next page.

The dates given are the result of an extensive study of used copies. (In a few cases more recent discoveries have changed the date given in Mr. Hall's original article, which has been brought up to date.—J. M. B.)

The *American Journal of Philately*, page 174 of 1902, reports that there was a second printing of the 2c. on 3c. with the surcharge in green. And further that the 2c. on 3c. exists with the date "1901" instead of "1902."

It is stated that the first printing was ordered on December the 10th, 1901, and that the printer not knowing that the stamps were not to be sold until January the 1st, 1902, made two sample sheets with the earlier date. The date was ordered to be changed, but the two sheets with the "1901" surcharge were put into stock and sold.

(To be continued.)

Print- ing.	Approximate Date.	Color.	Paper	Perforation.	Gum.	Remarks.
1c., LILAC AND GREEN.						
1	Oct., 1873	Violet and green.....	Thin brittle	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Bright appearance.
2	Oct., 1877	Red-violet, bright yellow-green..	Thin brittle	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	The rarest printing.
3	Dec., 1878	Dull lilac and dark green.....	Thin brittle	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Heavily inked impression.
4	— 1882	Pale lilac and yellow-green.....	Medium	14x13½	Yellowish	The palest of all.
5	Jan., 1887	Violet-red and light green.....	Thick	14x13½	Yellowish	Clean impression.
6	Oct., 1889	Red-lilac and yellow-green.....	Thick	14x13½	Yellowish	
7	July, 1892	Claret and yellow-green.....	Thick	14x13½	Yellowish	Very distinct shade.
8	Dec., 1893	Red-violet and yellow-green.....	Thick	14x13½	Crackly yellowish.	Very glossy print.
9	Jan., 1896	Brown-red and yellow-green.....	Thick	14x13½	White	Commonest variety.
10	Jan., 1898	Dull red-lilac and green.....	Thick	12½	White	Last printing.
3c., CARMINE AND BLUE.						
1	Oct., 1873	Bright rose, dull blue.....	Thin brittle	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Very clear print.
2	Nov., 1877	Bright rose, pale blue.....	Thin brittle	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	
3	Nov., 1879	Rose, grey-blue.....	Thin brittle	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Border printing appears heavier.
4	Aug., 1882	Deep carmine and dark blue.....	Medium	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Rarest printing.
4	Aug., 1882	Deep carmine and dark blue.....	Medium	Imperforate.	Smooth brownish.	Imperforate.
5	July, 1885	Pale red and pale grey.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth yellowish.	
6	April, 1888	Dull red and bluish grey.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	
7	June, 1892	Red and light blue.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth white....	
8	April, 1897	Bright carmine-red and bluish-grey.	Thick	14x13½	Crackly white....	Glossy print.
9	April, 1898	Bright red and bright blue.....	Thick	12½	Very white.....	
4c., BLUE AND BROWN.						
1	Oct., 1873	Ultramarine and brown.....	Thin	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	
2	— 1881	Dull blue and light brown.....	Thin to medium..	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	The thicker paper was current until 1901.
3	— 1890	Bright blue and light brown.....	Thin to medium..	14x13½	Crackly yellowish.	
4	Sept., 1901	Bright blue and yellow-brown...	Thick	12½	Crackly white....	
5c., GREY AND GREEN.						
1	Oct., 1876	Grey and pale green.....	Thin	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Heavily inked impression.
2	May 1879	Grey and bright yellow-green....	Thin	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Rarest printing.
3	— 1885	Grey and light green.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Clean impression.
4	Oct., 1889	Grey and yellow-green.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth yellowish.	
5	Sept., 1890	Light grey and pale yellow-green.	Thick	14x13½	Smooth yellowish.	Impression slightly blurred.
6	April, 1896	Grey and bright yellow-green....	Thick	14x13½	Crackly yellowish.	Glossy impression.
7	April, 1896	Grey and pale yellow-green.....	Thick	12½	Crackly white....	
8	April, 1899	Grey and yellow-green.....	Thick	12½	Crackly white....	
7c., YELLOW AND LILAC.						
1	June, 1874	Deep yellow and lilac.....	Thin	14x13½	Smooth yellowish.	Variation in both figures 7.
2	— 1887	Orange and lilac.....	Thin to medium..	14x13½	Smooth yellowish.	
10c., BROWN AND BLUE.						
1	Sept., 1876	Dark brown and light blue.....	Thin	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Various shades.
2	Nov., 1882	Dark brown and dark blue.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	The only dark blue border. The rarest printing.
3	Sept., 1887	Brown and light blue.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth yellowish.	
4	Nov., 1889	Light brown and grey.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth yellowish.	Pale shade.
5	Dec., 1893	Dark brown and bluish grey.....	Thick	14x13½	Smooth yellowish.	
6	— 1898	Light brown and light blue.....	Thick	14x13½	Crackly white....	Glossy print.
7	Mar., 1901	Light brown and bright blue.....	Thick	12½	Crackly white....	
12c., GREEN AND LILAC.						
1	Oct., 1876	Deep green and lilac.....	Thin	14x13½	Smooth brown....	Lilac often faded to grey.
2	Nov., 1878	Yellow-green and red-lilac.....	Thin to medium..	14x13½	Smooth brown....	
14c., GREEN AND LILAC.						
1	Oct., 1873	Green and lilac.....	Thin	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	Only one printing of 1000 sheets, 901½ subsequently destroyed.
50c., PURPLE.						
1	July 1879	Bright purple.....	Thin to medium..	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	
2	— ?	Dull violet, often faded to grey..	Thick	14x13½	Smooth brownish.	

OBSERVATIONS.

The Mason Collection Changes Hands.

The most noteworthy philatelic event of the month has been the sale of the United States collection of Mr. Lawrence B. Mason. This collection, our readers may recall, received some mention in these columns last month, on the occasion of its exhibition at the Collectors' Club; and our opinion as to its richness and interest was evidently that also held by a very distinguished American philatelist present on the same occasion, since he has now bought it at a price reputed to be a very handsome one, indeed.

The identity of this purchaser is an open secret in New York trade circles; but we will not name him here, inasmuch as a well known house organ published by a firm which acted as intermediaries in the transaction, has maintained a like reserve.

There is every reason to believe that the coming Exhibition had not a little to do with this purchase. It would doubtless be too much to say that without the prospect of an Exhibition this fall the collection would not have changed hands at this time. But there is little question but that the nearness of the Exhibition facilitated the purchase. The fortunate acquirer of Mr. Mason's treasures already possesses one of the most notable collections of United States stamps in this country; but there were many fine things to supplement and strengthen it in the Mason collection, and the amalgamation of the two collections was assuredly a master stroke.

There will be many notable entries in the U. S. section; but it is a very safe wager that the purchaser of Mr. Mason's stamps will be by no means last in the running.

It is, by the way, a pleasure to be able to record that Mr. Mason, being of the stuff of which true philatelists are made, has already recommenced collecting along the same lines, as no stamps appeal to him like early U. S. in finest condition.

U. S. Issues

Desirable Property.

This sale of the Mason collection for a sum which probably constitutes a record for a United States collection en bloc only confirms a fact already patent to every astute observer of the market—namely, that anything at all fine or exceptional in United States may be counted very desirable property. The fact may seem to be too generally recognized to be worth comment; nevertheless, it is such a gratifying sign of the times that we cannot forbear speaking of it. A strong and rising mar-

ket on United States postal emissions is unquestionably a splendid thing all round for American philately. The trade reaps only a small part of the benefit from such a condition of affairs, as the holdings of U. S. in private hands vastly exceed in value the holdings of the professionals—and almost any collector owning any U. S. worthy the least consideration has, therefore, cause to rub his hands in glee at their steady growth in value. Of course, there is the other side to the picture, that the collector who is filling in the gaps in his U. S. pages has to pay long prices for fine specimens; but the steadily rising trend of prices supplies a very pleasant indication that, even at present rates, he is making a good and secure investment. Practically all authorities on the subject are agreed that nothing short of a cataclysm can stop the rising tide of U. S. prices. The ratio of supply to demand is continually diminishing, and there is certainly no reason to believe either that the number of philatelists will materially decrease or their buying power be seriously impaired at any period that can at present be foreseen.

Professionals Hold Few Stamps.

The holdings of professionals in this line have now reached the lowest point in many years. Such, at least, is the concensus of opinion among the best posted stamp tradesmen, confirmed by the observation of every collector who has been actively in the market for "good U. S." this season. Where further supplies are to come from is not very evident. The day of finds, despite the recent Hemingway-St. Louis sensation, must be counted pretty nearly past. No considerable accessions to dealers stocks are to be looked for from that source. The auction sales will, of course, continue to supply many good things, but when there are ten collectors after one stamp, there is not much balm for the nine unsuccessful ones. We look to see fine U. S. stamps and envelopes next season attain much higher prices than those which have caused so much comment this season.

L. G. Q.

Many collectors are eagerly waiting for the appearance of *The American Philatelist*, the official organ of the American Philatelic Society, which will contain the continuation of the "Official Check List of U. S. Stamps." The next instalment will be the 1902 series with its multitude of shades and varieties. The 2c of 1903 has in regard to shades exceeded any other stamp ever issued in this country.

NEW ZEALAND.

The One-Penny Christchurch Exhibition Stamp of 1906 in Lake Color.

The history of this interesting discovery as related here will be found in the forthcoming book on the stamps of New Zealand to be published by the New Zealand Philatelic Society. As a member of the New Zealand Society, I am interesting myself in its preparation, aiding the Publication Committee.

A sheet of each value of the exhibition stamps was sent to the director of the exhibition at Christchurch, the one-penny being printed in lake color which was disapproved of, so that the color was changed to vermilion. Towards the close of the exhibition the stock of vermilion one-penny stamps ran out, and the postmaster was given, among others, four sheets of proofs (in lake) to go on with, and they were sold in the regular course of business. So the one-penny got issued in this way in two colors.

Besides the four sheets that were sold over the counter at the exhibition post-office, only two other sheets were printed in lake, one for the general postoffice, and one for the postoffice collection.

Mr. R. Francis Joyce, of Wellington, New Zealand, first came across the stamp among several others in possession of Senior Sergeant Rutledge, of the local police. He was on duty at the exhibition in Christchurch and purchased the stamp there. Inquiries were then made by Mr. Joyce through the Postmaster General, the Honorable Rhodes, who confirmed the fact as above stated. Whether the stamp is a proof or not, I am convinced that it was sold over the counter and did postal duty, and in any event, it is an interesting variety.

I have in my New Zealand specialized collection the only copy I have so far seen, obtained through the courtesy of Mr. R. Francis Joyce, chairman of the Publication Committee of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

U. S. Official Seals.

Mr. H. C. Buttermore writes: "New varieties of the Blue Officially Sealed Stamp (No. 760) are being sent to postmasters. Recently I added one to my collection rouletted on all sides and a few days ago I added a block of four rouletted vertically, perforated horizontally and imperforate top and bottom. These had been printed in a sheet of ten (five by two). All the sheets of these were printed same way, about 50 sheets in the book."

REVIEWS.

The Beginners Guide. A Comprehensive Treatment of the Scientific Hobby of Stamp Collecting and Conveying Much Information of More Than Ordinary Interest to the General Reader. Bertram W. H. Poole. Published by Merkel-Severn-Wylie Co., Boston, Mass. Handbook No. 2. Price 25 cents.

It is seldom that we take such pleasure in reviewing a new publication as we do in this case, which gives a beginner in stamp collecting in 23 chapters on 44 good sized pages, a great amount of information most practical and useful in nature. The author is one of the best known of philatelic writers, and he has handled his subject in a masterful manner. In great detail, but concise and to the point, he deals with such subjects as Design, Paper, Watermark, Perforation, Stamp Manufacture, Reprints, Reminders, Proofs and Essays, Collection Arrangement and many others. We recommend it cordially to our readers.

Catalogue of Handbooks, Journals, etc., in the Library of The Herts Philatelic Society on 31st March, 1913. Hon. Librarian: J. C. Sidebotham, 28 Great Ormond street, London, W. C.

This is a nicely printed pamphlet of 63 pages and cover. It gives a list of publications which makes a most creditable showing for the society. Part I: Handbooks; Part II: Journals; Part III: Catalogues and Price Lists; Part IV: Exhibition Catalogues; Part V: Rules, Reports, Lists of Members, Library Catalogues, etc.

The Postage Stamps of Malta. By Alexander J. Séh. No. 9 of "W. E. P." Series of Philatelic Handbooks. Price, post free, 7d. Published by D. Field, 4 and 5, The Royal Arcade, Old Bond street, London, W.

An exceedingly well printed booklet under the above title comes to us from the author, and we have studied it with considerable pleasure. In the 39 pages we are given much valuable information about the complicated history and many political changes in the islands of which we learn there are five in all. "British Stamps Used in Malta" is a chapter which informs us that about everything including nearly all plate numbers were used then. The booklet is fully illustrated, including as frontispiece a fine view of Valetta Harbor. We promise you will not be disappointed when you get it after sending for a copy.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

Published 15th of each month in the interest of Stamp Collectors.

LOUIS G. QUACKENBUSH,
Editor-in-Chief.

CLIFTON A. HOWES,
Special Contributing Editor.

J. M. BARTELS
Managing Editor.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK,
VICTOR M. BERTHOLD,
DR. CARROLL CHASE,
J. MURRAY BARTELS,
Staff Writers.

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J. M. BARTELS CO. *Publishers*
99 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

VOL. III. MAY, 1913. No. 9.

PHILATELY ON DRESS PARADE.

American philately is to be on dress parade next October. What are we going to do about it?

This is not a new text with us. For months past THE GAZETTE has been harping pertinaciously on this same theme. But we do not think, from our observation of the situation, that we have yet said enough. American philatelists in general do not yet seem to more than partially and dimly realize the real import of the coming exhibition. The case, plainly stated, is this, stamps have been collected in this country for a great many years, by a great many different people. But the pursuit has never hitherto felt itself strong enough to challenge critical public examination by a great public exhibition. The time has now come when American philately does propose to undergo this test. Stamp collecting is to put itself, to recur to our former phrase on dress parade. The exhibition is to be a sort of "coming-out party" for American philately.

We cannot understand how, under such circumstances, so many stamp folk can find it in their hearts, or reconcile it with their customary pretensions to philatelic zeal and loyalty, to sit back in easy indifference. We collectors are about to face the public. We are about to endeavor to refute the jibes of the Philistine and to correct many public misconceptions as to philately's real caliber and character. In such a con-

juncture much more is called for from all of us than the simple passive approval which seems to be about all the assistance that a great number of ordinarily live and active collectors are thus far giving the affair.

If there is at the present time such a slight and impersonal interest in the exhibition as is manifestly being displayed by many important collectors, how is the exhibition to be properly backed up at the time of its actual occurrence. We are thinking in this of the atmosphere of the exhibition. The committee can make all the arrangements; it can provide the cases; it can secure the exhibits; but it cannot enforce the attendance of the men needed to supply the exhibition with social zest and vigor. We expect the exhibition to attract a good many of what we may term casual collectors—men who have some knowledge of the fascination of stamps, but who have never gotten in touch with other collectors. If these, and other visitors from the outside world find the cases surrounded by a sparse, cold sprinkling of sightseers, the effect will be unfavorable. But if, on the other hand, they find themselves at every turn elbow to elbow with good-looking, alert, well-dressed men of the world who betray by their comments on the exhibits their own intense personal interest in and practical familiarity with stamp collecting, the impression will be widely different. Stamp collecting will be judged by the outsider as much by the class of men who betray by their conversation and behavior that they are its votaries, as by the extent and interest of the exhibits—in fact, more, because the outsider can scarcely view the latter with nice discrimination, whereas everyone knows real men when they see them.

"Everybody who is anybody" in American philately ought to be in New York during exhibition week for the express purpose of doing his share to give the exhibition life and vivacity. There are, of course, many other reasons why he should be there, if he is a real lover of stamps and a really earnest student of them; but this one transcends all others. We owe something to the pursuit that has given us so many happy hours—that has done so much to sweeten our lives and alleviate some of the customary ills of mortality.

Our serial article on U. S. Stamp Plates by the Managing Editor had to be omitted this month again for lack of space. Mr. Howes furnishes us a valuable original article, "China and Its Express Letter Stamp," while our Editor in Chief continues to keep the great exhibition alive in the minds of our readers.

EXHIBITION NEWS AND VIEWS.

**No Change
To Be Made.**

We mentioned last month that there was some sentiment among the executive committee in favor of canceling the arrangement made with the managers of the Engineering Societies Building, and leasing the Grand Central Palace, instead. Such a move has been a good deal talked of during the month, but has now been definitely abandoned. For our part, we heartily rejoice that the committee has decided against any change. The Engineering Building is immeasurably superior to the Grand Central Palace in refinement of atmosphere—a very important consideration in the case of an exhibition of at least semi-scientific character. The Grand Central Palace would, of course, have afforded greater floor space and obviated the necessity of dividing the exhibits between different rooms and floors. But we question if this latter necessity is, after all, a disadvantage. To our mind, the rooms available in the Engineering Building are peculiarly suitable for proper perspective in an exhibition of objects so minute as postage stamps—giving much more balance and harmony to the general effect than would be the case with a huge, barn-like gallery. If visitors must pass successively to different rooms and different floors it is no more than they would be called on to do at any art museum. We prophesy that every visitor to the exhibition will heartily approve the committee's choice.

**More
Medals.**

The committee continues to receive many gratifying assurances of support; none more pleasing than the continued donations to the medal list.

During the past month the committee has been authorized to furnish gold medals in the names of Messrs. J. P. Benkhard, E. R. Ackerman, H. F. Coleman and the United Stamp Co. Mr. D. Field, of London, has donated two silver gilt medals, Mr. Julian Park, and the United Stamp Co., one; while five more silver medals have been offered—two by Mr. Adolph Weinberger, of Brünn, Austria, one by that veteran New York philatelist, Mr. Chas. Gregory, one by the Springfield Stamp Club, and one by the United Stamp Company.

A pleasant phase of the exhibition preliminaries has been the cordial interest manifested and substantial support extended by many philatelists who, like Mr. Gregory, have in the past borne a distinguished part in the development of American philately, but have latterly relinquished

the heat and burden of the day to younger men.

More Money, Too.

Donations to the Exhibition Fund since our last report are as follows:

J. Zuber	\$25.00
Dr. J. C. Perry.....	15.00
W. T. Wilson.....	11.80
F. L. Coes	10.00
F. Reichenheim	10.00
Baron Eric Leijonhufvud.....	6.25
L. L. Green	5.00
Julian Park	5.00
Denver Stamp Club.....	3.75
C. L. Bagnall	2.50

Particularly gratifying is the appearance in this list of several English names, as testifying to the warmth of interest in American philatelic welfare felt by our English cousins.

**The Committee
of Honor.**

The Committee of Honor continues to be augmented with notable names. The additions for the month are as follows:

Dr. F. A. Lucas, New York.
William Homan, New York.
Cortlandt F. Bishop, New York.
A. G. Dahlberg, Buenos Aires.
Harry Wennberg, Stockholm.

Mr. Lucas, it may be of interest to note, is director of the New York Museum of Natural History.

Intending exhibitors of philatelic literature are informed that the charge will be \$1 for each volume exhibited.

"SEPCIMEN" ERRORS**Of U. S. Department Stamps.**

On page 124 of this volume we printed a list of known varieties of the above scarce error in surcharge, and last month on page 146 we recorded several additional stamps on which the error is known. Mr. Alvin Good informs us that Mr. Worthington's collection contains also the 30c State and 10c War.

Mr. L. W. Crouch, of England, informs us also of the existence of the 1c Navy, Error "SEPCIMEN," which was not included in our previous lists. It was reported on page 198, Volume IV of the *Postage Stamp*. Another article on the same subject appeared on page 114 of the same volume. Our correspondent also confirms the existence of the 1c Agriculture error, and calls our attention to the fact that Mr. Luff mentions the 7c State and not Navy in his records. We have never seen either on soft paper.

CASSEL

1914

Now that England, France and the United States have had, or will shortly have, their innings, Germany makes ready to come to bat.

Our readers will, we trust, pardon us for this baseball metaphor. The truth is, that since the baseball season opened we have spent much time on the bleachers, and our thought and conversation has taken on a deep tincture of baseball phraseology in consequence.

Not to parley further, Germany is to have her stamp exhibition next year at the old historic city of Cassel, and she puts us all to the blush by sending out now, more than a year in advance of the event, her full and complete prospectus. This advanced state of preparedness is really very wonderful, as stamp exhibitions go—and the more so because everything seems fully fixed and settled, even to the design for the medal.

But, then, they have been at this sort of thing in Europe for many, many years; whereas we on this side are just having our first taste of it—which is, as Mr. Pecksniff would have said, a beautiful and consoling thing.

The Cassel Exhibition is to be open much longer than the usual stamp show—from August 9th to 23rd, a space of two weeks—and is to be held in the Stadthalle at Cassel, a building which, to judge from the diagram appearing in the prospectus, would seem to be ideally adapted to the purpose. It has the patronage of many state and civic dignitaries and of all the more important philatelic bodies of the German Empire, and there is no question that it will be supported with the zeal and spirit characteristic of all German philatelic effort.

America has been honored with a place on the jury, J. Murray Bartels (who may be known to some of our readers) having been designated thereon. Judge Lindenberg Ernst Vicenz, Johannes Elster, and I. Schneider will be the German members; Dr. Ritter von Woerz and Z. J. Kablusch furnish the Austrian contingent; Baron de Reuterskiöld represents Switzerland; Dr. Diena, Italy; Albert Coyette, France; E. D. Bacon, Great Britain; H. P. Manus, Holland, and Hilmer Diurling, Sweden.

The Committee of Honor bears two American names—those of F. R. Cornwall and John N. Luff.

We will not enter into any analysis of the scheme of competition, as any American collector having any disposition to exhibit will of course wish to consult the original.

L. G. Q.

Philippines.

Since January 24, '12 only one requisition for stamps has been received from the Philippines, and the following supplies were forwarded October 19. It is taken for granted that all are on paper with the new watermark (possibly there might be a doubt about a portion of the 16 cvs.)

2 cvs., 5,000,000; 6 cvs., 600,000; 8 cvs., 200,000; 10 cvs., 500,000; 12 cvs., 200,000; 16 cvs., 200,000; 20 cvs., 300,000; 30 cvs., 300,000; Special Delivery, 20,000; Postal Cards, 4 cvs., 10,000.

It is surprising to see that no 4 cvs. stamps were included in this order, especially as none had been previously forwarded on paper with the new watermark. This stamp, though a value much in use, must therefore not be expected for considerable time yet.

Official Seal stamps printed in yellow, a new color, and watermarked double line letters P I R S have been sent us by General H. H. Bandholtz.

The present issue, ordinary postage watermarked single line letters now exists as follows:

2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 26, 30c, 1p, 2p, but the 4 cvs 4 and 10 pesos have not been issued though the two highest values were printed and forwarded over a year ago. We have also yet to look for the 2 pesos violet brown on old watermark which was printed and forwarded according to Bureau records.

Printed O. B. Surcharges.

General Bandholtz has kindly forwarded us a copy of the single line watermark 26c and 2 pesos with printed O B, also the 8c and 16c, same watermark, with the same type of surcharge but hand stamped. He also sends the current Special Delivery with double surcharge, same type, also hand stamped. All surcharges are in black.

Danish West Indies

Our splendid stock has been recently remounted according to the printings in Mr. Hall's article now being reprinted in THE GAZETTE. All Printings are now complete in stock both unused and used, and our books of the above are the finest ever made up. They are as follows:

- A. Issues 1873 to 1898, unused and used.
- B. Issues 1900 to 1911, unused and used.
- C. Blocks of four, a fine lot.

These will be sent out on approval in the order requests are received. We will mark the printing of the copies you have, for you, free of charge.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

The International Exhibition at the French Capital opens its doors June 21 for one week, and it is with much pleasure that we are able to announce no less than five exhibitors from New York and New Jersey alone.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack will show his wonderful specialized collection of *Newfoundland*, which has never been exhibited before.

The highly specialized collection includes all the known stamps in both unused and used condition mounted on about 130 oriel sheets.

The albums contain such unused rarities as the 1857 2d, scarlet-vermilion (2 copies), 4d scarlet-vermilion (2 copies), 6d scarlet-vermilion, and 1 shilling scarlet-vermilion (2 copies). All these are also included in the collection in used condition. The fine condition and ample margins are noticeable. Among used rarities of this issue are a pair of the 2d, and a pair of the 6d of 1857. Among the stamps of the issue of 1860 are beautiful unused copies of the 4d orange-vermilion, 6d orange-vermilion, and 1 shilling orange-vermilion.

There is also the rare 1 shilling orange-vermilion on laid paper. The lot includes also the one-penny, red-brown, on the thin paper of 1861-62. Gibbons' catalog, No. 17-A. The collection contains everything else that is catalogued, highly specialized in shades.

We should like to mention one item we particularly noticed; the ONE CENT on 3 cent, surcharged in red as well as in black on the original envelope, postmarked the day that these stamps were first issued in 1897.

There is included in addition a number of uncatalogued varieties, including some very interesting splits of the early shilling values on original covers.

Senator E. R. Ackerman, of New Jersey, will show his splendid collection of *Norway*, which has won several medals in Europe, including a silver one at Vienna in 1911. It is especially strong in blocks, of which numerous shades are shown in nearly each instance. Practically everything is unused. Beginning in 1856 each issue is very strong in shades which are generally shown in blocks.

J. B. Leavy exhibits *Belgium*, a comprehensive collection into which he has put much original work and study. The stamps are largely used and strong in strips and pairs of the imperforated issues.

John A. Klemann is forwarding three volumes of *United States Locals*, in which he has a very creditable showing. While

many are on covers he is not one of those who will turn down a good stamp of this class because it is not on the original letter on envelope.

J. M. Bartels will exhibit his collection of *Danish West Indies* which, when much less pretentious, was awarded a bronze medal at Berlin nine years ago and in 1909 a silver medal at Amsterdam.

This collection can be called complete up to date. The various printings of the 1873 to 1898 issues are the strong feature of the exhibit, especially as this is the original work of the owner. Every known shade is shown unused. The various printings are also included used, while blocks of all issues, including the first imperforate 3c, a great rarity, are well represented.

Among the other rarities we might mention: 1837 3c rouletted unused and used, 1873-96 3c blue and carmine, block of four imperforate; 1902 2c on 3c perf. 14x13½, block of four and singles, including variety with straight tail, also the greenish surcharge, 2c on 3c dated 1901, the year in small as well as large type, the latter unused and used. The essay or proof 10c on 1c is shown with three different sizes of the numerals "10."

Breslau Exhibition.

The two local societies of this city will hold a stamp exhibition August 16 to 24 next. Special attention will be paid to philatelic literature and all publishers are requested to send copies of their publications to Herr Richard Genzmer, Promnitzstrasse, 53, Breslau 17, Germany.

**S. P. A. Convention at Wichita, Kans.,
Sept. 13, 14, 15, 1913.**

The annual convention of the Southern Philatelic Association will be held at Wichita, Kans., where the S. P. A. has a live branch. The date will be Sept. 13, 14, 15, 1913. This past year has been one of unrivaled success and achievement in the S. P. A., and one of the best conventions in years is sure to be one of the results. Already a number of the prominent officers have expressed their intention of being present. Every collector residing within a reasonable distance should be present; for he is sure to meet some of America's leading philatelists. Wichita is a live city and situated as it is, it makes an ideal convention city for collectors of the Middle States. Every collector in the U. S. is cordially invited to be present at this convention! Those who will be present will find it to their advantage to let C. V. Webb, Sec.-Treas. S. P. A., Perry, Ohio, know of it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24, 1913.

Pub. THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: An unsigned review of Linn's Handbook No. 1 appears in the April issue of the GAZETTE. Comparing this with a letter to Mr. Linn from Carroll Chase, M.D., leads me to believe that he is the author, although no name or initials are attached to show responsibility. Some statements therein do me, as writer, an injustice.

The review states that I acknowledge that little in the book is original; that I confess it to be simply a compilation of notes taken from the writings of others. That I made such a statement, or admission, I deny. But admitting that such is the case, should that fact condemn the booklet? Can the gentleman who prepared the criticism write a book covering the broad field which mine did, without consulting and drawing upon the writings of others? Even the material contained in the very instructive and entertaining series of three books prepared by Fred J. Melville is more than 24 parts of information previously written into the Philatelic press and literature, to a single portion of new and original discovery.

As to accepting everything which appears in Scott's Catalogue as being fact—No. That would lead to the introduction of more errors than are now contained in the text.

Your reviewer says that the 3 cent 1857 imperforate error is denied by experts. I had believed myself that it did not exist "part perforate" and so stated in a previous writing. I was forced to reverse my opinion upon the submission of positive proof that it does exist from two sources. And I beg to remind the self-appointed critic that many previous claims by "experts" in the past that certain things do not exist have been refuted and proven to be mere matters of personal opinion.

Some stress is laid upon my chapter on Double Transfers, as being rewritten from an article by Dr. Chase in the GAZETTE. A part of it was, and credit was twice given to him. But I beg to remind you that Dr. Chase was not the discoverer of the Double Transfers, nor was the cause of their being, as described by him, original and never previously discussed in the Philatelic press. Your reviewer states that in changing the order as Dr. Chase gave it, inaccuracy resulted. With a single slip in copying the manuscript, which is apparent to all, the list is accurate and correct, but not complete.

That even a most careful and precise writer will make misstatements of fact in their honest efforts, is witnessed in the above referred to article on Double Transfers by Dr. Chase. The painstaking and usually correct Doctor avers that the only "shift" known in the 1847, 5 cent stamp is so slight that it can only be seen in the proofs. On the contrary there are two double transfers, each showing plainly on the original stamps. One has the line at top of frame plainly doubled; the second is seen in the numeral "5" in lower right hand corner.

It is possible to study the stamps of a single denomination or an issue so that manuscript may be prepared which will contain much which has never before been printed. But it is impossible to cover the postal issues of the United States; the history of their making; the various types and known varieties, without assistance from the researches of others.

Many years of newspaper work have taught me that controversies and differences of opinion aired in print are unwise and avail nothing but bitter feeling. Harsh criticism is always certain to arouse the ill-will and enmity of the party criticised, and likewise his friends. Besides, when one criticises the opinions or writings of another

he lays himself amenable to attack for any mistakes he himself may make forever after. For this reason I have always religiously refrained from "picking flaws" in the efforts of those who are doing their best—even though that best may not be up to the standard expected of him.

I trust that you will give this reply as prominent a position in THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE as did the article which occasioned it.

FRANK E. GOODWIN.

We publish the above letter without comments except to state that we fail to see wherein Mr. Goodwin has controverted any of the statements made in our recent review (part only of which was written by Dr. Chase) and further, that if any one cares to investigate the source of Mr. Goodwin's chapter on "Double Transfers" he is invited to read it, and then read Dr. Chase's article on "Shifted Transfers of U. S. Stamps" in the November 1912 GAZETTE, note the parallel and draw their own conclusions.

66TH SALE

LAST OF THE SEASON

JUNE 16th and 17th, 1913

United States and Foreign.

200 LOTS OF ORIGINAL COVERS

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FREE ON REQUESTJ. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.
87 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.Superior Non-Duplicating
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begins to investigate this auction proposition
THE WOLSEFFER AUCTION SALES
secure another client. Hints to auction buyers
free. Pocket Stock Book (holds 560 stamps) 25c.STAMP AUCTION SPECIALIST
P.M. WOLSEFFER
1301 FT. DEARBORN BLDG. CHICAGO

U. S. ENVELOPE NOTES.

As our readers always seem to be interested in anything especially rare we would like to learn whether any of them own a copy of current issue 2c die D, size 3 on amber. A year or two ago one of our friends found a copy (it was variety 2) with a printed Chicago address among a large lot obtained by a dealer from a junk man. Since then we have had no trace of any additional specimens and would like to hear from any one who has one.

After a long wait 5c Die A on amber of the current issue has been found again. No dealer could supply it for some time and our firm had repeatedly advertised for copies in vain. They are advertised in this issue.

New U. S. Envelopes.

WMK. POD 1911 (16).				
1c. Green	Die A s. 8	Wh.	Kn. 59	15
1c. Green	Die B s. 5	Am.	Kn. 81	—
WMK. USSE 1911 (17).				
4c. Black	Die B s. 9	Am.	Kn. 61	—
WMK. US-SE 1911 (18).				
1c. Green	Die A s. 6	Wh.	Kn. 75a	06
2c. Carmine	Die A s. 3	Bl.	Kn. 92	—
2c. Carmine	Die E s. 5	Am.	Kn. 87	10
5c. Blue	Die A s. 5	Am.	Kn. 87	25

NOTE: The last item was chronicled in error as watermark 17 in the April Gazette.

Philippines.

WMK. POD 1911 (16).				
2c vos. Greens	5	Wh.	Kn. 87	—

The above 1c. size 8 is gummed and not on the present schedule. The regular envelope is ungummed.

POSTAL SAVINGS ENVELOPES.

1c on Buff.

Although this envelope was listed by us nearly two years ago it has remained almost unobtainable in any shape up to the present time. We are informed by H. C. Beck, of Washington, that 40,000 of them were issued and used exclusively at Washington as far as he is able to ascertain. All have now been used up and collectors are kept guessing as to what has become of the supply. Our publishers have had standing orders which perhaps some of our readers could assist them in filling.

Env. 5c--Die A--Amber

After much advertising we have succeeded in obtaining fifty copies of the above envelope of the current issue which we offer at

25 CENTS EACH.

This price is for cut square or entire. They show the watermark US-SE, new knife, size 5. This is Scott's 1657.

J. M. BARTELS CO.

Porto Rico Envelopes

Catalogue mailed free on request.

Scott No.		Cut.	Entire.
351	2c green, white	\$1.35	\$1.50
352	5c blue, white	1.35	1.50
353	2c carmine	.08	.10
354	5c blue	.15	.15
355	2c carmine	.08	.10
356	5c blue	.25	.35
357	2c on buff, used	7.75	—
358	1c green, blue	.60	.70
359	1c green, buff	.60	.70
360	2c on blue	.60	.70
361	2c on buff	.60	.70
364	2c, buff, used	4.50	—
365	2c, buff, used	5.85	—
366	4c brown	2.25	2.50
Postal Cards, 3 vars.		—	.35

All are unused, unless otherwise stated. We desire to buy at high prices Nos. 357, 363, 364A, 364, 365, also nearly all Philippines.



**2c BLACK
1864
Envelopes**

We want to buy U. S. envelopes or wrappers of the above general design, unused or used, entire preferred; also 1c. envelopes and wrappers of same period; 3c. envelopes wanted, only unused. There are 42 dies of the 2c. U. S. POST. Are you interested?

Envelope Bargains!

We offer today two special bargains in rare U. S. Envelopes. We just bought one copy of each at a bargain price and will give our readers a chance. Both are entire, but are catalogued high cut square.

1880 2c. DIE D ON WHITE.

(S. 1424, \$50; B. 743, \$60.)

Used, very fine.....\$25.00

1887 2c. DIE A ON MANILA.

(S. 1574, \$75; B. 1218, \$60.)

Used, fine.....\$28.00

Only one of each is offered.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

INFORMATION DESIRED ON U. S. LOCALS.

H. C. Needham, 93 Nassau street, New York, who is engaged in writing a comprehensive history on the stamps of U. S. Local Posts, wants any and all information about the following:

Baker's City Express Post, Cincinnati, Ohio; Bishop's City Post, Cleveland, Ohio; Brady & Co., Chicago; Bradway's Dispatch; Bronson & Forbes, Chicago; Brown's Easton Dispatch, Easton, Pa.; Browne & Co., Cincinnati; Bury's City Post, Detroit, New York; Chicago Penny Post; City Dispatch, Philadelphia; City Express Post, Philadelphia; Cook's Dispatch; Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post, Philadelphia; City Post, N. Y. (Cummings erased); Cutting's Dispatch Post, probably Philadelphia; Davis Penny Post, Baltimore; De Ming's Penny Post, Frankford (Phila.); Empire City Dispatch, New York; Essex Letter Express, New York; Fisk & Rice, Greenfield, Mass.; Floyd's Penny Post, Chicago; Frazer & Co., Cincinnati; Hanford's Empire Express Post, New York; Homan's Empire Express Post, New York; Hoyt's Letter Express; Johnson & Co.'s City Dispatch Post, probably Baltimore; Jones City Express; Kellogg's Penny Post and City Dispatch; Kidder's City Express Post, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Letter Express Independent Mail Route; Locomotive Express Post, probably Philadelphia; Mason's New Orleans City Express; Mearis' City Dispatch Post, Baltimore; Menant & Co. Express Post, New Orleans, La.; Moody's Penny Dispatch, Chicago; New York City Express Post; Pinckney's Express Post, New York; Pip's Daily Mail, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Priest's Paid Dispatch, Philadelphia; Robison & Co.; Snow's Dispatch; Squier & Co., St. Louis. What was the connection between this Post and that of Jordan's Penny Post, the handstamp cancellation often appearing on the covers with Squier & Co.'s stamps; Staten Island Express Post, New York; Stringer & Morton, Baltimore, Md.; Sullivan's Dispatch; Teese & Co., Philadelphia; Telegraph Dispatch Company, probably Philadelphia; The Union Post, New York; Waldron's Express; Walton & Co.'s City Express, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Whittelsey's Express, Chicago, Ill.; Williams City Post, Cincinnati; Wood & Co.'s City Dispatch, Baltimore, Md.; Zieber's One Cent Dispatch.

MAY 19,

IS THE DATE OF OUR

50th Auction SALE



which includes such a splendid lot of early
PHILIPPINES AND CUBA
 Many of the rarest varieties, inverted and double surcharges.

Wholesale Lots of
U. S. AND CANADA.
 As well as other foreign.
SEND YOUR BIDS AT ONCE.

WANTED

Early United States

unused, used or on covers

U. S. LOCALS

All but the common ones.

CONFEDERATE LOCALS

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|---------------|--------------------|
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| Bavaria | Prussia |
| Bremen | Saxony |
| Brunswick | Schleswig-Holstein |
| France | Spain |
| Great Britain | Sweden |
| Hamburg | Switzerland |
| Hanover | South Bulgaria |
| Luebeck | Two Sicilies |
| Mecklenburg | Wurttemberg |
| Oldenburg | |

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Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Danish W. I., Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Hayti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Porto Rico, Colombian Rep., Venezuela, Beyrout, Smyrna, Constantinople, Alexandria, Suez, Antigua, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Br. Guiana, Jamaica (var. Nos.) Malta, Gibraltar, S. Afr., War cancellations.

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1903-04 5 kr. deep blue.

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Beautiful used copy.....45c each

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Baker's City Express Post, Cincinnati, Ohio; Bishop's City Post, Cleveland, Ohio; Brady & Co., Chicago; Bradway's Dispatch; Bronson & Forbes, Chicago; Brown's Easton Dispatch, Easton, Pa.; Browne & Co., Cincinnati; Bury's City Post, Detroit, New York; Chicago Penny Post; City Dispatch, Philadelphia; City Express Post, Philadelphia; Cook's Dispatch; Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post, Philadelphia; City Post, N. Y. (Cummings erased); Cutting's Dispatch Post, probably Philadelphia; Davis Penny Post, Baltimore; De Ming's Penny Post, Frankford (Phila.); Empire City Dispatch, New York; Essex Letter Express, New York; Fisk & Rice, Greenfield, Mass.; Floyd's Penny Post, Chicago; Frazer & Co., Cincinnati; Hanford's Empire Express Post, New York; Homan's Empire Express Post, New York; Hoyt's Letter Express; Johnson & Co.'s City Dispatch Post, probably Baltimore; Jones City Express; Kellogg's Penny Post and City Dispatch; Kidder's City Express Post, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Letter Express Independent Mail Route; Locomotive Express Post, probably Philadelphia; Mason's New Orleans City Express; Mearis' City Dispatch Post, Baltimore; Menant & Co. Express Post, New Orleans, La.; Moody's Penny Dispatch, Chicago; New York City Express Post; Pinckney's Express Post, New York; Pip's Daily Mail, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Priest's Paid Dispatch, Philadelphia; Robison & Co.; Snow's Dispatch; Squier & Co., St. Louis. What was the connection between this Post and that of Jordan's Penny Post, the handstamp cancellation often appearing on the covers with Squier & Co.'s stamps; Staten Island Express Post, New York; Stringer & Morton, Baltimore, Md.; Sullivan's Dispatch; Teese & Co., Philadelphia; Telegraph Dispatch Company, probably Philadelphia; The Union Post, New York; Waldron's Express; Walton & Co.'s City Express, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Whittelsey's Express, Chicago, Ill.; Williams City Post, Cincinnati; Wood & Co.'s City Dispatch, Baltimore, Md.; Zieber's One Cent Dispatch.

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Hanover	South Bulgaria
Luebeck	Two Sicilies
Mecklenburg	Wuerttemberg
Oldenburg	

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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

- Portrait of Frederick R. Cornwall.
Lithographed Stamps of Uruguay,
Charles Lathrop Pack
The Collection of the U. S. National Museum,
L. G. Quackenbush
U. S. 1847 Series, Date of Issue,
Carroll Chase, M.D.
Sydney View, 1p, Plate II. Illustrated,
Charles Lathrop Pack
A New Panama Pacific Stamp. . . . J. Murray Bartels
China and Its Express Letter Stamp. . . C. A. Howes
Exhibition News. L. G. Quackenbush
U. S. Postmarks and Cancellations,
Carroll Chase, M.D.
U. S. Stamp Plates. J. Murray Bartels
Stamps of the Danish West Indies,
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179 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1913.

No. 10



FREDERICK R. CORNWALL,
of St. Louis.

President of American Philatelic Society, Member of Committee of
Honor, International Philatelic Exhibition, N. Y.

A STUDY OF SOME LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS OF URUGUAY.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK, F.R.P.S.L.

One of the crudest looking stamps in a Uruguay collection is the lithographed 7c blue, of August, 1881. Notwithstanding the roughness of the design and the poor workmanship, there has always been to me a certain attraction in these heads of Joaquim Suarez—one of Uruguay's early president heros. Have you noticed that his portrait looks curiously at you out of the frame from several different poses? If not I will explain this curious fact later.

It is not possible for me at present to say with sufficient exactness what the number of horizontal rows was. It may be that the sheet had the 180 stamps Mr. Griebert speaks of in 18 rows of 10 instead of 20 rows of 9, but there is considerable contributive evidence in my collection that the number of horizontal rows was nineteen, making 190 stamps in a sheet. I expect that conclusive evidence to this effect will shortly be in hand.



Mr. Hugo Griebert says in his book, "A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay," that the sheet was composed of 180 stamps in 20 rows of 9 stamps, but he mentions nothing about the possibility of types or varieties to make up this total. It will be recalled that these stamps were lithographed and printed locally by M. Pena, of Montevideo, who produced some of the early issues of this country. A study of my collection reveals that there are five distinct varieties in a horizontal row (see illustration) which is then repeated both horizontally and vertically making the sheet 10 stamps wide instead of 9 as stated by Mr. Griebert, and here is the proof:

(a) There is a block of 10 (5x2) with left margins with the 5 varieties as marked:

Sheet	1-2-3-4-5
Margin	1-2-3-4-5

(b) There is another block of 15 (5x3) with right margin with the 5 varieties as noted:

1-2-3-4-5	Sheet
1-2-3-4-5	Margin
1-2-3-4-5	

(c) There is further a pair
5-1

which as you see "keys" the other two blocks nicely, making the sheet 10 rows wide, thus:

1-2-3-4-5-1-2-3-4-5

Here are the characteristics of the 5 varieties forming a transfer, all of which are constant and easily seen:

No. 1.—A distinct white dot below the tip of southeast numeral 7.

No. 2.—Top of "C" of "CENTS" in lower label connected with oval with a blue line.

No. 3.—Bottom of "D" of "Del" joined with oval by a blue line.

No. 4.—A notch in the top of oval below "C" of "CENTS."

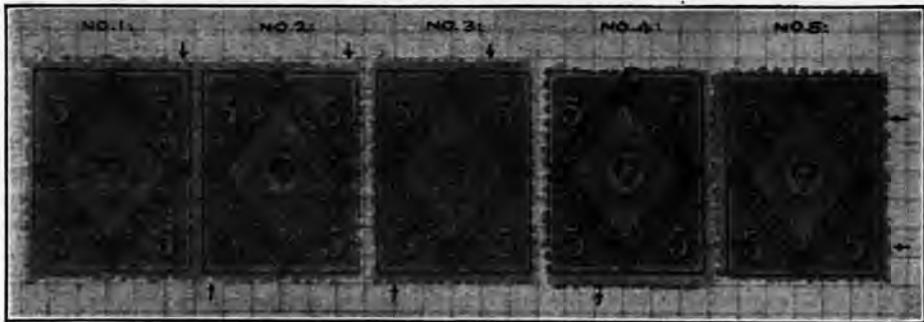
No. 5.—Defects in lower left sides of second and third "U's" of "URUGUAY."

I have mentioned the different poses of the head of Joaquim Suarez. These must have been transferred separately to the frames of each of the 5 varieties in a group, because the head bears a different relation to the surrounding oval for each. In one case the head is tipped back with eyes looking up, again so that the eyes look straight ahead, and again so that the eyes look down. Had some of my readers noticed this? The best test is in the line of the right lapel or rever of his coat, which points to different places in the fret in the oval border around the head, and its relation to the letters in the word "CENTS" below.

5c, Blue, Type B, of April, 1884.

This issue was lithographed and printed locally by Mege and Aubriot of Montevideo, but it would seem that the same procedure was followed as in the manufac-

No. 1.—A blue line across outer frame of large diamond at right of east pearl, and outer line of inner vertical frame is very thin for 2 mm. at left of "AY" of "URUGUAY."

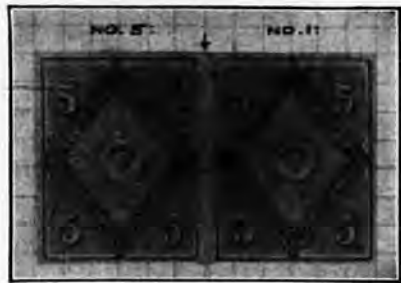


ture of the 7c of 1881 by M. Pena, which I have just described. Mr. Hugo Griebert gives no information in his book as to the makeup of the varieties in the sheet, in

No. 2.—The inner vertical line at left of southwest numeral 5 is missing for a length of 2 mm.

No. 3.—There is a distinct notch in outer frame line below southwest numeral 5.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1				5	1				5
1				5	1				5
1				5	1				5
1				5	1				5
1				5	1				5
1				5	1				5
1				5	1				5
1				5	1				5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5



fact he says nothing about their being varieties, but he states the number of stamps correctly as 100 in 10 rows of 10. I find that there are 5 varieties in a transfer (see illustration), which repeat horizontally across the sheet thus:

1-2-3-4-5-1-2-3-4-5

and each row was a duplicate of another.

No. 4.—A distinct blue vertical spur on outer bottom frame line extending up into white border, located 6 mm. from southwest corner; also the "S" of "CENTS" in southwest label is like a figure 9.

No. 5.—A line of the background is broken between the point and ball of the northwest numeral 5.



•NO. 1•

•NO. 2•

•NO. 3•

•NO. 4•

•NO. 5•

(See diagram illustrating the makeup of the sheets). The marks identifying the 5 types are not as readily seen as in the case of the 7c of 1881, but once known are found to be splendidly constant as follows:

A sketch indicating these 5 varieties on an enlarged scale has been drawn for me by my friend, Mr. Louis G. Barrett, of the Boston Philatelic Society, and I am sure its reproduction here will be a welcome illustration.

THE COLLECTION OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Its Past History and Present Status.

The recent advertisement by the Government for a philatelist to undertake the rearrangement and systematizing of the Government stamp collection has served to reawaken philatelic interest in the collection. To most philatelists the Government Collection is only vaguely known, and its character and extent largely a matter of conjecture. An authoritative account of its past history and present status should therefore be of timely interest. A portion of the data for the following sketch is drawn from an article on the same subject by J. M. Bartels in the *GAZETTE* for September, 1911; and all the further facts now given have been fully authenticated by Mr. Bartels, who, as many of our readers doubtless know, is frequently called in consultation as a philatelic expert by the Postoffice Department, and is in a position to procure absolutely authoritative information on matters of this nature.

The Government Stamp Collection is of somewhat haphazard growth. Although, ever since the formation of the Postal Union, our Postoffice Department has received the customary complimentary copies of all new stamps issued by countries in that Union, for many years no attempt was made to arrange or classify them; while it does not seem to have occurred to anyone in the department that it would be of interest and value to build a reference collection of U. S. stamps. In 1893 the department displayed at the Columbian Exposition various exhibits illustrating the work of the postal service, but nothing strictly philatelic, aside from some sheets of cardboard proofs. These exhibits had been prepared at some pains and expense, and after the close of the exposition it was decided to make them the nucleus of a department museum. This museum was duly installed in the old Postoffice Department building on E street, and Stanley I. Slack was placed in charge as curator. Mr. Slack, a diligent and capable official, gradually realized that a postal museum containing no showing of the stamps of the country maintaining the museum was very like Hamlet with Hamlet left out; so he set himself to remedying the deficiency.

He procured from the third assistant postmaster general specimens of all United States stamps then current, and from the superintendent of foreign mails, in whose custody they had hitherto reposed, sets of all foreign stamps which

had been received via the Postal Union. This made a fair beginning in foreign stamps, but a very slim one as regards domestic emissions.

A wierd plan of mounting was adopted for the foreign stamps. An artist then connected with the Department prepared on large cardboard sheets a series of fanciful designs, typifying the flora, fauna or other characteristics of the countries to be represented. For example, elephants and tigers, palm trees and the foliage of the jungle spread themselves fantastically over the sheets to be devoted to the stamps of tropical countries. The stamps were then introduced into the scene at more or less appropriate intervals. One would surmount the tip of the elephant's tusk, another would repose within the graceful curl of the tiger's tail, a third would nestle in a convenient branch of a palm tree. The ensemble was artistic but lacking in philatelic elasticity. When new issues came along they had to be inserted wherever they could, and in some countries the pages speedily presented a curious, not to say ludicrous, appearance. This poster style of mounting was therefore wisely abandoned, and recourse had to the philatelic world for assistance and advice. In 1900 the Department desired to make a creditable exhibit at the Paris Exposition of that year, and was fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of the late H. G. Mandel of New York. Mr. Mandel was high up in the executive staff of the American Bank Note Company and had naturally enjoyed unusual facilities for philatelic study. He left at his death a very notable collection, and was an exceedingly enthusiastic and able philatelist.

Mr. Mandel arranged for the Post Office Department Exhibit at Paris, five frames of United States stamps, and also loaned a portion of his own collection—the whole forming a more creditable philatelic exhibition than the Department had ever hitherto made. Virtually the same exhibit was sent to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo the following year. At about this same time the assistance of Mr. Bartels (then located in Washington), was invoked, and the entire foreign portion of the collection remounted and rearranged, under his direction, along the most approved philatelic lines.

Prior to the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, Congress appropriated \$50,000 for a general exhibit by the Post Office Depart-

ment. \$5,000 of this was turned over to the stamp section, and this sum was expended, under Mr. Bartels' supervision, in purchasing United States, Confederate, Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico stamps. This sum did not, of course, permit the acquisition of many really great rarities—a limit of \$100 was, in fact, set as the outside price to be paid for a single specimen—but it did permit the securing of a good and representative showing in all the countries and colonies mentioned, including many very nice things indeed. An outline of the chief features of the collection may be found in the GAZETTE article for September, 1911, hitherto mentioned.

In recent years, both the U. S. and foreign sections of the collection have been kept fairly up-to-date, through sources of supply readily open to a government bureau. A notable acquisition of relatively recent date was the collection formed in the eighties for the "records" of the stamp division by the late F. Trifet, of Boston. A great mass of accumulated material was at that time turned over to Mr. Trifet, to which he added various specimens from his own stock, and formed a collection excellent for its time. This collection was not continued, but proved a valuable reinforcement in the old reissues, and was found to contain not a few really valuable stamps.

Quite recently Mr. Slack, father of the P. O. Department Collection, has been given another post, and the entire collection transferred to the U. S. National Museum, where it is now under the supervision of Mr. T. T. Belote. The higher authorities of that institution have also quite lately begun to take a new interest in the collection, since its removal from the Postoffice Department building to the U. S. National Museum, where it is to be given much more prominence than hitherto—hence the call for a philatelic expert to rearrange and classify the collection along accepted philatelic lines.

Mr. Belote, above mentioned, has had much experience in museum work abroad, and is taking keen and intelligent interest in the enlargement and re-classification of the collection. Mr. Belote is being temporarily assisted by Mrs. Manning (formerly with the Bartels Co., and more recently with H. F. Colman), and by their joint efforts considerable progress is being made in assorting the large accumulation of new issues received from the Berne headquarters of the Postal Union during the past three years or so. Diligent inquisition into the archives of the Department has also revealed some desirable new material for the collection, in the form of duplicate sets of old newspaper stamps (including some imperforate blocks), large

blocks of all values 1890 imperforate, and a full sheet, less a block of four, of the current series on bluish experimental paper. The last-named, it is needless to say, are extremely good property.

There are many applicants for the position recently advertised. The successful ones will have to re-mount all the stamps and re-arrange the entire collection which will be a very large undertaking. In addition to postage stamps, it is now proposed to take cognizance of entires, which are constantly being sent in from Berne, and many thousands of which have accumulated.

It is probable that the cabinet made of display employed for the Tapling Collection in the British Museum, and adopted by the Postoffice Museum at Mr. Bartels' suggestion after his inspection of the British Museum and the Imperial Postal Museum in Berlin in 1905, will be continued. The work of installation will, it is estimated, take about a year. When it is finished the government will possess a collection which, while not of the very first rank (as compared with the Worthington Collection, for example), will certainly be a credit to the nation. L. G. Q.

The Cromwell Collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Only very brief mention has ever been made in the philatelic press of the very handsome and extensive general collection of stamps donated to the U. S. National Museum at Washington several years ago by Mr. Cromwell, of New York. He has since then continued to collect and forwards additions from time to time, so that the collection has to a large extent been kept up to date.

After the museum authorities had consented to have the collection properly mounted and displayed and to have it known as The Cromwell Collection, it became the absolute property of the nation.

No description of this collection has ever been published and we feel sure that our readers will be interested to learn further particulars. It has recently been remounted by Mr. T. T. Belote of the U. S. National Museum and is now displayed in something like 25 glass frames and cases in the main building of the museum. Each frame contains either 32 or sometimes 16 cards, each of which holds generally 30 stamps. In figuring up we find that the whole collection numbers nearly 22,000 stamps and with but few exceptions they are unused.

It is in the broadest sense a general collection as little attention has been paid to minor varieties, not even watermark or perforation distinctions.

As a general rule all British Colonies are represented up to the £ value and the more modern issues seem to be quite complete. Everything is arranged in alphabetical order with the colonies following the mother country, which is preferable for this purpose to following the order in the Scott catalogue. In other words, the arrangement is more in line with the Gibbons catalogue.

There are no famous rarities in this collection, but a splendid array of scarce and desirable stamps in fine condition. Mentioning a few of the best things will give our readers a fine idea of the general run:

Cape of Good Hope—Three wood blocks and the other triangles complete, mostly used.

Württemberg—All 18 kreuzer stamps.

Naples—½t blue, cross.

Spain—Fine lot of early issues, many unused, but no 2 cuartos.

United States—These are really no stronger than the rest of the collection, but contain a few rather good things; also a few which might better have been omitted. Represented are the 1857 issue unused, proofs of the 1861 first issue, 1869 originals and reissue, the Departmentals complete, including a nice set of dollar values State, several good carrier stamps with the blue "eye type" on cover. Envelopes cut square are also shown, but they are rather weak in rarities. Uruguay includes the 80c and 1r "Diligencia" and other good, early issues. A nice "Lady McLeod" "on cover" concludes the exhibit.

Owing to the terms under which this collection was donated, it does not seem probable that it can be merged with the regular collection recently turned over to the museum by the P. O. Department. From a philatelic point of view it would seem highly desirable that one great collection should be made out of the two. They would fit in nicely together, and later some means might be devised by which the duplicates could be used to secure other specimens still missing. The British Colonies in the Postal Museum collection are mostly represented by "Specimen" stamps from the Postal Union, while the Cromwell collection contains the regularly issued ones. Both of these could be included in the one collection as the "Specimens" always indicate the shade of ink in which each stamp first appeared and to students this is often of considerable interest.

It is extremely gratifying to philatelists to learn that the authorities of the U. S. National Museum are now devoting so much of their space to stamps and realize more and more the importance of stamp collecting.

J. M. BARTELS.

Puerto Principe Forgeries.

The rarer varieties of these stamps should be bought only after being expertized by someone who has a reference collection, including all the types of the genuine stamps. There are many excellent forgeries in circulation, both unused and used which are extremely difficult to tell from the genuine.

An old correspondent of ours in Camaguey (the present name for Puerto Principe), whose name is very well known in connection with these stamps and has probably handled more of them than anyone else, for years supplied only originals, but later began to buy up whatever he could find. At one time we looked upon the name of Parras on the back of any of these stamps as equivalent to a guarantee of genuineness, but regret to have to announce that this name no longer has the same meaning. We recently returned him several copies with the information that they were forgeries, but were appraised in the next letter that some one else had accepted the forged stamp as genuine. He also stated that he had no time to compare possible differences in type which might distinguish the good from the bad. Collectors therefore must be extremely careful in buying these stamps and every dealer will have to be far more cautious than formerly.

U. S. 1847 5c. "Orange."

Few U. S. stamps have been more closely studied than the 5c. of 1847 and surely there must be some one who can either affirm or deny with absolute certainty the existence of the stamp in orange. It has been our impression for years that there is no such stamp and that Scott's catalogue has been very misleading to collectors in listing the stamp in orange. In our opinion the difficulty would be overcome by calling No. 28b orange brown, which is a distinct and scarce shade. Then all would be satisfied, much annoyance would be saved and the difficulty forever settled. THE GAZETTE claims that there is no 5c 1847 shade which can fairly be termed orange.

There are still many collectors and dealers who are constantly impairing the value of fine unused stamps by the way they affix stamp hinges. They insist on bending them in half and covering a large portion of the back of the stamp, often pasting one hinge over another. This is unnecessary, harmful to the stamps, entirely wrong and should be stopped at once. Are you among the guilty?

THE DATE OF ISSUE OF THE 1847 SERIES OF U. S. STAMPS.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M.D.

The exact date of issue of a great majority of the world's stamps is definitely known to stamp collectors, largely because of official documents. But with several United States stamps, by reason of the lack of such documents, the exact date of issue is not known. The first government issue, the 1847 series, is one of these.

In Tiffany's "History of the Postage Stamp of the United States" on pages 77 and 78, is found the following extract which is here given in full:

"In the Hartford Times of August 5, 1885, appeared a long article, entitled, 'The First Postage Stamp' from which the following relating to the actual date of this issue may be here repeated.

"Thirty-eight years ago today the first postage stamps were used in the United States. . . . On the 25th of March, 1840, John M. Niles, of Hartford, became Postmaster General and signalized his administration by many reforms. . . .

It was necessary to cap all by a genuine innovation, and he performed this by suggesting the postage stamp. The suggestion was received with ridicule, and Mr. Niles soon after retired. . . .

When Cave Johnson assumed the post office, on the 5th of March, 1845, he found it an Herculean task to reinstate the reform measures of Mr. Niles. . . .

Among the measures of Mr. Niles that he adopted was the postage stamp idea. . . .

Johnson garnished his conversation with fathering the suggestion originated six years before. . . . The matter took form as a bill. . . .

Approved March 3, 1847. The date of the issue was appointed as July 1, but there was a delay in the contractor's work and the time ran over a month.

"On the 5th of August, soon after the opening of the Postmaster General's office for the day, an old gentleman called to see Mr. Johnson on business. The gentleman was the Hon. Henry Shaw, a New Yorker . . . and the father of the well known Henry Shaw, Jr. (Josh Billings). . . . Mr. Johnson came into his office accompanied by the printer of the new stamps, a few minutes after Mr. Shaw had arrived on that August morning. Sheets of the stamps were laid before the Postmaster General, who, after receiving for them, handed them to his visitor to inspect. Mr. Shaw returned them after a hasty glance, and then drawing out his wallet, he counted fifteen cents, with which he purchased two of the stamps—the first two ever issued.

The five cent stamp he kept as a curiosity, and the ten cent stamp he presented to Governor Briggs, as an appropriate gift."

Luff, in his work, "The Postage Stamp of the United States," page 62, gives this same extract, with full credit to Tiffany's work, and accepts August 5, 1847, as the date of issue.

Like much other circumstantial evidence this doesn't hold water. There may have been, and probably was, some basis for this story. It is quite possible that Mr. Shaw was given the stamps as stated, and believed them to be the first sold. Possibly the date was July 5, 1847, instead of August 5.

The proof that the 5th of August, 1847, is not the correct date of issue, is as follows:

The writer in his own collection has two covers, one bearing a pair of the 5c 1847 issue cancelled with the circular blue Philadelphia postmark reading "PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jul 31 10 cts."

The letter, addressed to Lancaster, Ky., is dated 1847. The other cover bears single copy of the 10c 1847. The stamp is cancelled with a red "10" and the cover, addressed to New York City, shows a circular red postmark reading "U. S. EXPRESS MAIL, BOSTON, MASS., AUG. 3." The cover is indorsed by the receiver as follows: "K. N. Ward, August 3—1847."

In addition to these two covers, I have heard of two more used prior to August 5, 1847. Recently Mr. Luff very kindly showed me a record he has, of having seen a cover bearing a single copy of the 10c 1847, mailed in New York City, July 17, 1847, and received in Bellville, Canada, July 21, 1847. In the Stamp Journal for May, 1913, page 146, Mr. Douglas B. Armstrong mentions the 5c 1847 used on a letter posted in New York on July 30, 1847, and received in England about a fortnight later.

Another piece of intensely interesting information regarding the early issue of the 1847 set, was unearthed by Mr. Bartels and published in the June 1, 1912 issue of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE (page 324). The part of the article referring to the 1847 issue is as follows:

"A Valuable Old Record Book."

"In the December 15, 1910 issue of the Gazette appeared an account of an old record book which was discovered in the archives by Mr. Travers, and after being handsomely bound in leather was placed in the bookcase of the third

assistant's office. It is about 17 inches long and 2 inches thick, containing the records of all postage stamps from July 1, 1847, to June 30, 1853. The pages have printed headings, the last three columns being '10's'—'5's'—'Value.' We copy here the entries for July when government stamps were first issued for postage as they will prove of interest now that the old 5 and 10c stamps are so popular:

	10's.	5's.
1847, July 1, New York, R. H. Morris	20,000	60,000
1847, July 2, Boston, Nath'l Greene	10,000	40,000
1847, July 7, Philadelphia, G. F. Lehman	10,000	40,000
1847, July 9, Washington, D. C., C. K. Gardner...	1,000	3,000
1847, July 16, Baltimore, James M. Buchanan....	500	1,500
1847, July 23, Baltimore, James M. Buchanan....	300	2,000
1847, July 31, Worcester, Mass., M. L. Fisher....	400	1,200
1847, July 31, Providence, R. I., Wm. B. Sayles...	400	1,200
1847, July 31, Richmond, Va., Thos. B. Brigger.	400	1,200
1847, Aug. 1, Buffalo, H. K. Smith	400	1,200

"The totals of '10s and 5s' for the first six months was 116,100 and 363,500 respectively."

The facts stated in this record, together with the four early covers already mentioned, lead to the following conclusions:

The date that has been generally accepted—Aug. 5, 1847—is undoubtedly wrong.

The earliest used copies that I, personally, have seen are July 31, 1847, for the 5c, and August 3, 1847 for the 10c.

The earliest used copies of which I have heard, are July 30, 1847 for the 5c, and July 17, 1847 for the 10c.

While the exact date of issue is still not determined, it certainly was in July, 1847. It seems fairly reasonable to presume that copies may still be found used from any of the cities mentioned in Mr. Bartels' list quoted above, on or after the date there given for each city, as the new rates, for which the stamps were made, became effective July 1, 1847, and there was no reason why the stamps should not have been sold to the public as soon as received by the various postmasters.

The writer will be pleased to see and make note of any such covers that may be discovered. Address, 1050 Park place, Brooklyn, N. Y. City.

1882-82 ISSUE OF ARGENTINE.

More About the 12c., Prussian Blue, Engraved.

In connection with the article on this subject published in the May number, I have been asked to explain the large number of copies that are found in this stamp issue with one or two sides unperforated.

The stamps were perforated 14 on all sides except the marginal sides, and of the 100 copies (10x10) in a sheet, 32 copies were imperforate on one side and 4 copies (the corner stamps) were imperforate on two sides, leaving but 64 copies completely perforated. If the above does not apply to all the sheets it certainly applies to most of them. I have never seen a real corner stamp of this issue of 12c with authentic perforations on all four sides.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

Shipments of Philippine Stamps.

Since our last somewhat belated report, which appeared last month, two requisitions for postage stamps have been filled by the Bureau. It is certainly surprising to observe that so far no 4 centavos stamps on single line watermark have been forwarded, although we would suppose this to be a value used considerably, even if the inter-island ordinary postage rate is only 2 centavos. Could it be for some reason unknown to collectors this side of the Pacific that there has been a great decrease in the use of which is with us the 2-cent stamp?

The list is as follows:

	Oct., 1912.	May, 1913.
2 centavos.....	5,000,000	12,000,000
6 centavos.....	600,000	
8 centavos.....	200,000	200,000
10 centavos.....	500,000	700,000
12 centavos.....	200,000	120,000
16 centavos.....	200,000	300,000
20 centavos.....	300,000	700,000
30 centavos.....	300,000	300,000
20 centavos, Spec. Del	20,000	20,000
2 centavos in books..		326,240

7,320,000 14,676,240

Philippine Postal Cards.

4 centavos.....	10,000	40,000
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Important Envelope Find.

Surprises never end! This month there was found in the possession of a printing firm, that has recently migrated from Oklahoma to New York, three entire envelopes of the 1903 issue 2c red on Oriental Buff, size 14. It will be known in the catalogue as No. 1940A. It certainly ranks as one of the rarest envelopes of this issue.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1850

PLATE II OF THE 1 PENNY "SYDNEY VIEW."



The above reconstructed plate composed of exceptionally fine copies was recently completed by Charles Lathrop Pack, America's foremost specialist. The work of gathering these fine specimens from all parts of the philatelic world has extended over nearly ten years.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

J. MURRAY BARTELS.

A NEW PANAMA PACIFIC STAMP.**Change in Color of the 10c.**

Collectors have continually thought that with the four stamps issued early this year the set would be complete, but recently a new surprise has been sprung on us. Frequent regrets have been expressed over the fact that the design of the 10c. stamp, which is so beautifully engraved, made such a poor showing on account of the unfortunate yellow in which it was printed.

For this reason Postmaster General Burleson recently affixed his official approval to a change in the color of this stamp, and it is now being printed in orange, the exact ink used on current "gold back" U. S. currency. This being an intentional official change removes it from the classification as a possible shade and compels us to recognize it as a distinct addition of another stamp to the series, calling for a space in every printed album.

There are still something like half a million of the yellow stamps in the Bureau vaults which will be issued before the orange stamps are placed on sale. Of course the same plates will be continued; the sheet seen by the writer was printed from No. 6143.

While on the subject of the Panama Pacific series THE GAZETTE desires to repeat its emphatic statement which should set at rest all rumors to the contrary that not one stamp of the 2c. value inscribed "Gatun Locks," as printed at first in error, ever left the Bureau and not one is in existence today. None were therefore sent out as specimens to the Postal Union headquarters for distribution, as a report from Berlin led some publications to believe recently. The only thing preserved are three die proofs, two in the files of the Bureau and one in the Postoffice Department.

In our July issue we expect to publish a brief biography with a portrait of Mr. J. E. Ralph, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Mr. Ralph has consented to make an address at our Philatelic Exhibition in October, and we look forward with considerable pleasure to having him with us. Mr. Benjamin R. Stickney, mechanical expert and director of the Bureau, also expects to visit the Exhibition.

PARCEL POST STAMPS.**New Issue to Appear Soon.**

June 4 was the date on which Postmaster General Burleson approved the designs for the new series 1, 2 and 5-cent stamps. Plates are now being made, and by July 15 it is expected that these three values will begin to make their appearance.

The new stamps will be printed in original sheets of 400, the exact size of the regular postage stamps, but the shape will be oblong. The design is a numeral surrounded by a double lined oval with the legend U. S. PARCEL POST and CENTS. The \$1 stamp will show the \$ sign in front of the numeral and the word CENT changed to DOLLAR.

The colors of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 50c. and \$1 stamps will be the same as the ordinary postage series, while those for the 20, 25 and 75c. have not yet been decided.

The reasons for a change after the series had been in use barely six months is quite evident and were foreseen about as soon as the stamps made their appearance. To produce the large sized stamps, of which only 180 could be printed on a sheet of paper, more than doubled the cost of production. Fifty thousand dollars a year will be saved by changing to the smaller size of the ordinary postage stamps, and this in itself is an important item to the Department as well as the Bureau. The uniform color of the entire series handicapped the postoffice employees greatly in their work, and mistakes occurred frequently. The task imposed upon postmasters of accounting in sheets of 45 stamps instead of 100 proved decidedly onerous as well as confusing, and mistakes were apt to creep into requisitions and reports. The change is therefore most timely and wise.

The quantity of parcel post stamps required to fill requisitions has exceeded all expectations. Two million a day has been the regular output of late, and this will be kept up right along. There is at present a reserve stock of 25,000,000 each of the 1c. and 2c. large stamps now in the vaults of the Bureau, and these will, of course, all be issued before the new stamps are sent out.

There was a report current in the philatelic press that there would be an immedi-

ate change in the \$1 stamp after the first printing of 400,000, but this is not correct. It was claimed that the stamp was to be given a lighter appearance by the removal of the clouds in the sky. The fact is that this change from the original design had already been made in the first stamps printed, and if another printing should prove necessary before the new design plate is completed, the stamps would be from the regular old plate or plates.

All parcel post plates made from now on will be the new series which will be known as "1913," while the large stamps will be officially designated "Series of 1912."

The official report of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30 will show the total number of all values issued to that date and will make a very interesting record. Not until one year later will we be able to complete the records of the "Series of 1912."

Although it would seem that the short life of this issue would make some of these stamps rare in the near future, this is very improbable of any except the values above 25c. Large quantities of all low values have been saved throughout the country, although the 3c. stamp issued later than the others is still fairly scarce.

The New Rotary Stamp Presses.

It is with much pleasure we are able to announce that Mr. Benjamin R. Stickney, mechanical expert and designer of the Bureau, and inventor of the now famous new method of printing postage stamps on rotary presses, has promised to write an article for THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE on his important invention. An attempt at a description of the workings of this wonderful machine, which is destined to revolutionize stamp printing the world over, was made in our columns last year. As we still feel that our ability to go into technical details is altogether inadequate, we will leave the field entirely to Mr. Stickney.

No stamps for issue have yet been printed by the new method, owing to some question which arose regarding a foreign patent which might be construed as a possible infringement. The difficulty has now been overcome by a slight change in some detail of the machinery, and it is expected that the new press will be running regularly in a couple of months.

While at the Bureau a few days ago, Mr. Stickney very kindly had the presses started and printed a few hundred regular 2c. stamps in our presence. We have already commented on the wonderfully even and clean appearance of the impressions. The individual stamps are placed a trifle

more closely together than on the regular plates, but the sheet is no wider. Instead of being moistened through before printing, the paper will be dampened on one side only, which causes a decided difference in the shrinkage. It was with much surprise that we noted that impressions from the new presses were $\frac{1}{2}$ mm longer and wider than the same stamps from old presses. This difference is clearly perceptible and specialists will certainly distinguish between the two methods of printing. As all regular sheets are subjected to hydraulic pressure of 5,000 pounds, the design loses a certain freshness in appearance, while the impressions from the new presses stand out more and maintain a roughness to the touch which characterizes the new method of printing.

It is believed that poorly perforated stamps will become practically an impossibility under the new method. An absolute adjustment is made possible by means of a small wheel. In all it will take but three operators to produce the finished stamps.

Registration Stamps Discontinued.

An order was issued May 28 to discontinue printing further supplies of the 10c. stamp for registration purposes. Requisitions from postmasters will continue to be filled as long as the stock at the Bureau lasts. The stamp has proven entirely unnecessary and in no material way aided the efficiency of the service. Should the purchaser after buying a registration stamp decide that for some reason he would prefer to send by special delivery his stamp would be useless to him, while if he used an ordinary stamp he could still send by either method.

There are several marked shades of these blue registration stamps, and collectors will do well to include them in their collections while they are easily obtainable.

China.

Mr. L. J. Hatch, one of the finest engravers of postage stamps, formerly with the Bureau at Washington some five years ago, accepted a position with the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The beautifully engraved postage stamps of the Revolutionary and Republic Commemorative series lately issued are entirely the work of this artist.

Recently Director Ralph received from Mr. Fu Po Jui, assistant director of the Chinese Bureau, a handsome volume containing proofs and finished stamps of the above two issues, which are prized highly by the recipient.

CHINA AND ITS EXPRESS LETTER STAMP.

BY C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from Page 179)

It seems rather queer at first glance that the issue of the stamp—or perhaps “label” is a better term—was unknown or at least unnoticed by philatelists for so long, and that the cataloguing was the only sporadic and the appearance of used copies available for collectors occurred only about seven years after the first issue, to say nothing of the fact that unused copies have been practically unattainable! This unusual state of affairs is due to the peculiarly Chinese method of using the label. The Chinese as originators, concerning which we spoke at the opening of this article, seem to have stagnated centuries ago, a result doubtless due largely to Confucianism which turned them, through its inculcation of filial piety, into ancestor worshippers and so set their faces and the hands of their clocks all backward. Europeans have adopted their ancient inventions, improved them, and forged ahead; China up to the present has either scoffed at European invention, or in adopting anything that seemed necessary has turned and twisted it to accommodate it to local customs and usages.

equivalent for “Express Letter Stamp.” A serial number in black preceded by the character T S U or “number” also appears on this coupon, as it does on the other four. Any office record is placed on this coupon and the book of stubs serves as a record of all special delivery letters issued, and is doubtless used as a voucher in auditing accounts.

The whole surface of the printed side of the label, coupon and all, is covered with a ground work of the words CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE, many times repeated in vertical columns and printed in pale yellow green. What may be termed the label itself, outside of the coupon, occupies the rest of the strip of paper and is divided into thirds by the remaining two lines of rouletting, although the impressed design covers the strip. The impression of the design is in a deeper yellow green than the ground work, and the inscription at the right of the coupon is printed in the same ink at the same time.

The impressed design is a long oval, broken by large circular ends, which imprisons an attenuated dragon. In the band



It is thus with the Express Letter label. Instead of issuing the usual special stamp in sheets like the ordinary issues and recording the matter it franked as with registered articles, a special system was instituted from beginning to end, and in this lies the reason for the elusive character of the label in question.

The full sized express letter label is a strip of soft woven cream-toned paper of even texture, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. It is divided vertically by saw-tooth rouletting into four nearly equal parts. The left hand part serves merely as a coupon, and for this reason we find the labels bound by staples at the extreme left end into booklets of 100 (?) copies. This coupon, which is retained by the issuing postoffice, has four characters at the right side, next the rouletting, which read CHIA CHIN HSIN CHIEN or “Increased Speed Letter Label,” the Chinese

forming the frame above are the words CHINESE IMPERIAL POST; below EXPRESS LETTER, and these same two words occupy the circular ends of the frame band as well. In use, the impressed label, composed of the three sections, is separated from the stub; the right hand coupon, which contains the dragon's tail, is given the sender as a receipt, and for this purpose we find at its right side the Chinese characters FA HSIN SHOU TAN or “Send Letter Receipt Check,” that is “Receipt for the Sender.” The postmark of the sending office is placed on this receipt.

The other two sections, containing the dragon's head and belly, accompany the letter. Both receive the postmark of the despatching office, and when the letter arrives at its destination both receive the postmark of the delivering office. The left hand coupon of the two, containing the

dragon's head, is now retained by the delivering office as evidence of the receipt of the letter, and is therefore labelled in Chinese SHOU HSIN P'ING TAN or "Receive Letter Evidence Check."

The middle section, containing the belly of the now decapitated and decandated dragon, accompanies the letter, in the hands of the special delivery clerk, to the addressee, who signs it or stamps it with his "chop" on the back. The messenger then returns the coupon to the delivering office as evidence of the success of his mission and claims his fee on presenting it.

Is this not a peculiarly Chinese way of accomplishing the end sought? It may and doubtless does have its advantages, especially for the Chinese, but it seems rather cumbrous and complicated.

The last coupon mentioned, the only one to accompany the letter to its destination and the one by which the messenger gets his fee, is naturally the one which has the indication of value, and this reads, in large characters over the dragon's body, I CHIAO or "one dime." At the right side of this coupon are the Chinese characters TA CH'ING YU CHENG or Chinese Postal Service, and the same inscription is found on the other two coupons. At the left side of this middle coupon are the characters SHOU HSIN P'ING TAN or "Express Letter Label" as found on the stub that remains in the book at the issuing office.

From the above description it should be quite evident why the used label was so long in getting on the stamp market. The coupons, being all held by the Post Offices as vouchers, did not get into the hands of the public until some one "let them out" after the final accounting season was over and they were perhaps supposed to be destroyed.

The unused stamp, as a whole, was not supposed to be sold, but some have escaped as usual. Such as we have seen do not bear any control character before the serial number, which is the case with all used copies, and for this reason evidently came from some one at headquarters before being sent to any postoffice. Had they come from a postoffice the control character would be found before the serial number, handstamped in red or black.

We find there have been three issues of this label. The first one had only the words CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE in the ground work. This is doubtless the label issued on the date officially given, November 11, 1905. The next issue, as far as is known, has the date FEBY 1909 substituted for CHINESE IMPERIAL in one place in the ground work, and the third has the date changed to JAN. 1911. If there be others we have not yet seen them. These

are doubtless the dates when new supplies of the labels were printed.

That the service is giving satisfactory results is shown by the Post Office reports. It was at first employed only in seven of the principal cities as an experiment, and during 1906, the year following its introduction, 45,792 letters were despatched in this service. In 1907 112,905 letters were despatched, and in 1908 159,329. After this experimental trial had proved so successful, the service was extended to fifty selected cities in May, 1909, and that year the number of letters despatched rose to 457,194. Unfortunately our figures stop here as we are not in possession of later reports.

It can be realized from the foregoing that this label is a most interesting one for philatelists, as it seems to be unique, and we should be glad of any further information our readers may be able to send concerning it.

The Imperial label has not, so far as we are aware, been surcharged for the Republic, as this would necessitate a hand-stamped surcharge applied three times at least to each label. But we have word that a new issue for the Republic is just out, containing the flying goose for a subject instead of the dragon. It is said to have four divisions of the label instead of three, but as we have not yet seen a copy we cannot fully describe it yet, save to say that it is similar in style to the one it supersedes.



The New Prospectus

is now out and can be obtained on demand from the secretary, John A. Klemann, 179 Broadway, N. Y. city. It presents a very different appearance from the first edition and has been greatly enlarged. A list of all donations of prizes and medals as well as a nearly complete list of all members (now almost 500) of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, is included this time. There are also numerous changes in the awards.

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EDITORIAL.

The situation as regards the exhibition may now fairly be reported as very satisfactory. The preparations are going forward with steadiness and system, and with a constant increase in the working efficiency of the exhibition organization. Indications as to the range, variety and quality of the exhibits daily grow more encouraging. The time is not yet ripe for publication of any of the entries, but it may be revealed that many of these are of the most notable description. A gratifying fact in this connection is that America is certain to make a strong bid for the premier honors in many of the most important classes. While the exhibits already booked from Europe are rich and numerous, it is an open secret in certain quarters that fully a score of our ablest American philatelists are making great and special preparations to take the field, with a view to providing competition worthy the foreign foeman's steel. A number of the most notable specialized collections in this country are known to be under process of reconstruction and re-arrangement for the exhibition; and America will enter the lists with supreme confidence in her ability to hold her own. Of course there will be many more than a score of American en-

tries; we refer only to the entries in the classes in which strong European competition is assured.

The general interest in the exhibition throughout the country is growing at a most gratifying rate. As the time for the exhibition draws nearer, collectors are beginning to "warm up" to the affair and there is every reason to anticipate a grand philatelic attendance from all parts of the country. The great inland philatelic cities have not at any time been unfriendly to the exhibition; it has simply been a case of their co-operation not having been sought with as much energy as the situation required. Now that the exhibition looms large on the horizon—now that it takes on vivid actuality, not as a remote abstraction, but as a living, vital, sentient thing of the immediate future—American philately is waking up and getting on her mettle. Exhibits—and important ones—are being pledged from as far away as California. From the same distant district come letters conveying the most cordial assurances of co-operation in every possible particular; and promising that many stamp-men will make the long journey from the Pacific slope to New York. When far-away California shows this spirit, it is only natural that the great cities of the middle west should supply even more gratifying assurances of a fine attendance. There will be big delegations from Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, Pittsburg and practically every other inland city of any note as a center of philatelic activity. In the main stamp centers of the Atlantic seaboard—Boston, Philadelphia and Washington—there is, we are credibly informed, scarcely a collector of any standing whatever who does not avow his intention of visiting the show, while from smaller towns and cities all over the land comes cheering news of a like nature.

In a word, all's well with the exhibition; and everyone connected with the affair is looking forward to October with the highest hope and courage.

By Wireless From Washington.

We cannot refrain from calling particular attention to the importance and timeliness of the special articles from Washington printed elsewhere in this issue. As everyone knows, THE GAZETTE has, from the beginning, enjoyed special facilities for procuring the earliest, fullest and most accurate information in regard to new and contemplated U. S. stamp issues; and the feature articles from Washington printed this month are good evidence that it is losing none of its pre-eminence in this regard.

This month's Washington articles are certainly "fresh from the mint," so to speak, as Mr. Bartels' visit to the capital city antedated the issue of this number of THE GAZETTE by only three days.

A Big Feature Next Month.

Just to inflame the curiosity and expectation of our readers, we are going to mention that the July GAZETTE will contain the biggest "scoop" known to American stamp journalism in many years. THE GAZETTE has made a great discovery—not a mere "find," mind you, but a discovery that fairly reeks with philatelic and historical interest—which will be exploited in an elaborate illustrated article next month; an article of such importance that it may take up nearly the whole number. So, whatever you do, don't miss seeing the July GAZETTE.

LATE EXHIBITION NEWS.

The Revised Prospectus.

By the time this appears in print, the second edition of the Prospectus will doubtless be ready for circulation. Mr. Luff and his co-workers on the program committee have been making every possible effort to expedite matters, but the fates have been unkind, and it was found utterly impossible to get the new Prospectus out by June 1, as originally promised. There yet remains, however, ample time for its circulation all over the philatelic world in good season to favorably influence possible exhibitors.

The new prospectus will reveal not a few changes and additions, as compared with the first edition, principally in the direction of additional awards and enlarged range of competition.

The Official Catalogue.

Full arrangements for the publication of the official catalogue have not, at this writing, been made, but its plan, style, size, etc. have been much considered, and actual work upon it will commence in a very short time. The committee is ambitious of producing a really fine and sumptuous catalogue—one that will be at once a model of typographical taste and dignity and a striking testimonial to the solidity and strength

of American stamp collecting. If present plans are carried, the Catalogue will be the most notable ever issued in connection with any similar exhibition.

The Committee Of Honor.

The following names of prominent philatelic bodies from various parts of the world have been added to the Committee of Honor since our last report:

David H. Hill, Melbourne.
Leon de Raaij, Watergraafsmeer.
Chas. H. Stone, Cambridge, Mass.
Delaware Stamp Club.

Additional Medals.

A number of new medals have been donated during the month, as follows:

Albert Coyette, silver (two).

The following additional donations have been received:

Rudolph Friedl, Vienna, \$10.

Size of Exhibition Frames.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 16th inst., it was announced that the size of the glass would be 40x60 inches and the exact exhibit space for sheets or album pages 39x59 inches (99x149½ cm.).

The South African Exhibiton.

This is "exhibition year," not alone in America and France, but also in South Africa. The first really ambitious public stamp exhibition ever promoted in South Africa, will be held during the first week in July at Durban, Natal, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal, and reports that reach us via the European press, indicate that South African philately is making Herculean efforts to give New York and Paris a hard rub for the exhibition honors of the year.

Philately has been making great strides in South Africa in late years, and this exhibition from all reports, will be a really large and important one. It is being conducted on a broad and liberal scale, and in general plan will closely adhere to the pattern set by the big European stamp shows. An evidence of the breadth of plan lies in the fact that sixteen gold medals are hung up for competition, to say nothing of a large number of silver and bronze ones.

We hear of no American collectors who have sent exhibits to South Africa, but it is reported that not a few important European collectors will lend a helping hand with excellent exhibits. We extend our heartiest good wishes for a most successful show.

PHILATELIC NEW YORK DAY BY DAY.

RAMBLING NOTES BY THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Probably at no time in recent years has there been so much going on in philatelic New York as now. The exhibition preparations are bringing stamp people together much oftener than usual. The formal meetings of the various committees and the numerous informal conferences on this matter or that, take place almost daily, give Gotham philatelic life at this time uncommon interest and variety. I have been cruising about Nassau street and vicinity a good deal of late and in the spots where stamp men most do congregate I find that the exhibition has everyone on the qui-vive. As a rule, there is little life to philatelic New York in the Summer. But this Summer there is "so much doing" that one has to have good legs to keep up with half of it.

For example, one day last week some of the busy stamp men of the metropolis had three meetings to attend, hand running. At 2 p. m., the executive committee of the exhibition held a session; at 4 p. m. there was a conclave of the exhibition board of directors; at 8 p. m. there was an important meeting of the Collector's Club. Reporters are, as a rule, rigidly excluded from the sittings of the executive committee, but I was, by special dispensation, permitted to attend, and found the proceeding very interesting indeed. One who has not been thus, as it were, on the inside, can have no realization of the amount of detail work that rests on this committee. The preliminary arrangements include the settling of almost innumerable details, many of them capable of being settled in divers different ways, and in which, therefore, the discovery of the most practical arrangement is necessarily the subject of minute investigation and repeated conference. The care and handling of the exhibits, for example, is a matter which to the unthinking might seem simple enough, but which really involves a great variety of most important considerations.

Every stage of this work—from the receipt of the packages up through every step of their custody, installation, display and return—has to be carefully determined beforehand, with a constant eye to efficiency, speed and safety. And this is but one of many different phases of the preliminary work. A more titanic task nobody of American philatelists ever had or will have—for the experience gained this time will render much easier the management of future American exhibitions—but no one

privileged, as I have been, to get an inside view of the workings of the committee can for a moment doubt that it will prove triumphantly equal to its task.

The board of directors is a larger body, less directly concerned with the actual conduct of the exhibition, and its meetings or, at least, the one I attended last week, are not so interesting as those of the executive committee. But it goes without saying that the board of directors is a very essential part of the exhibition organization, inasmuch as it is the governing force of the entire affair, simply delegating, for greater convenience in handling, a portion of its powers to the smaller and more compact executive committee.

Many of the men present at these exhibition meetings in the afternoon, were also to be seen at the Collector's Club meeting in the evening. The pillars of the exhibition are pretty largely also, it may be parenthetically said, the pillars of the Collectors' Club. The meeting that night combined business with pleasure—the chief part of the former being an attempt to settle the question of whether the club should renew its present lease or move to more eligible quarters that had been offered elsewhere at a lower rental. The matter was finally left in abeyance, pending some further negotiations with the owners of the Kalil Building, in which the club is at present located. There is some prospect that an arrangement may be made whereby the club will remain in its present quarters, be given better service and facilities in certain respects, and acquire, to boot, much more room, all at little or no increase in rental—which would be of special advantage in October, when the club expects to entertain so many out-of-town members and friends. Of this, more anon. Perhaps our news columns may contain later information on this point, for no news is too late for the GAZETTE until the last forms are locked.

The man who loves to see good stamps is not likely to consider ill-spent a visit to any of the regular meetings of the Collectors' Club. The members of the club are not men who own cheap or commonplace collections, and whatever they display is sure to be worth inspection. On this occasion there was a double attraction, Thos. L. Wells' Twentieth Century Portugal and Colonies, and A. E. Owen's U. S. Plate Numbers, and it is hard to say which was the more complimented by the keen critics who crowded

about the tables. Mr. Wells' Portugal is but one section of his Twentieth Century Collection, which occupies all told, twenty-one volumes, and if the whole collection is worked out with the care and completeness of the Portugal, he certainly has reason to be proud of his achievement. Mr. Owen's Plate Numbers form a beautiful collection. I have been guilty in times past of speaking rather contemptuously of plate number collecting, but the sight of Mr. Owen's pages has given me a change of heart. One who has never seen a fine collection of this kind can have no idea how really fascinating such a collection can be made under appreciative and skilful treatment. The monotony which one might expect to find in pages where the same stamp, differing only as to its plate number, appears over and over again, is, somehow or other, in no way evident; and there is a charm and uniqueness to the filled pages (there are very few, indeed, of Mr. Owen's pages that are not filled), against which the strongest previous prejudice against plate numbers will hardly be proof.

Much good and pleasant philatelic converse and good fellowship was there at this same meeting, and a little bridge, and a little refreshments, and so on. I went away marvelling anew that these meetings are so poorly attended—about which I had, perhaps, quite enough to say a month or so ago, and so will now hold my peace.

The next night I made the acquaintance of the New York Stamp Society, at its cosy rooms up town, and a right good society I found it. This society is of more modest pretensions than the Collectors' Club (indeed, the two bodies are so dissimilar that they come little into competition with each other), but its meetings have an atmosphere of good, earnest, enthusiastic philately at which the heart of the true philatelist may well rejoice. The New York Society resembles the famous old Staten Island Society of years ago in that collectors of German birth form the bone and sinew of its membership. There are not many young fellows in it—if I may judge as typical the attendance on the evening I visited it. Most of the members acquired a liking for stamps years ago as boys in the Fatherland—and have never lost it. One hears more German than English in the talk that goes on across its table—a great big, sociable table around which its members sit, and inspect the displays of the evening, swap duplicates, talk about stamps, and fraternize with each with the familiarity of long friendship and association. There is a great deal of animation and sociability to the

New York Stamp Society, and no less of good, sound philately. The New York Society is modest; it makes no great flourish of trumpets, but it is, to my mind, one of the soundest assets that New York philately has.

The Social Side of the Exhibition.

In previous numbers of *THE GAZETTE* we have enlarged at some length—at too great length, some of our critics say; but we will let that pass—on the opportunities the Exhibition will present for feasting one's eyes on the philatelic treasures of two hemispheres. But we have perhaps failed to lay sufficient stress on what will doubtless prove to many an equally pleasurable feature of exhibition week—namely, the opportunity of mingling with a large number of stamp men from all parts of the country. We fancy that to not a few collectors this will be the more potent attraction of the two; and that where they might readily abide the disappointment of not seeing the stamps, they will not feel like denying themselves the pleasure of spending a week hob-nobbing with the elect of the collecting fraternity. "Everybody who is anybody" in American philately will be at New York for the week, and it will certainly be the chance of a lifetime to meet all one's old philatelic friends and correspondents.

It is very probable that the entertainment Committee will definitely designate some one hotel as Exhibition headquarters, which would in such case doubtless be the main rendezvous of the visiting clans. There are any number of fine hotels—such as the Manhattan, the Knickerbocker, the Belmont, etc.—within a short distance of the Exhibition Building, which would be very convenient and eligible. And it will certainly add greatly to the pleasure of the majority of out-of-town visitors if "the crowd" is, as far as possible, massed at one hotel.

The week's program of entertainment is not yet so fully fixed as to make possible any definite announcement, but it is certain that New York Philately will not be found lacking in the hospitality, both official and unofficial, that should attend such an occasion.

There will be at least one big banquet of the most notable description and the week will also be enlivened by various other functions. One of these will be staged by the New York Stamp Society, and will most likely take the form of a "Kommers" or smoker, to which all the philatelic world and his wife will be in-

vited. This energetic society has already raised a fund of several hundred dollars for the purpose of putting on an entertainment that the exhibition visitors will long remember. The Collectors' Club will keep open house all the week and it is highly probable that it will tender a dinner to distinguished visitors if an open evening can be secured.

There will, of course, also be private dinners given in honor of the foreign guests, and there are certain other plans afoot for entertaining the foreign contingent, which we are not yet at liberty to mention.

Socially the week is certain to be the most notable in the history of American Philately.

U. S. POSTMARKS AND CANCELLATIONS:

To the Editor of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Recently there has been evidence of widespread interest in the postmarks and cancellations of this country. The subject is very broad and little has been done towards its systematic study. I, lately, have been trying to arrange some of the accumulation that I have on hand by putting this material into general subdivisions.

The following classifications is submitted to stamp collectors as a working basis for the study of this interesting branch of philately. It should be stated that these classes often necessarily overlap. Experience will probably show that this list is incomplete and that it can be much improved.

Very truly,

CARROLL CHASE, M.D.

A. P. S. 1343.

1. *Sending Postmarks.* Show name of city or town from which mail matter was sent. May also show year; year and month; year, month and day; or year, month, day and hour. May also show post-office, station or sub-station—indicated by number, letter or name. May be black or colored. Shapes of postmarks are numerous—round, straight, octagonal, etc.

2. *Receiving and In Transit Postmarks.* Frequently the same as sending postmarks. Often show the word "received" or its abbreviation in the postmark. May show date or station, be black or colored, and of various shapes.

3. *Obliteration Marks.* Those used actually to cancel the stamps. May be the sending postmark or one of the hand stamps (mentioned later) made for a special purpose. Those most frequently used were made for the purpose, and are either separate or on the same hand stamp as the sending postmark. They come in many colors and innumerable shapes, even taking the form of an animal, as the famous (or notorious) Port Townsend, Wash., "kicking mule."

4. *Forwarding and Missent.* Various shapes and colors.

5. *Registration or Insured Postmarks.* Indicating that the cover has been registered or insured.

6. *Railroad Postmarks* usually show the name of the railroad or railroad postoffice (R. P. O.) on which the cancellation was used. May be only the word "Way" or "Steam," etc.

7. *Steamship and Steamboat Postmarks.* May show "Steamship" or "Steamboat" alone or in another postmark; the name of the ship or boat; or the name or number of the mail route.

8. *Collect or Due or Postage Due.* May show one of these words only, or may also show the amount.

9. *Paid and Numeral Postmarks.* May be the word alone, the word and the amount, the amount alone, or any of these in a sending or receiving postmark or obliteration.

10. *Carrier Postmarks* to indicate the collections or delivery of the cover by carrier. May or may not show the word "carrier" or "delivery."

11. *Local Post Postmarks.*

12. *Official or Free.* May be either word alone, or either in a sending postmark or in an obliteration mark.

13. *Dead Letter or Advertised.*

14. *Written Postmarks.* May be in pen or pencil, black or colored.

15. *Advertising or Exhibition Postmarks,* usually in a sending postmark.

16. *Aviation Postmarks,* including balloon, aeroplane and carrier pigeon posts.

17. *Foreign Offices.* Permanent, temporary or military.

18. *Express Cancellations.* Rare on government adhesive stamps, common on envelope stamps.

19. *Precancellations* date back to the 1851 issue. Applied before the stamp was placed on the cover.

20. *Machine cancellations.* First used Boston, Mass., in the eighties or nineties (?).

21. *Returned for Stamp or Better Address or Held for Postage, etc.*

22. *Miscellaneous.* All not included in first twenty-one classes, such as "Special delivery," "Supplementary mail," "Not mailable," "Stamp lost," "Opened by mistake," "Too late for regular mail." Thumb print obliterations, acid or alkali obliteration (such as used on Blood's Local stamps), etc., etc.

American Philately Society to Hold Banner Meet at Put-In-Bay.

This year's convention of the American Philatelic Society (the 27th in the organization's history), bids fair to be one of the most successful in the society's annals.

It should hardly be necessary to say (in view of the excellent publicity work done by our Cleveland friends), that it will be held at Put-In-Bay, Cleveland's charming Summer resort—a most inviting spot for a few days' outing, and particularly this year, with the centenary celebration of Perry's victory casting a pyrotechnic glow of gayety over all that portion of Lake Erie which formed the scene of Perry's exploits. This Perry Centenary Celebration is really to be a most notable affair, extending over virtually the whole Summer, and full of land and water spectacles and pageants that are expected to surpass anything of the kind ever hitherto attempted in America. The city of Cleveland (now, by the way, the sixth American City in point of population), is bent on making good her claim to entrance into the very front rank of American cities; and we understand that the citizenry of Cleveland almost to a man is working night and day to make the celebration the success of the century.

Under these circumstances Cleveland, in August, should be well worth visiting for its own sake, to say nothing of the added attraction for philatelists of the A. P. S. convention. The latter, we gather from announcements thus far made, is to be one continual round of joyful entertainment—partly supplied by the celebration proper, partly by the efforts of philatelic Cleveland. There are few collecting bodies in America more live and energetic than the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Cleveland's old and famous society, and that there will be "something doing every minute" is a foregone conclusion.

It may not be without interest to note that George H. Worthington, America's premier collector, who is, as presumably all our readers know, honorary president of the International Philatelic Exhibition, is Director-General of the Perry celebration, thus demonstrating that it is not alone in philately that Mr. Worthington stands forth conspicuous as a public leader.

New U. S. Envelopes.

2c	Carmine	Die A2	S. 7	buff	Kn. 51
2c	Carmine	Die E	S. 5	amber	Kn. 87
WMK, US-SE 1911 (18)					
1c	Green	Die D	S. 13	blue	Kn. 89
2c	Carmine	Die A	S. 11	white	Kn. 88
2c	Carmine	Die A	S. 14	blue	Kn. 86

The Money Laundry

at the Treasury Department is a somewhat new branch of that institution. Formerly all currency showing only slight symptoms of wear or use received at the U. S. Treasury would be macerated irrespective of condition. Now the greenbacks are assorted and about 60,000 of the best notes are sent every day to the "laundry," from which they emerge crisp and clean, looking practically new again. The only notes treated in this way are \$1, \$2 and \$5 silver certificates; all others are destroyed. Thus about 10 per cent. of the supply is saved from maceration and restored to circulation.

It was recently our privilege to inspect the cleaning process, which is a comparatively simple one. The machine is fed by a girl who places the bills side by side on a piece of cloth which is constantly revolving. This is wet and passes over several cylinders, going through a soaping process and then through a drying box. The bills, emerging on the other side, pressed, fully dried and showing no signs of creases, are placed in piles by another operator.

Some banks prefer the laundered notes to new ones, as the ink is no longer fresh and does not show the tendency to discolor fingers or ladies' gloves.

The cost of making new notes is one and three-tenths cents each, while it costs only one-tenth of a cent to launder used ones. This means a considerable saving to the Government.

On the same occasion we were also privileged to see the sorting of notes as well as the destruction of old ones. About fifty ladies are employed to do the sorting and counting, for which they are held strictly responsible. It is their duty also to watch for counterfeits, and if they pass one it is up to them to make good.

We are informed that on an average about one counterfeit reaches the treasury a day. These are returned to the bank, from which they came and a secret service man follows up the case carefully.

In destroying the notes they are done up in packages carefully labelled. A knife cuts them horizontally in half; the upper part is placed in one box and the lower in another. These are then sent to separate buildings and recounted. Later they are macerated and the pulp sold. J. M. B.

Our foreign correspondents are informed that it is quite difficult to get quantities of unused Parcel Post stamps in fine condition. Not only is the percentage of straight edges 31, but the majority of the sheets are not well centered, many of them in fact very poorly.

U. S. STAMP PLATES

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS

(Continued from Page 105)

EIGHTH SERIES.

1893. Columbian Issue.

Plates of the American Bank Note Co., New York.

Four Stamps to Plate Imprint.

In all 198 plates were required for the first of the commemorative issues. Again these run in series of five which have the same letters. Of the 3c there are two plates each, while of the 6c and values from 15c up only one plate was made. The imprint appears at top and bottom. It is much less difficult to form a practically complete collection of this series than of any former issues. It might be said that with the exception of some of the 2c all are obtainable. The rarities are series HH, Nos. 124 to 128 of the 2c stamps.

	Plates	Lowest No.	Hig'st No.
1c	30	46	198
2c	135	1	193
3c	4	56	76
4c	5	16	20
5c	5	6	10
6c	1	104	—
8c	5	129	133
10c	5	99	103
15c	1	58	—
30c	1	59	—
50c	1	77	—
\$1	1	93	—
\$2	1	105	—
\$3	1	106	—
\$4	1	107	—
\$5	1	108	—
	198		

NINTH SERIES

1894 to 1913.

Plates of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Bureau, Engraving & Printing

1

When the Bureau received the contract it began to number its stamp plates with No. 1 and has continued the same series up to the present time, reaching close to 6,500. In all ten different types of im-

prints have been in use. Three stamps are required for types L, M, O, Q, R and S. Type N should have four in some

cases but three are generally sufficient. Type P (Omaha series) requires two stamps, U and T one stamp only. U was used on all booklets and now also on all sheets, the Bureau imprint being no longer placed on the plates. The regular 1899 issue for Cuba takes 20 plate numbers (type N), which are omitted from this list.

Issue 1894—No Watermark.

A total 142 plates were used by the Bureau for this issue, of which there were three types, L, M and N. In addition to this twelve plates for newspaper stamps of the American and Continental Bank Note Cos., were used by the Bureau, but the latter added no new plate numbers. These are omitted from this list.

Bureau, Engraving & Printing

162

	Plates			Low'st No.	Hig'st No.
	L	M	N	No.	No.
1c	12	8	—	2	122
2c I	20	19	—	1	144
2c II	—	4	—	126	133
2c III	—	16	—	141	158
3c	4	4	—	44	107
4c	4	4	—	45	106
5c	4	8	—	49	164
6c	1	—	—	28	—
8c	1	—	—	58	—
10c	4	—	—	55	64
15c	1	—	—	52	—
50c	1	—	—	75	—
\$1	1	—	—	76	—
\$2	—	1	—	84	—
\$5	—	1	—	85	—
P. Due	8	2	—	34	159
Sp. Del.	—	—	1	77	—
Newspaper	—	—	12	90	140
Total	61	67	13	1	164

Issue 1895. Watermark U S P S

Bureau, Engraving & Printing

415

A total of 765 plates were used for this issue, of which 100 had appeared also on unwatermarked paper. Five types of imprints occur here, namely L, M, N, O and U. The numerals in the latter are the same as type O but there is no other im-

print. U appeared here only in stamp booklets and is the same as type O, showing only the number.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

100

Plate 170 contained three vertical rows of Type II and 170 of Type III.

	Plates				Low. Hg'st		Dupl.
	L	M	N	O	U	No.	
1c	4	37	—	36	—	24	496
2c I	—	17	—	—	—	78	144
2c II	—	6	—	—	—	126	170
2c III	—	100	—	424	16	141	1493
3c	—	4	—	8	—	91	1216
4c	—	8	—	8	—	92	463
5c	—	16	—	8	—	128	392
6c	1	2	—	3	—	28	451
8c	1	1	—	9	—	58	1097
10c	4	4	—	—	—	55	306
15c	1	1	—	—	—	52	264
50c	1	—	—	—	—	75	—
\$1	1	—	—	—	—	76	—
\$2	—	1	—	—	—	84	—
\$5	—	1	—	—	—	85	—
P. Due	7	13	—	17	—	57	1782
Sp. Del.	—	—	12	—	—	77	1260
Nws'p'r	—	—	17	—	—	90	269
	20	211	29	505	16		100

Issue 1898-99

This issue denotes a change of color in several denominations. The 2c stamp is not included here, as it properly belongs to the 1895 issue. A total of 351 plates were used, of which 23 had also occurred in the first color. Only type M and O appear.

	M	O	Low'st		Hig'st	
			No.	No.	No.	No.
1c	—	273	439	1508	—	10
4c	—	20	460	1335	—	4
5c	—	32	389	1220	—	4
6c	—	5	554	925	—	—
10c	4	16	302	1339	—	4
15c	1	—	264	—	—	1
	5	346				23

1898 Omaha Issue.

Type P was used only in this issue of postage stamps, but is found also on the contemporaneous revenue series. A total



695

of 149 plates were required and two stamps take in full imprint and number. None are rare except some of the 2c, of which 667, 685 and 691 are especially difficult to find.

	P	Lowest		Hig'st	
		No.	No.	No.	No.
1c	14	590	712	—	—
2c	121	597	752	—	—
4c	3	599	636	—	—
5c	3	602	618	—	—
8c	2	609	643	—	—
10c	3	604	620	—	—
50c	1	603	—	—	—
\$1	1	606	—	—	—
\$2	1	613	—	—	—
	149				

MAJOR F. L. PALMERS' PHILIPPINES

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99 Nassau Street,

New York.

THE STAMPS OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES

BY THOMAS WILLIAM HALL

A paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on January 3, 1907.

I show also the 1c., green and red violet, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, surcharged in three lines "10—cents—1895," but whether this is an essay or an error I cannot say, but probably the former.*

In February of 1903, the 4 c. of 1873-79 was allowed to be bisected diagonally and used as 2 c. The following is a translation from the *St. Croix Avis* of February 11, 1903, dealing with the question:

"Notice to the public.—For the time being the post offices in St. Croix will admit the use of 4 cents postage stamps cut in half diagonally for the prepayment of postage, say in those cases where the amount of postage is covered by the payments of two cents or less.

"The correspondence thus prepaid should be handed over the counter and not dropped in a letter box.

"The use of postage stamps thus cut will be disallowed as soon as 2 cents stamps have been received about which publication will be issued.

"Government, St. Croix, the 10th February, 1903.

"P. G. V. LIMPRICHT."

I have already dealt with the imperforate and part perforate 4 c., ultramarine, stamp of 1873 and the unofficially rouletted 3 c., rose-carmine, of 1867. I will now refer to a few varieties in the stamps of 1873-79.

In the 1 c., red violet and green, of 1873 the sheets of which are composed of 100 stamps 10×10 , there are two flaws in the C of CENT, flaw A on No. 9, and flaw B on No. 82 on the entire sheet of 100 exhibited. On sheet 11a I show a block of 1 cent ninth printing in which flaw B is in a position which could not possibly be No. 82 on the sheet. The various printings of the 1 cent extended from 1873 to 1896 (twenty-three years), during which period 10,000 sheets were printed. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the electro blocks got disturbed and had towards the end to be rearranged; hence the varieties occupying different positions on the plate.

There are other varieties on the 1 c. plate, notably a flaw which occurs between the N and T of cents, No. 64 on the entire sheet. There is also a blot of color in the center of the I which I have found constant in some of the later printings; see stamp No.

*I have this stamp with three different sizes of the value "10" in my collection, which would seem to prove conclusively that this could only be an essay.

J. M. B.

6 on the top horizontal row of the entire sheet of 1 c., now shown.

In the 3 c., carmine and blue, of 1873, a wedge-shaped flaw occurs on No. 78 on the plate. It is on the left side of the crown and is caused by some injury to one of the impressions on the plate. I have this variety on printings 4, 5 and 9, and naturally on the surcharged 2 c. on 3 c. of both surcharges of 1902.

In the 5 c., of 1876, there are at least two types of the large figure 5 in the center of the stamp.

Var. A.—The figure appears thin and the ball is so much so as to look like a hook.

Var. B.—The figure is thicker and the ball rounder and more distinct.

There is also a noticeable difference in the space between the ball and the knee of the 5.

In the 7c. of 1874, slight variations in the shapes of both the large and small figures may be found.

In the 10 c. of 1876, several varieties exist in which there is a period between the T and S of cents, thus "CENT.S" The dot varies in size and shape, and occurs at least nine times on the full sheet of 100 stamps.

Mr. C. J. Phillips in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for May 31st, 1902, states he has examined a full sheet of 120 stamps of the 10 c. and finds this variety on the 1st stamp on 2nd row, 2nd and 5th stamps on 3rd row, 7th stamp on 4th row, 1st and 10th stamps on 7th row, 2nd stamp on 9th row, 2nd and 4th stamps on 10th row.

The sheets, by the way, have only 100 stamps in the sheet not 120. I have two full sheets of the 10 c. The first sheet being from the fifth printing of the 10 c. of 1876, perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, the dots between the T and S occur on the 5th stamp on 1st row, 3rd and 6th stamps on 2nd row, 2nd stamp on 3rd row, 6th stamp on 5th row, 1st stamp on 7th row, 2nd stamp on 9th row, 5th, 6th and 9th stamps on 10th row.

The second full sheet is from the seventh printing perfd. $12\frac{1}{2}$, in this case the dots between "T" and "S" are as follows: 1st and 6th in 2nd row, 5th and 10th in 3rd row, 7th in 4th row, 1st and 10th in 7th row, 2nd and 4th in 9th row, 2nd and 4th in 10th row.

From the above and the varying positions of the 1 c. flaws it is evident the blocks or electros were rearranged and different printing plates prepared during the various printings of at least some of the values of this issue.

(To be continued.)

Print- ing.	Approximate date	Color.	Paper	Perforation.	Gum.	REMARKS.
<i>1 c. on 7 c. of 1874.</i>						
1	May, 1887	Deep yellow and lilac.....	Thin	14x13½	Smooth brownish....	On printing 1 of 7 c.
1	May, 1887	Orange and lilac	Thin to medium...	14x13½	Smooth brownish....	On printing 2 of 7 c.
1	May, 1887	Orange and lilac	Thin to medium...	14x13½	Smooth brownish....	Double surcharge on printing 2 of 7 c.
<i>10 c. on 50 c. of 1879.</i>						
1	1895	Purple	Thin to medium....	14x13½	Smooth brownish....	Various shades.
<i>1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 8 c. of 1900-3.</i>						
1	1900	Green	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	New design more than one printing.
1	1903	Carmine	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	New design more than one printing.
1	1900	Blue	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	New design more than one printing.
1	1903	Brown	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	New design more than one printing.
<i>8 c. on 10 c. bright brown and bright blue of printing 7; perf. 12½.</i>						
1	Jan., 1902	Carmine and indigo	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	Many type varieties.
1	Jan., 1902	Carmine and indigo	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	Straight foot to 2 in date.
1	Jan., 1902	Bright carmine, red and bluish grey.....	Thick	14x13½	Crackly white.....	Surcharged on the old stamp of printing 8. Glossy printing perf. 14x13½.
<i>2 c. on 3 c. carmine and blue of printing 9; perf. 12½.</i>						
1	Jan., 1902	Bright brown and bright blue.....	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	Many type varieties.
1	Jan., 1902	Bright brown and bright blue.....	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	Straight foot 2 in date.
1	Jan., 1902	Bright brown and bright blue.....	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	2 mm. between 1 and 9 in date.
<i>In thicker, larger type 2 c., on 3 c., 1902—8 c. on 10 c., 1902.</i>						
1	May, 1902	Carmine on Indigo.....	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	Printed in lower-case letters with an initial capital instead of all capitals.
1	May, 1902	Bright brown and bright blue.....	Thick	12½		The issue consists of 32,500 of the 2 c. and 107,500 of the 8 c. The surcharging was done in Denmark.
<i>5 Bits Currency changed provisionals on stamps of 1900-3</i>						
1	1905 on 4c	Bright blue and yellow-brown.....	Thick	12½	Crackly white.....	Surcharged on printing 4 of Sept., 1901.
1	1905	on 5 c., blue, of 1900.....	Thick	12½		
1	1905	on 8 c., brown, of 1903.....	Thick	12½		

AUCTIONS

Collectors in this country have long since realized that the most advantageous way to dispose of their collections and valuable duplicates is to place them in the hands of a reliable firm with experience in the auction business, some one who will do full justice to the collection and knows how to achieve the highest results.

New York is conceded to be the best auction market, as many important sales in the last few years have amply demonstrated. The exhibition year will stimulate prices considerably. Correspond with us at once for terms and dates.

We have now held **50 SALES** and our list of patrons has constantly grown. U. S. are in special demand.

We attend all auction sales held in New York and generally also in Philadelphia. Stamps will be examined and bids executed on sales held by other firms at the rate of 5 per cent. on lots obtained. This has proved quite beneficial to several of our patrons who cannot attend sales in person.

J. M. BARTELS CO., 99 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

Specialized Collections Offered For Sale

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A very fine collection of Netherlands, consisting of 541 unused, 64 used and 13 "Specimen" stamps. The unused catalogue according to Gibbons £140. 9s. 2d. and the used £10 10s. The collection is arranged by Gibbons' catalogue and goes very extensively into shades. From 1870 to date, practically everything is unused and "mint" very strongly shaded. The first three issues are mostly unused o. g., and contain many fine and rare shades. Among the unused are: 1852 10 copies, 1864 issue, 15; 1867 issue, 40 copies. There are not over half a dozen blocks in the collection, the owner preferring four different singles in shades to one block of four.

The Postage due stamps are relatively weak, but there are a few fine stamps such as 1882, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, $1\frac{1}{2}c$, Types I and II, unused. The collection fills 35 loose leaf pages of a Kohl Presto Album and is mounted in the most approved modern style, beautifully arranged and lettered with space for additions. The condition of the stamps is wonderfully fine throughout and there are many shades which would be most difficult to duplicate.

PRICE OF THIS FINE COLLECTION, \$500.00

DUTCH INDIES

A fine specialized collection arranged in similar lines to the above. It contains 265 unused, 26 used and 9 Specimen stamps. The unused list £37 14s. 3d., the used £3 7s. 8d., a total of £41 1s. 11d.

The 1864 is represented by one unused, two used and a pair, the 1865 10c. by two unused copies. The collection is quite strong in shades, but like the former there are not many blocks. The condition is throughout fine.

PRICE \$125.00

Either of these collections will be sent for inspection to responsible parties.

In this connection we wish to state that we are making a specialty of disposing of specialized collections. Terms on application.

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New York.

Columbian Republic.

We are informed by the Commonwealth Philatelic Supply Co., that the Columbian Republic, in a short time, will issue a new series of stamps and postal cards. They will not be printed by the local government, but by the concern making the lowest bid. As announced in an issue of the *Diario Oficial*, an official publication, "Bids will be received until November 27, 1912, for a large quantity of postage stamps of various designs and denominations and also 400,000 postal cards and 100,000 double reply cards.

Coinage of gold is to be resumed, reports the United States Consul at Barranquilla. For this purpose the Columbian Republic has ordered the reopening of the government mint at Medellin, which has been closed for some time.

Wanted Current U. S. Envelopes.

We desire to purchase a limited number of the following present issue entire and preferably unused. State what you have and price.

U. S. POD 1911

- 1c—Die A S. 13 Amber K. 83 also Blue.
 1c—Die B S. 13 Amber K. 89.
 1c—Die C S. 8 Amber K. 59.
 2c—Die A S. 5 Amber K. 81.
 2c—Die A S. 10 white K. 85.
 2c—Die A S. 11 White K. 83.
 2c—Die A S. 13 Blue K. 83, also Buff foth K. 83 and K. 89.
 2c—Die A S. 14 white K. 86.
 2c—Die A2 S. 5 Amber K. 87.
 2c—Die A2 S. 8 Amber K. 59.
 2c—Die A2 S. 13 Amber K. 83.
 2c—Die A2 S. 14 White K. 86 also Amber.
 2c—Die A2 S. 5 White K. 87 Error of wmk.
 No. 15.
 2c—Die C S. 3 White K. 80.
 2c—Die C S. 13 White K. 83.
 2c—Die E S. 13 Blue K. 89, also Buff.
 4c—Die B S. 8 White K. 59.
 U. S. S. E. 1911
 1c—Die B S. 5 White K. 81.
 1c—Die B S. 13 Blue K. 83.
 2c—Die A S. 13 Blue K. 89.
 2c—Die A2 S. 5, Blue K. 87.
 2c—Die A2 S. 7 Amber K. 51.
 2c—Die A2 S. 14 White K. 86.
 4c—Die B S. 9 Amber K. 61.

US-SE 1911 1c.

U S - S E, 1911

- 1c—Die A S. 2 White K. 79.
 1c—Die A S. 8 gum White K. 59.
 1c—Die A S. 11 White K. 88.
 1c—Die B S. 5 Amber K. 81.
 1c—Die D S. 5 White K. 87.
 2c—Die A S. 3 Blue K. 92.
 2c—Die A S. 5 Blue K. 87.
 2c—Die A S. 7 Amber K. 51.
 2c—Die A2 S. 5 White K. 87.
 2c—Die A2 S. 9 White K. 61.
 2c—Die C S. 5 White K. 81.
 2c—Die E S. 8 White K. 91.
 2c—Die E S. 13 White K. 89, also Amber.

Porto Rico Envelopes

Catalogue mailed free on request.

Scott No.		Cut.	Entire.
351	2c green, white	\$1.35	\$1.50
352	5c blue, white	1.35	1.50
353	2c carmine	.08	.10
354	5c blue	.15	.15
355	2c carmine	.08	.10
356	5c blue	.25	.35
357	2c on buff, used	7.75	—
358	1c green, blue	.60	.70
359	1c green, buff	.60	.70
360	2c on blue	.60	.70
361	2c on buff	.60	.70
364	2c, buff, used	4.50	—
365	2c, buff, used	5.85	—
366	4c brown	2.25	2.50
Postal Cards, 3 vars.		—	.35

All are unused, unless otherwise stated. We desire to buy at high prices Nos. 357, 363, 364A, 364, 365, also nearly all Philippines.

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New U. S. Plates.

The following is the list kindly furnished by Director Ralph of the Bureau on June 3. It will be noted that no parcel post plates are included this time, but a new set of 2c and 5c Panama Pacific were required.

The New York exhibition is expected to show one or two fine collections of U. S. plate number strips. If you want a useful album designed to hold 500 single stamps with plate number attached, write to J. W. Scott, 36 John street, New York.

Number.	Denomination.	Class.
6471	2-cent	Ordinary
6472	1-cent	Ordinary
6473	1-cent	Ordinary
6474	1-cent	Ordinary
6475	1-cent	Ordinary
6476	1-cent	Ordinary
6477	1-cent	Ordinary
6478	1-cent	Ordinary
6479	1-cent	Ordinary
6480	1-cent	Ordinary
6481	1-cent	Ordinary
6482	1-cent	Ordinary
6483	1-cent	Ordinary
6484	1-cent	Ordinary
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6493	2-cent	Ordinary
6494	2-cent	Ordinary
6495	2-cent	Ordinary
6496	2-cent	Ordinary
6497	2-cent	Ordinary
6498	2-cent	Ordinary
6499	2-cent	Ordinary
6500	2-cent	Ordinary
6501	2-cent	Ordinary
6502	2-cent	Ordinary
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6527	2-cent	Ordinary
6528	1-cent	Ordinary
6529	2-cent	Ordinary
6530	2-cent	Ordinary
6531	2-cent	Ordinary
6532	1-cent	Ordinary
6533	1-cent	Ordinary
6534	1-cent	Ordinary
6535	1-cent	Ordinary
6536	2-cent	Ordinary
6537	2-cent	Ordinary
6538	2-cent	Ordinary

6539	1-cent	Ordinary
6540	1-cent	Ordinary
6541	1-cent	Ordinary
6542	1-cent	Ordinary
6543	1-cent	Ordinary
6544	1-cent	Ordinary
6545	1-cent	Ordinary
6546	1-cent	Ordinary
6547	1-cent	Ordinary
6548	1-cent	Panama Canal
6549	1-cent	Panama Canal
6550	1-cent	Panama Canal
6551	1-cent	Panama Canal
6552	5-cent	Panama Canal
6553	5-cent	Panama Canal
6554	2-cent	Book
6555	10-cent	Postage Due
6556	10-cent	Postage Due
6557	5-cent	Panama Canal
6558	5-cent	Panama Canal
6559	2-cent	Book
6560	2-cent	Book
6561	2-cent	Book
6562	2-cent	Book
6563	2-cent	Book
6564	2-cent	Book
6565	2-cent	Book

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COLOR ERROR Venezuela

A year ago (June 1, 1912) the *Gazette* was the first to announce the discovery of an error in the current 50c value. Two impressions were required to produce these stamps, the center being printed separately from the frame design. Thus we have the 50c value with the center printed in the indigo color of the 25c. Only one sheet (100) of these was found. Recently we bought all there were left, just 25 copies. We now offer 20 of these at the low price of

\$8.50 EACH.

Some were sold in Europe at a much higher figure.

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50c., 15c each.

75c, 20c. each.

\$1.00, 40c each.

Straight edged copies taken at 1/3 less. We are not quoting prices on the lower values at present.

Panama Pacific Issue 5c and 10c we will buy at 1½c each for the present and straight edges at half that figure.



2c BLACK
1864
Envelopes.

We want to buy U. S. envelopes or wrappers of the above general design, unused or used, entire preferred; also 1c. envelopes and wrappers of same period; 3c. envelopes wanted, only unused. There are 42 dies of the 2c. U. S. POST. Are you interested?

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Baden	Portugal
Bavaria	Prussia
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Brunswick	Schleswig-Holstein
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Mecklenburg	Wurtemberg
Oldenburg	

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ΛΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ } in black.1 to 25 lepta set of 7 36c
1 l. to 1 dr. set of 11 \$1.25
1 l. to 25 dr. complete set \$20.00**Same overprinted in Red.**

1 lep to 1 dr. set of 6 \$1.10

Lithographed1, 5, 10 25 lep (in black) }
5, 25 lep (in red) } set of 7 50c
20 lep (1901 type)**UNPAIDS.****Black overprint.**1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 lep set of 6 60c
1 to 50 lep set of 9 \$5.00
1 lep to 1 dr. used set of 10 \$7.50
1 lep to 5 dr. complete set \$22.50**Red overprint.**1 lep to 1 dr. (used) set of 8 \$1.50
1 lep to 5 dr. complete \$9.00**Carmine overprint, reading downwards.**2, 3, 5 and 10 lepta }
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5, 10, 25 & 50 lepta, set of 4 \$3.00

LEMNOS.**Overprinted on Greek stamps in****Black.**1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 lep set of 7 50c
1 lep to 1 dr. set of 11 \$1.35
1 lep to 25 dr. complete \$20.00
20 lep (1901 type) each 18c**Red overprint.**

25, 40, 50, & 1 dr. set of 4 \$1.00

Lithographed.

1, 5, 5, 10, 25 lep set of 5 50c

SAMOS.

1 to 50 lepta complete set \$1.60

Same overprinted ΕΛΛΑΣ

1 lepta to 1 dr. set of 6 75c

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1c. 1910, pr. grps. of holes 2mm apart.....	\$0.40
1c. 1910, pr. grps. of holes 4mm apart.....	.40
2c. 1910, pr. grps. of holes 2mm apart.....	.50
2c. 1910, pr. grps. of holes 4mm apart.....	.50
1c. 1912, pr. grps. of holes 2mm apart.....	.15
1c. 1912, pr. grps. of holes 4mm apart.....	.15
2c. 1912, pr. grps. of holes 2mm apart.....	.20
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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

THE STORY OF THE HOUSE OF NESBITT,

L. G. Quackenbush

JOSEPH E. RALPH..Portrait and Biographical Sketch

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.....Otto Lehmann

SONORA, MEXICO.....J. M. Bartels

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1900 WMKD. CROWN AND C. A. PERF. 14.

	New.	Used.
1. ½p, green03	.06
2. 1p, carmine04	.08
1901-2, KING EDWARD, C. A. SINGLE.		
3. ½p, green .....	.03	.12
4. 1p, carmine .....	.12	.12
5. 2½p, bright blue .....	.25	.40
6. 6p, brown	1.10	1.75
7. 1sh, orange	2.25	3.00
1905-6, KING EDWARD, C. A. MULTIPLE.		
8. ½p, green .....	.06	.08
9. 1p, carmine .....	.55	.60
10. 2½p, bright blue .....	.70	1.20
11. 6p, brown .....	.70	1.20
12. 1sh, orange	1.20	1.75
1907, KING EDWARD, C. A. MULTIPLE.		
13. 4p, brown and blue	1.20	
14. 6p, olive and rose	1.00	
15. 1sh, violet and green	1.25	
16. 5sh, salmon and green	6.75	
1907-8.		
17. ½p on 1p, carmine; 4800 issued; is worth \$2.00 net	1.25	
18. ½p on 5sh, salmon and green; 2280 issued	5.00	
19. 1p on 5sh, salmon and green; 1800 issued	6.25	7.00
20. 2½p on 4p, brown and blue; 240 issued; worth \$41.00 net	21.00	
20a. 1p on 4 p, black and red on yellow; 180 issued; worth \$55.00 net. Many were used fiscally. Was good for postage, and have seen several regularly used on original covers. Will be listed in Scott' 1913 catalog	30.00	
1907-9, C. A. MULTIPLE, UNSURFACED PAPER.		
21. ½p, green .....	.04	.04
22. 1p, carmine .....	.06	.04
23. 2½. ultramarine .....	.12	.08
CHALK SURFACED PAPER.		
24. 3p, purple on yellow .....	.14	.10
25. 4p, black and red on yellow	2.75	
26. 6p, dull and bright purple .....	.25	
27. 1sh, black on green .....	.50	
28. 5sh, green and red on yellow	1.85	
1908, C. A. SINGLE.		
29. 1sh, black on green	1.10	
30. 10sh, green and red on green	3.00	
1908-9, C. A. MULTIPLE		
31. ¼p, brown .....	.02	
1912, KING GEORGE.		
32. ¼p .....	.01	
33. ½p, green .....	.02	
34. 1p .....	.03	
35. 2p, grey .....	.05	
36. 4p .....	.10	
37. 6p .....	.15	
38. 2sh, purple and blue on blue .....	.60	
39. 3sh, green and violet .....	.90	

NASSAU STAMP CO., 179 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1913.

No. 11.



George F. Nesbitt

THE STORY OF THE HOUSE OF NESBITT.

A Glimpse of Old New York

L. G. QUACKENBUSH.

It is our privilege this month to relate for the first time in philatelic print (or, for that matter, save for one slight exception, to be hereafter noted, in any print), the story of the house of Nesbitt. Long as this name has been familiarly known to philatelists, no writer on the subject of the Nesbitt Envelopes has ever hitherto been able to say more of their maker than that his name was Geo. F. Nesbitt and that he was an old-time New York printer, long since deceased. No one, so far as we know, has ever seriously sought to supplement this meager information. It has been assumed that traces of his house were long since wiped out; or that if mayhap it still lived under other form and name, the latter-day successors of the old envelope maker would know little of the time when his presses worked away right merrily on the old government contract.

Yet so curiously do things work out in this world of ours that the whole story of the house of Nesbitt has lately come to light. Men have been discovered living and working in this same little old city of New York, to whom the memory of that house is endeared by the most durable ties. Long-stored archives of the house have been, through the agency of these men, at last made available to philatelic research. And strange enough it is that these men and these archives should for so long have eluded the keen and eager search of certain other men who at any time within the past twenty years would willingly have travelled hundreds of miles to find them. Dr. Berthold, most learned of men in envelope lore, and most indefatigable of envelope investigators, has for years past spent most of his waking hours within a few minutes' walk of this Golconda of information. Fifty other New Yorkers, with a passion for envelopes only less intense than that of the author of "The Nesbitt Dies," spent their business hours within a few blocks of the same spot. Very likely some of them have more than once been right at the very corner in old New York where they might have obtained the clue; for the junction of Pearl and Pine streets, though it is in the heart of a wilderness of shabby and weatherbeaten old buildings that have long since seen their best days as business structures, is not

so remote from busier districts downtown as to be totally out of the world.

The clue to the Nesbitt story and the Nesbitt archives might have, we repeat, been obtained at this corner; but as a matter of fact it never was—not even by the men who made possible the present article. How the thing did really come about was as follows:

The "Edison Monthly," a periodical of the house organ type (but withal extremely well-edited and readable), published by the New York Edison Co., some months ago published an article referring to Nesbitt and Co., slightly touching on some of the facts to be covered more fully in the present sketch. Nesbitt and Co., it seems, were among the first firms in the world to drive printing presses by electric power; hence the interest felt in their history by the editor of the Edison Monthly. Far otherwise the interest of Dr. Berthold, when a copy of the paper fell into his hands. He got in touch with the writer of the Edison article and ascertained the source of his information. Let this article now tell in its own way the balance of the story.

On the third floor of No. 80 Pine street is a printing concern known as The Craig Press. This concern is the lineal successor of the house of Nesbitt. One of its managers is Turner Craig, who was with Nesbitt & Co. during the last thirteen years of that firm's existence, but in the nature of things (he is an alert young man of thirty-five or thereabouts), he knows but by slight hearsay the early history of the house. Far different the case with his partner, Henry M. Martin. Not that Mr. Martin is so much older, but his is the interest of a scion of the house, who from early childhood was accustomed to hear from his father, Edward P. Martin (for fifty-two years head of the Nesbitt house), all manner of incident and anecdote connected with the firm's early days and who possesses many treasured mementos of the firm's activities some fifty or sixty years since. Let no one think, however, that fifty or sixty years covers the span of life of this famous house. At the time of Edward P. Martin's death in 1912 (at which time the firm of Nesbitt & Co. ceased to exist under that name), it was the oldest printing establishment in New York. It was founded in 1795 and in its career of 117

years, as was well said by the Edison writer, are woven many threads of the country's commercial history.

The founder of the house was one Joseph Spear. But either at the outset or within a very short time thereafter there was to be found in the then little print shop a young apprentice who already showed great promise in the craft. This was Mr. Spear's nephew, Geo. F. Nesbitt, destined to build up the business into the largest of its kind in America and to become in due course the pioneer maker of government stamped envelopes. Just where the business was first located is uncertain. The New York "Times" of May 14, 1855, in a sketch of Mr. Nesbitt, then in the zenith of his career, states that he started "somewhere in the neighborhood of Wall street." Mr. Nesbitt had, on his uncle's death in 1828, succeeded to the sole control of

the style of the firm remained "Nesbitt & Co." up to its dissolution last year. This was but due and just, for all contemporaneous accounts agree that Mr. Nesbitt was the father of the firm's fortunes. Sixty years ago, it need scarcely be said, there were no printing trade journals to supply historians of a succeeding generation with information as to the relative rank of the then masters of the printing craft. But we have the testimony of such newspapers as the "Times" and the "Evening Post" that at about the period it undertook the envelope contracts the Nesbitt establishment did the largest printing and lithographic business in America.

The activities of Nesbitt & Co. when Mr. Nesbitt himself was its guiding spirit, were multifarious. They printed all manner of things from complete magazines down to business cards. The



VIEW OF THE NESBITT ESTABLISHMENT IN 1840.
(From an Old Wood Cut.)

the business, and old records in Mr. Martin's possession would seem to show that the concern was then or shortly thereafter established in the old Tontine Buildings (long since demolished), at the corner of Wall and Water streets, where it remained until about the time it took the government envelope contract. Just when the firm adopted the style of Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co. is likewise now impossible to definitely state. At first after his uncle's death, Mr. Nesbitt carried on the business under his own name only, but by 1840, the date of the accompanying photograph, the appendix "& Co." had been added, and though there were various other partners in the business after Mr. Nesbitt's death,

poster and hand bill department was one of the most important, and "Nesbitt posters" were famed from coast to coast as embodying more taste and beauty than any other similar productions of their time.

They were likewise manufacturing stationers on a large scale—makers of all sorts of ledgers, day books, account books, and so on—and had their own bindery. They sold at both wholesale and retail all classes of stationery—not only the books of their own making, but pens, inks, and paper of all descriptions. The establishment employed at this era about one hundred and seventy-five persons, and had been for some time housed in large premises at Pearl and Pine

streets (records in Mr. Martin's possession indicate that the move thither was made about 1850), covering Nos. 163, 165, 167 and 169 Pearl, and 73, 75, 77 and 79 Pine. The annexed illustration shows the Pearl street frontage in these halcyon days when the Nesbitt concern occupied nearly half the block on the west side of Pearl, between Pine and Wall streets.

Such was the concern whose efficiency, resources and ingenuity, the Government deemed best adapted to its needs when it cast about for some one to undertake the manufacture of stamped envelopes—whose use had been authorized by Congress, Aug. 31, 1852. Nesbitt & Co.,

Stamped Envelopes.

The manufacture of stamped envelopes, like that of postage stamps, as explained in the "Evening Post" a few days since, has recently undergone important changes. The stamps are produced from dies of handsomer design and execution, and more convenient envelopes are taking the place of those formerly in use. The blending of colors is a feature which adds materially to their beauty, and the many facilities at the command of one of the most extensive printing houses in the world are employed in their production. A further improvement



VIEW OF THE NESBITT ESTABLISHMENT
LOOKING DOWN PEARL STREET
TOWARD WALL.
(In the Early Seventies.)

had long been large makers of the ordinary envelope of commerce. The requirements of the Government were, however, special and peculiar, and necessitated the development of envelope making to a higher point of mechanical excellence than had hitherto obtained in the trade. In the designing of the special machinery employed in making stamped envelopes and in the devising of improvements in various incidental processes of manufacture, Mr. Nesbitt had personally a very large part and before he died in 1869 had the satisfaction of seeing this branch of the business grow to such proportions as to require the services of fifty hands.

As to the processes then in use, we can do no better than quote the following from the "Evening Post" for Sept. 16, 1861.

will be made by the addition, to all those issued after the first of October, of "dissolving lines," or in other words, the self-ruling principle, an invention of the manufacturers of the stamped envelopes, George F. Nesbitt & Co., 165 to 171 Pearl and 79 Pine streets in this city.

The processes of manufacturing and printing the envelopes, apparently simple, are very interesting. The work is performed almost entirely by machinery of a most complicated description, which has been perfected after years of careful study and experiments by the manufacturers of the stamped envelopes, and is in use.

The first operation in the production of envelopes is the cutting of the paper into the required shapes. About four hundred sheets of large size are

cut through easily and quickly by a sharp instrument, whose edge of peculiar shape describe the outline of the paper which is to form the envelope. This is done by the application of a lever in the manner of ordinary hand-press printing. Two hundred and seventy thousand envelopes can be cut by one person in a single day.

The only portion of the work which is performed exclusively by hand is the gumming of the fold of the envelope, which constitutes it "self sealing." This is done by girls previous to the stamping and ruling. The cut sheets are laid upon each other, with the proper portion of the

into an aperture of similar shape, the gum, which is held in a little reservoir, is applied with such rapidity as to defy accurate observation. The folding is then instantaneously, and we may add, mysteriously completed, the adhesion of the parts is perfected, and the envelope passes out between rollers, which press it, into a long and odd-looking receptacle, which, when twenty-five have entered it, makes a semi-revolution, thus causing the next twenty-five to lie crosswise, and so on until it is filled. No hand-labor of any description is required in the running or management of the machines (of which several are employed). A



ENVELOPE DEPARTMENT.
Folding Room.

surface of each exposed, and the gum is applied by hand. They are then carefully dried.

A Wonderful Machine.

The final process, embodying all the operations necessary to the completion of the finished, stamped and ruled envelope, is the work of a single machine. A pile of the sheets are placed at one end of the machine and taken up singly by steel fingers, and conveyed by tapes along an iron platform. On the way each sheet receives upon the upper surface the impress of the die, and at the same instant the dissolving lines from below, without apparent detention. Arriving at the other end of the machine an iron bar, having an end shaped like the folded envelope, falls perpendicularly upon the sheet. As it is about to be driven

girl sits by the side of each, leaving her place only when it is necessary to carry away the finished envelopes or bring a new pile of paper. It is worthy of remark here that the machine refuses to work at the instant when the supply becomes exhausted, or even if by accident the fingers should fail to take up a sheet, or by design one were withdrawn.

The Embossed Stamps.

The dies from which the stamps are printed are of steel, and the figures, letters and portraits are sunken. The printing is performed in the ordinary letter-press style. Therefore, the characters upon the stamps stand in relief, and the heads especially are brought out with great boldness and beauty.

After describing the designs of the various values the "Post" goes on to say:

The Effect of the War.

In order to show the effect which the war, with the loss on account of the seceded states, has had on the sales of stamped envelopes, the following figures are given:

Envelopes furnished to the department for the quarter ending June 30, 1860..	7,147,950
Envelopes furnished to the department for the quarter ending June 30, 1861..	5,033,850
Decrease	2,114,100

Stamps and Stamped Envelopes.

The number of stamped envelopes as compared with the number of ordinary stamps and used annually has been comparatively small. Yet there are various reasons for believing that in the future stamped envelopes will come to be much more generally used than has hitherto been the case. It is becoming evident that these envelopes may, by means of the improved machinery in use, and as a consequence of the vast number manufactured, be produced cheaper than the ordinary ones, when the stamp is considered as an additional item. Besides the self-ruling principle is patented, and the manufacturers of the government envelopes are alone entitled to use it. It is an improvement, and will be more and more appreciated as such.

It is certain that the public was long in becoming accustomed to use stamped envelopes. An undated clipping in Mr. Martin's scrap book, but which from internal evidence seems to belong to about 1856, estimates the annual consumption of stamped envelopes in the United States at 32 or 33 millions. Were this correct, they would seem to have lost ground between then and 1861, as the "Evening Post" figures are official and undoubtedly correct. It is more probable, however, that the 1856 figures merely represent a loose estimate.

Mr. Nesbitt died in 1869, closing a long, prosperous and useful life. That he was a public-spirited citizen may be known from the fact that he was long secretary of the old New York Volunteer Fire Department. He was also for some years Adjutant of the Ellsworth Zouaves, which existed as a crack militia corps long before it had its chance to win undying fame in the Civil War.

Edward P. Martin entered the house in 1851, and shortly after Mr. Nesbitt's

death he became the chief factor in its management. For many years it continued large and prosperous but of late years it has little by little been distanced by younger and more aggressive competitors, and on Mr. Martin's death last year it was deemed wisest to wind up the business. But the old building at Pearl and Pine is not without many traces of its former occupancy. The faded, dingy signs of Nesbitt & Co. still hang from the walls, the present tenants not having taken the trouble to remove them; but the hand of time has so blurred the letters that in all probability few of those who shoot by on the elevated, however familiar with the Nesbitt name and fame, have ever deciphered these ancient and weatherbeaten inscriptions. The building itself is an old, ramshackle structure, its floors shaky and tottering, its stairways worn and decrepit, its whole aspect as quaint as some of the old warehouses in Dickens. A printing house it has been for over sixty years, and a printing house it still remains; for the new tenants are printers, and, indeed, bought what they could use of the old Nesbitt equipment when that firm quitted the premises. The building creaks and groans under the strain of the presses; every beam is propped up with rough wooden pillars; paint, paper or plaster has lent no aid to the building for thirty or forty years at least; a queer rambling old place this, where time would seem to have stood still for a generation or two, save for the obviously modern aspect of the presses, and of the clean-cut, alert young men who preside over the establishment.

Most of the Nesbitt relics were removed from this building a year ago, but a few antiquities still remain, such as the old safe, of a pattern which has not been made, we were told, for at least seventy years. There are some old handbills there of Civil War times, found in cleaning out the flotsam and jetsam in the storerooms after the Nesbitt firm went out; and one has inklings that there must yet remain in the cellarage, or in some room too dilapidated for use, heaps of musty documents that would be likely to yield a goodly harvest of philatelic treasure. We were assured that such is not the case—that the whole place had been ransacked and cleaned out at the time the present tenants took possession; but cleaning is with printers a metaphorical term, and there is to our mind a lurking air of philatelic mystery about the place.

(To be concluded.)

JOSEPH E. RALPH,**Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.**

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE OF HONOR, INTERNATIONAL
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, NEW YORK.

Will make an address at the Opening Ceremonies October 27.

Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is a native of Allegheny City, Pa., where he was born August 23, 1863. When he was but a young boy his parents moved to Joliet, Ill., which city the director claims as his home.

At an early age he began his life's work in the steel mills of the latter city and later developed into an expert mechanic. It was while employed in the steel mills that he demonstrated the executive ability which, in later years, was destined to place the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the front ranks of Uncle Sam's many industrial plants.

Director Ralph has served the government in many important positions and has made good in each of them with a

vengeance. Before the close of the 51st Congress, Secretary of the Treasury Foster assigned him to the responsible position of superintendent of construction of the new Castle Garden at Ellis Island. He performed his duties there in such an excellent manner that in 1892 he was commissioned to take charge of the customs service at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in the capacity of deputy collector. He remained in this service until 1894, and at the close of the Exposition, on the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, compiled a history of the customs branch of the fair, giving statistics of all countries represented and their exhibits, together with his views as to the system best suited to bring about a full compliance with the customs laws

and regulations in connection with the enterprise.

After completing his duties at the Exposition, Mr. Ralph was transferred to Washington, and, in 1897, was promoted to the position of custodian of dies, rolls and plates of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and made an enviable record while holding that position. In 1906, when Captain William H. Meredith retired as director of the Bureau, Mr. Ralph was appointed assistant director, and two years later, upon the death of Director Thomas J. Sullivan, Mr. Ralph was appointed director.

During Mr. Ralph's incumbency many improved machines have been installed in the Bureau, which, with the introduction of modern methods, have resulted in great economies and increased efficiency. Although saving the government many times his present salary, it was with great difficulty that Congress was prevailed upon to increase the compensation of the director from \$5,500 to \$6,000 per year.

That his ability has been recognized by his superiors in the Treasury Department may be indicated by the following extract taken from an address delivered before the Union League Club of Chicago on February 22, 1911, by Mr. Charles D. Norton, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury:

"Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, an Illinois man, and one of the ablest, most courageous and determined soldiers who ever fought in the war on extravagance and waste, whose inventive methods have saved the government millions of dollars, only receives a salary of \$5,500."

Director Ralph has long been a strong advocate of a new building for the Bureau, and his efforts are about to be realized, as the new Bureau building is now rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in the fall of this year. Every effort has been exerted to make it the model factory building of the world, and the most improved methods looking to the comfort and health of the employes have been embodied in its construction.

Chronicle of U. S. Envelopes

	WMK. P.O.D. 1907 (16).	
1c	Green, Die C, var. 2, S. 13, amber	Kn. 83
	WMK. USSE 1911 (17).	
1c	Green, Die A, S. 8, white (gummed)	Kn. 59
	WMK. USSE 1911 (18).	
2c	Carmine, Die A, S. 3, amber	Kn. 92
2c	Carmine, Die A, S. 3, blue	Kn. 80

U. S. 1847 5c. and 10c.

The following extract from the report of the third assistant postmaster general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, has been kindly furnished by Mr. Peterson, one of our neighbors on Nassau street:

Pursuant to the 11th section of the act, approved March 3, 1847, authorizing the postmaster general to prepare postage stamps for the pre-payment of postage on letters, a contract was made with Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Stuart and Edson, eminent engravers of New York, for supplying the department with stamps of the denominations of 10c. and 5c. ready for use. Under this contract a parcel was obtained from them amounting to \$50,000, and stamps to the value of \$28,330 have since been issued to 95 postmasters for distribution. Notwithstanding they have been found very convenient in many localities and under various circumstances, there has not been that great demand for them that was anticipated. Many important commercial towns have not applied for them, and in others they are only used in trifling amounts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MARRON,

Third Assistant P. M. General.

Hon. Carl Johnson,
Postmaster General.
1847-48.

A. P. S. Convention.

For the information of those members of the American Philatelic Society who expect to attend the convention at Put-in-Bay, the hotel rates will be as follows:

Hotel Commodore, Put-in-Bay Island—\$1.50 and \$2.25 per day per person, according to location of room, two in a room. European plan.

Hotel Hill Crest, Middle Bass Island—\$1.50 per day per person, two in a room, any room in the house. European plan.

While convention headquarters will be at Hotel Commodore, members have the privilege of stopping at Hotel Hill Crest, which is just across the bay. This hotel may be preferred by some as it is newer and away from the noise. They have splendid rooms there and a twenty minute ferry service to Put-in-Bay Island. Both hotels are under the same management.

Reservations should be made through Alvin Good, 1131 Leader Bldg., Cleveland, O.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Jorge Rodriguez and H. J. Duveen Win The Two Big Prizes—American Exhibitors Make Good Showing.

(Special to THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.)

Paris, July 2.—The following is a synopsis of some of the principal awards at the Paris Exhibition:

The grand prize of the Exposition, a valuable Sèvres vase, donated by M. Poincare, President of France, went to the great South American philatelist, Jorge E. Rodriguez, of Buenos Aires. The wonderful Rodriguez collection of South American stamps, which Americans are to have the pleasure of seeing at the New York show, was the great and supreme feature of the Exposition. It was accorded the honor of a special room, its bulk and importance singling it out as worthy that distinction, and nothing else in the Exposition elicited so universal a chorus of admiration. The Rodriguez collection is really amazing. It is probably the most colossal aggregation of unused South American stamps in existence, and fairly bristles with wonderful rarities. New Yorkers have a great treat in store for them if this great collection, as now seems virtually assured, is shown in New York.

H. J. Duveen, of New York and London, received the cup of honor offered by the committee of the organization (ranking as the second highest honor of the exposition) for his well known collection of Mauritius, including his incomparable "Post Office."

The other American exhibitors fared well. Senator Ackerman won a silver-gilt medal for his fine specialized collection of Norway; and Mr. Pack received the same award for his splendid Newfoundland; as also did J. B. Leavy for his Belgians, and Eugene Klein for Danube Navigation Co. Mr. Bartels' Danish West Indies received a silver medal.

Franz Reichenheim, the well known English philatelist, and Count Paul Durrieu, of Paris, carried off the chief honors in the French section, each obtaining gold medals. Baron Henri de Rothschild and the Abbe Pochas were other notable exhibitors in this section.

Class III.—Europe, brought out some exceedingly spirited competition. The winners of gold medals in this class, Section A, were Victor Beaujeaux, of London (for Switzerland); N. Couvoisier, of Paris (also for Switzerland); the Count de Fayalle, of Paris (for Greece); Rudolph Friedl, of Vienna (for a display of Aus-

tria, Lombardy, Hungary and Bosnia); Vladimir de Polansky, of Warsaw (for Russia and Russian Levant); and Paul de Smeth, of Brussels (for Greece). Rittmeister von Polansky is to be one of the New York exhibitors, as will also in all probability, be Herr Friedl. In Section C of this class, comprising Denmark and Iceland, Danish West Indies, Sweden, Norway, Portugal and Colonies and Holland and Colonies, Baron Leijonhufoud (for his Sweden), and A. J. Warren, of Epsom (for his widely known collection of Holland and Colonies), received gold medals.

In the Colonial Section Henry Grey, of Croydon (England), captured two gold medals, for Trinidad and Barbados. In the Central and South American section, the gold medal winners were Captain Napier, the well known English collector, who showed a wonderful collection of Brazil, and H. M. Ahrens of London, who had a very fine specialized collection of Nicaragua.

M. P. Castle, who exhibited British Guiana hors concours, received the special congratulations of the jury, not only for the fineness of his collection, but for the breadth of philatelic study embodied therein.

The exhibition, despite some flaws in the arrangements, was a decided success.

The Palais de Glace proved an excellent exhibition hall, barring the fact that the temporary flooring (this great "Ice Palace" is, of course, neither more nor less than a skating rink), was somewhat uneven. The light, however, was superb, as the building is entirely glass-covered. The exhibits were hung up, or rather nailed to the walls in frames of practically all the same size and color.

The attendance was very good, and there was a strong representation of important philatelists from all over Europe. I just mention, at random, Messrs. Phillips, Reichenheim, Field, Kohl, Stock, Friedl, Zumstein, Willadt, Dr. Diena, Chiesa, Genth, etc., etc.

A very successful undertaking was also the "International Dealers' Congress," with a bourse three days in succession, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Many thousands of dollars worth of stamps changed hands at this bourse, which was held at the old historic "Palais Royal."

OTTO LEHMANN.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

Published 15th of each month in the interest of Stamp Collectors.

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Subscriptions and Advertising.

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J. M. BARTELS CO. *Publishers*
99 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

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EDITORIAL.

We trust we may be pardoned for calling attention to two special features of this month's number which we believe have special claim to your notice. One of these is our report of the Paris Exhibition, which we believe we are correct in assuming will be the first to be published on this side of the water. The other is our article on the House of Nesbitt, which is the special sensation foreshadowed in an editorial note last month. Unfortunately the space at our command this month does not permit the printing of this article in its entirety; but this month's instalment will, we think, fully sustain our prediction that this is one of the most noteworthy articles printed in many years in any American stamp journal. The concluding instalment, to appear in August, will fully relate the remarkable discoveries made in going over the archives of the Nesbitt house.

The Exhibition.

We print this month very little regarding the Exhibition; but in this case we trust our readers will bear in mind the old adage that no news is good news. Everything is proceeding smoothly with

the exhibition and much work is being done by the various committees entrusted with different parts of the preparation; but it is not work that supplies any interesting items of news. Next month we hope to be able to give detailed information as to some of the prospective exhibits, as well as to fully outline the plans for the week's entertainment.

The Postmaster General Accepts.

It gives us much pleasure to announce several noteworthy additions to the Committee of Honor. The following have signified their acceptance since the last report:

A. S. Burluson, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

A. M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Ben. R. Stickney, mechanical expert and designer, Bureau Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

W. de C. Ravenel, Assistant Administrator, National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, president American Museum Natural History, New York.

A donation of \$100 was received from Warren A. Colson. THE GAZETTE has previously stated that H. C. Colman donated a gold medal, but this item was omitted from the revised prospectus, which can be had by applying to our publishers or the secretary.

To Advertisers.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE for August will be the same size as this issue, while in September it will be considerably larger. Just prior to the Exhibition in October, we will get out an especially large and handsome edition as an Exhibition Number. There will be no increase in our advertising rates with the exception of cover space. Advertisers should apply early to have space reserved and secure good position.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a review of the U. S. section of the advance sheets of Scott's 1914 catalogue by our managing editor. It contains some points of interest to all collectors of U. S. stamps.

A man who has no hobby does not know all the good to be got out of life. A hobby is a happy medium between a passion and a monomania—Honoré de Balzac.

Mr. Weber on Gambia.

Mr. Adolph H. Weber, F.R.P.S., the well-known San Francisco collector, recently spent a few days in New York en route to Europe with his family, after an absence of thirty years. Not long ago Mr. Weber gave up active business life after many years of service in a bank and expects now to be gone for a year. He has lost none of his ardor for philately and made some noteworthy additions to his collection while in this city. The most important one of these was the W. N. Wyeth collection of stamps of Great Britain with cancellations of offices in foreign countries, recently advertised in *THE GAZETTE*.

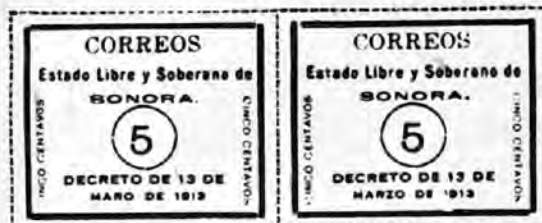
We are also greatly indebted to Mr. Weber for a splendid illustrated article on the stamps of Gambia, which will run through numerous issues of *THE GAZETTE*. The writer has succeeded in discovering distinguishing marks on the fifteen stamps in each sheet and will describe these through the various plates. Collectors will now be able to "plate" all the issue of Gambia. This will be a valuable article and a noteworthy contribution to British Colonial Philately from the pen of an American philatelist. We learn, by the way, that there will be a splendid exhibit of Gambia by a local collector at the New York Exhibition next October.

Reduce the Registration Fee.

THE GAZETTE has never felt that the time was ripe for a further reduction in the letter postage rate, and is not in sympathy with the movement advocating one-cent letter postage in this country. If a message is not worth the 2 cents it costs to send the letter, the writer has still recourse to a postal card, which, by the way, has never been used to the relatively same extent in this country as in some others.

The letter postage, in spite of the extent of the territory covered, is already lower than many other countries, including Germany, and nowhere can a letter be sent at a lower rate. If the advocates were calling for a one-cent rate within their own town or county there might be more substantial ground for their claim.

There is one reform which this journal does advocate, and that is a reduction in the registration fee, which is now 10 cents in addition to postage. This is too high and more than anywhere else in the world. In England it is 4 cents and in Germany and France 5 cents, which seems to be the limit in any other country. Let the man who demands a receipt from the recipient pay 10 cents as before, but give those who do not require it, which is over 90 per cent., a reduction from the current 10-cent rate, raised from 8 cents by the last administration.

Sonora, Mexico.

Calling itself a free and sovereign state, this section of Mexico has issued several type set provisional stamps which we first saw some time ago in the hands of Mr. Anthony Comstock, but have now received through Mr. W. W. Randall a full sheet of the 5c. They are issued by the Revolutionary Government which is now in control of Sonora, but as the U. S. does not recognize this government it sends all mail as far as possible by way of San Diego, Cal., and thence by boat to Guayamas, as it is still a federal port. These stamps are now in use. For instance, letters go by express or otherwise from Tucson to Nogales, Ariz. Here representatives of business houses affix

these stamps and send them across the border into Sonora, thence mail goes to Cananea, the principal city.

Mekeel's Weekly informs us that the 2, 5 and 10c. values exist, but we have before us only the 5c. The sheet is composed of ten stamps, two horizontal rows of five, the second inverted. They are type set and printed in red and black. The black remains the same for all values and reads Estado Libre y Soberano de Sonora. Decreto de 13 de Marzo de 1913. The red inscription in our sheet is Correos-5-and Cinco Centavos. In the first two of the five types in our sheet the z in Marzo is omitted. The C of Cinco at right is a thicker letter from a wrong font on the second stamp.

REVIEWS.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamps Catalogue, 1914.

The issue of a new catalogue is an event to which collectors look forward with considerable interest. The 1912 edition appeared in May, 1912, and since then there has not been another. We are given to understand that the 1914 catalogue will be issued in time for the International Stamp Exhibition (New York) in October. Some time ago the firm announced material advanced in U. S. stamps, and we were led to believe that the new prices had many a surprise in store for us, but we cannot feel that this has been borne out by facts. The advance sheets to Dominican Republic are now in our hands, but we will confine our remarks to U. S. issues.

We may say that there are no striking rises in prices. In fact, advances of more than 25 per cent., omitting minor varieties, are confined to exactly three adhesive stamps, the 1867 24c. unused, which rises from \$25 to \$40; the 1894 \$2 used, which jumps from \$3.50 to \$5, and is well worth it in fine condition. Among the envelopes we find also just one item in this class—the 1886 30c. red brown on amber, which goes from 75c. to \$1.25. The other increases, while fairly numerous, range generally from 10 to 25 per cent. In the nineteenth century issues far more used stamps have gone up than unused, while in twentieth century used only, four adhesives, have changed, namely the Pan-American 5c., which rises from 8 to 12c.; the 10c. of same issue, which goes from 8 to 10c.; the 1902 \$2 and \$5, which are now \$2.25 and \$5 respectively. The 1847 5c. rises to \$1.75; 1851 1c, Type II, goes to \$3 and 75c., respectively; the 10c. to \$1.50 used, the 12c. to \$2.50. The 24c. is now \$1.75 and the 30c. \$2.50. Six slight changes occur in the 1857 issue. The 3c. 1861, first issue, goes from \$50 to \$60, the reason for which we are unable to see, as this stamp has been constantly in the market for liberal discounts off the old price. The changes between 1861 and 1867 are unimportant. 1869 10c. goes to \$7.50 unused and 90c. used. Re-issue of 1869, the 1c. and 3c. only, show advances. Between 1870 and 1890 the total increase of all stamps is just \$1.32 for used stamps, while in the unused only one stamp advanced from 4 to 5 cents. There are slight advances in the higher values of the Columbian series. The 1898 6c. purplish lake (282a) rises from \$1.50 to \$2.50, and both other shades to 50c. each. The

\$2 Omaha is now \$6 and \$5. The above mentioned 1903 \$5 rises to \$5 used and continues to be a scarce stamp at any price.

The Department and Semi-Official or Carrier issues remain absolutely unchanged. The latter section should be revised in the next edition without fail, as these stamps are much more popular today than they were a few years ago and command notably better prices. Newspaper and Postage Due stamps remain also practically the same. The large 5c. blue rises from \$2.50 to \$3, however.

In U. S. envelopes we note over 100 upward changes, mostly in lower priced items, indicating an active demand in this line. We noticed no changes in revenue stamps except advances in several inverted medallions and a few of the Spanish War series, notably the \$10 green and black, which is now \$7.50 and cut \$4.

The 1851 10c., Type II, which THE GAZETTE disputed last year, has now been dropped entirely, which is correct, and the Gibbons catalogue should follow suit. The 1c. perforated and imperforate is now also included in Type IV, with the line redrawn, a step in the right direction. The 1862-66 2c. black printed on both sides is still omitted. (See PHILATELIC GAZETTE, Vol. I, No. 4.) We called attention to this variety last year. A fine copy of it is in the Worthington collection. After the 1895 issue we still find the erroneous statement that the imperf. stamps of that issue are "merely finished proofs." They are in no sense proofs, but unfinished stamps, for which the government received full face value. Not as much as this can be said in favor of Nos. 5c. 74, 74a, 79a, 83a, 94b, 191b, 216b, 217a and possibly some others. Still we are by no means advocating their omission from the catalogue.

The 1912 issue is too much broken up by various headings and should be in some way condensed in order to give the series the appearance of an undivided set. We would suggest that the portraits and watermarks be described here in one heading at the top of the issue in order that its unit might be better preserved. Official seal 761 exists compound perforated and rouletted. We have a sheet in this shape. Due stamps 30c. and 50c. (Nos. 1206 and 1207) have been changed from yellow brown to bistre brown. We are not yet satisfied and claim that these two numbers should be entirely dropped from the catalogue and the next edition of printed albums. There is in existence

no original shade of these two stamps which are entitled to catalogue recognition. We have seen, however, slightly faded copies which might correctly be termed bistre brown.

The list of U. S. envelopes will need some additional revising. The 1907 to 10 series called for some changes which were not made. 2c. carmine, die B on buff, is still listed at \$5, while our firm has advertised to pay \$6 each (securing just one copy at that rate). It now sells around \$15 and is going higher. 1c. die D and 2c. carmine die E have both appeared since this list was compiled and demand recognition by the general collector as well as specialist, even if the former does not care to recognize 2c. die A2. Wrapper 2c. vermilion (Plimpton), die C3, is still omitted, though it is more common than the same die on envelopes 1418B and 1446B.

Note Sui Francobolli Del Governo Provisorio Di Parma.

We have received from Dr. Emilio Diena of Rome (member of the Committee of Honor, Int. Phil. Exhibition, New York) a 14-page pamphlet and cover, including three plates, entitled, "Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Provisional Government of Parma." The famous cover in the Chiesa collection, bearing one of the only two known used copies of the 1859 80c. yellow, is illustrated in half tone.

Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index.

We have received from Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Forty Fort, Pa., several issues of this great index, which contains references to the literature of stamp collecting found in periodicals, handbooks, etc., in the English language, as well as other languages in the author's library. Each part contains ten or fifteen pages, and the price of each part is ten cents net, postage being about three cents. It is offered as a companion to the "American Philatelic Society Index." Parts of the introduction are worthy of being reprinted. The author says in part:

"The collecting of stamp periodicals and other works pertaining to philately is second only to the collecting of stamps themselves. Any true philatelist must know that in this day when so many collectors have turned aside from general collecting to specializing in some country or group of countries, they naturally take certain varieties which would be ignored in general collecting. . . . Therefore, it is necessary for a collector

to consult authorities other than the catalogues. What are these other authorities? They consist of, first and foremost, the stamp papers published quarterly, monthly, semi-monthly and weekly, in the columns of which are found articles encouraging stamps of some country or countries, and notes of new issues, etc., of all countries. Second, separate works (1) handbooks, frequently reprinted from a periodical, (2) catalogues, (3) auction catalogues, (4) directories, (5) philatelic society publications, (6) price lists and circulars."

Six parts have now appeared, numbering 60 pages, and we only reach as far as "Carter." The author is certainly engaged in a valuable piece of work, which will merit the gratitude of generations to come.

The United Stamp Co. have sent us a copy of their United Catalog and Price List of U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps, Sets, Packets, etc., with illustrations, which is issued to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of the firm. It is a booklet of 96 pages and cover and sells at 25 cents. The general arrangement follows the Scott catalogue quite closely and the booklet will be quite useful to collectors. We would have preferred some other paper to dull orange for the interior, and if there is anything that we would like to criticize it is the expression we constantly find "imperfiorated pair." The final d in this word is not only superfluous, but contrary to the rules of good English. This question was thrashed out about twenty years ago in the philatelic press, and we should use the word "imperfiorate," which denotes a state or condition, while "perforated" signifies an act which has taken place.

Otto's Printings of the Transvaal Stamps.
by John N. Luff. Published by *The Philatelic Record*, London, as their Handbook No. 7.

We are indebted to the author for one of the 75 copies of this work, of which 60 only are for publication. The price was 5 shillings, but we hear that the supply is exhausted. This is a nicely printed volume of 40 pages and paper cover, with three splendid collotype plates. The author's name stands high in philately in general, but Transvaal has been one of his favorite countries and specialties for many years. Much new light has been shed on the stamps of this treatise by Mr. Luff in the course of his studies, and calculable value and help. J. M. BARTELS.

Parcel Post Stamps Discontinued.

It came as a great surprise to all of us—the announcement that beginning July 1 parcel post stamps would no longer be required when mailing packages, but ordinary postage stamps will be accepted. We are also officially informed that parcel post stamps will now be good for letter postage, both domestic and foreign. This means, of course, that parcel post stamps will in time be discontinued entirely. No new set will be issued.

The following letter from Washington shows that there are still on hand at the Bureau a large stock of all denominations:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
July 8, 1913.

Mr. J. M. Bartels,
99 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bartels:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in which you state that in view of the recent order making parcel post stamps available for ordinary postage, and ordinary stamps available for parcels, you would appreciate answers to four questions submitted. I give below your questions and the answers thereto, as follows:

A. Have you discontinued to print parcel post stamps and, if so, on what date.
Yes. On June 25, 1913.

B. Were any parcel post stamps of the lately accepted designs, Series 1913, and, if so, will they be issued?
No.

C. If the latter are not to be issued have any steps been taken to have them destroyed
See answer to Question B.

D. Can you without much trouble state approximately the quantity of parcel post stamps of the first series now on hand at the Bureau?

There are the following number of finished parcel post stamps of the different denominations in the vaults of this Bureau:

1-cent	28,233,045
2-cent	33,098,265
3-cent	9,378,855
4-cent	10,707,975
5-cent	11,598,435
10-cent	2,922,615
15-cent	4,006,755
20-cent	2,874,645
25-cent	4,125,195
50-cent	1,340,795
75-cent	4,223,000
1-dollar	575,150

There are the following number of parcel post stamps in course of being finished in two of the divisions of the Bureau, but this number will, no doubt, be reduced on account of some mutilation:

1-cent	6,291,000
2-cent	16,720,100
3-cent	76,680
4-cent	1,876,680
5-cent	4,814,460
10-cent	2,813,940

Respectfully,

J. E. RALPH,
Director.

A New Color Chart.

June 27, 1913.

The Editor of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE:

I want to call the attention of The Gazette to a most pretentious color chart which has recently been issued. It is by Robert Ridgway of the U. S. National Museum and costs \$8. A very full account of it can be found in Science for June 27, page 985. I thought you might like to write it up for THE GAZETTE, as it seems to be the best yet, as it illustrates 1,115 named colors with a system permitting its expansion by way of intermediates and tints to over 4,000.

Yours,

W. C. STONE.

Postal Savings envelope 1c. green on buff, of which only a small supply was printed and as far as we know used exclusively at Washington, continues to be very scarce. It would be interesting to hear from anyone who was able to obtain a copy either entire or cut, unused or used. The same envelope on white is now in use to some extent.

Premium Offer

To any one sending us \$1 with two new names as subscribers to THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, we will give a very fine unused copy of a stamp listed in Scott's Catalogue at

\$3.00 FREE.

You can at this rate afford to make two of your friends a very acceptable present and still come out ahead.

This offer is good till September 15.

This is surely a liberal offer and is made to boost up the subscription list. If you appreciate THE GAZETTE do something to help it along.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

NOTES ON PHILIPPINES.

Brig. General H. H. Bandholtz writes us June 4 and kindly furnishes the following useful information:

"I might say that I have been able to have the double lined watermark of the P2.00 brown violet placed on sale.

"The P4.00 and P10.00 on the new single line watermark are now also on sale, and I imagine that the old watermark will promptly disappear.

"Up to date the only stamp that has not appeared on the single line watermark is the 4 centavo, and the funny part of it is that the 4 centavos now on sale have reverted to the old carmine lake shade.

"I thought I told you that several "O B" printings of special delivery stamps were done by hand. They were done, however, at the Bureau of Printing, the same die being used as was used in printing the sheets. It happens that the Special Deliveries, being a different size, do not conform to the setting of the ordinary postage sheets, and so few of them are printed at a time that the printers usually find it more convenient to strike them off by hand. I have seen some, however, in which the special delivery sheet had been apparently run into the press sideways, each stamp having one or more O. B.'s, the inverted ones being as common as the others, undoubtedly due to the manner in which the sheets were put into the press.

"As to distinguishing between the hand-stamped and printed O. B. Special Delivery, they come from practically the same source and are meant for the same purpose, the only difference being in the method of their printing. This is the only stamp, however, of the printed O. B.'s that is liable to come hand-stamped; and as it is as common one way as the other there will be no difficulty in separating if you desire.

"When I was home you showed me some copies of stamps with double O. B. surcharges and asked me if I knew anything about them. I did not at the time, and I could not account for their being printed that way because the Bureau of Printing does not mix up in small matters of that kind. I find, however, that very frequently indeed, stamps in various denominations and in incomplete sheets are sent to be printed and that frequently these sheets are patched out by other stamps that have already been surcharged. The natural result is that these letters emerge with two surcharges instead of one.

"I find that some of the new watermark have been printed red, and some few have a red and black surcharge. Evidently this is due to the fact that the first one applied did not stand out clearly. I do not think there will be any more of these, although the double surcharges are liable to occur at most any time and on any stamp.

Envelopes Overprinted O B

"When we had practically used up all our official stamped envelopes, the property officer sent over the remainder which had not been printed and had them printed so as to indicate official use."

Crowded Out

The following items have been crowded out of the present issue on account of lack of space. Our readers may like to know what is coming in the near future:

Check List of U. S. Postage Stamps (continued—1902 issue),

Bartels and Nevin.

U. S. Proof—The Albums of 1902.

J. M. Bartels.

The 50c Venezuela Error of 1911,

Simon Barcelo.

China, Notes From My Collection,

Ad. H. Weber.

Historical Notes on U. S. 1847 Issue,

J. M. Martels.

Gambia Stamps Plated,

A. H. Weber.

U. S. Stamp Plates (continued)

J. M. Bartels.

1c P. S. ENVELOPE

We have a few entire 1c Postal Savings Envelopes on white size 8 (USSE) in fine condition, used with an additional 1c violet which we offer at

25c EACH

These have been very difficult to obtain, especially entire.

U. S. 1869 24c Inverted

We have a nice looking, lightly cancelled centered copy for sale. It has a small tear at left side. Our price is

\$160.00

A fine copy at the Hart sale in May brought \$266. We are allowing \$106 for the tear which could easily be made imperceptible.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau St.,

New York.

U. S. 1873 3c

We have recently bought nearly a sheet of these stamps and can offer them in blocks of four or more. The gum had been soaked off.

Block of 4, perfectly centered.....\$3.00
Block of 4, not well centered.....\$1.90

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

- Barrett. Check List, 1903 Envelopes.**
1911. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper \$.50
- Bartels' U. S. Envelope Catalogue.**
1911. Cloth Covers \$3.00
- Bartels, Foster, Palmer, Philippines.**
1904. Cloth Covers \$2.50
- Bartels' Check List. Panama.**
1907. Cloth \$1.00; Paper \$.50
- Bartels' Check List. Canal Zone.**
1909. Paper Covers50
- Berthold. Nesbitt Die Varieties.**
1910. Paper Covers \$1.00
- Burroughs. Wonderland of Stamps.**
1910. Cloth Covers \$1.50
- Crocker. Hawaii.**
1910. Magnificently Bound \$5.00
- Harrison. Nesbitt U. S. Envelopes.**
1904. Illustrated, Paper Covers. \$2.00
- Howes. Canada.**
1911. Finely Bound \$4.00
- Mason. Proofs of U. S. Envelopes.**
1911. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper.....\$.50
- Mason. Proofs of U. S. Stamps.**
1912. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper.....\$.50
- Palmer. Postal Issues Philippines.**
1912. Heavy Card Board Covers \$1.00

WE ARE STILL BUYING

Although our last ad. for **old European stamps** met with splendid success, we are still in the market to buy for any amount, cash down, good copies only, of the following countries:

Baden	Portugal
Bavaria	Prussia
Bremen	Saxony
Brunswick	Schleswig-Holstein
France	Spain
Great Britain	Sweden
Hamburg	Switzerland
Hanover	South Bulgaria
Luebeck	Two Sicilies
Mecklenburg	Wurtemberg
Oldenburg	

No stamps cataloguing less than 50c. wanted. Used always preferred.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

Our Mr. EUGEN SZEKULA

Will Arrive in New York

About the 22nd of October, 1913,
as our representative. He will reside at the
HOTEL ASTOR

and remain there during the

International Philatelic Exhibition

from October 27th to November 1st, 1913.

Philatelists, and particularly dealers, will be gladly received during this time at the Hotel for transacting business with our firm. We urge you to write at once concerning this trip with offers and propositions in advance—Bela Szekula, Lucerne. After the close of the exhibition Mr. Eugen Szekula will visit the following cities:

BOSTON	CLEVELAND	ST. LOUIS
SYRACUSE	TOLEDO	CINCINNATI
TORONTO	DETROIT	WASHINGTON
BUFFALO	CHICAGO	PHILADELPHIA

This trip will probably extend to December 1st. Mr. Eugen Szekula will be prepared to visit other places on business and anyone desiring an appointment elsewhere is requested to notify Bela Szekula, Lucerne, to facilitate arrangements without trouble and loss of time.

Purchase!! Exchange!! Sale!!

is the purpose of this American trip, and Mr. Eugen Szekula will take with him a splendid stock of stamps of all kinds, principally in fine sets, dealers stocks, government remainders, stamps in bulk, fine sets in different issues like: Liberia, North Borneo, San Marino, Montenegro issue 1907, 1911 and 1913, postage stamps and postage due stamps in all issues, Baden, Chile, etc., etc. Mr. Eugen Szekula will have also very valuable lots and single rarities, which will attract much attention everywhere. Selling offers of all kinds, even to the highest prices will be considered with greatest pleasure.

It Is Very Important

to write at once to our home office—Bela Szekula, Lucerne, what kind of propositions and offers you can make, to give me plenty of time to consider them and give suitable instructions to my representative, so that he can properly arrange his journey and time. I am always a buyer of fine things, such as collections, stamps in quantities, fine sets, stocks and so on up to the highest amounts and gladly await offers and propositions. Please let me know if possible at once, directly to my address at Lucerne all propositions and full particulars.

Publication:	Bela Szekula	Enterprise:
"Swiss Stamp Collector"	Lucerne	"International Philatelists"
	Switzerland	
	Send for Sample copy Swiss Stamp Collector.	

INVERTED PARROTS

We have a superb mint block of four of Guatemala 20c yellow and green with center inverted at two-thirds catalogue

\$40.00.

U. S. AT HIGH PRICES

We are paying full collectors' prices for blocks of unused or used stamps of all *regular issues* prior to 1902, also oddities and attractive original covers. We are in need of much material to replenish our sales books for next season. Let us hear from you. We need many common stamps such as 2c 1895 Type III in blocks.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

GREEK WAR PROVISIONALS.

SPECIAL OFFERS

MACEDONIA.

Greek stamps overprinted.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ } in black.
ΛΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ }

1 to 25 lepta	set of 7	36c
1 l. to 1 dr.	set of 11	\$1.25
1 l. to 25 dr.	complete set	\$20.00

Same overprinted in Red.

1 lep to 1 dr.	set of 6	\$1.10
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Lithographed

1, 5, 10 25 lep (in black)	} set of 7	50c
5, 25 lep. (in red)		
20 lep (1901 type)		

UNPAIDS.

Black overprint.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 lep	set of 6	60c
1 to 50 lep	set of 9	\$5.00
1 lep to 1 dr. used	set of 10	\$7.50
1 lep to 5 dr.	complete set	\$22.50

Red overprint.

1 lep to 1 dr. (used)	set of 8	\$1.50
1 lep to 5 dr.	complete	\$9.00

Carmine overprint, reading downwards.

2, 3, 5 and 10 lepta } (very scarce)	set of 4	\$10.00
--------------------------------------	----------	---------

We have also a good stock of errors and rare varieties of these surcharges; selections can be sent on approval.

WANTED TO BUY: Good Europeans of all kinds.

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BRIGHT & SON, 164 Strand. LONDON, ENGLAND

ICARIA.

5, 10, 25 & 50 lepta.	set of 4	\$3.00
-----------------------	----------	--------

LEMNOS.

Overprinted on Greek stamps in Black.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 lep	set of 7	50c
1 lep to 1 dr.	set of 11	\$1.35
1 lep to 25 dr.	complete	\$20.00
20. lep (1901 type)	each	18c

Red overprint.

25, 40, 50, & 1 dr.	set of 4	\$1.00
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Lithographed.

1, 5, 5, 10, 25 lep	set of 5	50c
---------------------	----------	-----

SAMOS.

1 to 50 lepta	complete set	\$1.60
---------------	--------------	--------

Same overprinted ΕΛΛΑΣ

1 lepta to 1 dr.	set of 6	75c
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All these are NOW OBSOLETE and prices are RISING.

Most of the above can be supplied used or unused at same rates.

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entire U. S. envelopes. We are working on several collections of these and therefore

WE WANT TO BUY

any of the above which are not contained in our stock, also mixed lots of the above. Send on approval with price.

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Pos. 102-111 (Cat. \$4.28).....	\$2.00
Pos. 309-318 (Cat. 3.78).....	2.00

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PARCEL POST STAMPS

in fine condition, perforated on four sides:

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75c., 30c each
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Straight edged copies taken at 1/3 less. We are not quoting prices on the lower values at present.

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Have you yet obtained these rare privately perforated United States Stamps? If not, your special perforation collection is NOT complete by any means, and as for obtaining these, you had better hustle, as I have only a very limited supply left.

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1c. 1910, pr. grps. of holes 2mm apart.....	\$0.40
1c. 1910, pr. grps. of holes 4mm apart.....	.40
2c. 1910, pr. grps. of holes 2mm apart.....	.50
2c. 1910, pr. grps. of holes 4mm apart.....	.50
1c. 1912, pr. grps. of holes 2mm apart.....	.15
1c. 1912, pr. grps. of holes 4mm apart.....	.15
2c. 1912, pr. grps. of holes 2mm apart.....	.20
2c. 1912, pr. grps. of holes 4mm apart.....	.20

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1,000, All different	\$ 17
1,500, All different	\$ 88
2,000, All different	\$139
3,000, All different	\$348

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They will be crammed full of other good stuff too. Sample copy for 5c. The two mentioned for a dime. Subscription, 50c. per year.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

700 East 40th Street,

Chicago.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PORTRAIT OF BRIG. GENERAL COOLIDGE, U. S. A.

BULGARIA.....C. A. Howes

VENEZUELA, 50c ERROR.....Simon Barcelo

THE STORY OF THE HOUSE OF NESBITT,
L. G. Quackenbush

TUSCUMBIA, ALA.....John A. Klemann

PROOFS, ALBUMS OF 1902.....J. Murray Bartels

EXHIBITION NEWS

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Nassau Stamp Co.

179 Broadway New York

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October 2

The collection of 5C BLACK NEW YORK POSTMASTER STAMPS of

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The most remarkable sale ever catalogued, 343 lots of one stamp and its varieties. This collection was started in 1879 and as Mr. Hart was known as the foremost collector of these stamps all the finest items in the world in this line naturally gravitated into this wonderful collection.

November 11

The very fine general collection of

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We have in preparation to be sold in March, a very important property cataloguing over \$100,000, a property which is replete in fine and unusual items in European rarities, etc. Details later.

If you do not get our catalogues you miss the finest items offered for sale in the States.

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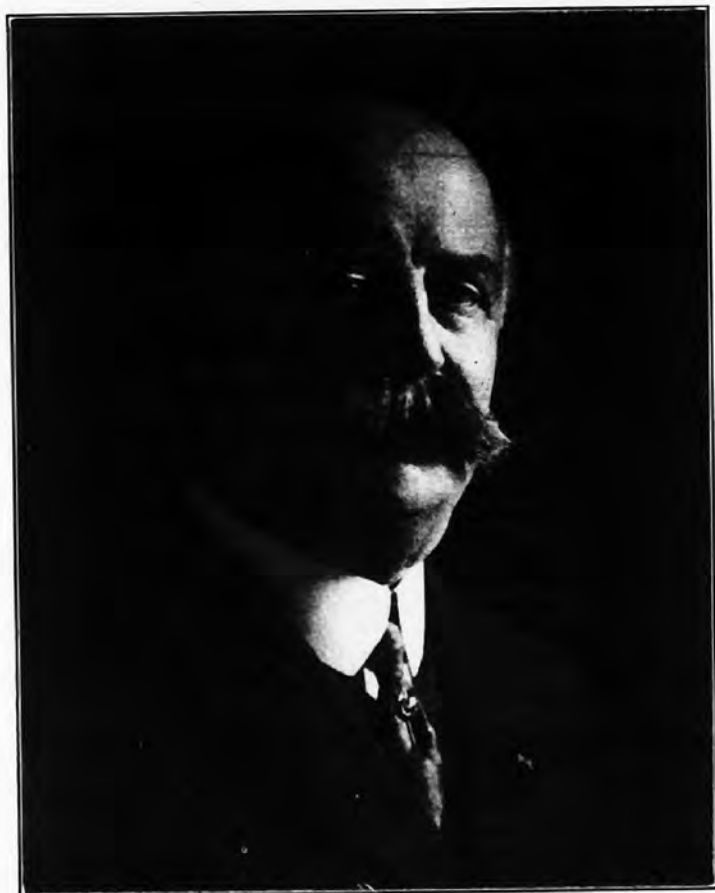
THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1913.

No. 12.



BRIG. GENERAL C. A. COOLIDGE, U. S. A.
Unopposed Candidate for President of the American Philatelic Society.

BULGARIA.

BY C. A. HOWES.

The recent conflict in the Near East has brought into unwonted prominence the small Slavonic nations, generally referred to as the Balkan States, which have had the temerity to unite with Greece in a common cause and fight to a successful finish a war of retaliation against their old enemy and former suzerain, the Turkish Empire. Events since the signing of the treaty of peace at London on May 30th, however, have brought the blush of shame to the faces of all who have admired and marvelled at the manner in which the so-called "Balkan League" was formed and held together while in conflict with the common enemy. Like hungry wolves, they forgot their comradeship in the fight and fell to warring among themselves over the spoils. Bulgaria, the largest, most populous and most aggressive of all, has been the leader in the whole business, and at the present writing has apparently received her just deserts in a whipping by Servia and Greece combined against her.

Naturally the unusual prominence given these countries in the news of the day and the probability of changes to come has led the stamp collector to turn his attention to them as well. Two of them, Servia and Montenegro, have been rather unpopular philatelically, as they have mostly issued stamps of mediocre appearance and have made a practice of demonitizing them when a new issue was put forth and disposing of a large stock of remainders at bargain rates. Greece and Bulgaria, on the other hand, have issued many attractive stamps and presented numerous philatelic problems which have awakened much interest in the study of their issues. Greece in particular, with her early "Paris prints" and later "Athens prints," has been the subject of continuous and profitable study for years, and has provided plenty of matter for the columns of the philatelic press. Bulgaria, however, while generally popular, has not been the subject of such extensive study and presentation, and therefore has been selected as the best country of the group to discuss with our readers.

Concerning Bulgarian history it is necessary to say but little here. In common with other nations of southeastern Europe, their empire was subjugated by the Turks in the fourteenth century, and their nationality was crushed under the

heel of the conqueror for some five hundred years. The barbarities of the "unspeakable Turk" toward his Christian subjects, however, finally aroused Europe and resulted in the Turco-Russian war of 1877-8, as a consequence of which the several Balkan principalities were made autonomous, though still nominally subject to the Sultan. The Treaty of Berlin, which defined the results of this war, was signed on July 13, 1878, from which date we may start the modern history of Bulgaria. The new principality had the Balkan mountains for its southern boundary, separating it from the Turkish province of Eastern Rumelia, which was largely populated by Bulgarians and which was given a Christian governor. Seven years later, in 1885, this province revolted and joined itself to Bulgaria in spite of the protests of the Porte. Thus an enlarged Bulgaria, for nearly thirty years past, has been developing politically, economically and intellectually in a way that has astonished both its friends and its enemies, as recent events have proved.

On the restoration of its nationality and the formation of a government, Bulgaria naturally instituted a postal system, and on May 1, 1879, scarcely a year having elapsed, the first issue made its appearance. As might be supposed, owing to the ties of race and religion with Russia, to say nothing of the action of the latter Empire in going to war to free the Balkan States, the Russian influence in the new government was strong, and we find that the new stamps were made at the Imperial Printing Office in St. Petersburg. In fact, to anyone familiar with the Russian stamp, it was evident on inspection that this was the case, for not only were they similar in shape and general make-up, but were printed on the same paper, a white laid paper with horizontal way lines running across the sheet. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100, in four panes of twenty-five each, five rows of five. The perforation is $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ and is applied at one operation by a so-called "harrow" machine, just as the Russian stamps are perforated.

The design represents the Bulgarian heraldic lion rampant, with the princely crown on his head, in an oval containing inscriptions in Russian characters—above B'LGARSKA POSHTSHA and below the value in words. The monetary units employed were the centime (SANTIM)

and franc (FRANK), the circulating medium being French gold, which is practically the case to this day. Four values, 5, 10 and 25 centimes and 1 franc, were issued as stated, while the 50 centimes followed a few months later. They are printed in two colors and therefore require two operations for their production, resulting in one error, again like Russia, in which the background is inverted. This background is a tint, with the portions on which the stamp design was to be impressed left uncolored. The design is typographed and the colors employed are as follows:

- 5 centimes, black, background orange, yellow.
 - 10 centimes, black, background dark green.
 - 25 centimes, black, background purple.
 - 50 centimes, black, background deep blue.
 - 1 franc, black, background red.
- Variety, background inverted.

5 centimes, black, background orange. The stamps are quite attractive and the ordinary set is not rare, the catalog values of used and unused being about the same. The 5 centime error is of a great degree of rarity, however, but two or three copies being known.

(To be continued.)

VENEZUELA ERROR 1911 25c.

To Right a Wrong.

Scott's Circular No. 78, issued June 15, contains the following paragraph:

50c. *Venezuela Error Never Issued.*

"Venezuela 50c. purple and black, error of our No. 254 was, we are reliably informed, never issued to the public. One sheet was obtained by an official in the printing office. The stamps sold readily to collectors in Caracas, some of whom had copies cancelled at the post office by favor."

As I have good reason to believe that I am the reliable informer on whose authority the damaging opinion is based, I find it my duty to state that my words were misconstrued by the writer, undoubtedly through some hasty remark of mine. In answer to the above paragraph, I will give a few more details regarding the history of the Venezuela error, which, by the way, is *ultramarine blue and purple*, and not *black and purple*, as mentioned in the circular.

The 50c. stamps required two printings. Several copies in my collection show plainly that the first printing was the head and the second the frame. The ink of the 25 centimos blue is the one appearing in the error.

A special commission was appointed by the government to supervise the printing, and the sheets were examined by those commissioners and then sent to the National Bank of Venezuela, to be kept there until sold. Each sheet was shown to an official and then placed on a pile with the rest. The error, when first printed, passed unnoticed and was sent to the retailing window at the Caracas general post office a few days later. The clerk who first handled the sheet sold about ten stamps to the public; another clerk, who has some knowledge of philately, saw the irregularity and laid aside the remaining copies.

Senor Julio C. Bolet, then superintendent of public instruction, purchased the stamps for the sum of fifty dollars. He mailed me a letter, using one of them, asking my opinion about their value and possibilities. He also sent a copy to Mr. Doane, the well-known stamp dealer of the Tribune Building. This happened about one year ago. When I wrote back to Senor Bolet, he had disposed of most of his stamps to collectors in Caracas at an average of \$4 a piece. A few were purchased by Champion of Paris.



I secured seven copies from Senor Bolet. As in the case of errors, I generally prefer used stamps, I had a copy (the one now in my collection) cancelled by the Caracas post office. The stamps had now become known as valuable, and I did not dare to take any chances with the general delivery.

The legitimate existence and philatelic standing of the 50 centimos error can not be questioned. It is a bona fide rarity and ranks high among twentieth century treasures. Those who have not thought so before will find it out at their expense should they at some later date desire to buy one of the original one hundred copies, some of which were secured by their more fortunate brethren while it was easy to do so.

SIMÓN BARCELO.

THE STORY OF THE HOUSE OF NESBITT.

(Continued from last issue.)

As we were saying, the old home of Nesbitt & Co., at the corner of Pearl and Pine, yielded no philatelic treasure trove. But there is a different tale to tell of the office at 80 Pine street, which Mr. Homer N. Martin now makes his business habitat. When Mr. Martin abandoned the old premises at Pearl and Pine, he preserved for sentiment's sake various old records, papers and specimens of the firm's work which had been handed down from the very day of Geo. F. Nesbitt himself. To see these things did Dr. Berthold seriously incline.

He had ascertained their existence and arranged, prior to our visit, for an interview with Mr. Martin. That gentleman received us cordially, and straightway produced a selection of such of the documents and curios in question as he had judged might be of interest to us.

What we saw during the next hour or so none but envelope specialists of high degree could properly describe. Mayhap on another page of this number (or some other month, if space does not this time serve) Dr. Berthold or Mr. Bartels will bring their practiced hands to bear upon the matter. But even they, we rejoice to say (for what ordinary mortal does not love to see experts taken down a peg?), were totally dumbfounded and "flabbergasted" at some of the things they saw there. For some of these things were of a nature that philatelic eyes had never before beheld; and at them could the experts only gape in the same stupefied amazement as ourselves. There were color trials and proofs and essays that no collection in the world possesses. There were drawings for designs that were never approved. There were many oddities showing different experiments made by the firm during the years when the stamped envelope was an innovation. There were documents and papers that had passed between Nesbitt and the government, to some of which were attached samples of stamped envelopes for governmental approval. There were records and contracts that teemed with historical interest. And, to crown all, there were some of the original dies, used in producing some of the first stamped envelopes ever printed in this country. One of these dies ("to such base uses do we return, Horatio") Mr. Martin had had for years on his desk as a paperweight, retaining it in this humble service more because of its sentimental interest as a

business heirloom than because of any special utility it might possess as a paperweight—though, to tell truth, it seemed not ill adapted to the latter employment.

This, we are aware, is but a vague and unsatisfactory summary of the treasure that came to light on this voyage of philatelic exploration and discovery. We ought to particularize, but we confess our utter inability to do so. We cannot say, for instance: "We saw a beautiful copy of so-and-so, and so-and-so, and so-and-so"—naming, in each case, some great rarity in U. S. envelopes—for we saw little that appears in the catalogue. What was found in these old Nesbitt archives will mostly have to be set down as "uncatalogued varieties"—and, at that, great part of it can never figure in any list of accepted and regularly issued United States envelopes. But the interest of the find, to the historical student of this subject, can scarcely be overestimated. This mass of material, which has lain in obscurity for fifty years or more and has now so curiously become accessible to philately, will supply many an interesting link in the intimate inside history of stamped envelope manufacture during its pioneer days. And it need scarcely be said that no man living is better qualified to make good use of this material than Dr. Berthold, who is, through Mr. Martin's courtesy, to be given the opportunity of studying it fully and carefully.

Though it cannot be announced as certain, there is good ground for believing that Mr. Martin will loan some of this material for display at the coming exhibition.

Note.—Since the above was written, some interesting discoveries have been made at the old Nesbitt establishment at Pearl and Pine, now occupied by the printing establishment of Mr. Charles Baker. Mr. Baker has discovered, since our previous visit, a number of old metal envelope dies of considerable philatelic interest, including well-known essays.

A correction is also called for in relation to our statement of last month that Mr. Martin had definitely abandoned the use of the Nesbitt name. That gentleman informs us that his printing business at 82 Pine street (it should be borne in mind that this and the Baker establishment have no connection) is still carried on under the name of Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., Inc.

WHAT THE EXHIBITION MEANS TO ME.

BY JULIAN PARK, M.A., F.R.P.S.

What can I say about this great exhibition that has not been previously said and happily phrased? Procrastination is a characteristic habit of the American people, and I for one am the first to believe that whatever indifference may be now manifest will evaporate more quickly than the early morning mist before the compelling enthusiasm of the event itself.

But all this has been touched upon by Mr. Quackenbush, who requests from me some personal word as to what the exhibition will mean to me. I do not know that my views are any different from those of hundreds of other collectors, or that, even so, they are at all interesting. But to me, as to all the others, the chief significance will be that of offering such wonderful opportunities for comparison and study. Just as an artist haunts the large picture exhibitions to see what his fellows are doing, how they are doing it, and what is the general trend of art outside of his own narrow sphere, so the true philatelist, unless he attends occasionally some sort of an exhibition as this, stagnates. To be sure, he can collect just as well if he keeps aloof, and the artist can paint just as well—if it is in him. But the point is that he cannot do his collecting so intelligently if he cannot see what others are doing. If he specializes—and every exhibitor does—he must see how another man arranges his collection of the same country, he must see the results of his study, his plating, his research work; and then he returns with new ideas that may be made of inestimable value.

Speaking personally, I am a moderate specialist; I "go in" not for single countries separately, but keep several going at once. It lends, I find, zest and variety. I have often thought that specialization is being overdone, though I have the very highest opinion of those who have the patience and acumen to be successful specialists—especially when, like Mr. Pack, the specialist gives us the much needed lesson that the commonest issues amply repay the most careful study.

Here is another point. How many letters have we seen in the philatelic press, calling to our attention certain questionable varieties, pleading that these varieties "represent an interesting phase of philately." I plead guilty to this harmless practice myself. But the point is in my

mind that we are philatelists; we do not want to place "phases" before the real thing, or the means may dwarf the end; we do not want chiefly to collect "phases of philately," however interesting they may be. If we must specialize, let us form our general collection first, then delve into our "fascinating" side-line. Few persons have the leisure time, fewer still have the spare cash necessary, for going very deeply into specialization, and it is axiomatic that a general collection, small or large, can give more constant pleasure to the average man and to his collecting (and, naturally, to his non-collecting) friends than any collection, however complete, of any one country.

So, though something of a specialist myself, I am glad to see that in this New York exhibition ample provision has been made for the general collector. It could not well be more ample, for, after all, general collections must nearly all be put in one class, though arbitrary divisions, as in this case, may well be made, such as twentieth century, collections begun within a year or less from the opening of the exhibition, and juvenile class. One can only hope for a ready response from those who believe (what would seem self-evident) that every philatelist is the better for having been at one time, if not still, a general collector, and for having studied, however superficially, the stamps of all countries before deciding on a favorite subject. It will be well to watch with peculiar interest and encouragement the juvenile class, bearing in mind that the young collector is the philatelist of a not very distant tomorrow, and that whatever principles and ideals his elders may have will exert a distinct influence on the trend and tendencies of the philately of the future.

It all comes back to the fundamental proposition: get the most out of your stamps that you can. But in philately, as in life, what you put into it you will get out of it.

One of the chief pleasures of the exhibition, indeed, that to which I am most looking forward, is the personal acquaintance of those whom for so many years I have known only through correspondence. Letters give an intermittent body to the spirit of friendship, but, being the only token of friendship that most of us collectors have, each with the other, they are prized as a bit of each other's personality. But now we are all to meet;

Americans and Europeans will stand on common ground, and what a reunion it will be!

I do not know whether or not to exhibit my own nineteenth century general collection. Probably, in view of the above credo, I ought to do so. If I do not, I will probably send down my collection of Guatemala and Costa Rica, if they arrive back from Paris in time.

GENERAL CHAS. A. COOLIDGE,

The Next President of the American Philatelic Society.

We take especial pleasure in presenting our readers on another page with an excellent portrait of the incoming president of the American Philatelic Society, Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge.

Gen. Coolidge is being paid the rare compliment of being unopposed in the lists and his election is therefore a foregone conclusion. It may, also, without any exaggeration be said that no selection that could possibly have been made for this important office could have met with more unanimous and widespread approval than has been evoked by Gen. Coolidge's nomination.

The General is one of the old guard in American philately and has been prominently known as a philatelist for at least three decades. As long as twenty-five or thirty years ago, Capt. Coolidge (as he then was) was one of the most valued contributors to the chief stamp magazines of the period, and his interest in philately has never wavered during a long and busy military life. During the Spanish-American War, Gen. Coolidge rendered especially distinguished service, and he has a long and highly brilliant military record. A few years since Gen. Coolidge retired from the service and took up his residence in Detroit, where his philatelic enthusiasm speedily made itself felt. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Detroit Philatelic Society, which under his leadership has become one of the strong local bodies of the country, and has also taken a forceful part in national philatelic affairs.

Gen. Coolidge is a charter member of the A. P. S. and has always taken a warm interest in its welfare. Since his return to this country he has been one of the most indefatigable A. P. S. workers and has rendered conspicuous service to the society in various capacities. He is certain to prove one of the most painstaking, conscientious and able presidents the A. P. S. has ever had; and we congratulate the society on having made so felicitous a choice.

Additional Early United States Year Dated Cancellations.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M.D.

I am now able to make a few corrections and additions to the list that appeared in the April (1913) number of THE GAZETTE. I am indebted to Mr. J. M. Bartels for the 1856 Sonora, Cal., and to Mr. L. L. Green for the 1855 Newburyport, Me. This latter, the 1856 New York and the 1831 Reading, Pa., mentioned later, are the only red postmarks I have seen bearing the early year dates. Other collectors have been kind enough to send cancellations, but they unfortunately have not been clear enough so that the date was certain.

I have heard some vague statements of the existence of some very early U. S. year dated cancellations, but I have never seen any of these "antediluvian" postmarks until recently, when Mr. J. E. Spannuth very kindly sent the following for my inspection:

"WILKESBARRE, AUG; 31. 1796" in brownish black in one straight line, and "READING, PA. SEPT 17 1831" in red in the ordinary circular form. He also shows a local post postmark reading "BLOODS DESPATCH JUN 11 8 A M 1855" in black in a small circle. This latter, while interesting, hardly belongs in this list of governmental postmarks.

In the earlier article the statement was made that New York City did not use the year date, excepting the few days in July, 1853, until 1857. This will have to be changed to 1856, as I have a red New York postmark that probably was used only on mail sent abroad, which is dated "APR 1 1856." I have added the date JUL 25 to my 1853 New York City dated postmarks.

The two "partly identified" 1856 postmarks listed before as "...ORD? JAN 26" and "...MS JUN 5" are probably the same and may be "WEST MED-FORD MS." Can anyone tell me if there was such a postoffice in 1856?

The corrections in the list follow. It will be seen that Pittsburgh, Pa., as far as now known and excepting Wilkesbarre and Reading, was the third city to use the year date, being preceded only by New York and Washington. It may be worth mentioning that the earliest Washington year dated postmark reads "WASHINGTON D. C." and that the one used after, about the middle of 1856, reads WASHINGTON CITY D. C., Sept. 19, 1856, being the earliest noted of the latter.

Previous List.

1855

WASHINGTON D. C. JUN 14.
PITTSBURGH PA. OCT 7.

1856.

ITHACA N. Y. MAY 12.
TRENTON N. J. JUN 10
ST. LOUIS MO. JUL —4.

1856 Partly Identified.

..... ORD ? JAN 26.
..... MS JUN 5.**Corrected List.**

1855

WASHINGTON D. C. JUN 11.
PITTSBURGH PA. AUG. 19.
NEWBURYPORT MS DEC 21 (red).

1856.

ITHACA, N. Y. APR 16.
TRENTON N. J. MAY 8.
ST. LOUIS MO. JUN 2.
SONORA CAL. JUN 4.

1856 Partly Identified.

..... FORD MS JAN 26.
..... STFIELD M.. NOV 10.**China Express Letter Stamps.**

July 2, 1913.

Messrs. J. M. Bartels Co.
New York.

Dear Sirs:—We are just in receipt of No. 10 of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE and hasten to enclose you some prints of an illustration of the Express letter stamp of the republic of China. The undersigned has had this in his collection for about four months. The cut (which measures nearly 7 inches) has been somewhat reduced in order to fit into our publication. The color is the same as in the Imperial issue, deep green. As you can see from the impression the stamp now consists of five parts, of which the center one shows the value 10c. Further details are given in our "Mitteilungen 1913," page 64.

Yours very truly,

PAUL KOHL, G. m. b. H.,
Kleeberg.**What Others Say.**

For real news—news at once authoritative and up-to-date—concerning United States stamps, THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE is far in advance of its contemporaries. In fact the weekly publications are generally content to take their latest news from this monthly journal.—B. H. W. Poole in Philatelic Opinion, July, 1913.

News from Venezuela.

In the Official Gazette, published in Caracas, Venezuela, dated June 7, we find a decree ordering the reproduction of the engraved matrices and lithographic transfers for the printing of the following stamps of the "Correos" series of 1911:

15 centimos, gray.....	200,000
25 centimos, blue.....	1,500,000
50 centimos, violet.....	300,000

It is stated in this decree that the original plates have been destroyed, that the new stamps will be a reproduction of types of the previous issue, now exhausted through public service, that the new printing will be supervised by three government officers and that the plates will be destroyed after the printing. Under such circumstances, the new stamps will represent a new issue and should be catalogued and collected as the 1913 set. Unquestionably there will be detectable differences in the design, if reproductions had to be made as stated. The stamps in question were lithographed by the Lithografia del Comercio at Caracas.

P. S. Envelope 1c. on Buff.

Our note in the July issue on page 240 regarding the above U. S. Postal Savings envelope attracted considerable attention and a goodly number of our readers informed us that they had been fortunate enough to secure a copy for their collection. We are therefore led to believe that after all the envelopes is not as rare as we had anticipated, though we are perfectly willing to admit that we consider them good property.

Some additional information has been secured through the courtesy of Third Assistant Postmaster General A. M. Dockery, who informs us that 40,000 of the above envelopes were printed on the department's order of February 29, 1912, though the date of shipment or receipt of the envelopes was not recorded. Mr. W. C. Michaels, however, informs us that he obtained his used copy on March 30, 1912, having noted the date on it at the time.

This lot was used exclusively at Washington. "It is not now anticipated that further orders will be placed, but this will depend upon whether need arises."

We are also informed from the same source that the envelopes are still in use, though others tell us that this statement is erroneous.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., U. S. PROVISIONAL.

BY JOHN A. KLEMAN.

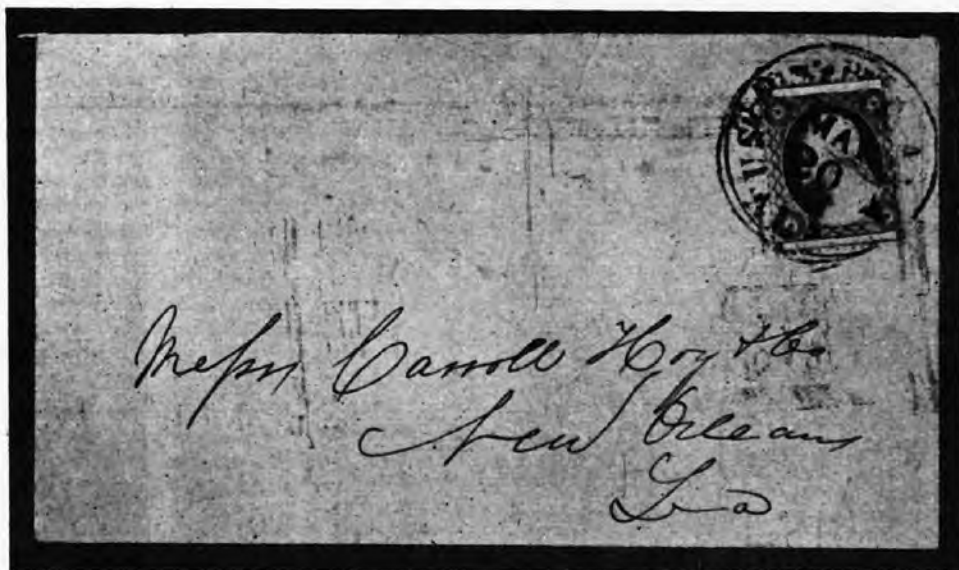
The remarkable treasure trove recently found in New Orleans, for future generations to be known as the Carroll-Hoy correspondence, has added many fine circular 3c. hand stamped on buff envelopes.

Our first illustration shows this provisional postmarked in opposite corner



things to philatelic lore and collections. While a number of uncatalogued varieties of U. S. general issues and Confederates were found, the most important

April 30 in the shape of a regular office cancellation. The other illustrations show another copy of the same variety used May 20th. This was after the post-



item was the discovery of a provisional issued by the postmaster at Tuscumbia, Ala., probably late in the fifties. It is a

master had received a new supply of the current 3c. stamps. The last cut simply shows the 3c. 1857 bent over, exposing

the handstamped provisional which had been covered by the regular government stamp. The postmaster apparently had

stock. With a new supply of government stamps there was of course no occasion to continue the use of the pro-



left over a number of the stamped envelopes, which he had been supplying to his customers, and desired to use up his

visionals. Both of these interesting envelopes are the property of the Nassau Stamp Co.

Philippines.

Brig. General H. H. Bandholtz very kindly informs us that the following peso values are now on hand at the Manila postoffice:

Double Lined Watermark.

2 pesos, black.....	5,500
2 pesos, brown violet.....	10,000
4 pesos, blue	5,000
10 pesos, green	200

(Of this latter there is not a stamp in collectable condition.)

Single Lined Watermark.

2 pesos, brown violet.....	40,000
4 pesos, blue	5,000
10 pesos, green	5,000

The Postage Stamps of Morocco.

A history since the inauguration of the first postal service up to 1912. 51 illustrations and a map. By Georges Brunel Price fr. 1.50 from the publishers, Edition des Publications Modernes, 13 Rue de Trevisse, Paris.

After a prolonged study of the postal organization of Morocco, the author describes the local stamps, with numerous details regarding the towns of the various postal routes. This is followed by a study of the stamps of the European offices, calling attention to all known varieties of forgeries.

Fakes of the 2c. Pan-American with Center Inverted.

Several used copies of this stamp have shown up in New York lately. They seem to have been produced as follows: The center of a regular stamp was erased as carefully as possible (but not without leaving signs of thin spots). A photographic reproduction of the vignette was then transferred in some way to make printing possible, and this was then impressed upon the vacant space in the center of the erased stamp. At least two small dealers here were deceived by this fake.

The post marks had been retraced, but the impression of the vignette was somewhat crude and a brownish shade of black different from the regular stamp.

THE GAZETTE is evidently looked upon abroad as the foremost disseminator of American philatelic news. We are always pleased to be thus of service to our friends, but it does seem that credit should be given where it is due. In a French publication a well-known English writer gives a paragraph of "American News," the entire contents of which are extracted from the June number of THE GAZETTE, but he entirely overlooked to mention the source of his information—and this is not the first time either.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

Published 15th of each month in the interest of Stamp Collectors.

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HERMAN TOASPERN,
Subscriptions and Advertising.

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EDITORIAL.

The Exhibition Situation.

We are happy to report this month that all goes swimmingly as regards exhibition preparations. There has not been a great deal of exhibition news to give out for the past month or two, but this must not be construed as indicating that the preliminary work is at all at a standstill. On the contrary, it is going steadily forward, and the various sub-committees and individuals who have been entrusted with various subdivisions of the work are all doing their uttermost to advance matters in their respective departments. Matters have now reached a stage where the general executive committee must necessarily delegate a great deal of the work to individual enthusiasts; hence the committee has not of late found it necessary to meet as often as formerly—or as often as it will have to meet a little later on, when the project enters into the throes of final preparation. So news from headquarters is scarce; and we can only assure the friends of the exhibition (whose name, we trust, is legion) that this fact need not cause the slightest uneasiness or concern.

Prospective Exhibits.

Quite a few of those who have entered exhibits or have avowed their intention of so doing have requested that information as to the nature of their exhibits be for the present withheld; hence not a great deal can at this time be given out along these lines. Among important entries which we can mention, however, are the following. It may be said that not all of these have as yet been formally entered, but all are known to be in process of grooming for the fray.

U. S. Proofs form one line which is certain of fine representation. Messrs. Edward H. Mason of Boston, H. H. Wilson of Brooklyn, and Geo. L. Gilmore of Lexington, Mass., are, we are creditably informed, preparing to take the field in this class; and as all three possess notably fine and famous collections of proofs, the competition between them is sure to be highly interesting.

In U. S. Adhesives, the showing will be ultra magnificent, if we may be permitted to use so florid a term. Nothing less than superlatives can, however, well be employed in mentioning the fact that in this section will be on view the pick of the great Worthington collection of U. S. stamps, the remarkable U. S. collection owned by Senator Ackerman (lately so greatly strengthened by the addition of the superb L. B. Mason collection) and other of the very finest American achievements in this line. Mr. Worthington's collection alone should be sufficiently attractive to bring to the exhibition every real enthusiast in U. S. stamps that the country contains; and, as everyone knows, the number of such enthusiasts is by no means small.

A very notable feature will be the appearance of the incomparable Worthington envelope collection. It need hardly be stated that this collection is without a peer in the world, and that envelope collectors everywhere will greatly rejoice at this opportunity of inspecting it.

In the British Colonial section, Mr. H. B. Newman's Gambia constitutes a highly noteworthy entry. This collection covers no less than 191 pages, and, among other features, contains something like 80 full sheets illustrating differences of shades, method of perforation, watermark, gum, etc. Mr. Newman recently acquired a well-known highly specialized Gambia collection which greatly strengthened his former one. He will also show Martinique, of which he has a splendid showing.

Dr. Julian Park of Buffalo has entered his specialized collection of Guatemala, a country seldom shown in any fineness, but with which Mr. Park is reputed to have done wonders.

In the Philippines section, there will be some keen competition, as Major F. L. Palmer, J. M. Bartels (co-authors, with Mr. F. Apthorp Foster, of "The Postage Stamps of the Philippines") and Edward Mendel will exhibit.

Mr. J. B. Leavy, fresh from his European triumphs, will show Norway and Belgium—the latter perhaps old issues only.

Dr. V. M. Berthold will exhibit his latest study on the 3c. 1864 U. S. envelope, having finally, after ten years' study of the subject, solved the problem of the numerous dies.

The above are only a few of the many American philatelists who are preparing to exhibit. As to exhibits from abroad, the committee continues to hear from distinguished European collectors desirous of exhibiting, but few of these wish their names mentioned as yet.

The Program.

The program for Exhibition week is gradually being worked out by the executive committee. At the meeting held on the 12th inst., the following was decided:

Oct. 27, Monday: 2 p. m.—Informal opening. 8 p. m.—Formal opening ceremonies with address in the auditorium of the Exhibition building (ladies included).

Oct. 28, Tuesday: 8 p. m.—Kommers given by the New York Stamp Society at Scheffel Hall, 17th street and Third avenue (ladies included).

Oct. 29, Wednesday: 1 to 3 p. m.—Informal luncheon at the Collectors Club, 14 Park Place (down town).

Oct. 30, Thursday. 8 p. m. (?)—Official banquet (ladies included).

The Exhibition will be open after the first day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., Tuesday to Saturday.

Additional donations have been somewhat numerous. We have no list of the cash amounts at hand, but the medals are as follows:

Miguel Galvez, Madrid, gold medal.
Deutscher Briefmarken Sammler Verein, New York, silver gilt and silver.
Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, silver gilt.
New York Stamp Society, silver gilt.

It is announced that no donations or

names of members can be printed in the official catalogue, which arrive after September 25.

Steps have been taken to make the final appointments on the jury, which is to consist of 15, with as large a representation of foreign members as feasible.

The frames measure, as stated, inside 39 by 59 inches, and will hold approximately 18 pages. The cost of exhibiting will be about 10 cents a page of ordinary size, or 10 cents a square foot. The amount of space available is roughly 10,000 square feet of glass, and from present indications it will be more than fully subscribed.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE continues its onward march. It is steadily gaining in circulation, popularity and prestige. Throughout the philatelic world it is looked upon as America's foremost publication in its special field. With this issue it concludes its third year; however, its publishers have deemed it wise not to conclude Volume III now, but to do so with the December number. This volume will consist of sixteen numbers (from September, 1912, to December, 1913). Beginning 1914 each volume will represent a full calendar year. The desirability of the change is self-evident.

The August issue will be followed by three large exhibition numbers: in September the Pre-Exhibition (32 pages) edition, in October the Exhibition Special (a still larger paper with a very extensive circulation, including free copies to exhibition visitors), and in November a Post-Exhibition number of not less than 32 pages.

Advertisers should not fail to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to be represented in our columns. The publishers will make a slight inducement to those who desire to be represented in the three large issues. Write at once if interested.

A great deal of our space will, of course, be devoted to the Exhibition, which opens October 27 for one week. This will run through three issues. However, we have a fine line of splendid articles awaiting publication, so our readers need not fear too much monotony in any one direction.

This number again goes to over 500 who are not yet on our subscription list. We hope to hear from a goodly proportion of them to the extent of 50c., and will promise them \$2 worth in return.

U. S. PROOFS.

The Albums of 1902.

While returning from a recent trip to the Capital city the managing editor chanced to run into former Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden and had a long talk about stamps and stamp matters and stamp men.

Mr. Madden is now located in this city and his interest in stamps is only that of an outsider at the present time. He never was really a collector and knew nothing about the subject when he assumed the duties of his important position, which he held for seven years.

It was during this time that the Bureau was instructed to supply the P. O. Department with 85 sets of die proofs of all U. S. stamps to date and accordingly these were prepared and mounted in handsome leather bound volumes, oblong in shape, and about two inches thick. The pages are a gray cardboard. All U. S. issues are complete up to and including the 1902 series, and the last page contains the Cuban issue of 1899 (we are not quite sure that this was in all volumes). In ordering these proofs only a long-established custom was followed, but not long afterward there was a considerable upheaval in various branches of the P. O. D., and the result of extensive investigations has been that no proofs of any kind have been issued to anyone since that time. Mr. Madden stated that on 53 of these volumes the name of the recipient was placed in gilt letters, while the remainder was gradually given away to others and soon the last volume had left the Department. A new postmaster general a year or so later was unable to secure a set, although he was quite anxious to have one for himself. These beautiful volumes of U. S. proofs were destined and given only to high officials in the several executive departments, the President and his cabinet and possibly to some few foreign diplomats. None were ever secured by stamp collectors at the time except one set, which went to a Detroit collector, an old-time friend of the third assistant. Later a number of the books changed hands and the few prominent collectors of proofs who were willing to pay the price commonly charged for die proofs have been able to get a set.

These proofs were printed on regular bond paper with fair sized margins on each side. A set was mounted on each page. We have seen loose specimens of this printing which would prove that at

least one volume had been taken apart and the proofs soaked off.

In the make-up some half dozen errors crept into the work. The 1847 set is represented by two sets of two, one labeled originals and the other reprints, but both are from the so-called reprint dies. In the 1861 first issue the 10c is wrong. The colors are off in a number of cases, being quite different from the originals. J. M. BARTELS.

Cuba to Issue New Stamps.

We are informed that the American Bank Note Company will not continue to print postage stamps for Cuba and that the contract was awarded to Lopez Rodriguez, vice-president of the National Bank of Cuba, several months ago. The new contractor owns also a book store and printing plant at Havana and is reputed to have ample facilities for carrying out the contract. The set of ordinary stamps is to be engraved and uniform in design, though we have no further information as to what this is to represent.



However, we have been favored with an artist's design for the special delivery stamp, which has been submitted to the Cuban authorities, although we cannot assert that it has been accepted. It depicts a view of the entrance to Havana harbor, Morrow Castle at right, and the sun rising or setting in the north! A Bleriot monoplane in the sky is, however, the principal feature, for which reason it has been drawn very large, in proportion to the rest of the picture.

The same contract also includes postal cards, but not stamped envelopes, which are being manufactured in England.

Linn's Philatelic Handbook, No. 3.

The 1851-1860 issue U. S. stamps has just been received. It contains a number of very fine enlarged drawings of the various types of the 1c, 3c, 5c and 10c varieties, as well as much information of interest, compiled from various sources.

A Sumptuous New York Special of the London "Stamp Lover."

The first philatelic magazine to devote a special number to the great International Philatelic Exhibition of New York is the Stamp Lover (44 Fleet street, London, England). It is in every sense an edition de luxe, its 36 large and beautifully illustrated pages being enclosed within a cover of dazzling gold and bearing a fine enlargement of the Athenaeum portrait of Washington, printed in art brown.

The whole of this fine number, the largest and finest of the many beautiful Stamp Lover "specials," is devoted to the interests of American stamps, American philatelic affairs, and of course the forthcoming great exhibition. Its contributors include Mr. C. A. Howes, B.Sc., Mr. L. W. Crouch, Mr. Fred J. Melville, president of the Junior Philatelic Society, Mr. Ralph Wedmore and others.

Mr. Howes tells of the various Washington portraits used on stamps, and his interesting article is fully illustrated by reproductions of all the stamps referred to.

Mr. Crouch introduces new light upon the 1851-60 issues of United States stamps and illustrates his paper with fine half-tones. Mr. Melville conducts us round the "World's Greatest Stamp Factory," describing to us and showing us many pictures illustrating how our stamps are made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. Among Mr. Melville's other contributions to this number are a philatelic "Panorama of Panama" and "The Parcels Post in Pictures," etc.,

This fine number of the Stamp Lover, containing upwards of 90 illustrations, will, it is hoped, arouse the greatest interest on both sides of the Atlantic in the forthcoming exhibition, and any one who is desirous of receiving a copy as a souvenir should send 10 cents in stamps to the publisher, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet street, London. Members of the Junior Philatelic Society (entrance fee 62 cents, annual dues 62 cents) receive the Stamp Lover, including all the "specials," free.

Plate Nos. 6,123, 6,124, 6,125, 6,126, 6,136, 6,137, 6,140, 6,142, 6,145, 6,149, 6,152, 6,156, 6,160, 6,185, 6,244, which were assigned to the 2 cent Panama-Pacific stamps, with the erroneous inscription "Gatun Locks," will be among the unobtainables. Collectors should cross them off their lists of wants.

Canal Zone.

As recently announced in THE GAZETTE a new type is now in use for the surcharge which even to the general collector means a new issue, and printed albums will doubtless have to recognize this as the 1913 issue. So far we have seen only the 1c, 2c and 5c of the new issue. The 2c we have on a letter addressed to our publishers and postmarked Feb. 8, while *Mekeel's Weekly* states that it was issued on December 6 or earlier.



The size of type is about the same as the preceding issue, but there are several marked differences in most of the letters. The most readily noticed is perhaps in the initial C which in the new type ends in a point, and has no down stroke as in the older type. The final E is also very much wider than formerly.

We learn from Dr. Perry that the old stock of 8c. is about exhausted and the new type is expected to be issued shortly. The paper in the new issue seems to be thinner and a little more bluish than before. The gum is white instead of yellowish.

Annual Report of the Committee on Philatelic Literature. August, 1912. Published by the American Philatelic Society. Being a catalogue of all the Separate Works (throughout the world) and the Periodicals (English language only) that have appeared July, 1911, to August 10, 1912. Compiled by William R. Ricketts, with Additions and Corrections by Charles A. Nast and Ernest R. Aldrich, committee. 161 pages. 4x6½. Paper cover.

EAGLE CARRIERS

Unused originals .....	.40
Same, with o. g. ....	.60
A fine used one.....	\$1.25
Same, an original cover.....	2.50

J. M. BARTELS CO.,
99 Nassau Street, New York.

Spanish Mariannas.

The several articles in THE GAZETTE on these interesting stamps have attracted attention far and wide, particularly in Germany and Spain. The Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung has recently contained a rather severe attack on this issue, the substance of which is that the stamps were speculative. Any one who will take the trouble to read all that has been written on the subject will come to a different conclusion. The following references may some day be useful: PHILATELIC GAZETTE, August, 1911, and May 1, 1912; Mekeel's Weekly, September, 1907; Deutscher Philatelist, January, 1908; Ill. Briefmarken Journal, November 21, 1908.



Brig. General Bandholtz, who was for a long time among the skeptics, writes us under date of May 15, 1913, on this subject in a personal letter to our Mr. Bartels:

"I have two or three specimens of the stamps on the original cover, all with genuine cancellation and with a Manila receipt stamp. These covers are addressed to people in different handwriting and on different envelopes, and one of them is registered. They were certainly not simply cancelled to order locally and then handed over to the purchaser, but went entirely through the mill. Mr. — accumulated some several years ago, but paid no attention to them until they seemed to attract philatelic attention. If these stamps were a speculative issue, it would seem that attempts would have been made a long time ago to give them more prominence than they had before you brought them to public notice, and you certainly were not influenced by such motives. As to the charge that Colonel Blanco was interested in the matter, that is perfectly ridiculous. He knows nothing about stamps and cares less; in fact, you would not now be in possession of his statement in regard to them had it not been for his personal friendship for me; and you may recall that I was likewise formerly very skeptical in regard to the authenticity of the stamps in question."

Returned from Europe.

Our Mr. Otto Lehmann, who for the past two years and a half has been in full charge of the European department of our business, returned from the other side on the 16th instant after a very successful business trip to Germany, France, Belgium and England. It was primarily a selling trip, but Mr. L. did not fail to keep his eyes open for desirable stamps for which there is a demand in this country. He was well supplied with fine old European stamps, for which there is such a strong demand on the other side. During the early part of his trip he had no difficulty in making his sales average \$1,000 a day, but naturally the supply of fine material did not last long. His purchases included an exceedingly fine specialized collection of old Germans on original covers, for which he paid M44,000, but this was resold immediately intact.

Our publishers will continue to buy all old Europeans in fine condition and pay especially high prices for fine original covers of same—in fact prices which will often make collectors wonder. This applies especially to all old German states.

U. S. 1869

The regular stamps, but with **small numerals**. They were gummed, grilled and perforated, but never issued. We have secured a few blocks and singles of each, but unfortunately they were kept in a damp place and lost their gum as well as some of the freshness of their appearance. These varieties have sold very high in the past. We recently saw a set (there are only the three values) marked \$45.00 net. We offer the above as

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

- 1c. yellow brown.
- 2c. brown.
- 12c. green.

at \$1.50 per stamp. \$6.50 for a well centered block of 4. Will send on approval.

From the same source we obtained

1869 RE-ISSUE.

2c., fine, no gum.....	\$3.50
3c., good, no gum.....	7.00
10c., fine, no gum.....	4.75
10c., very fine, "mint".....	7.00
10c., do., vertical pair.....	16.00
30c., very fine, "mint".....	11.00

We also have a 15c. 1869 overprinted **Specimen** in Gothic type. A great rarity.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

Chronicle of U. S. Envelopes.

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------|--------|
| | WMK. POD 1907 (15). | |
| 2135A | 5c. Die A. S. 5, amber | Kn. 81 |
| | WMK. US-SE 1911 (18). | |
| | 2c. Die A. S. 2, white | Kn. 79 |
| | 5c. Die A. S. 5, white | Kn. 87 |

Twentieth Century.

During the past month we have filled up a 20th Century International Album as far as our stock goes, gathering together all the odds and ends we could find which would fill a space in the book and now invite inspection of same at our office. It contains a great deal of good material and the book makes a nice showing. While very few pages are completely filled collectors will find many good stamps not easily secured. The album is strongest in U. S. and Colonies, Portuguese Colonies, Panama and South American countries. The British Colonials are weak, and the French more so. If you are fond of postally used copies you will find considerable. Whether you prefer used or unused look it over as soon as you have a chance. This book will be sent out to prospective purchasers who contemplate selecting not less than \$10 worth.

While on the subject of 20th Century, we may as well state that we are now at work filling up spaces in the 19th Century Album, which we have had bound in four volumes, omitting the countries contained in the National Album. So far the first volume, countries from A to E, has been priced and the others will be finished as soon as possible. Prices will be found quite reasonable. As a rule stamps in these books run up to about \$1 each. There is therefore a fine chance to fill up on the cheaper grade of stamps.

In addition to these we have our well-known line of 200 books of specialized countries which contain our choicest stock of each. A list of these books, which comprise over sixty different selections of U. S. alone, will be sent on application. These books contain unused and used stamps, generally several copies including shades and minor varieties of all kinds.

NEW CANAL ZONE

The new type of surcharge with C and E changed, as illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

1c, 2c and 5c.

15 CENTS.

What others do you need?

Alexandria, Va.

Old Mr. Hough, who on November 7, 1847, placed the only copy known to day of the blue Alexandria stamp, valued now at \$4,000, on a letter to his sweetheart, then in Richmond, is still alive and enjoying relatively good health. Only recently did he give up his government office in Washington in order to spend his remaining days in quietness and rest after a long life of faithful service. He is living on Duke street, in this town, with his daughter, Mrs. Fawcett, who found the famous stamp among the old letters of her mother.

**U. S. UNUSED
MIDSUMMER BARGAINS**

Do not expect original gum at these prices, but they are otherwise nice copies.

			Cat.	Price.
33.	1851	3c.	1.50	.75
42.	1857	1c.	.50	.22
50a.	1857	10c.	4.00	1.75
51.	1857	12c.	4.00	1.70
53.	1857	30c.	10.00	4.50
63.	1861	1c.	.60	.25
65.	1861	3c.	.25	.08
68.	1861	10c.	2.50	1.10
69.	1861	12c.	3.00	1.30
71.	1861	30c.	5.00	1.90
73.	1862	2c.	.75	.30
78.	1862	24c.	4.00	1.50
86.	1867	1c.	8.00	2.90
89.	1867	10c.	12.50	3.25
93.	1867	2c.	1.50	.60
98.	1867	15c.	10.00	2.60
102.	1861	1c. Sp. Pr.	8.50	4.00
112.	1869	1c.	1.60	.70
113.	1869	2c.	1.00	.35
114.	1869	3c.	.75	.30
117.	1869	12c.	4.00	1.80
119.	1869	15c.	6.00	1.70
145.	1870	2c.	1.50	.70
147.	1870	3c.	2.00	.70
148.	1870	6c.	3.50	1.75
150.	1870	10c.	8.00	2.50
156.	1873	1c.	1.00	.30
157.	1873	2c.	1.50	.70
158.	1873	3c.	1.00	.30
243.	1893	\$3	5.50	3.00
244.	1893	\$4	6.50	3.90
245.	1893	\$5	7.50	4.80

On the above prices we will give a special discount of 30 per cent. (except 1893 issue) on copies with perforations into design on one side or one imperf. side.

CANADA PROOFS



Die Proofs of all stamps are scarce. We have in the past frequently offered plate proofs and in several instances have had die proofs which invariably met with a ready sale. Not until now did we ever see a die proof of any modern Canada

stamps. Recently we obtained from the son of a former employee of the Am. B. N. Co. a few die proofs of the 1898 issue 3 cents. They included several shades of red, lake or carmine, were printed on pieces of paper $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches and look very pretty. They indicate experiments in ink mixing. We offer a few at

\$1.50 EACH.

Some of them have smaller margins; these we offer at \$1.25 each.

We also have a couple of same stamp, "maple leaf," at \$1.50, but not such immense margins. They make a splendid addition to any collection of Canada and none of your friends ever saw anything like it before. Similar proofs of other countries often fetch \$5.00 and these may be worth it.

We still have plate proofs of the 12 pence black (with Specimen) at \$5.00 each, though they have sold fast in Europe.

CONFEDERATE STAMPS

1c. ORANGE.

Very fine o. g. copies.
50c. each.

Blocks of four, \$2.50.

Of these highly interesting but much neglected historic stamps of our own country we have recently made up a new book which includes a splendid unused block of four of the 10c rose and many good shades in fine condition.

Our Mr. EUGEN SZEKULA

Will Arrive in New York

About the 22nd of October, 1913,
as our representative. He will reside at the

HOTEL ASTOR

and remain there during the

International Philatelic Exhibition

from October 27th to November 1st, 1913.

Philatelists, and particularly dealers, will be gladly received during this time at the Hotel for transacting business with our firm. We urge you to write at once concerning this trip with offers and propositions in advance—Bela Szkula, Lucerne. After the close of the exhibition Mr. Eugen Szkula will visit the following cities:

BOSTON	CLEVELAND	ST. LOUIS
SYRACUSE	TOLEDO	CINCINNATI
TORONTO	DETROIT	WASHINGTON
BUFFALO	CHICAGO	PHILADELPHIA

This trip will probably extend to December 1st. Mr. Eugen Szkula will be prepared to visit other places on business and anyone desiring an appointment elsewhere is requested to notify Bela Szkula, Lucerne, to facilitate arrangements without trouble and loss of time.

Purchase!! Exchange!! Sale!!

is the purpose of this American trip, and Mr. Eugen Szkula will take with him a splendid stock of stamps of all kinds, principally in fine sets, dealers stocks, government remainders, stamps in bulk, fine sets in different issues like: Liberia, North Borneo, San Marino, Montenegro issue 1907, 1911 and 1913, postage stamps and postage due stamps in all issues, Baden, Chile, etc., etc. Mr. Eugen Szkula will have also very valuable lots and single rarities, which will attract much attention everywhere. Selling offers of all kinds, even to the highest prices will be considered with greatest pleasure.

It Is Very Important

to write at once to our home office—Bela Szkula, Lucerne, what kind of propositions and offers you can make, to give me plenty of time to consider them and give suitable instructions to my representative, so that he can properly arrange his journey and time. I am always a buyer of fine things, such as collections, stamps in quantities, fine sets, stocks and so on up to the highest amounts and gladly await offers and propositions. Please let me know if possible at once, directly to my address at Lucerne all propositions and full particulars.

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Publication:	Lucerne	Enterprise:
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We have a few entire 1c. Postal Savings Envelopes on white, size 8 (USSE), in fine condition, used with an additional 1c violet which we offer at

25c. EACH.

These have been very difficult to obtain, especially entire.

Same cut square, 12c.

The 2c., cut square, 3c.

GREEK WAR PROVISIONALS.**SPECIAL OFFERS****MACEDONIA.**

Greek stamps overprinted.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ
ΛΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ } in black.

1 to 25 lepta	set of 7	36c
1 l. to 1 dr.	set of 11	\$1.25
1 l. to 25 dr.	complete set	\$20.00

Same overprinted in Red.

1 lep to 1 dr.	set of 6	\$1.10
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Lithographed

1, 5, 10 25 lep (in black)	} set of 7	50c
5, 25 lep (in red)		
20 lep (1901 type)		

UNPAID.

Black overprint.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 lep	set of 6	60c
1 to 50 lep	set of 9	\$5.00
1 lep to 1 dr. used	set of 10	\$7.50
1 lep to 5 dr.	complete set	\$22.50

Red overprint.

1 lep to 1 dr. (used)	set of 8	\$1.50
1 lep to 5 dr.	complete	\$9.00

Carmine overprint, reading downwards.

2, 3, 5 and 10 lepta (very scarce)	set of 4	\$10.00
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We have also a good stock of errors and rare varieties of these surcharges; selections can be sent on approval.

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ICARIA.

5, 10, 25 & 50 lepta.	set of 4	\$3.00
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LEMNOS.

Overprinted on Greek stamps in Black.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 lep	set of 7	50c
1 lep to 1 dr.	set of 11	\$1.35
1 lep to 25 dr.	complete	\$20.00
20 lep (1901 type)	each	18c

Red overprint.

25, 40, 50, & 1 dr.	set of 4	\$1.00
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Lithographed.

1, 5, 5, 10, 25 lep	set of 5	50c
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SAMOS.

1 to 50 lepta	complete set	\$1.60
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Same overprinted ΕΛΛΑΣ

1 lepta to 1 dr.	set of 6	75c
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All these are NOW OBSOLETE and prices are RISING.

Most of the above can be supplied used or unused at same rates.

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are going up fast. Look at the 1814 catalogue prices. All are used and fine.

	Cat.	Price.
1890 90c.	.75	.50
1893 \$1	3.00	2.10
1893 \$2	3.00	2.20
1893 \$5	7.00	5.50
1895 50c.	.25	.20
1895 \$1	.50	.40
1895 \$5	4.00	3.25
1902 50c.	.40	.30
1902 \$1	.40	.30
1908 50c.	.25	.15
1908 \$1	.35	.12
1912 50c.	.15	.12
1912 \$1	.40	.35
Postal Savings 50c.	.50	.45
Postal Savings \$1.	.75	.50
Parcel Post \$1.	—	1.00

COLOR ERROR**Venezuela**

A year ago (June 1, 1912) the Gazette was the first to announce the discovery of an error in the current 50c value. Two impressions were required to produce these stamps, the center being printed separately from the frame design. Thus we have the 50c value with the center printed in the indigo color of the 25c. Only one sheet (100) of these was found. Recently we bought all there were left, just 25 copies. We now offer 14 of these at the low price of

\$8.50 EACH.

Some were sold in Europe at a much higher figure.

20th Century British Colonials, Mint

Antigua, 1903, 1sh, ultramarine and violet..	\$1.00
Bahamas, 1903, 3sh, sage green and black....	1.10
Barbados, 1904-05, 8p, orange and ultramarine	1.75
Barbados, 1904-05, 2s 6p, purple and green..	1.75
Cayman Isls., 1902, 6p, chocolate.....	1.00
Ceylon, 1913, R20, black and carmine on blue	8.00
E. Africa and Uganda, 1913, R10, carmine and green on green.....	4.00
E. Africa and Uganda, 1913, R20 black and violet on red	8.00
Grenada, 1902, 1sh, green and orange.....	1.25
Grenada, 192, 2sh, green and ultramarine....	1.25
Lagos, 1904-05, 1sh, green and black.....	1.00
N. Nigeria, 1913, £1, violet and black on red	6.25
St. Vincent, 1902, 1sh, green and carmine...	2.00
Sierra Leone, £4, black and violet on red..	6.25
Trinidad and Tobago, 1913, 1, 2½, 4, 6p and 1sh70
Virgin Isls., 1913, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 6p and 1sh	.80

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700 East 40th Street, Chicago.

Crawford

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PORTRAIT OF L. G. QUACKENBUSH,

WASHINGTON NEWS.....J. Murray Bartels

CONVENTION OF THE A. P. S.....L. G. Quackenbush

BULGARIA.....C. A. Howes

PHILIPPINES, VARIOUS NOTES.....J. Murray Bartels

CHINA.....Adolph H. Weber

U. S. OFFICIAL CHECK LIST, 1902 ISSUE.

NEW YORK:

J. M. BARTELS CO., Publishers,

99 Nassau Street.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00.

Nassau Stamp Co.

179 Broadway New York

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October 2

The collection of 5C BLACK NEW YORK POSTMASTER STAMPS of

Mr. O. S. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio

The most remarkable sale ever catalogued, 343 lots of one stamp and its varieties. This collection was started in 1879 and as Mr. Hart was known as the foremost collector of these stamps all the finest items in the world in this line naturally gravitated into this wonderful collection.

November 11

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We have in preparation to be sold in March, a very important property cataloguing over \$100,000, a property which is replete in fine and unusual items in European rarities, etc. Details later.

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ADMIT ONE**

Series A

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

UNITED ENGINEERING BUILDING

W. 39TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

October 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, November 1, 1913

Series A

COMPLIMENTARY
ADMIT ONE

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

UNITED ENGINEERING BUILDING

W. 39TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

October 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, November 1, 1913

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

No. 13.



L. G. QUACKENBUSH.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

BY J. M. BARTELS

New U. S. Postal Cards.

1c green, Lincoln. We failed to announce in the last number the small sized 1c card with Lincoln's portrait, had been changed from carmine to green and was placed on sale about July 1st. This card is used very little by the general public, being used primarily in library filing cases now so extensively in use in this country, both in libraries and by business firms.

Jefferson replaces McKinley and will soon appear on the regular 1c postal card. The portrait is similar to the profile view in use once before and will be printed in green on a lightly toned card. The design was originally engraved by L. J. Hatch (then with the Bureau, but of late in China with Bureau of Engraving and Printing), and officially approved Jan. 23, 1884, the cost of the work of engraving being 306.00. The new card has been engraved by M. W. Baldwin, one of the Bureau artists. The engraving is fine but the design is not especially pleasing and we must reluctantly admit that our postal cards are destined to remain much behind those of other countries as far as design and general attractiveness are concerned. While our stamps and to a great extent also our stamped envelopes have, we might say, led the world in beauty and excellence, our postal cards have fallen far short in this respect.

The new card was originally engraved with a solid background which looked better than the finally approved design in which the head appears on a white background. "U. S. Postal Card" is in the oval above the head and "One Cent" in the lower part. The double lined oval rests on a base extending to the left and right beyond the width of the oval, the base line is horizontal and denotes the extreme width of the design. The inscription "Jefferson" occupies the center of the base. The inscription to the left remains unchanged, the space for the postmark being above. The new design was approved July 9th.

Special Plates for Coil Stamps.

To facilitate the manufacture of stamp coils, special plates have now been made. These contain 400 subjects as before, but the space running between the vertical half panes is much wider than formerly, measuring 1 cm., showing the guide line in center. The horizontal guide line is as formerly with no variation in space. The new form of sheets will only be used for stamps joined at top and bottom or end-

wise. It was not found necessary to make special plates for coils joined sidewise.

The new sheets show no plate numbers at top or bottom, but two at each side. The inscription COIL STAMPS appears once at each side in very large block letters. When the stamps are made into coils, the plate numbers will be trimmed off so there will be no chance for plate number collectors to secure the numbers of the special coil stamp plates. As formerly one coil in ten, when joined sidewise, will contain a number on every twenty stamps, covered over where the strips were pasted together. The unobtainable numbers of the new plates will be:

1c—6581, 6582, 6585, 6589.

2c—6566 to 6573 (8 plates).

New Booklet Covers.

The 1c covers will soon be issued showing a handsome view of the Post Office Department building on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington. They will be issued with 24 and 96 stamps. A mixed booklet with 24 1c and 24 2c stamps will have the same cover design. The 2c booklets will continue to depict the familiar horseman, the emblem of the P. O. Department, but the design has been somewhat reduced in size. The large outline figures indicating the prices at which the booklets sell, namely 25c, 49c, and 97c, are almost the height of the covers.

Stamp Stock in the Bureau Vault.

Our readers will undoubtedly be interested in learning exactly what stamps were in the great vault at the Bureau on the close of a working day selected at random recently. This happened to be August 28. Each day a sheet is filled out giving the exact number of each denomination. It will be seen that the supply of \$2 and \$5 stamps is not yet exhausted. There are also over four million of the Registry Stamps still on hand. All stamps in coils are included with the stamps in sheets while the booklets are listed separately. Panama-Pacific 1c stamps were being printed on that day as the supply had run quite low. It was stated in the list that there were no Postage Due 30c stamps on hand which had been printed in sheets of 400, indicating the new watermark paper, but that the 30c stamps were from the 200 subject plates. This would seem to contradict the announcement made in the GAZETTE some time ago that these 30c stamps had been printed on new watermark paper, but not yet issued.



We use in this list the official designations by which these stamps are known at the Bureau.

Ordinary Stamps.

1c	515,148,900
2c	631,960,400
3c	5,499,700
4c	8,018,200
5c	9,870,100
6c	3,325,800
8c	4,899,500
10c	4,754,300
15c	1,436,100
50c	117,084
\$1	89,766

Series 1902.

\$2	39,471
\$5	8,942

Total	1,185,168,263
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Panama-Pacific Commemorative Stamps.

1c	923,230
2c	25,981,130
5c	1,399,090
10c	361,620

Total	28,665,070
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Booklets.

1c	8,820,960
2c (12s)	9,853,800
2c (24s)	6,324,960
2c (48s)	3,260,640

Parcel Post Stamps.

1c	19,264,835
2c	36,260,240
3c	8,643,380
4c	8,632,220
5c	11,602,940
10c	3,785,540
15c	3,191,360
20c	2,455,340
25c	3,614,270
50c	1,249,630
75c	4,222,375
\$1	574,380

Total	103,436,510
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Registry Stamps.

10c	4,198,680
-----	-----------

Special Delivery Stamps.

10c	839,500
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Postal Savings Official Stamps.

1c	823,450
2c	725,050
10c	817,500
50c	324,275
\$1	324,451

Total	3,013,725
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Postal Savings Stamps.

10c	21,806,700
-----	------------

Postal Savings Cards.

2,843,100

Postage Due Stamps.

1c	1,957,100
2c	1,742,500
3c	147,300
5c	441,800
10c	536,500
30c (old wmk.)	81,340
50c	157,150

Total	6,063,690
-------	-----------

Parcel Post Due Stamps.

1c	2,570,675
2c	721,265
5c	1,255,865
10c	878,495
25c	1,225,465

Total	6,649,765
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The grand total of all stamps for postal use (omitting the Postal Savings Card) constituting the reserve stock in the Bureau vault on the date indicated was therefore 1,388,106,243.

Now let someone figure out how many miles these would make if pasted horizontally or vertically into one coil or if separated and tied up into bundles of 100 each.

The New Cuban Stamps.

As announced in our columns last month, Cuba is soon to issue a new set of stamps. The design of the regular issue will show a map of the island with the steamship connections indicated by lines radiating in various directions. The size of the stamps will be the same as the ordinary U. S. and upright in spite of the oblong shape of the island. The Special Delivery stamps will show a view of Havana Harbor with a prominent aeroplane as already illustrated a month ago in our columns. The design of the latter is said to be slightly larger than the present one.

We are further informed that the engraving has been done by the Security Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia, of which a Mr. Bradley is president.

Mr. George P. Foster, an expert plate printer, of the Bureau at Washington, has been placed in charge of the work at Havana and the printing of the new stamp is to commence Sept. 15. Let us hope that the workmanship and execution of the designs will come up to the high standard achieved in the current issue by the American Bank Note Co.

Notes on the Parcel Post Stamps.

In the July number the GAZETTE furnished its readers with a complete list of all values of Parcel Post Stamps on hand when the printing of them was discontinued on June 24, and roughly speaking the total, not including Postage Due stamps, footed about 150,000,000, a very large quantity. Since then many offices have been selling Parcel Post Stamps almost exclusively to be used for ordinary postage or on parcels in order that the above stock might be worked off as rapidly as possible. At this rate it will not take long to use up the entire supply of low values, especially the 1c and 2c. in spite of the apparently enormous quantities of these denominations.

Elsewhere in this issue we print for the first time ever published, a detailed list of all postage stamps in the vaults of the Bureau at the close of a working day, which happened to be August 28, 1913.

It will be seen that the total number had been reduced during the past two months to 103,436,510 regular Parcel Post Stamps and 6,649,765 Parcel Post Due Stamps, which are now also being used to indicate postage due on all other classes of mail matter. As the use for the high values is very limited it is safe to predict that the 50c, 75c and \$1 stamps are sufficient to last several years at least if they continue to be placed on sale for that length of time, even should they be used exclusively instead of the ordinary postage stamps of high denominations for which the demand is relatively so small. Although the 1c and 2c stamps alone constitute over 50 per cent. of the total stock, it is safe to predict that at the present rate of consumption these two denominations will be the first to be exhausted.

It was, of course, a great surprise to the Bureau to receive from the Post Office Department an order to discontinue printing Parcel Post Stamps especially after such strenuous efforts to lay in a reserve stock which was considered adequate under existing conditions.

In the mean time preparations for a new series had been pushed ahead as vigorously as possible. On June 4 the Postmaster General had approved the engraved designs of the new 1, 2 and 5c. Parcel Post Stamps, plates of each had been prepared and were ready for printing, though they had not gone to press when announcement of the startling change reached the Bureau. As late as June 19, the Postmaster General had further approved the designs and colors of the 3c violet, 4c brown, 6c salmon, 8c olive green, 10c yellow and 15c gray, and this is as far as the progress

reached. Die proofs, mounted on the customary large cards of the set from 1c to 15c of course exist at the Bureau, but will probably never be owned by any collector.

The regulations governing proof impressions of all kinds are now so much more strict than formerly that every proof printed is registered. Should trials be made to test colors and these are submitted to the office of the Third Assistant in order that a selection might be made from the samples the entire lot must now be returned to the Bureau, whereas formerly only the color accepted would be returned to the Bureau with the official approval, while the others might be retained at the Post Office Department.

The Subject of Designs Once More.

Several publications have been going quite deeply into the subject of the various designs found on the issued parcel post series. Somewhere the desire was expressed that a full list of the origin of each design might some day be compiled and undoubtedly the following notes will go a long way toward solving the problem. It will be seen that the designs were made up from various sources and some of them are of simple and quite unromantic origin.

We will take up each denomination in order:

- 1c.—A view taken in the interior of the city post office at Washington.
- 2c.—The P. O. D. supplied a photograph of a mail carrier and the Bureau artist added the background in accordance with his own ideas.
- 3c.—A photograph of a mail car taken at the new Union Station at Washington.
- 4c.—The mail wagon is a model in the P. O. D. at Washington, a horse was hitched to it and a photograph taken; the surrounding landscape was supplied by the artist.
- 5c.—From a photograph supplied by the P. O. D.
- 10c.—Copied from a photograph showing steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm arriving in New York harbor on Feb. 23, 1902, with Prinz Heinrich of Prussia on board. The landscape on the right in the original is Staten Island. The artist thought he would improve it by adding skyscrapers resembling New York City, but in reality created a picture geographically quite incorrect. The view indicates an outgoing steamer, but the mail tender at side is seen only on arrival at New York.
- 15c.—From a photograph taken at Washington and supplied by the P. O. D. to the Bureau.

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20c.—The aeroplane was a photograph taken at College Park near Washington purposely for this stamp. Many experiments were made before a good view was obtained. The background was made up later by the artist.

25c.—The rolling mill is located in South Chicago where Director Ralph was at one time employed. The view was furnished by him.

75c.—This view depicts no special place. The Department of Agriculture furnished a view of a group of cows. Dairy buildings were added to the scene to obtain the desired picture.

50c.—A photograph furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

\$1.00.—Another photograph furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

Four Denominations Required Two Proofs.

It was found necessary to make changes in four denominations after the engravings had been completed and two differing die proofs of each are in existence. These are as follows:

3c.—The first design was a much more attractive one than the one finally accepted, easily the poorest one of the series. It was a totally different picture, showing a delivery wagon backed up to an open mail car with a messenger on each handling parcels.

20c.—Both designs were very similar. The first showed no mail pouch and the aviator's feet were dangling in mid-air instead of being placed on a foot rest.

50c.—In the first view the buildings are much larger and more in the foreground.

\$1.00.—The first proof was the only one used. Later the sky lines were entirely removed, but the picture was far less effective than at first. A supply of stamps had been printed and there was a rumor that the design would be changed to a view with a plain sky, but no action was taken.

U. S. 30c Postage Due.—We find that the announcement made in our June issue stating the 30c postage due stamp had been printed on paper watermarked single lined letters was erroneous. None of these stamps have been printed on the new paper and there are still 81,340 of the 1895 issue in the vault of the Bureau. At the present rate of consumption this stock is likely to be sufficient for a number of years to come, as only a few thousand are needed each year, the denomination being very little used.

Chronicle of New Stamp Plates.

Since our last report the following new plates have been completed at the Bureau. As the coil plate numbers described elsewhere in this issue will not be accessible to collectors and the parcel post plates were the second series of the stamps of which no printing was made, we are dividing the list this time into three groups.

Coil Plates

6566	2c	6672	2c
6567	2c	6673	2c
6568	2c	6581	1c
6569	2c	6582	1c
6570	2c	6585	1c
6571	2c	6589	1c

Parcel Post Plates.

The 1913 Series, never issued.

6579	1c	6594	2c
6580	1c	6595	2c
6583	1c	6596	2c
6584	1c	6597	2c
6586	1c	6598	1c
6587	1c	6599	1c
6590	2c	6602	3c
6591	2c	6603	5c
6592	2c	6604	5c
6593	2c	6605	5c

Regular List.

6574	1c	6637	2c
6575	1c	6638	2c
6576	1c	6639	2c
6577	1c	6640	2c
6578	1c	6641	2c
6588	1c	6642	2c
6600	1c	6643	2c
6601	1c	6644	2c
6606	1c	6645	2c
6607	1c	6646	2c
6608	1c	6647	2c Pan. Pac.
6609	1c	6648	2c Pan. Pac.
6610	1c	6649	2c Pan. Pac.
6611	1c	6650	2c Pan. Pac.
6612	1c	6651	2c
6613	1c	6652	2c
6614	1c	6653	2c
6615	1c	6654	2c
6616	1c	6655	2c
6617	1c	6656	2c
6618	1c	6657	2c
6619	1c	6658	2c
6620	2c	6659	2c
6621	1c	6660	2c
6622	2c	6661	2c
6623	1c	6662	2c
6624	1c	6663	2c
6625	2c	6664	2c
6626	2c	6665	2c
6627	2c	6666	2c
6628	1c	6667	2c
6629	2c	6668	2c
6630	2c	6669	2c
6631	1c	6670	2c
6632	1c	6671	2c
6633	2c	6672	2c
6634	1c	6673	2c
6635	2c	6674	2c
6636	1c	6675	2c

August 27.

The Panama Pacific 10c. stamp in the new color changed from yellow to orange, was issued from the Bureau on August 27, after the yellow stamps had become exhausted.



THE GAZETTE PRIZE CUP.
Silver Gilt.
International Philatelic Exhibition.

Henry C. Needham.

Among all the prominent American philatelists whose portraits THE GAZETTE has from time to time had the pleasure of publishing, Mr. Henry C. Needham is one of the very few whose names would have been familiar to the stamp collecting fraternity of a quarter-century ago. Mr. Needham is a survivor of the old guard in New York Philately. So great a difference does time make in the composition of a great city's philatelic cohorts, that of all the then prominent philatelists who exhibited at the stamp exhibition held at the old Eden Musee, New York, in 1889 (not only the first, but the only public stamp show ever held in New York up to now, when the impending International



Exhibition will soon make this a different tale to tell), Mr. Needham and Senator Ackerman are the only ones now actively connected with Philately.

For just how long Mr. Needham has been a collector we do not venture to say, but we think it a safe guess to put it at upwards of thirty years; so that though he is still a man in the prime of life (as his portrait shows), he is surely entitled to all the honors of a philatelic veteran.

Mr. Needham is an omniverous stamp lover, who finds all stamps good, though some, doubtless (to paraphrase the old story about the whiskey), better than others. For the greater part of his philatelic life he has remained a generalist; and he has not yet parted with his big general collection, though latterly he has been giving most of

his philatelic attention to certain special fields—notably, U. S. and Confederates on cover, and very notably, U. S. Locals. The last-named specialty has been Mr. Needham's particular study for years, and his collection of locals is a masterpiece of diligent philatelic research—as was recognized by the Collectors Club last year in its award to Mr. Needham of the Club's Gold Medal, given for that collection displayed at any of its meetings throughout the year which displays the highest philatelic merit from a standpoint of real study and research. Mr. Needham has long been gathering material for a monograph on U. S. Locals; and the book when it appears will assuredly be of extraordinary philatelic moment and interest.

Mr. Needham is a member of the Board of Directors, and is taking a most active interest in the Exhibition's welfare.

Panama Centennial Stamp.

Office of the Chief Quarantine Officer.

Ancon, Canal Zone,

August 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Bartels:—Regarding the 8c. This denomination has been discontinued and a new issue will not appear.

The Panama centennial stamp, commemorative of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa in 1513, has been received and will be placed on sale September 15.

The stamp is a 2½c denomination, green in color. In the upper corners, "1513" in the left, and "1913" in the right, appear. The denomination "2½c" is in each lower corner. In the center is an oval, in a lighter shade of yellowish green, with a small picture of Balboa represented as standing on a small knoll with a drawn sword in the right hand and with the left placed above the eyes as if viewing the Pacific Ocean. The stamp is oblong in shape, vertical; and in size is about the same as that of the current low value Bulgarian stamps.

Truly yours,

J. C. PERRY.

Our publishers saw a used copy Sept. 12 which arrived on mail to New York, indicating that the date of issue was somewhat ahead of the one stated above.

The heaviest requisitions for Parcel Post Stamps recently have been received from San Francisco, indicating a large consumption and extensive use of them on the Pacific Coast.

THE LATEST EXHIBITION NEWS.

BY L. G. QUACKENBUSH.

**Magnificent
List of Entries.**

By the time this issue of *THE GAZETTE* reaches its readers, the entries for the Exhibition will have been closed. And in this connection the happy fact may be stated that the entries have, alike in quantity and quality, exceeded the most sanguine expectations. So far from there being a paucity of exhibits, as some pessimistic souls had predicted the available space had been largely oversubscribed; and the only problem in this connection that now confronts the committee is how to find room for all the exhibits entered. We are not at liberty to print the list of entries in advance of the Official Catalog, but we can state that the entries will be a revelation as to philatelic richness, variety and extent. A very gratifying feature is the wide range of the entries. While in almost all international exhibitions there are numerous sections which "do not fill," there are very few sections at this exhibition in which some one has not been moved to make an entry. All told, there are somewhat over two hundred entries, including many of the greatest attractions, philatelically speaking, that could possibly be presented at an exhibition of this kind.

Further details on this head must be reserved for our Special Exhibition Number next month.

**Arrangement
of Frames.**

Very fortunately, in view of the great number of entries and the large amount of space that will be required for some of these entries, the character of the structure in which the Exhibition is to be held, permits considerable elasticity in the floor area at the committee's disposal. By using extra rooms and corridors, as well as space in the main lobby, the committee has found space for no less than 516 frames, each affording about 18 square feet of display space; so that, all told, there will be approximately 8,500 square feet of display space in the entire exhibition, not counting the further space that will be derived from the use of some cases which are to be placed in parts of the building not utilized in the general system of frames.

In the main room, which we may term Room 1, there will be 9 full double rows of frames, each row containing 24 frames; and 2 double rows of 5 frames each—making 236 frames in all in that room.

In the two adjoining rooms to be utilized, there will be room respectively for 9 rows of 12 frames and 3 rows of 12 frames.

In each of the three corridors available there will be room for 32 frames and in the main lobby for 2 double rows of 10 frames.

The Museum of Natural History has also loaned the exhibition a number of beautiful cases which will be utilized mainly for displays of albums, philatelic literature, accessories, etc.

The**International Jury.**

The following have been invited to serve on the Board of Judges:

E. Stock, Berlin.
E. D. Bacon, London.
D. Field, London.
Baron Eric Leijonhufvud.
Nils Strandell, Stockholm.
Johannes Elster, Berlin.
Rudolf Friedl, Vienna.
Baron de Reuterskiöld, Lausanne.
F. Genth, Cassel.
A. Coyette, Paris.
H. O. Manus, Amsterdam.
M. P. Castle, London.
Chas. J. Phillips, London.
L. L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge.
F. R. Cornwall, St. Louis.
B. W. H. Poole, Altadena, Cal.
John N. Luff, New York.
C. A. Howes, Boston.
W. S. Scott, New York.
P. F. Bruner, New York.
E. M. Carpenter, Boston.
W. N. Washburn, Greenfield, Mass.
A. H. Caspary, New York.
Eugene Klein, Philadelphia.

Not all of these have definitely accepted; but universal satisfaction will be felt in the news that among those who have accepted and who will certainly (barring accident), be at the exhibition are Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. L. R. Hausburg and Baron Leijonhufvud.

**Committee
of Honor.**

The Committee of Honor continues to receive a few accessions from distinguished foreign philatelists who desire to enroll themselves among the Exhibition's supporters.

The additions since our last list are:
W. P. Costerius, Paris.
Jacques Veershyrn, Amsterdam.
P. W. Waller, Amsterdam.
C. W. Matthe, Amsterdam.

Additional Donations.

Donations both of medals and money continue to come in. The record of the month in this respect is as follows:

- M. Galvez, Madrid—Gold medal.
 Garfield-Perry Stamp Club—Silver gilt medal.
 W. H. Peckitt, London—\$100.
 J. H. Towne, New York—\$25.
 Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y.—\$10.
 Franz Reichenheim, London—\$10.
 Major F. L. Palmer, Atlanta—\$5.
 T. W. Hall, London—\$5.

An Exhibition Surcharge.

The Executive Committee of the Exhibition is responsible for the very latest novelty in surcharges. The entire remaining stock on hand of the beautiful Exhibition Labels donated by the Hamilton Bank Note Co., has been surcharged with the date of the Exhibition, "Oct. 27 to Nov. 1," with the idea of emphasizing the exact time of the show in the minds of all those hereafter receiving the labels.

The Official Banquet.

Progress is being made in the arrangements for the official banquet, which will undoubtedly be the largest and most elaborate philatelic banquet ever held in America. The price of tickets has been tentatively placed at \$3.50 per plate; and the feast will be held at one of the finest and largest New York hotels—the committee not having yet made its final selection on this point. With the other dinners and festivities of the week, visitors are certain to find plenty of occupation.

Prospective Government Exhibits

Ever since the Exhibition project was first broached it has been the ardent wish of all who are intimately interested in its success that the Government at Washington might be prevailed upon to lend the affair its sanction and support—at least to the extent of sending thither some special exhibits, selected from the store of choice and interesting philatelic items owned by the Government. This wish, we can now definitely state, is to be realized. Mr. J. M. Bartels, acting as Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Washington on behalf of the Exhibition, has secured the co-operation of both the United States National Museum, and the Bureau of Engraving and

Printing, and both are to send to the Exhibition special displays of an interesting character.

It has been determined that it would serve no useful purpose to show on this occasion any of the Government's philatelic possessions that follow the ordinary lines of regular stamp collecting—that is, that private collectors would have equal facilities for procuring, and have in some cases procured. Even the greatest rarities the Government might show in regularly issued stamps would simply duplicate some of the choice items in the Worthington, Ackerman and other great collections of the United States stamps. The Government is, therefore, to display at the Exhibition only such things as no private collector possesses—only items that are to be found nowhere in this country save in the Government repositories.

A number of men prominently connected with the Government production of stamps will attend the Exhibition, notably Mr. J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Mr. Rose, chief of the Engraving Division; Mr. Benjamin Stickney, mechanical expert and designer of the Bureau (inventor of the much talked-of rotary press), and others.

All told, this news from Washington is the best and most encouraging exhibition tidings we have yet been privileged to publish.

Neuer Normal Katalog, 1914.

This important new German catalogue is issued by a corporation in Berlin with the assistance of 59 philatelic societies and represents the outcome of a movement toward united action by German philatelists to publish an independent catalogue giving the actual value of all stamps as accurately as possible. The well known firm Paul Kohl has served as publisher to the undertaking. The work follows to some extent the general style of the old Normal Katalog, but much new material has been added. The stamps of the old German States are now priced on original covers and we frequently find the quotation more than double the price of the used stamp. The somewhat neglected entire envelopes (German States only), have also been included and priced entire unused and used as well as one price for cut square.

The selling price of the catalogue which seems to be called the "N. N. K." is \$1.10 plus about 12c postage in this country. It is a work of 1119 pages, cloth bound in buff.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Summary of the Proceedings.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, held at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, on August 19th, 20th and 21st, will rank as one of the most successful in the history of that organization.

The number of members present was 68, and the number of visitors 39, making a total of 107; a number that ranks well up with the best records ever made at the annual A. P. S. conclaves.

Detroit sent a numerous delegation, headed by the veteran Gen. Coolidge, destined to be chosen, by a virtually unani-

tion of the chair; and, upon being recognized, Mr. Myers read the accompanying tribute to retiring president Cornwall:

"There is no greater wisdom than well to *Time* the beginning and the onsets of things."—*Bacon*.

In choosing our friend and fellow philatelist, Frederick R. Cornwall, to preside over its destinies, The American Philatelic Society signally honored, as well, his friends, his city, and his state.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONVENTION.

mous vote, president of the Society for the coming year. Chicago was represented by a coterie of enthusiasts headed by former President Mudge; while St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Columbus, Cincinnati and other notable stamp centers each supplied several representatives.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning of August 18, at the Town Hall, Put-In-Bay, with President Cornwall in the chair. Commodore Geo. H. Worthington, honorary chairman of the convention, delivered the principal address of welcome, and was seconded by Mayor Alexander of Put-In-Bay, both gentlemen being in decidedly happy vein.

This part of the opening program being concluded, the set program was interrupted by Mr. Chester Myers asking the recogni-

In appreciation we would constantly remind Mr. Cornwall that this honor has been mutually enjoyed. The highest office within the gift of The American Philatelic Society could not have been his had he not given freely to his time and talents to the uplifting of our hobby.

In our constant association with him we have learned to appreciate his help and guidance in everything appertaining to Philately.

In accepting the accompanying token he will, we trust, remember for all time to come, that his efforts have been prized by us. It is our hope that often as he seeks to learn the time of day, he will be reminded that *we* have profited while he has so well served Philately.

Wm. J. H. Anschuetz	Chas. Lewis
Walter Bain	T. C. Mann
August Ballmann	H. W. Marston
Chas. Bolbach	W. C. Michaels
F. N. Chase	Chester Myers
F. D. Collins	E. J. Ruelbach
H. A. Diamant	C. E. Severn
Ralph Eilers	W. A. Sisson
Frank E. Goodwin	A. Strauss
W. F. Hardy, Jr.	Andrew Whittemore
B. G. Johnson	P. M. Wolsieffer.

The "token" referred to took the form of a beautiful gold watch, which was acknowledged by President Cornwall in a few well-chosen words.

The report of the committee on credentials was next taken up. The labors of this committee, which at some previous A. P. S. conclaves have been very onerous, were this time comparatively light, owing to the virtual unanimity with which the membership at large had approved the nominations of the Chicago Branch.

Only a few scattered votes prevented the election of the following from being unanimous:

For President—Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge, of Detroit.

For Vice-Presidents—Alvin Good, Henry C. Crowell, and Jno. F. Rust., all of Cleveland.

For Secretary—Wm. E. Ault, of Jeffersonville, Ind.

For Treasurer—Chas. F. Mann, of Chicago.

For International Secretary—L. Harold Kjellstedt, of Scranton, Penna.

For Directors-at-Large—H. B. Phillips, of Berkeley, Cal., and E. M. Carpenter, of Boston.

Only a few over four hundred proxies were reported by the credentials committee; this small number being probably to be accounted for by the fact that no important legislation, on which there could be any great scope for difference of opinion, was expected to be proposed at the convention. As a matter of fact, a proxy vote was called for but once during the entire meeting—on the question of the next convention seat—and a conclave more peaceful and harmonious on all points brought forward is not recorded in A. P. S. annals.

The balance of the sessions of Tuesday was employed in listening to the reports of officers and standing committees, which, as they will be published in full in the *American Philatelist*, it is not necessary to refer to further here, save to state that all the reports were of a highly satisfactory nature, both as to the faithfulness and zeal with which the various officers had discharged their duties, and as to the gen-

eral efficiency of the Society's working machinery.

We cannot, however refrain from printing in full, retiring President Cornwall's official address, supplying as it does, an admirable survey of the year's work from the intimate inside viewpoint of the captain of the craft:

To the Members of the American Philatelic Society:

Another year has gone and with it marks the close of my official connection as your president. During my administration I have, from necessity, been in close touch with the affairs of the organization, and consequently have in mind the interest of Philately in general, and of our society in particular.

First, I might mention the fact that the collection of United States stamps, essays and historical data gathered together after years of painstaking labor and great expense, by the late Earl of Crawford, is available to our government. It is needless to say, the Government of the United States, is the most logical prospective purchaser of this collection, which by all means should be kept intact and preserved for the benefit of future generations to come.

Along the lines of the above is the collection of stamps in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., recently the Civil Service Commission requested that applications be filed for the position of philatelist to take charge of, and arrange, this collection. It appears that the collection is far from complete, and it would be highly desirable to make this collection as complete as possible, either by purchase in the market or by donations. This would involve a special appropriation by Congress, and possibly could best be obtained when specific items, which are lacking in the collection, are known.

Another matter which is to be of great importance to the promotion of our hobby is the collection and preservation of publications for future reference. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburg is the custodian of books belonging to the society, but as a working library to the student who is desirous of getting literature on a given subject, it is far from being complete. Many standard books are lacking in addition to which many current periodicals are not received. Current publications, or at least many of them, would undoubtedly be glad to exchange with us for the *American Philatelist*, and in that way we could acquire contemporaneous periodicals at little expense. With respect to standard books and works of reference, I would suggest that, in addition to the amount ap-

propriated to the society's librarian for binding purposes, at least one hundred dollars be placed at the disposal of your Philatelic Literature Committee for the purchase of books needed. The formation of a working library brings to mind the availability of books in the library to our members. Of course, the library has to be located some place, and kept in the proper manner. Pittsburg is well situated geographically for this purpose. The members, however, are not taking advantage of the books and using them to their fullest extent, as I understand there are very few calls for the shipment of books that these books are the property of the society and are available upon the payment of transportation charges.

One of the benefits which the society is now able to give its members is *The American Philatelist*. Launched with fear and tribulation, it still floats upon what we had first thought would be troubled waters. As an official publication, it has unquestionably filled its purpose, and that exceedingly well. Now, that the first year's experiment as a monthly publication has been successful, perhaps it might be well to consider the broadening of scope and field of operation, so that the society's publication will be made more useful and interesting, and eventually become a work of the highest order, including in its pages original data which in the years to come will prove most interesting and valuable. Your president is given authority to "blue pencil" matter which may be interesting only to a few, and in the exercise of this discretion, I recommend the present policy of keeping purely personal matters out of our official publication be continued.

By means of your Official Journal, you have been kept advised of the society's condition through the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Sales Superintendent. A few of the branches have had the minutes of their meetings published, and it would seem to be highly desirable that this practice continue and that the minutes of the meetings of all branches be sent in.

I shall not attempt to review the various happenings in the world of philately for the past year, but every indication points to not only increasing interest, but substantial additions to our ranks, not only here, but abroad.

The Secretary's report shows a healthy and natural growth from week to week. Of course, there is always a decrease in membership when the "garden is weeded" by dropping the negligent and indifferent members, who forget to pay their dues. Such a loss is really the society's gain, as none of us who have our shoulders to the wheel, with the progress and prosperity of

the society at heart care to be burdened with dead timber.

Two years ago in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Society, we had at Chicago the greatest stamp exhibition ever held in the United States. We have in prospect at New York next October another Exhibition, international in character which, no doubt, will so far surpass our maiden effort that we can only look back upon it and say, "We Started Something."

It behooves every member of the Society to lend his personal and individual support to the oncoming Exhibition. The Society as a whole has endorsed the venture and, while we as a body can only give encouragement as the consensus of our opinion, yet as individuals we can do more and in reality produce greater effective results. As stamp collectors we should enter heart and soul into the spirit of the proposition and, to paraphrase the slogan of one of our industrial organizations, "All together, all the time for everything philatelic."

In conclusion I can not refrain from again expressing my thanks and appreciation to the officers of your Society who have co-operated with me to make the passing administration one of the most peaceful in the annals of our history. Not that we have had no work to do; not that complaints against members have been fewer; not that troubles incident to every large organization have failed to arise, but because when these things have happened, they have been taken care of and handled promptly and with justice to all.

Your Board of Vice Presidents has reported regularly and dispensed with its business with promptness and rectitude. Your Secretary, who is also the editor of your Official Journal, has not only been most prompt but, I am sorry to say, has, on one or two occasions, found your President off on a business trip which latter accounts for the delay in the Official Journal reaching you promptly on or before the tenth of each month.

Your Treasurer has handled the funds of your Society in an entirely satisfactory manner and whether we owe our credit balance to his good services, as against a deficit at the time he took office, I leave to his admirable reports.

Your International Secretary has not forgotten that he is "on the job" and your directors at large have done their work promptly.

In this connection it is but fitting I should state that upon the death of Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco, California, who was a director at large, I wrote to the other of your directors to obtain an expression from them as to the

appointment of a successor. As the oncoming election was but shortly removed from the time of our loss and the great and irreparable loss to Philately, I deemed it but an expression of sympathy and regard to his memory that we refrain from appointing a successor to Mr. Crocker to fill the unexpired term of his office. In indulging in this personal sentiment, I perhaps have been derelict in my duty to the Society and to that extent I can only ask that you consider the spirit of my action and condone the offense if any has been committed.

As a retiring President, and one who is as modest as he is retiring, let me say that as a "HAS BEEN" the welfare of your organization will always stand first and foremost in my heart and if there is anything I can do to further your prosperity, command me.

F. R. CORNWALL, President.

The report of the Philatelic Literature Committee likewise deserves especial mention, on account of the novel form in which it presented itself to the convention's notice. In place of the customary type-written report, the committee had prepared its survey of the stamp literature of the year in the form of mimeograph books—edition limited and each copy numbered—to be sold at twenty-five cents, in the case of the ordinary white paper edition; and fifty cents for a special "de luxe" edition on colored paper; the funds derived therefrom to be turned over to the librarian for the purchase of needed works for the library. This happy idea, which it can scarcely be doubted emanated from the fertile brain of Mr. Ricketts (chairman of the committee), was very enthusiastically received by the convention, and the committee was given a hearty vote of thanks.

At Wednesday's session a considerable number of matters were presented for consideration; the most important being the following:

The report of the committee appointed at the 1912 convention to consider the advisability of creating a separate rank of Fellows of the Society, this honor to be conferred for specially meritorious philatelic service, particularly in the line of original investigation and research, was adverse to the innovation. The committee, after thoroughly sifting all aspects of the question, believed it inadvisable for the Society to institute a fellowship of this kind; and the convention showed no disposition to dissent from this conclusion.

A number of appropriations were authorized: \$5 for the library, to be expended under the direction of the Philatelic Literature Committee; \$5 per month for stenographer and postage for the

Board of Vice-Presidents; \$50 for binding books in the library.

Thursday the convention concluded its work, with a session largely devoted to detail matters.

One most important matter, however, was the naming by the President, on vote of the convention, of a special committee to enter a suitable exhibit of the Society's publications at the coming Exhibition. The committee named were Messrs. Eugene Klein, Wm. C. Stone and Jno. A. Klemann.

On motion of Mr. Howard C. Beck, of Washington, a special committee is also to be named to co-operate with the Government authorities in improving, in any feasible way, the National Stamp Collection at Washington. This Committee will be named by President Coolidge at an early date, and should be able to render, in an advisory way, much valuable service to the custodians of the Government Stamp Collection.

The report of Secretary-Editor Ault in regard to the first year of the *American Philatelist's* operation as a monthly, was heartily approved, and the periodical will be continued on the same plan another year.

Almost the only real stir in the convention centered over the choice of the place of next convention.

Contrary to the usual experience of preceding years, no invitations were received from local bodies in important stamp centers; and the convention was therefore reduced to the necessity of making an unguided choice. Numerous eligible spots were placed in nomination, and the vote thereon was as follows:

Niagara Falls, 189; Baltimore, 131; Mackinac, 46; Alexandria Bay, 44; Atlantic City, 14; Rochester, 11; Scattering, 8.

A majority being necessary to a choice, the foregoing ballot was ineffectual, and by unanimous consent the choice was left to the incoming President, who, as Niagara Falls had received the largest vote, designated that popular resort at which the Society has held in past years two enjoyable and successful conventions as the 1914 convention seat.

The entertainment provided by the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, upon whose invitation the convention came to Put-In-Bay, included a splendid program of diversion, and the comfort and pleasure of the visitors was most assiduously looked after.

On Wednesday evening Commodore Worthington tendered the delegates and visitors a reception on board his magnificent yacht, the "Priscilla," which proved one of the most unique and delightful features of the week.

BULGARIA

BY C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 249)

Scarcely two years had elapsed when a new issue made its appearance, the design being exactly the same as before, but the denomination of the monetary unit being changed from the French "franc" and "centime" to the Slavic equivalents of "lev" and "stotinka." The two higher values of 50 centimes and 1 franc were not altered into the new currency but were apparently issued until exhausted. Three new values were introduced, however, of 3, 15 and 30 stotinki. The new denominations is spelled out in full on but one of the stamps, the 3s., and is abbreviated to STOTIN. or STOT. on the others.

These stamps, as before, were produced at the Imperial Printing Office in St. Petersburg and therefore have the same paper, perforation and watermark as the first issue as well as the same sheet arrangement. They were typographed in the following colors and issued in June, 1818:

3 stotinki, carmine, background gray.

5 stotinki, black, background orange, yellow.

10 stotinki, black, background dark green.

15 stotinki, carmine, background green.

25 stotinki, black, background purple.

30 stotinki, dark blue, background brown.

In the last number of the GAZETTE, in treating of the first issue of 1879, we mentioned the 5 centime stamp as occurring with the background inverted, an error of great rarity. This stamp is listed in most of the catalogues, but Mr. Dalwigk, writing recently in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*, states that its existence is more than doubtful and that the real error in this condition is the 5 stotinki stamp of the second issue. Inasmuch as he strengthens his assertion with a half-tone cut of the stamp in question in an apparently used condition, he seems to have the best of the argument as far as the error of the 1881 issues goes; but as the 5 centime stamp has been catalogued for so long without question, we hesitate to omit it without being certain ourselves that the error itself is an "error" and that no specimen can be produced. We must add to the 1881 issue, however:

Variety, background inverted.

5 stotinki, black, background orange.

Bulgaria joined the Universal Postal Union on July 1, 1879, only two months after her first stamps were issued, but it was not until the third issue of stamps appeared, late in 1882, that the so-called "Postal Union" values appeared in the colors adopted for the single newspaper, domestic letter and foreign letter rates. At

this time the colors of the entire set were changed and made lighter, black impressions being eliminated, evidently with the intention of making the cancellations show up better on used stamps. That many stamps of the first two issues might be used a second time in the hurry of postal work, is evident from an inspection of any lot of cancelled stamps, particularly the 10c. and 10s. values.

Again we find the design, paper, perforation and watermark the same as before, showing that the Imperial Printing Office in St. Petersburg was still at work. A new value was added, the 50 stotinki, as the stock of 50 centime stamps had evidently run out, but the 1 lev' is still conspicuous by its absence.

In this issue we find two interesting errors, one of which has but lately come to light, nearly thirty years after its emission. This is the 3 stotinki with inverted background, of which we have heard of but one copy being found. This makes it an unique stamp and naturally the greatest rarity of Bulgaria.

The other error is quite well known and has been the innocent cause of much controversy. It is the 5 stotinki stamp printed in the color of the 10 stotinki. *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* states: "It seems to have been discovered in 1887, when a specimen was submitted to the Société Française de Timbrologie by a certain M. Karapiroff with the statement that they were not essays 'but real stamps, of which a sheet was lately found among those of 10 stotinki.'" If Mr. Karapiroff submitted but one copy he certainly wrote as if he knew of more, and his statement therefore seems plausible as far as it goes. On the other hand it does not seem probable that "a single sheet" of the stamps would have been printed thus wrongly, though there might possibly have been one printed in trial that was accidentally placed in stock afterwards. Then, too, had "a single sheet" been found it is not likely that many of the errors would have been sold for ordinary postal use, and it is a fact that the stamp is commoner in cancelled condition than uncancelled. This might readily be the case if the error occurred, as is held to be its origin by some authorities, from an electrotype of the 5 stotinki stamp being placed by mistake in the form of the 10 stotinki plate when the latter was being made up from its 100 electrotypes. This would make it difficult of detection unless the sheet were quite critically examined, and would easily account for so many of the errors being used with-

out being noticed, and for the unused ones being picked out by interested parties when it was discovered. But, however it occurred, the stamp is evidently a genuine error which was in circulation for some time unnoticed, and is thus one of Bulgaria's most interesting stamps.

The values and colors of this issue, which appeared in the latter part of 1882, are as follows:

3 stotinki, orange, background pale yellow.

5 stotinki, green, background, pale green.

10 stotinki, rose (shades), background pale rose.

15 stotinki, plum, background, pale mauve.

25 stotinki, dark blue, background, pale blue.

30 stotinki, deep lilac, background, pale green.

50 stotinki, slate, background, pink.

Variety, background inverted.

3 stotinki, orange, background pale yellow.

Variety, error of color.

5 stotinki, rose, background pale rose.

A sudden shortage of several values must have taken place in 1884, for about May of that year three surcharges appeared, of 3 and 15 stotinki on the then current stamps respectively of 10 and 25 stotinki, and of 5 on the 30 stotinki stamp of the previous issue. These surcharges have not only proved somewhat puzzling to philatelists, but the rarer ones have made matters worse by tempting the forger. The main difficulty with the surcharges is that the figures of which they consist exist in both typographic and lithographic impressions, and our knowledge of which rests mainly on the result of the investigations of German experts, rather than on any readily observed difference in the character of the impressions.

The figures 3 and 5 are skeleton numerals with a line of shading added. According to our German friends the typographed numeral is much clearer and sharper in outline than the lithographed production. This serves to distinguish the black 3 on the 10s. stamp, but with the 5 on the 30s. stamp an additional means of identification is given in the color, it being claimed that the typographed surcharges appear only in *carmine red*, while the lithographed surcharge is only in *vermilion*. This color test applies likewise to the 15 on 25s. stamp, for which there seems to be no other means of distinguishing between the two.

The 5 on 30s. is known with the surcharge in black. This was for a long time looked upon with great suspicion, particularly because of the forgers' work previously noted, but was finally proved to be a genuine variety, though of great rarity.

These surcharges, with several varieties, may be listed as follows:

Typographed.—

"3" in black on 10s., deep red, background rose.

"5" in carmine on 30s., dark blue, background brown.

"5" in black on 30s., dark blue, background brown.

"15" in carmine on 25s., dark blue, background pale blue.

Varieties—

"3" on 10s., inverted surcharge.

"3" on 10s., double.

"5" carmine on 30s., double.

Lithographed—

"3" in black on 10s., rose, background pale rose.

"5" in vermilion on 30s., dark blue, background brown.

"15" in vermilion on 25s., dark blue, background pale blue.

About a year later, in May, 1885, the 1 franc stamp of the first issue appeared surcharged with large figures 50. This was applied only by lithography, so there is no difficulty in placing it properly.

"50" in black on 1 franc, black, background red.

By a decree dated September 30, 1888, these provisionals were all demonetized and the remainders were later sold to the trade at 25 per cent. over face.

Reductions in rates caused two new values to appear in May, 1885, namely, 1 stotinka and 2 stotinki. They correspond, as before, in design, perforation, paper, watermark and sheet arrangements with the previous Bulgarian stamps. There proved to be a slight error in the spelling of the values, however, the 1s. being lettered EDIN' STOTINK', a masculine form, and the 2s. DWA STOTINKI. The stamps with corrected inscription appeared in the latter part of 1886, the 1s. now reading EDNA STOTINKA and the 2s. DW' STOTINKI.

1885—

1 stotinka, pale violet, background pale lavender.

2 stotinki, slate, background pale gray.

1886, altered inscriptions.—

1 stotinka, pale violet, background pale lavender.

2 stotinki, slate, background pale gray.

At last, on January 1, 1887, the 1 franc stamp of the first issue was superseded by a stamp of exactly the same type, but with the new denomination of the currency—the lev'. The inscription now reads EDIN' LEV', but in all other respects the stamp corresponds exactly with its prototype of 1879.

1 lev', black, background red.

(To be continued.)

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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Our Perennial Topic.

It is utterly useless for us, in sitting down to indite this editorial, to entertain any vain delusions of writing of aught else save the Exhibition. Charles, the First, did not more persistently obtrude himself into Mr. Dick's petition than does this same Exhibition into all that we write for THE GAZETTE. And we admit the fact boldly and without apology. Most other philatelic subjects on which we might descant have grown shabby from long handling. But this coming Exhibition is something new under the sun, and why should we not hug with joy its many delightful opportunities for editorial speculation?

One of the most fascinating things about this Exhibition is that very few of us can picture in our mind's eye just what it will be like. Here and there is a lucky wight who has had the time and money (delightful concomitants), to attend one or more of the big European stamp exhibitions. But the vast majority of us have yet to see our first stamp show (or, at least our first stamp show on a big and brilliant scale), and in thinking of the aspect of the Exhibition—of its look and atmosphere, so to speak—we can only conjure up a fanciful picture.

And, if we are not mistaken, the idea which some people have thus conjured up

is of something on the whole rather stiff and solemn—very interesting, of course, and all that, but not particularly enlivening. Now it happens that we individually have a totally different conception of the Exhibition, in point of general tone, spirit and atmosphere. We lean to the opinion that the Exhibition is going to be decidedly interesting in its own right—decidedly piquant and picturesque as a spectacle. We do not think it is going to lack stir and color. It is not our notion that the galleries of the Engineering Building during Exhibition week will present the spectacle of only a few quiet groups of cognoscenti reverently and noiselessly inspecting the exhibits. We expect to see the Exhibition galleries filled, a great part of the time, with merry, bustling crowds, made up largely of people attracted thither by no higher motive than curiosity pure and simple. We expect these crowds to be greatly taken with the novelty of the affair and to find a great deal to chatter and talk about as they make their rounds of the cases. And we heartily hope that this little picture of ours may prove to much more closely approximate the reality than those of some of our friends who seem to expect that the Exhibition will have about the general hilarity of a Quaker meeting.

We are by no means disposed to deny the value to the first important philatelic exhibition America has ever attempted of dignity and refinement of atmosphere. It is peculiarly essential, in view of public unfamiliarity with the character and standing of Philately as a pursuit that the Exhibition should not be in any respect a cheap-Jack spectacle. We hope, nevertheless, to see a great deal of fun and jollity at the Exhibition; and shall not, for our part, at all object if a great deal of it is supplied by crowds of eager, enthusiastic schoolboys. In our view, if there is any one supremely important thing for the committee to do, it is to take steps to bring the Exhibition boldly and forcibly and enticingly before the notice of the schoolboys of New York—and the office boys, too, for that matter, or the newsboys, or any other class of boys whatsoever.

We must catch them young if we catch them at all. The chance of making a philatelist out of a man of fifty is very slight; the boy of fifteen is an infinitely better "prospect." We trust, therefore, that if the committee is not yet up and doing in this important matter, it will speedily bestir itself. The exhibits are going to be splendid—there is no question about that. The one thing that now remains to be done is to tract the public to the Exhibition—and this can be done if the committee will put its shoulder to the wheel. We

must not merely rest content with a fine and admirable exhibition, from a philatelic standpoint. The great and fundamental object of all philatelic exhibitions is to advertise and popularize stamp collecting—the benefit and pleasure which collectors themselves derive from such exhibitions being really a secondary factor.

New Richmonds

In the Field:

Perhaps.

We are looking forward with some interest to seeing whether the Exhibition will reveal any new Richmonds in the field of American collecting. In other words, will the principal American exhibitors be men whose names are already household words in American stampdom or will some notable triumphs be won by men previously but little known to collectors at large? It would not be surprising if the Exhibition did serve to introduce to philatelic notice quite a number of men hitherto little known to philatelic fame. It would probably hardly do to expect the discovery of a new Pack or Worthington; yet stranger things even than this have happened. There are unquestionably some very notable collectors in this country who shrink from public notice, have no commerce with other philatelists, and in short, do all their collecting through the confidential agency of a single dealer. Whether any of these will be moved to exhibit, or whether they will prefer continuing to plough a lonely furrow is, of course, a question. But the sweets of public recognition may tempt some of them to come out in the open and astonish collectors with unheard-of treasures. In any event, we may very reasonably count on seeing a considerable number of fine specialized collections about which little has hitherto been known. To collect on the Pack or Worthington scale is beyond the reach of all save a very few; but American Philately unquestionably harbors many men who can easily, without financial disturbance, spend five or ten thousand dollars in forming a specialized collection; and we expect to see at the show quite a number of such collections, entered by men whose names are entirely unfamiliar to the general collecting public. This we count to be one of the great benefits of an exhibition of this kind, that it provides an inducement for collectors to declare themselves. It is human nature, when one has done a thing well, to like to show it to others, and this Exhibition should appeal to many men who, however little they may crave public notice, can nevertheless not avoid sometimes feeling regret that no one, aside from a few in-

timates, knows how well they have done in their chosen hobby.

The

A. P. S.

The twenty-seventh convention of the American Philatelic Society appears to have been one of the most enjoyable conclaves, from a social viewpoint, ever held by that organization. No less than this was to be expected, for the hospitality and good fellowship of the philatelists of Cleveland are well known to be of the highest order. The proceedings of the Society in convention assembled appear to have been marked by little of stirring interest. The year has been one of placid prosperity for the Society, and everyone seems well satisfied to let it continue in the present tenor of its way, without attempting much in the line of new activities.

The most gratifying feature of the past year's work has been the successful re-establishment of the *American Philatelist* as a monthly. The experiment of transforming the Society's quarterly magazine into a monthly was one which many good friends of the Society viewed with some apprehension, but it has proven entirely successful. The magazine has, all things considered, made an exceedingly creditable record. Mr. Ault, who fills the dual role of Secretary of the Society and editor of its official periodical, has gone along quietly and steadily building up the paper and has amply demonstrated his qualifications for the decidedly difficult task assigned him. We heartily rejoice to learn that the monthly is to be continued under his direction another year.

The personnel of the Official Board for the coming year assures an efficient and business-like administration; and much benefit to the Society may be anticipated from the zeal and energy of Gen. Coolidge in particular.

Cur

Washington News.

We cannot refrain from again this month calling attention to the freshness and exclusiveness of our Washington news. From the very commencement of its career the GAZETTE has printed earlier and fuller news from Washington than any contemporary; and no small part of the favor it has won has been due, we are convinced, to this circumstance. The information from Washington which we are enabled to give this month amply proves that the GAZETTE is by no means wearying of well doing in this direction, and that it is indispensable to every active collector of U. S. Stamps.

Every Line Original.

We also call attention with some pride to the fact that every line of reading matter in this month's GAZETTE, with the exception of the "Official Check List," was written exclusively for this publication. The GAZETTE has never believed in the wisdom or utility of feathering its columns with borrowed plumage, and only on very rare occasions (and then only when the matter was of very great importance), has it copied even short items from its contemporaries. An examination of your files of the GAZETTE will show that no other current American stamp periodical, either monthly or weekly, has so steadily and consistently adhered to the policy of requiring that all matter appearing in its pages should be written exclusively for that use.

Mr. Goldschmidt is a member of the Exhibition Board of Directors, and his name will appear in the official catalogue attached to some important entries.

Theo. E. Steinway.

Among prominent New York philatelists who are signally supporting the Exhibition, important note must be made of Mr. Theo. E. Steinway, whose portrait we show below. The name of Steinway is a household word in millions of American homes through the far-famed piano of that name; and it is of at least incidental interest to record that Mr. Theo. Steinway is a scion of that famous house—being, in fact, one of the younger members of the Steinway firm.



Edw. Goldschmidt.

We take pleasure in herewith presenting our readers with a faithful portrait of Mr. Edward Goldschmidt, one of the most earnest and influential New York supporters of the Exhibition. Mr. Goldschmidt is a philatelist of long standing, a general collector, rather than a specialist (though we suspect that some portions of his collection well deserve to be called highly specialized); and his is one of the finest, largest and most valuable general collections in New York City.



He has been interested in Philately for a good while back, his particular penchant being for old Germans, of which he possesses a nice collection. Mr. Steinway is also deeply interested in the "laureated issue" of New South Wales, and is reputed to have done some excellent work in this capacity.

Like the other prominent Gotham philatelists whose portraits appear in this issue, Mr. Steinway is one of the Exhibition Directors.

PHILIPPINES.

An Unchronicled Special Surcharge

Not until recently was the attention of specialists called to a rather unusual looking set of U. S. stamps, series 1902, overprinted PHILIPPINES. This differed in many respects and at least some values varied greatly in shade from the regular stamps with which collectors are so familiar. When first confronted with this evidently irregular set, the writer was unable to give any explanation, but had to admit that the surcharge was unquestionably genuine. Further investigation of the subject has been successful and today we are able to give the full history which will be of considerable interest to philatelists.

Our inquiry directed to the Bureau of Insular Affairs has brought forth the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Insular Affairs,
Washington.

August 29, 1913.

Mr. J. M. Bartels,
99 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant requesting information regarding the issue of Philippine postage stamps which this bureau had printed about five years ago.

In May, 1907, the bureau had printed one hundred sets of each denomination of stamps formerly used in the Philippines,—that is United States stamps surcharged across their face with the word "Philippines." These stamps were printed at the suggestion of the United States Post Office Department for the purpose of supplying requests, which were then frequent, for specimen Philippine stamps. Of the one hundred sets printed, seventy-five were delivered to the Post Office Department for distribution, and I am unable to say whether that department now has any of them.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. C. WALCUTT, JR.,
Colonel, U. S. Army,
Assistant to Chief of Bureau.

One peculiarity of the set is that it contains the U. S. 1902 Special Delivery stamp (with red overprint) which never was issued at all. Many of the shades are

quite different from the regular issue, notably the 2c and 4c.

We have gone to considerable trouble to designate the shades in this special printing to agree with the nomenclature used in the Official Check List of which the 1902 series happens to appear elsewhere in this issue. It is quite important that a special set of this nature should be fully chronicled as the future is sure to call for definite information and it is only surprising that the subject has remained a secret for more than six years.

General Bandholtz will show the set in a block of four at the Exhibition next month.

The 75 sets referred to as having been delivered to the Post Office Department have since then been turned over to the National Museum and are still preserved in tact, having been listed as 75 sets of duplicates. The writer was privileged to examine these and to make a note of the plates from which the surcharged sheets had been printed. In the 4c stamp the top plate number had gone with the 25 sets while the side impression had failed to print.

Shades and plate numbers of the special surcharge:

- 1c—dark gray green (different from any issued shade), plate 3393.
 - 2c—Bright carmine (very distinct), plate 3372.
 - 3c—Violet (without the purplish tint), plate 2808.
 - 4c—Yellowish brown (a marked contrast), plate not ascertained.
 - 5c—Blue (fairly bright shade, a trifle lighter than any issued), plate 3158.
 - 6c—Dark brown red (much deeper shade than either of the regularly surcharged two printings), plate 1600.
 - 8c—Grayish purple (slightly brighter than regular issue), plate 2803.
 - 10c—Deep red brown (intermediate shade), plate 2289.
 - 13c—Purple brown (very light shade), plate 1473.
 - 15c—Olive green (lighter than regular stamp) plate 3209.
 - 50c—Deep orange (same as first printing), plate 1602.
 - \$1—Black (no difference), plate 1629.
 - \$2—Dark blue (no difference), plate 1630.
 - \$5—dark green (no difference), plate 1620.
- Postage Due Stamps—Claret.*
- 1c—(No difference), plate 1632.
 - 2c—(Bright lighter shade), plate 1244.
 - 3c—(Very light shade, lighter than special surcharge of 1904), plate 1631.
 - 5c—(No difference), plate 1642.

10c—(Lighter than regular stamp), plate 1633.

30c—(No difference), plate 73.

50c—(darker shade), plate 74.

Special Delivery.

10c—Light ultramarine (U. S. issue of 1902 with red surcharge, a stamp never issued in the Philippines), plate 1774.

A Mystery Solved at Last.

The 8c on 10c bistre proves to be genuine at last. This is Scott 115, Palmer—note after 81, Bartels, Foster and Palmer—"D88.1," Gibbons—not listed. General Bandholtz some time ago discovered several copies including a block of four in a lot of stamps mostly common, purchased from a native. So little had been known or seen of this stamp by the several au-



thorities in the country that none were willing to accept it unreservedly as genuine. This was partly due to the fact that the figure 8 in the copies seen varied so materially from the 8 found on the 8c on 2 real blue, that all evidence was considered against it. This latter stamp had been produced by removing the value from the 2 4-8 cms. on 10c bistre, type II and inserting an 8. The same happened in the case of the 8 cms. on the 10 cuartos, but the figure 8 is much narrower and the hand stamp used is type IV instead of type II. We have seen forgeries of this stamp which had been produced by removing the 2 4-8 from a stamp and inserting an 8, a comparatively easy matter. Due to the great rarity of the 8 cms. on 10c, the faked "8" can generally be readily distinguished. Major Bandholtz will show his block which we are illustrating at the Int. Philatelic Exhibition next month. In the Sept. 15, 1912, issue of the GAZETTE, Major Palmer had the following to say regarding this stamp which is now established as genuine beyond question:

The Standard Catalogue lists an 8 CMS. in black surcharge on the 10 Cuartos bistre, of which a few copies are known, some of them being imperforate. It is believed these were listed originally because of known copies purchased at auction some years since by a prominent American philatelist. So far as known no other prominent Catalogue lists them, and no evidence is known of any authority for their issue. If genuine it would seem that they must have been accidentally surcharged along with the 2 Reales blue, and therefore be of the same type, as there is no other known type of this surcharge, nor is any reason known why a second type should have been made or used. Study of the copies known to the writer (one imperforate unused, one each of the used and unused perforated) show them all to be of one type with each other but not of the same type as on the 2 Reales. Pending further proof of its authenticity, this stamp is not listed herein. It is said that a counterfeit surcharge is also known on a counterfeit of the 10 Cuartos stamp.

A New Specimen Set.

General Bandholtz has shown us a set of Philippine stamps in present colors hand stamped diagonally in black SPECIMEN in Roman capital letters measuring about $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The set consists of all values up to 10 pesos, but includes only the ordinary issue. The 2c, 6c, 12c, 20c, 30c and 1p are "new watermark" while all other values show the double lined letters.

We are informed that during 1911 25 sets of the ordinary postage stamps in current use were released by the Insular Auditor and cancelled "Specimen" as described above. These were turned over to the Governor General in order that he might furnish them with his compliments to any official to whom he desired to present them.

Official Stamps.

It is perhaps hardly known that the use of "O. B." stamps in the Philippines is believed to be almost as extensive as of the regular issue. The printed O. B. type which is being and has been for some time employed by the Bureau of Printing, is now quite generally in use and seems to be gradually taking the place of the various handstamps of which so many varieties of type are known to exist. No less than 19 "Bureaus" exist in the Philippines and in addition to this some 40 provincial governments all must use O. B. stamps. The 18 "Bureaus" (or should it be "Bureaux") are as follows: Agriculture, At-

torney General's Office, Audits, Civil Service, Constabulary, Customs, Education, Executive, Health, Internal Revenue, Labor, Lands, Navigation Posts, Printing, Prisons, Science, Supply and Weather. The telegraph service is furnished by the Bureau of Posts. It is here where the large quantity of peso value stamps are used. All telegrams, both official and private, have to be prepaid by means of postage stamps. The Weather Bureau telegrams are paid for in bulk and thousands of 10 peso stamps have thus been consumed. All stamps thus used are destroyed at stated intervals and never reach the hands of the public. The 10 peso stamp is therefore an absolute necessity in the Philippines both ordinary and "O. B.", so collectors should not look upon it as issued for their special benefit.

J. MURRAY BARTELS.

French Offices in China.

BY HUGO MEYER.

For some years it has been uncertain whether the second printing of the 1906 issue of French offices in China were used for postage or sold to collectors only. This second printing of the 1906 surcharges of Canton, Hoihao, Kouang Tcheon Wan, Mongtseu, Packhoi, Tchongking and Yunnan Fou was made in 1908; and it can now be conclusively stated that none of these were ever used for postage.

The inks are grayish instead of full black and vermilion instead of carmine; and, in the light of the following letter must now be classed as reprints:

Paris, July 26, 1913.

Monsieur Hugo Meyer, U. S. Coast Artillery, Portland, Me., (U. S. A.)

(Translation.)

Sir:—In your letter of May 25th inst., you wish to know about the reprints and the sale of those Indo Chinese postage stamps.

I have the honor to inform you that those Chinese Post Office stamps have never been sold either by French Colonies, French Post Offices or by the Indo Chinese establishment in China.

The Indo Chinese Post Office administration had made in 1906 an issue of surcharged stamps, Canton, Hoihao etc., and a reprint of that issue in 1908.

Should more facts be necessary, kindly address the General Director of the Chinese Post Offices in Pekin; my department possesses no other facts concerning the above question.

Accept the assurance, sir, that your inquiry has been given great consideration.

Ministre du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Telegraphes, Bureau des Postes, Le Directeur, signed B.

Eustace B. Power.

Mr. Eustace B. Power, whose features appear in the accompanying photo, is one of the most widely known of New York stamp men, and a very conspicuous figure in the trade. As is probably known to most of our readers, Mr. Power is the executive head of Stanley Gibbons, Inc., of which concern he has piloted the destinies for some years, having previously been a resident of Chicago and Denver, in inverse order. In the dim distant past before that Mr. Power was an Englishman, and every Summer he crosses the big pond to revisit the halls of his ancestors—and quite incidentally of course, to "do a bit of business" in stamps. Mr. Power is just



returning from one of these Summer pilgrimages of his (having been gone, we believe, a couple of months or so), and is expected back in New York on the 16th, wind and weather permitting.

U. S. 3c, Green, 1873, with Double Impression.

One of our English readers, Mr. James F. Caterer, sends us a photograph of a used 3c green stamp showing a very distinct double impression of the entire design. The numeral 3 and letters of inscription show up very plainly even in the photograph. We do not remember ever seeing a similar one before.

No Parcel Post Due Stamps have been issued since July 21.

CHINA.

Notes from My Collection.

BY ADOLPH H. WEBER, F.R.P.S.L.

The recent inquiry concerning the apparent double franking of letters sent abroad from China during the years 1895 to 1902 has reminded me of a neglected duty, inasmuch as I made a special collection of such covers.

A careful inquiry made at the time elicited a number of facts that do not seem to have become known to collectors at large. The occurrence of stamps of two countries side by side on the same cover naturally arouses curiosity and leads to close examination and research. The query by Capt. Parker, in Mekeel's shows that he is a close observer; and, given sufficient material, would no doubt have reached a solution of the question. The explanation given by Mr. L. C. Ernst covers the ground to some extent, but does not tell the complete story. To fully comprehend the apparent enigma presented by such covers it will be necessary to look into the history of China and its postal service and glean from its tangled threads the true cause and reason.

The Empire of China has from its earliest days maintained a most efficient system of courier service for the forwarding of official orders, documents and reports. Such a system was and is a vital necessity for the upbuilding and maintenance of a vast empire like that of China, and through the long centuries that China has kept its independence the system has been expanded until no place, no matter how small, within the confines of the dominion is beyond its reach. But is only for "Government Service."

The public, the banker, the merchant, the tradesmen, had to find means of their own to convey letters or other communications from one city or town to another. To undertake this service a large number of private postal agencies were founded that not only carried the mail, but also found it very profitable to include in their operations the forwarding of bank drafts and stamped bullion or sycee, as well as parcels.

These private postal agencies fixed their own charges and set the liabilities for the risks undertaken; they followed the lines of trade and reached every corner of the empire. In later years they followed the Chinese emigration and established branch offices abroad. So well was this task performed by these agencies or "hongs" and so accustomed had the Chinese become to this service

through many centuries that the handling and transmission of the mail as a government function was not considered until the middle of last century, when the opening of the empire to foreign trade brought Western ideas as well as methods to the notice of the imperial government.

Thus there existed two independent systems for the transmission of mail: (1) the courier system, for the government only, and (2) the private postal agencies, serving the merchants and the public generally. They were independent yet supplemented each other perfectly.

How the Chinese imperial post was created, built up, and firmly established is well told in Melville's book on "China." Beginning as a branch of the courier system, enlarged as the customs post, and finally emerging as a full government enterprise as the Chinese Imperial Post in 1896. The private agencies were officially recognized and affiliated toward the end of the second period, and are gradually being absorbed in the third period, the upbuilding and expansion of the government postoffice.

This official recognition of the private postal agencies had one curious and rather unforeseen result. The private posts at several of the treaty ports issued stamps of their own. It is true their sphere was somewhat limited, yet the official recognition accorded the companies as collecting and distributing agents of the government postoffice should entitle their stamps to a catalogue place. Further negotiations with these companies resulted in the suppression of their special stamps and the exclusive use of the stamps of the Chinese empire.

The prepayment of the postage or fees for the transmission of mail matter was not customary nor feasible under the old arrangements, as there was no uniformity. The price was subject to special agreement and varied according to time and distance. The introduction of uniform postal rates as well as their prepayment met with considerable difficulty and could proceed but slowly.

The Chinese government therefore instituted a campaign of education. The offer to China by the British government to become a member of the Universal Postal Union in 1878 and again in 1894 could not be entertained for the simple reason as stated above, that they did not

include a postal department as part of the government. Up to this time all foreign mail was handled through the private agencies, who, out of their charges, paid the foreign postage of the respective country that received the mail.

Now the Chinese government stepped in and supplied the foreign stamps at its exchange offices, requiring that the full postage be prepaid in Chinese stamps by the sender. This arrangement at first would appear to cause a total loss of the postage in addition to the cost of administration, but such was not the case, for by special agreement a discount was received by China for all stamps so used.

The modus operandi was as follows: The letter prepaid with Chinese stamps was received and forwarded to the exchange office at the treaty ports. At the exchange office the Chinese officials placed the foreign stamps on the cover equal in value to the Chinese stamps thereon, and so marked these foreign stamps that they could be readily identified and their amount controlled.

All mail passing into the hands of the foreign office with stamps so marked was carefully checked up and due credit given to the Chinese postoffice.

Later the foreign stamps were sold to the Chinese postoffice at a fixed discount.

In the fall of 1898, when this arrangement first began, a blue pencil line was run across the stamps, but this was too indistinct and readily confused with the mark of registered letters in the British mail.

The next and most satisfactory method was a surcharge by means of a small handstamp, I. P. O., two sizes in rectangular frames, the initials meaning Imperial Post Office.

This was put on the foreign stamps; at first fully on the stamp, but more commonly over the margin of the stamp, so as to come partly on the cover. This was done to prevent theft.

All the stamps so surcharged were accepted as unused by the foreign office and then cancelled with the regular postmark.

This exchange arrangement was entered into first with the postoffice at Hong Kong on behalf of the British government and a majority of the covers in existence show the Chinese and Hong Kong stamps—the Chinese stamps cancelled Canton and the Hong Kong stamps surcharged I. P. O. and then cancelled Hong Kong. In 1902 the Japanese became aware of the above arrangement, and some covers can be found with Japanese stamps similarly surcharged I. P. O.

(slightly different type, with cross bars to the I and P).

To avoid all rivalry among the foreign nations, special conventions were entered into with them by which the Chinese mail was exchanged on an equal basis, the only restriction being the limitation of the inland distribution.

The stamps so surcharged are an anomaly in that the surcharge was placed on them by a foreign government, and yet by agreement they were accepted by the office issuing them at face value.

The Aero Mail Club.

The purpose of the club is to further the interests of the Aero Mail cancellation enthusiasts, make researches of all the previous aerial mail services, promote its work by "look-outs" for the future trials, that sooner or later may be the only way for transmitting mail and keep its members in touch with one another and thus strengthen their interest by completing their collections. The secretary should be notified of the coming meets, so that he in turn could serve the members by supplying them with specimens direct from the field of action.

The following nominations for officers are made, and if no objections are received within a month's time from date, they will be declared elected. Other nominations for various offices will be made when necessary: President, Russell L. Stultz; vice-president, Arthur T. Browne; secretary and treasurer, H. A. Truby.

Various names for the new club have been suggested, but the proposed one was chosen by the majority and duly accepted. The dues shall be fifty cents per year. All those who are interested and desirous of being identified with the "Aero Mail Club" shall signify their intention by notifying the acting secretary, Karl Koslowski, 799 Twelfth street, Detroit, Mich.

Are you using the right kind of hinge in mounting stamps? This question can be best answered in a simple manner. If you bend your hinges in half when hinging stamps you either are using the wrong kind of a hinge or you use the right kind wrongly. Only one-fourth or less of the hinge should ever cover the back of a stamp, and particularly should not more than 2mm. space on the back of an unused "o. g." stamp ever be covered by the hinge. Lots of careless collectors are daily spoiling hundreds of fine unused stamps by thoughtless hinging.

OFFICIAL CHECK LIST OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS AND CHARLES K. B. NEVIN.

Originally Published by The American Philatelic Society in *The American Philatelist*,
June, 1913.*(Continued from our March issue.)*

ISSUE OF 1902

Inscribed: "Series 1902."

Note: The 2 cent has "Series 1902" at bottom. In the 2 cent, 1903, it is at top.

Paper: Soft porous.

Perforation: 12.

Gum: White.

Printed by Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Size of Design: 19x22 mm.

209 1c. (Green).

Issued Feb. 3, 1903.

Number issued 11,174,161,974.

Portrait Franklin, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

a: Pale yellowish green.

b: Yellowish green.

c: Deep yellowish green.

d: Pale grey-green.

e: Grey-green.

f: Dark grey-green.

g: Deep green.

Imperforate

(5,015,500 issued, including all shades).

h: Imperforate, pale grey-green.

i: Imperforate, grey-green.

j: Imperforate, deep grey-green.

Coiled

k: Issued in strips, perforated vertically only, attached sidewise, grey-green.

l: Issued in strips, perforated horizontally only, attached endwise.

aa: *Faint impression (on unmoistened sheet), dark gray green.*

210 2c Type I (Red).

Issued Jan. 17, 1903.

Number issued 1,920,385,386 (approximate).

Portrait Washington $\frac{3}{4}$ L.

a: Rose-red.

b: Deep rose-red.

c: Carmine.

d: Deep carmine.

e: Red.

f: Bright red.

211 3c (Purple).

Issued Feb. 11, 1903.

Number issued 276,212,074.

Portrait Jackson, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

a: Bright violet.

b: Violet.

c: Purplish violet.

d: Deep purplish violet. (Rare).

212 4c (Brown).

Issued Feb. 10, 1903.

Number issued 346,666,374.

Portrait Grant, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

a: Orange-brown.

b: Bright orange-brown.

c: Red-brown.

d: Deep red-brown.

e: Brown.

f: Dark brown.

g: Yellowish brown.

h: Deep yellowish brown.

Imperforate

(10,000 issued at Detroit, of which 24 are known to exist. All had private perforations applied and 9970 were used for postage.)

i: Imperforate, dark brown.

213 5c (Blue).

Issued Jan. 20, 1903.

Number issued 550,326,574.

Portrait Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

a: Blue.

b: Deep blue.

c: Dark blue.

d: Indigo.

e: Deep indigo.

Imperforate

(13,000 issued, about 3,000 of which were saved. Issued at New York, Indianapolis, Baltimore and Brooklyn, the latter in rolls attached sidewise.)

f: Imperforate, deep blue.

Coiled

g: Issued in strips, perforated vertically only, attached sidewise, blue.

h: Issued in strips, perforated horizontally only, attached endwise (.....).

Special Perforation (Semi-Official)

U. S. Auto Vending Co. perforation. (Perforated under Government supervision and sold from machines at Baltimore and Indianapolis Post Offices.)

i: Special perforation, blue.

214 6c (Magenta).

Issued Feb. 20, 1903.

Number issued 117,567,474.

Portrait Garfield, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

a: Dull brown-red.

b: Light brown-red.

c: Brown red.

d: Bright brown-red.

e: Dark brown-red.

f: Claret.

g: Deep claret.

215 8c (Lilac).

Issued Dec. 6, 1902.

Number issued 176,841,474.

Portrait Martha Washington, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

- a: Pale lavender.
- b: Lavender.
- c: Pale greyish purple.
- d: Greyish purple.
- e: Black purple.
- f: Violet-purple.
- g: Dark violet-purple.
- h: Deep slate.
- i: Slate-black.

216 **10c (Light brown).**

Issued Feb. 5, 1903.
Number issued 260,010,574.
Portrait Webster, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

- a: Pale red-brown.
- b: Red-brown.
- c: Deep red-brown.
- d: Pale orange-brown.
- e: Orange-brown.
- f: Deep orange-brown.

217 **13c (Dark Slate).**

Issued Nov. 18, 1902.
Number issued 31,026,930.
Portrait Benjamin Harrison, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

- a: Light brownish purple.
- b: Brownish purple.
- c: Purple-brown.
- d: Pale slate-brown.
- e: Slate-brown.
- f: Black-brown.

218 **15c (Olive).**

Issued May 27, 1903.
Number issued 41,205,574.
Portrait Clay, $\frac{3}{4}$ L.

- a: Light olive-green.
- b: Olive-green.
- c: Deep olive-green.
- d: Greyish olive-green.

219 **50c (Orange).**

Issued March 23, 1903.
Number issued 2,651,774.
Portrait Jefferson, $\frac{3}{4}$ R.

- a: Orange.
- b: Deep orange.

220 **\$1.00 (Black).**

Issued June 5, 1903.
Number issued 427,874.
Portrait Farragut, $\frac{3}{4}$ L.

- a: Greyish black.
- b: Black.

221 **\$2.00 (Steel blue).**

Issued June 5, 1903.
Number issued 28,578.
Portrait Madison, $\frac{3}{4}$ L.

- a: Blue.
- b: Dark blue.

222 **\$5.00 (Dark Green).**

Issued June 5, 1903.
Number issued 36,443.
Portrait Marshall, almost full face.

- a: Deep blue-green.

ISSUE OF 1903.

Design: New, inscribed "Series 1902" at top.
Paper, perforation, etc. See Issue of 1902.
Note: This stamp was substituted for the first design because of general dissatisfaction with the latter, principally due to the crowding of too much ornament into the design.

223 **2c Type II (Red).**

Issued Nov. 12, 1903.
Number issued 22,831,050,383 (approximate).
Portrait Washington, $\frac{3}{4}$ L.

- a: Pale vermilion (rare).
- b: Vermilion.
- c: Scarlet-vermilion.
- d: Scarlet.
- e: Red.
- f: Bright red.
- g: Deep red.
- h: Carmine-red.
- i: Dull carmine.
- j: Carmine.
- k: Bright carmine.
- l: Bright carmine-lake.
- m: Carmine-lake.
- n: Deep carmine-lake.
- o: Pale lake-red.
- p: Bright lake-red.
- q: Lake-red.
- r: Deep lake-red.
- s: Bright rose-red.

Imperforate

10,685,000 issued imperforate, including all shades.

- t: Imperforate, red.
- u: Imperforate, carmine.
- v: Imperforate, carmine-lake.
- w: Imperforate, deep carmine-lake.
- x: Imperforate, deep lake-red.

Coiled

y: Issued in strips, perforated vertically only, attached side-wise, carmine-red.

z: Issued in strips, perforated horizontally only, attached end-wise (.....).

aa: *Imperforate horizontally* (.....).

A block of twenty-five was found at the Washington Post Office in June, 1907, of which fifteen, two blocks of six and one strip of three, are in the hands of collectors. The balance, ten, were used for postage.

The authors are anxious to receive suggestions and information regarding varieties not listed, or in fact anything that will throw light on the subject matter treated. They will be glad to give any further information they can, but wish to state that stamps must not be sent them for examination or for classification until previous definite arrangements have been made.

Wm. H. Hendrickson.

Mr. Wm. H. Hendrickson, whose portrait we present herewith is one of the Board of Directors of the coming Exhibition, and one of the most important philatelists in New York.

Mr. Hendrickson is a general collector on a very broad scale. He collects the stamps of the whole world, in both unused and used—not mixed together, but in parallel collections—and his collection is superb alike in extent and quality. We are afraid to say how many volumes it runs into; but suffice it to say that few New York philatelists can muster a larger array.



Mr. Hendrickson is particularly strong in Australia; and will exhibit Queensland and New Zealand at the Exhibition.

Senator Ackerman Afield.

Senator Ackerman, who is, as many of our readers doubtless know, a great traveller, and could as readily find his way around in almost any European capital as in Plainfield itself, is this Summer again a-travelling. He has been flitting about Europe making brief stops at London, Paris and other points, and is now making an extended trip to South America—Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chili, Bolivia and Peru, all being included in his tentative itinerary. Senator Ackerman hopes to be home in time for the Exhibition—of which we need hardly say that he is one of the strongest supporters, and Honorary Vice-President.

The U. S. Envelope Section in the Standard Catalogue should be entirely rewritten for the next edition. The present system is cumbersome and impractical. The arrangement should not be according to the paper on which the die is printed, but according to the die itself. It is more logical and would be a great help to every collector. The first thing of importance is the die, when a collector has ascertained that he should be immediately told on what papers it exists. This would simplify matters greatly and three-quarters of the present difficulties would be overcome. It would add greatly to the attraction which envelopes offer. If an envelope comes out later on buff or amber manila than it did on white simply add the date if you wish to designate it.

Bartels' Price List of U. S. Envelopes cut square and entire is arranged on this plan and has met with much success. If the publishers of the Standard Catalogue desire to see cut square envelopes increase in popularity, the foregoing suggestion should be followed in the next edition. What say ye, dear readers?

Excellent Returns from Gazette Ads.

The great increase in THE GAZETTE'S circulation this year, consequent on the expansion and improvement of the magazine, is leading to a corresponding increase in the returns from GAZETTE advertising. A very forcible illustration of this is found in some returns recently tabulated in this office. Of three stamps advertised on page 260 of the August issue at \$1.50 each, the total sales exceeded \$125.00. In fact, our publishers' not very large supply of these stamps was so depleted in consequence of this advertisement that they have been obliged to slightly raise the prices of these stamps this month.

The growth of our subscription list, it may be noted, is not only notable in numbers, but in quality. The appeal of the GAZETTE as a magazine is particularly to the serious collector and our readers are largely of a class that are liberal buyers. Space in next month's Special Exhibition Number will be especially valuable, and the trade is requested to make reservations early, as the space allotted to advertising will be limited.

U. S. There are still some people who believe in the existence of the 1851 10c. type II (Scott 35A). If you think you have one you are deceiving yourself with a trimmed specimen. The new catalogue correctly omits this stamp.

RARE BARGAINS IN U. S. ENVELOPES

These special prices are good for 30 days only. An especially favorable purchase enables us to make this unusual offer. All are cut square extra large corners of envelopes, unused.

1307 1853 6c green on white	\$3.25
1316 1853 6c green on buff	2.25
1317 1853 10c green on buff Die 2.....	2.75
1318 1853 10c green on buff, Die 4.....	3.00
1701 1860 1c on orange, wrapper	15.00
1329 1860 1c on buff, no period	4.00
1324 1860 4c on buff	5.00
1323 1860 4c on white, lower right corner of paper damaged	2.50
1335 1861 3c on orange, entire but slight stains near stamps (S. \$125.00).....	60.00

1861 U. S. ENVELOPES

12c, 20c, 24c and 40c

The bi-colored issue. The four envelopes entire but with flap stuck down, an insignificant objection. The four envelopes for \$15.00. One set only.

1863 2c black, die B, on buff \$55.00
1863 2c black, die B, on orange 40.00

The above are entire and in finest condition. They list \$100 and \$75, respectively, cut square.

PHILIPPINES 1908 ENVELOPES.

CUT SQUARE.

2 cvs. green on white..	.03
2 cvs. green on amber..	.15
2 cvs. green on blue..	.15
2 cvs. green on o. buff..	.15
2 cvs. green on manila..	.25
2 cvs. green on manila, wr. ....	.03
4 cvs. carmine on white..	.04
4 cvs. carmine on amber..	.18
4 cvs. carmine on blue..	.15
4 cvs. carmine on buff..	.18

The set of 11, \$1.30 (same entire \$1.45).

ENTIRE.

The set of 21 plain envelopes.....	\$3.60
The set of 27 official envelopes....	5.40
The 35 diff. papers and sizes.....	6.00

Many of the above are quite scarce and were never sold to the public, but were ordered in small lots for use in the executive departments. Remember how very difficult it is today to get the older issues.



2c BLACK 1864 Envelopes

We want to buy U. S. envelopes or wrappers of the above general design, unused or used, entire preferred; also 1c. envelopes and wrappers of same period; 3c. envelopes wanted, only unused. There are 42 dies of the 2c. U. S. POST. Are you interested?

Wanted

CURRENT ISSUE U. S. ENVELOPES

Our stock has run low on some envelopes of the current series. We will buy from one to fifty of any of the following. Unused and entire preferred but not essential.

1c green, Die B wrapper.

1c green, Die C, var. 2, on buff.

2c brown red, Die A2, on white, amber blue or buff.

2c carmine, Die B on or. buff.

(For this Envelope we will pay \$5.00, full Scott, if entire and unused).

2c carmine, Die D.

Amber: Vars. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10.

Blue: Vars. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11.

O. Buff: Vars. 1 to 7, 9 to 12.

5c blue, Die A, amber.

1c Postal Savings on or. buff, used.

We also can use some unused.

1899 4c, Die C,

On amber, a rather common envelope.

Send what you have on approval at your own price.

ENVELOPE ESSAYS.

We have just secured a fine lot of essays, various designs for the 1894 issue, all entire. If interested write at once.

WESTERN FRANKS

on entire U. S. envelopes. We are working on several collections of these and therefore

WE WANT TO BUY

any of the above which are not contained in our stock, also mixed lots of the above. Send on approval with price.

AUCTIONS

Collectors in this country have long since realized that the most advantageous way to dispose of their collections and valuable duplicates is to place them in the hands of a reliable firm with experience in the auction business, some one who will do full justice to the collection and knows how to achieve the highest results.

New York is conceded to be the best auction market, as many important sales in the last few years have amply demonstrated. The exhibition year will stimulate prices considerably. Correspond with us at once for terms and dates.

We have now held **50 SALES** and our list of patrons has constantly grown. U. S. are in special demand.

We attend all auction sales held in New York and generally also in Philadelphia. Stamps will be examined and bids executed on sales held by other firms at the rate of 5 per cent. on lots obtained. This has proved quite beneficial to several of our patrons who cannot attend sales in person.

J. M. BARTELS CO., 99 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

FOREIGN PROOFS

We have some very pretty and scarce proofs of Hayti, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Honduras, modern issues, at 20 to 25 cents each, some in pairs. They are very scarce.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street, New York.

1865 U. S. NEWSPAPER STAMP.

The Large Stamp 5c. Blue.

Perf. on all four sides, centering fair. Unused. Cat. now \$3.00.

\$1.50 Each.

U. S. AT HIGH PRICES

We are paying full collectors' prices for blocks of unused or used stamps of all *regular issues* prior to 1902, also oddities and attractive original covers. We are in need of much material to replenish our sales books for next season. Let us hear from you. We need many common stamps such as 2c 1895 Type III in blocks.

SPANISH MARIANNAS.



Very rare stamps, absolutely free from any tint of speculation; total issue of all six values combined was only 2,400. For seven years they remained unchronicled by the philatelist press. We offer

the 3c. stamps of this set at \$12.50, unused or used. Prices of other values on application.

1899 4c. DIE B

A \$150.00 envelope unused, extra fine. Entire or cut (one copy only).

Special Price \$85.00.

Hayti. First Design

A nice lot unused and used. Ready to be sent out on approval.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

Chile Inverted Center.

Mr. Köhne our Santiago correspondent and GAZETTE supporter informs us that of the 1911 10c stamps two sheets had been discovered with inverted center, but not until the majority had been used for postage. One collector there has a block of 20. (One or more used copies have arrived on mail to New York.

In this connection we will not fail to mention a peculiar postmark on the letter bearing the above information. In addition of the regular dated postmark in circle taking the place of horizontal lines to right of same we find a five line inscription reading: "Important! In replying do not fail to give domicile, street, number or firm. Important!"

U. S. UNUSED SPECIAL BARGAINS

Do not expect original gum at these prices, but they are otherwise nice copies

	Cat.	Price.
33. 1851 3c.	1.50	.75
42. 1857 1c. ....	.50	.22
50a. 1857 10c.	4.00	1.75
51. 1857 12c.	4.00	1.70
53. 1857 30c.	10.00	4.50
63. 1861 1c. ....	.60	.25
65. 1861 3c. ....	.25	.08
68. 1861 10c.	2.50	1.10
69. 1861 12c.	3.00	1.30
71. 1861 30c.	5.00	1.90
73. 1862 2c. ....	.75	.30
78. 1862 24c.	4.00	1.50
86. 1867 1c.	8.00	2.90
89. 1867 10c.	12.50	3.25
93. 1867 2c.	1.50	.60
98. 1867 15c.	10.00	2.60
102. 1861 1c. Sp. Pr.	8.50	4.00
112. 1869 1c.	1.60	.70
113. 1869 2c.	1.00	.35
114. 1869 3c. ....	.75	.30
117. 1869 12c.	4.00	1.80
119. 1869 15c.	6.00	1.70
145. 1870 2c.	1.50	.70
147. 1870 3c.	2.00	.70
148. 1870 6c.	3.50	1.75
150. 1870 10c.	8.00	2.50
156. 1873 1c.	1.00	.30
157. 1873 2c.	1.50	.70
158. 1873 3c.	1.00	.30

On the above prices we will give a special discount of 30 per cent. (except 1893 issue) on copies with perforations into design on one side or one imperf. side.

1867 3c. GRILLED ALL OVER.

We recently secured an unused block of 8 of this very scarce stamp. They have no gum, but are otherwise in desirable condition. One block of four would be called fine while the other is less so. We also have a single copy and a pair, all unused. The latter we offer at

20.00 Each.

Price of the block (either four or eight) on application.

OMAHA PROOFS.

A set of these beautiful die proofs in one color is much scarcer than those with black centers. Only 50 (some say 40) were ever printed. We offer a set at

\$25.00.

This is a rare chance, they do not show up but once every few years. We have had 15 sets of the others but only three of these. Who wants it?

COLOR ERROR**Venezuela**

A year ago (June 1, 1912) the Gazette was the first to announce the discovery of an error in the current 50c value. Two impressions were required to produce these stamps, the center being printed separately from the frame design. Thus we have the 50c value with the center printed in the indigo color of the 25c. Only one sheet (100) of these was found. Recently we bought all there were left, just 25 copies. We now offer 14 of these at the low price of

\$8.50 EACH.

Some were sold in Europe at a much higher figure.

U. S. Dollar Values

are going up fast. Look at the 1914 catalogue prices. All are used and fine.

	Cat.	Price.
1890 90c.	.75	.50
1893 \$1	3.00	2.10
1893 \$2	3.00	2.20
1893 \$5	7.00	5.50
1895 50c.	.25	.20
1895 \$1	.50	.40
1895 \$5	4.00	3.25
1902 50c.	.40	.30
1902 \$1	.40	.30
1908 50c.	.25	.15
1908 \$1	.35	.12
1912 50c.	.15	.12
1912 \$1	.40	.35
Postal Savings 50c.	.50	.45
Postal Savings \$1	.75	.50
Parcel Post \$1	—	1.00

EARLY LIBERIA

We have no less than 90 fine copies prior to 1880 including all printings etc. A fine lot to study. The entire lot on approval if desired.



U. S. 1869 24c Inverted

We have a nice looking, lightly cancelled centered copy for sale. It has a small tear at left side. Our price is

\$160.00

A fine copy at the Hart sale in May brought \$266. We are allowing \$106 for the tear which could easily be made imperceptible.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau St.,

New York.

U. S. 1873 3c

We have recently bought nearly a sheet of these stamps and can offer them in blocks of four or more. The gum had been soaked off.

Block of 4, perfectly centered.....\$3.00

Block of 4, not well centered.....\$1.90

1851 3 CENTS

We have a nice lot of them in pairs and strips, used some on the original covers, also a good lot of 1c and 10c imperf. and perf. in same shape.

Write at once, if you are interested. These are quick sellers.

We will send a selection of 1c or 10c single copies on approval. Some have red, green, or carrier cancellations.

1c P. S. ENVELOPE

We have a few entire 1c. Postal Savings Envelopes on white, size 8 (USSE), in fine condition, used with an additional 1c violet which we offer at

25c. EACH.

These have been very difficult to obtain, especially entire.

Same cut square, 12c.

The 2c., cut square, 3c.

U. S. 1869

The regular stamps, but with **small numerals**. They were gummed, grilled and perforated, but never issued. We have secured a few blocks and singles of each, but unfortunately they were kept in a damp place and lost their gum as well as some of the freshness of their appearance. These varieties have sold very high in the past. We recently saw a set (there are only the three values) marked \$45.00 net. We offer the above as

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

1c. yellow brown.

2c. brown.

12c. green.

at **\$2.50** per stamp. **\$10.00** for a well centered block of 4. Will send on approval.

From the same source we obtained

1869 RE-ISSUE.

2c., fine, no gum..... \$3.50

3c., good, no gum..... 7.00

10c., fine, no gum..... 4.75

30c., very fine, "mint"..... 11.00

We also have a 15c. 1869 overprinted **Specimen** in Gothic type. A great rarity.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street.

New York.

Premium Offer

To any one sending us \$2 with the name of a new subscriber to The Philatelic Gazette, we will give a very fine unused copy of a stamp listed in Scott's Catalogue at

\$3.00 FREE.

You can at this rate afford to make two of your friends a very acceptable present and still come out ahead.

This offer is good till October 15.

This is surely a liberal offer and is made to boost up the subscription list. If you appreciate THE GAZETTE do something to help it along.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

American Republics

Our specialized approval books of all of these have been recently remade and much new stock added. Each country is made up separately in chronological order, and our best stock is now all in these books, shades and anything apt to interest a specialist have been included. The strongest countries at present are MEXICO, BRAZIL, PANAMA, NICARAGUA, GUATEMALA, SALVADOR, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and early VENEZUELA, but all other countries contain something of interest even to the most advanced collector.

MEXICO.

is now quite strong in early surcharges of district names and consignment numbers including eagles and lithographed Maximilians.

Write for whatever country interests you.

Norway No. 1 Wanted

We are willing to pay full Scott 1914 price for good copies with margins all round, namely:

25c each

Pairs \$1.00

Strips of 3 \$2.00

No poor ones wanted at any price. Prompt remittances.

NEW CANAL ZONE

The new type of surcharge with C and E changed, as illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

1c, 2c and 5c,

15 CENTS.

What others do you need?

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

- Barrett. Check List, 1903 Envelopes.**
1911. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper \$.50
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Die Proofs of all stamps are scarce. We have in the past frequently offered plate proofs and in several instances have had die proofs which invariably met with a ready sale. Not until now did we ever see a die proof of any modern Canada

stamps. Recently we obtained from the son of a former employee of the Am. B. N. Co. a few die proofs of the 1898 issue 3 cents. They included several shades of red, lake or carmine, were printed on pieces of paper $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches and look very pretty. They indicate experiments in ink mixing. We offer a few at

\$1.50 EACH.

Some of them have smaller margins; these we offer at \$1.25 each.

We also have a couple of same stamp, "maple leaf," at \$1.50, but not such immense margins. They make a splendid addition to any collection of Canada and none of your friends ever saw anything like it before. Similar proofs of other countries often fetch \$5.00 and these may be worth it.

We still have plate proofs of the 12 pence black (with Specimen) at \$5.00 each, though they have sold fast in Europe.

CONFEDERATE STAMPS

1c. ORANGE.

Very fine o. g. copies,
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Blocks of four, \$2.50.

Of these highly interesting but much neglected historic stamps of our own country we have recently made up a new book which includes a splendid unused block of four of the 10c rose and many good shades in fine condition.

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A. KRASSA

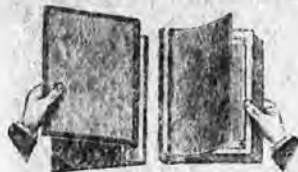
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and remain there during the

International Philatelic Exhibition

from October 27th to November 1st, 1913.

Philatelists, and particularly dealers, will be gladly received during this time at the Hotel for conducting business with our firm. We urge you to write at once concerning this trip with offers and propositions in advance—Bela Szekula, Lucerne. After the close of the exhibition Mr. Eugen Szekula will visit the following cities:

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SYRACUSE	TOLEDO	CINCINNATI
TORONTO	DETROIT	WASHINGTON
BUFFALO	CHICAGO	PHILADELPHIA

This trip will probably extend to December 1st. Mr. Eugen Szekula will be prepared to visit other places on business and anyone desiring an appointment elsewhere is requested to notify Bela Szekula, Lucerne, to facilitate arrangements without trouble and loss of time.

Purchase!! Exchange!! Sale!!

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to write at once to our home office—Bela Szekula, Lucerne, what kind of propositions and offers you can make, to give me plenty of time to consider them and give suitable instructions to my representative, so that he can properly arrange his journey and time. I am always a buyer of fine things, such as collections, stamps in quantities, fine sets, stocks and so on up to the highest amounts and gladly await offers and propositions. Please let me know if possible at once, directly to my address at Lucerne all propositions and full particulars.

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1900 Wmkd Crown and C. A. Perf. 14

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1--½p green03	06
2--1p carmine04	08

1901-2, KING EDWARD, C. A. SINGLE

3--½p green08	12
4--1p carmine	.....10	12
5--2½p bright blue	.....25	40
6--6p brown	.....1.10	1.75
7--1sh orange	.....2.25	3.00

1905-6, KING EDWARD, C. A. MULTIPLE

8--½p green	.....06	08
9--1p carmine	.....45	60
10--2½p bright blue	.....20	30
11--6p brown	.....70	1.20
12--1sh orange	.....1.20	1.75

1907, KING EDWARD, C. A. MULTIPLE

13--4p brown and blue	.....1.20
14--6p olive and rose	.....1.00
15--1sh violet and green	.....1.25
16--5sh salmon and green	.....5.25

1907-08

17--½p on 1p carmine	.....1.25	
4,800 issued; is worth \$2.00 net.		
18--½p on 5sh salmon and green	.....4.00	
2,280 issued.		
19--1p on 5sh salmon and green	.....5.25	7.00
1,800 issued.		
20--2½p on 4p brown and blue	.....21.00	
240 issued; worth \$41.00 net.		

1907-9, C. A. MULTIPLE, UNSURFACED PAPER.

New Used

21--½p green	.....04	04
22--1p carmine	.....04	04
23--2½p ultramarine	.....08	08

CHALK SURFACED PAPER

24--3p purple on yellow08	10
25--4p black and red on yellow	.....2.60
26--6p dull and bright purple	.....20
27--5sh green and red on yellow	.....1.50
27a--1p on 4p black & red on yel.	.....30.00

180 issued, worth \$55.00 net. Many were used fiscally. Was good for postage, and have seen several regularly used on original covers. Will be listed in Scott's 1913 catalog.

1908, C. A. SINGLE ON SURFACED PAPER

28--1sh black on green	.....1.10
29--10sh green and red on green	.....3.00

1908-09, C. A. MULTIPLE.

30--¼p brown	.....02
31--¼p grey-brown	.....02

1912, KING GEORGE

32--½p	.....01
33--½p green	.....02
34--1p	.....03
35--2p grey	.....05
36--4p	.....10
37--6p	.....15
38--2sh purple and blue on blue	.....60
39--3sh green and violet	.....90

NASSAU STAMP CO., 118 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

PHILATELIC ^{THE} GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1913.

No. 14.

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS



The Executive Committee of the Exhibition—Top row, from left to right: A. E. Owen, L. B. Mason, Eugene Klein, Dr. J. B. Chittenden. Bottom row, left to right: J. W. Scott (Treasurer); J. M. Bartels (Vice-President); J. C. Morgenthau (President); John N. Luff, John A. Klemann (Secretary).

SPECIAL READING FOR THE EXHIBITION VISITOR.

L. G. QUACKENBUSH.

To Begin With.

This and the several succeeding pages under the same general heading are intended especially for the information and behoof of exhibition visitors who are not themselves stamp collectors. As this number of the PHILATELIC GAZETTE will be circulated largely at the Exhibition, we deem it not amiss to devote a portion of our space to an endeavor to explain some of the benefits and pleasures of stamp collecting—in order that you may get a better insight into what stamp collecting really means to its devotees.

The first thought of the average non-collecting visitor to this Exhibition will doubtless be one of amazement that a hobby so little in the public eye should be capable of inspiring so large and imposing an exhibition—manifestly the outcome of a great amount of arduous and enthusiastic effort. A hobby which its adherents find so productive of good to themselves that they are willing to spend much time and money in bringing it in this large and spectacular way to the notice of people of taste and discernment, in the hope that many of them will thereby become converts to the pursuit, assuredly merits something more than passing notice.

The Joys Of Stamp Collecting.

The pleasure that attends the collecting of stamps is attested by the experience of the hundreds of thousands of people (probably we might, with equal justice, say millions), in all parts of the world who have formed stamp collections since the hobby was first born some sixty or so years ago. The collecting instinct, it is scarcely necessary to say, is inborn in mankind. The collecting of choice and curious objects, of one sort and another, has been a favorite diversion of the human race ever since the arts and refinements of civilization began to exert any perceptible influence on the human mind. But no form of collecting (with the single exception probably of the collecting of picture postcards), has ever made so widespread an appeal to all nations, all classes and all ages, as the collecting of stamps. Probably the secret of this lies in the fact that postage stamps are so emblematic of foreign countries—that they symbolize so vividly, with the sharp, incisive strokes alone possible on so small a canvas, the salient trails and characteristics of foreign lands

and peoples. From the time when postage stamps first came into use, a little more than seventy years ago, all nations have striven to make their stamp designs appropriate and expressive. No other token or pledge issued by any government, not even its currency, is in such common, general use and such widespread circulation; and naturally governments have long been solicitous to give their stamps an impress of the national individuality. At first, in the primitive days of stamp issuance, most nations employed on their stamps either the portrait of the reigning ruler or the national coat of arms. But with the passing years, the desire for postage stamp individuality has led governments into diverse new channels; so that nowadays a well filled stamp album is a veritable store-house of historical, geographical and ethnological data—a text-book on a thousand things in regard to foreign lands, from the customs and manner of living of their inhabitants to their most wonderful physical marvels. As we turn the stamp album's pages, we see representations of great rivers and cataracts and mountains, native boats and rude agricultural appliances from some of the most out-of-the-way portions of the globe, strange trees and flowers and animals, delineations of stirring historical events, great buildings and public works. We see a portrait gallery of Russia's rulers from the time of Peter the Great; of Austria's from the time of Maria Theresa. We see the patriots of South American liberty—Bolívar, Rivadavia, San Martín, and a host of others. We see in the Mexican pages the vicar Hidalgo, and Juárez. In fact, every page has some fresh message to impart, some fresh train of thought to conjure up.

The Variety and Piquancy Of Stamp Design.

In looking over the displays at the Exhibition you will have gained some idea of the variety and piquancy of postage stamp design—but only an imperfect idea. In an exhibition like this one, composed of hundreds of thousands of separate stamps, the eye and mind are bewildered by the multiplicity of objects, and it sees them but confusedly and in the mass. Only in actual collecting do the fascinating range and diversity of stamp design fully reveal themselves. Most collectible objects have more or less sameness and monotony. Stamps never pall from this cause. Stamps also un-

deniably gain something of fascination from their very diminutiveness. That little squares of paper like this should be made into such miniature works of art gives them an eerie oddity that adds wonderfully to the pleasure of acquiring and arranging them.

The Study Of Stamps.

This is dealing with the joy of stamp collecting only in its simplest phases. Entirely apart from the interest and beauty that reside in these tiny bits of paper are the opportunities they afford for study and research. The stamp collector of active and acute mind soon finds something more in stamp collecting than the mere acquiring of specimens and sticking them in a book. The making of postage stamps is a fine and delicate process. Very slight deviations in the simplest stage of manufacture cause differences in the finished stamp that are both recognized and prized by collectors. Varieties of plate, die, type, paper, watermark or shade, open up a new and fascinating field for the nascent collector's study. He is no longer content to judge stamps by their superficial aspect, but delves deeper and observes the more subtle divergences from the normal that constitute the stamp collector's "minor variety." He finds that the correct classification of the issues of almost any country is a matter of much nicer discrimination and much more exact knowledge than he had supposed. He finds, in short, that philately is an intellectual hobby—so much so, in fact, that many of its followers do not hesitate to designate it as a science. This phase of stamp collecting's value as a relaxation we must not pause to dwell upon at any length. Suffice it to say that the study and collecting of stamps, on the advanced plane affected by many collectors, lifts the pursuit far above the reproach of "child's play," so often launched against it by critics totally ignorant of its true character.

Educational Value To Young People.

Let it not, however, be mistakenly imagined from the foregoing that modern stamp collecting has by any means lost its hold on the young people. There are still, and always will be, innumerable hosts of boys and girls who collect stamps. Moreover, the wise parent will do all in his power to encourage his children in their stamp collecting. The bright boy or girl who collects stamps is sure to acquire therefrom a great deal

of information in regard to many different subjects. For instance, stamp collecting teaches geography far more effectively than any text-book. The really enthusiastic young collector will have at his tongue's end the location, size and relative political importance of every spot in the world that issues stamps—and that includes not only the powerful nations of the earth, but a great host of tiny states and colonies as to whose location even many well-educated adults entertain decidedly vague and nebulous ideas.

The boy collector will likewise learn not a little modern history from his stamps. A war, a change of dynasty, a political revolution of any sort, is sure to leave its impress on the postage stamps of the nation involved. The Franco-Prussian War brought forth the special "Bordeaux" issue and the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, the Spanish civil wars are reflected in the "Carlist" stamps; the numerous South American wars and revolutions are mirrored in all sorts of provisionals and temporary issues. The Russianizing of Finland is indicated by the appearance of Finnish stamps with Russian inscriptions; the unification of Germany by the disappearance of Baden, Hanover, Württemberg and twenty other Germanic countries from the roll of stamp-issuing states. The bright, young collector will naturally inquire into these things. He sees that in his album there are no stamps for Baden after the year 1868, and he is moved to find out why it happened. He sees that Modena and Parma and various other Italian states once issued stamps, but do so no longer, and he does not rest till he finds out what political transformation caused the change. Thus in divers directions his curiosity is awakened and he seeks the encyclopaedia, the history or the gazetteer in order to satisfy it. Stamp collecting is a sugar-coated mode of acquiring knowledge. It awakens the mind to fresh channels of interest. It gives to ordinarily prosaic facts of history or biography or geography a sentient vividness that fixes them indelibly in the furniture of the mind. The young collector has a great many stamps bearing the portrait of, let us say, Bolivar or Rivadavia. He would not, as a usual thing, care two straws who these men were. But having their portraits thus constantly before him in his play, so to speak, it is play, not work, to read up all he can find about these great South American patriots and liberators. A recent war furnishes an apt illustration of the knowledge conferred by familiarity with stamps. At the outbreak of the war between Turkey

and the Balkan States, the ignorance of the average newspaper reader in regard to these same Balkan States was extreme. He could not have told you whether Montenegro was bigger than Bulgaria or vice versa. He had no idea of the size, resources and physical characteristics of these states. But any clever young stamp collector could have fully enlightened him on these points—because Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro have long been stamp-issuing states and because no one is long going to collect the stamps of a country without wanting to know what sort of country it is.

The young collector learns something (not a little, in most cases) of the currency of foreign countries. He takes pains to decipher the inscriptions on foreign stamps and gains thereby some insight into the structure of foreign tongues. Slight, in truth, this may be; but it at least gives a predilection for the study of language. It supplies an incentive that might otherwise be lacking. This is one of the greatest benefits of stamp collecting at the formative age—that it stimulates and enlarges the mind—that it creates a desire for knowledge, that it broadens the mental horizon. This may seem an absurd claim, but let any one observe attentively the effect of two or three years' stamp collecting on a boy in his teens, and the picture will soon cease to seem overdrawn. There can be no better, more mentally enlivening hobby for budding youth than stamp collecting; nor any, for the matter of that more comforting and restful to middle or mature age.

An

Inexpensive Pursuit.

Stamp collecting is not a costly hobby. You will see at this exhibition great rarities for which their owners have paid thousands of dollars. You will be told that Mr. Duveen's pair of "Post-Office Mauritius" stamps are valued at \$15,000; that Mr. Worthington's Alexandria stamp is worth \$5,000, and so on. You will be told that some of these men who are showing stamps here have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on their collections—which is very true. But bear in mind that these are the great and rare exceptions. These men have vied with each other to secure the great rarities—varieties of which only two or three or twenty or fifty specimens are known to exist. When there are but a half-dozen copies of a stamp in existence and fifty wealthy men are anxious each to have a copy, the price naturally rises to seemingly fabulous proportions. But the

man who pays several thousand dollars for an excessively rare specimen is only one out of ten thousand (perhaps it would be more correct to say only one out of a hundred thousand) collectors. The vast and overwhelming majority of stamp collectors—and this includes not merely the boys who follow it but the adults as well—spend merely nominal sums.

The Cheapness Of Stamps.

The cheapness at which a nice and interesting little stamp collection, containing specimens from pretty nearly every foreign country or colony on the globe, can be gotten together is well-nigh incredible. Thanks to the perfect organization of the modern stamp trade all over the world (there is no spot on the globe, however obscure, where stamps are issued where numerous eager agents are not turning an honest penny by gathering stamps and sending them to the big importers of London, Paris or New York), packets of a thousand varieties of foreign stamps, all different, can be nowadays bought for as little as two or three dollars. Such packets form an excellent beginning for a collection. If one wishes to start in a little heavier, he can buy a nice packet of two thousand varieties for eight or nine dollars, while packets of five thousand varieties are offered by reputable firms for less than one hundred dollars.

There are ten thousand varieties of postage stamps that list at less than 5c each in the big catalogs gotten out by various firms in Europe and America. Therefore a man may, if he wishes, collect for years and spend numberless pleasant hours sorting, arranging and studying his stamps at a yearly expenditure of a few dollars.

A Sound Investment.

Of course the chances are that as a man grows more interested in and enthusiastic over stamps he will want to branch out and improve his collection more than a few dollars worth yearly. In so doing, he may have the satisfaction of knowing that the money he thus spends is not thrown away or lost, but that at any time he wishes to sell his collection he will get back a good percentage of its cost. Owing to the constantly increasing number of stamp collector's throughout the world, there is a constant and steady market for all kinds of collections (excepting only very small and trifling collections, consisting

(of only a few hundred of the very cheapest varieties), and stamp dealers will readily pay for a collection of any desirability whatever from one-half to two-thirds of what it cost its owner the difference between this half or two-thirds and the full cost of the stamps being, of course, the dealers' necessary margin of profit and expense in reselling the specimens. Thus in stamp collecting one can come nearer to eating his cake and having it too, than in almost any other form of amusement. The money spent on motoring, golf, the theater, and so on, departs simultaneously with the enjoyment it has purchased. The stamp man, on the other hand, gets all the fun of collecting, and then, if stamps fall on him, he gets back a rebate amounting to the major part of their cost.

Of course, there are also collections which when their owners decide to sell them, bring back a great deal more than they cost.

The Lottery Of Stamp Collecting.

One does not always buy all one's stamps. One may have the good fortune to acquire valuable specimens for little or nothing. That collector is of tame and unenterprising spirit who does not seek to reinforce his collection by hunting for stamps in all promising quarters—in the old correspondence of relatives and friends, in the correspondence, if he can gain access to it, of old business houses, and in divers other directions that will suggest themselves to the experienced stamp collector as he goes along. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of old U. S. stamps (not to mention the lesser quantity of valuable foreign ones), have been rooted out in this country in the past forty years by eager stamp-hunters—and it may be worth while to note in passing that no small part of this hidden stamp wealth has been unearthed by boy collectors. These stamps, as a rule, cost the finder nothing, or, if anything, only some trifling sum. Some men have drawn prodigious prizes in the stamp collecting lottery. Only last year a Philadelphia dealer in waste paper found in an accumulation of old rubbish he had cleaned out from the cellars of a bank, envelopes bearing over one hundred specimens of the famous St. Louis stamps which sell at \$200 to \$2,000 apiece, and he is now some \$50,000 richer in consequence. Of course, such monumental finds as this have occurred only once or twice in the whole history of stamp collecting. But thousands of collectors can tell you of finds ranging in

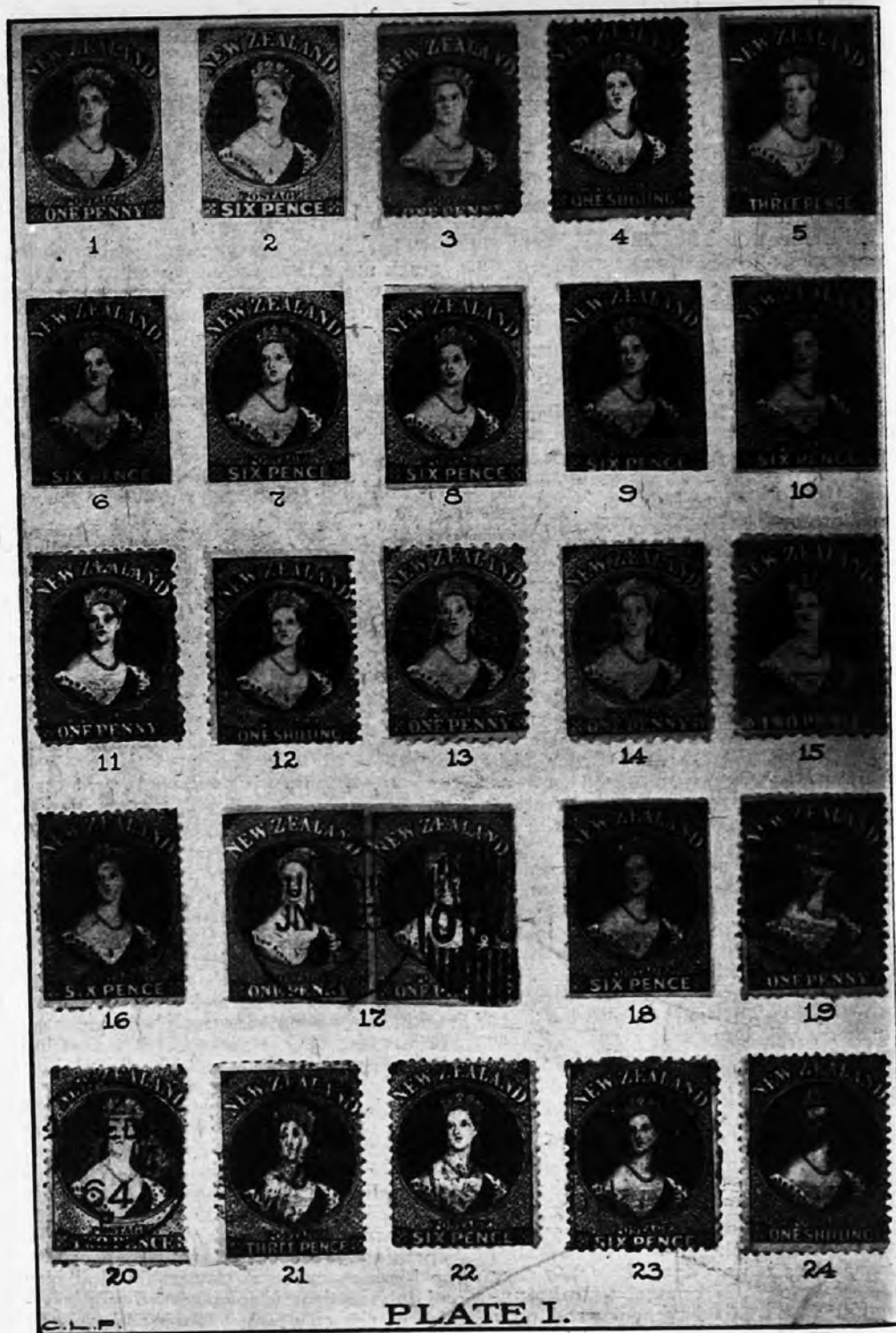
value from \$10 up to \$100. This is a part of the romance of stamp collecting, and no small item in its fascination. Stampdom is a land of strange occurrences, where the most unexpected finds are constantly cropping up in the most unthought of places—often right at one's very door, so to speak, in some residence or office that one had been in scores and scores of times without the least suspicion that it was the repository of such hidden treasure.

That is why some collections bring much more than they cost, and why there are not a few men (not dealers but simply collectors), who have actually made money out of stamp collecting. Of course, there is no way of saying that you would be one of the lucky ones; but the possibility of it certainly adds some spice to the game.

Stamp Collecting In America.

Before we close, just a word about the character and standing of stamp collecting in America—which it is the primary purpose of this Exhibition to emphasize. The public prestige of stamp collecting has hitherto been less marked in this country than in Europe, where the fact that so many persons of title and influence are zealous collectors (King George V., of England, who was, prior to his accession to the throne, president of the Royal Philatelic Society, is a well-known example), has exerted great force on public opinion.

The adherents of stamp collecting in the United States, however, are not only a vast and continually increasing army, but their ranks are largely recruited from among men of high standing in both business and social life. The acquaintances one is led to make with other collectors, if one takes up stamp collecting, will be of a character congenial to men of education and refinement. The nature of stamp collecting is such that it makes but slight appeal to the great unwashed. The numerous stamp-collecting societies that now exist in all principal centers of population (as well as in many smaller cities), are bodies of as high personnel as in the average social club. A glance at the list of men most prominently identified with this Exhibition reveals such names as those of Mr. Geo. H. Worthington, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the biggest financial powers in that city and whose prominence in the public affairs of the city may be judged from the fact that he was Director General of the recent Perry Centennial Celebration; State Senator Ernest R. Ackerman, of



New Jersey, who was, as President Pro Tem of the Senate, Acting Governor of the State during Mr. Wilson's absence last year; Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, N. J., known the country over as an apostle of forest conservation and selected as President of the Fifth National Conservation Congress soon to be held in Washington; Mr. H. J. Duveen, the world-famed art expert; and numerous others of similar note in public affairs. There is no need to multiply instances. The nature and style of this Exhibition will sufficiently assure you that the votaries of stamp collecting in this country include many men of means and standing. The man who joins the ranks of stamp collectors will find himself in company of which he will have no reason to feel ashamed.

A

Last Word.

The exhibition visitor who reads this may note that whereas in this article we use the present tense in regard to the Exhibition, in other portions of this number we refer to it in the aspect of a coming event. We may say in this connection that our regular edition was sent out to our subscription list a week or more in advance of the Exhibition, but that an extra edition was printed for exhibition distribution; hence the seeming inconsistency noted.

It may not be out of place to add that the contents of regular issues of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, when no such great event as this is impending, is of very different style from that of this number—its whole space being devoted to news and articles about stamps, its particular specialty being fresh and accurate information in re U. S. stamps. However, in the presence of this exhibition we have deemed it no more than right that the GAZETTE should this month give over, virtually, its entire space to exhibition matter.

Scott's 1914 Catalogue made its appearance on the 11th inst. and by this time will be in the hands of most American collectors. The price of the book has again been slightly increased, but is well worth it and low compared with the principal foreign catalogues. It now sells at 75 and 90c or 85c and \$1.05 by mail. There are naturally a great many changes in prices, especially in the early issues of U. S. and many European countries as well as the now obsolete 20th century issues. We have reviewed the U. S. section at some length and only regret that space does not at present permit us to go into the foreign section more fully. The catalogue can be obtained of our publishers at above rates.

THE EXHIBITION ARRANGEMENTS.

Full Calendar of the Week.

The Exhibition Hours.

The Exhibition will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., except Monday, October 27, the opening day, when the doors will open at 2 p. m. The exhibition will close at 10 p. m. Saturday, Nov. 1st.

Monday Night The Official Opening.

While the Exhibition will be open to visitors on and after 2 p. m. Monday, Oct. 27, the formal opening ceremonies will be held at 8 p. m. Monday evening in the auditorium of the Exhibition Building. Honorary President Worthington will deliver the address of welcome and the Exhibition will be formally opened on behalf of the city by Thos. W. Churchill, president of the Board of Education, and by Joseph E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on behalf of the United States Government. Gen. C. A. Coolidge, president of the A. P. S., will convey the felicitations of that body, and Past-President F. R. Cornwall may be expected to speak on behalf of the visiting collectors in general.

The Kommers.

Tuesday, Oct. 28th, at 8 p. m., the New York Stamp Society will be the hosts at a Kommers to be held at Schefel Hall, corner 17th street and Third avenue. This Kommers (a German term signifying an entertainment somewhat on the order of a smoker), is certain to be one of the most enjoyable festivities of the week. The New York Stamp Society extends a general invitation to all local and visiting philatelists, and in this invitation particularly includes the ladies.

Wednesday, Oct. 29: Collectors Club Luncheon.

The Collectors Club will tender a Luncheon to visitors, probably on Wednesday, Oct. 29. Some alterations in the original arrangements as to the place of holding the luncheon make it impossible to be more explicit at this time. The luncheon will, however, certainly be held, and will undoubtedly be one of the most pleasant occasions of the week.

**Thursday, Oct. 30:
The
Official Banquet.**

On the evening of Thursday, October 30, will occur the chief social function of the week, the official banquet, which will be held at the Hotel Astor, Times Square, in the spacious Astor Gallery, a banqueting hall of 425 seating capacity, which it is expected will be taxed to the utmost. Mr. Worthington has been asked to preside, while Mr. Pack will act as toastmaster. The price of banquet tickets has been fixed at \$3.50 per plate, and applications for same should be addressed with remittance, to Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau street. The tables will be arranged to seat eight or ten persons and applicants for tickets will do well to state with whom they would like to sit, for the guidance of the Banquet Committee.

**Admission
To the Exhibition.**

Admission to the Exhibition will be by ticket. Tickets may be procured free in any reasonable number, of virtually any stamp dealer or collector in New York, either by mail or personal application. THE GAZETTE is prepared to supply any of its readers with as many tickets as they can use. Apply either at the GAZETTE office, 99 Nassau street, or, after Oct. 20, at the temporary branch office at 42 West 39th street.

**Location Of the
Engineering Building.**

The Engineering Societies Building, in which the Exhibition is to be held, is located at Nos. 25 to 33 West 39th street, just a few doors from Fifth avenue, and a block west of Broadway. It may be conveniently reached by Fifth avenue busses (stopping at 39th street), or by Sixth avenue elevated or surface cars; while it is only some three minutes' walk from either the Grand Central or Times Square Stations of the Subway.

The Catalogue.

The Official Catalogue is a sumptuous work of about 100 large pages (9x12 in.) of handsome typography, and altogether a fitting souvenir of the Exhibition. It contains all information regarding the Exhibition which any visitor can possibly require, and a complete and exhaustive summary of all the exhibits, so numbered and arranged that the reader can quickly identify any desired exhibit) written by Mr. John N. Luff, whose fame as a philatelist expert is sufficient guarantee of the excellence and accuracy of this feature. The Catalogue will be on sale in the Exhibition Building at 25c.

per copy. Collectors unable to attend the Exhibition, but who desire a copy of the Catalogue as a souvenir, may procure same by remitting 30c to Mr. John A. Klemann, 179 Broadway.

FRED J. MELVILLE.

Among the various European stamp-celebrities who are to be in New York for the Exhibition, none, it is safe to say, will be more of a lion to the philatelic multitude than Mr. Fred J. Melville, author of the "Melville Stamp Books," editor of *The Stamp Lover* and of *The Postage Stamp*, president of the Junior Philatelic So-



FRED J. MELVILLE

ciety, promoter extraordinary of stamp exhibitions, philatelic lecturer, etc., etc. We are compelled to pause in enumerating Mr. Melville's diverse and varied philatelic activities, because our space this month is extremely limited.

However, why gild the lily? Lives there a stamp man in either hemisphere to whom the name and fame of this gifted and versatile young Briton has not penetrated?

Suffice it to say, then, that he will be here; and that by this portrait ye shall know him.

WHAT WILL BE SHOWN AT THE EXPOSITION.

Advance Synopsis of Some of the Principal Exhibits.

On this and succeeding pages we endeavor to present our readers with a general outline of some of the principal features of the Exhibition. We are unable to give a complete advance summary of the exhibits, as this has been reserved exclusively for the official catalogue. The following, however, comprise most all the more important:

Famous Prize-Winners From Europe.

One of the most important and interesting features of the Exhibition will be the appearance of a number of the most celebrated specialized collections in the world—collections of such supreme fineness each in its own respective field as to have over and over again won the highest awards at European exhibitions.

Among collections of this pre-eminence that will be seen at New York, are the France of Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the Holland of Mr. A. J. Warren, and the Great Britain of Mr. Sydney Loder, all entered in the championship class. Every one of these famous collections is positively superb—and admitted philatelic masterpiece—and no enumeration of their chief rarities can give any just idea of the vast amount of knowledge and research involved in their making. Just to what the anticipations of prospective Exhibition visitors (may their tribe increase) we summarise briefly below some of the salient points in this quartet of notable medal-winners.

Mr. Reichenheim's France.

Mr. Reichenheim's France hold rank as easily first in their own field. They have repeatedly won the highest honors in their class and may be considered to express the last word in de luxe collecting of French stamps. It contains, with a very few exceptions unused specimens only, largely in blocks of four. There is a wonderful representation of shade and every conceivable minor variety.

The following are the most noteworthy varieties: Tête-bêche pairs (nearly all unused) of 1849, 1 fr. carmine, 1850 25c blue (3 pairs in shades), and 10c yellow brown, 1853 1 fr. carmine and 80c (2 pairs), 1860 80c rose, 1862 20c blue (several pairs in shades) and 80c rose, 1863 4c gray (2 pairs) and all tête bêche pairs of the 1874-75 issues, mostly in several shades. Other rarities include 3 unused copies and a used

pair of 1849 1 fr. vermilion, 3 unused 1 fr. brown orange, among them one of the variety "Ceres with the beard," an unused block of four on several singles of 1855 20c blue on green, greenish and yellow paper and the 20c Bordeaux type I. Unused 1875 error 15c in pairs with the 10c, also pairs of the 1876 25c blue, type I and the 1880 1c on indigo, etc.

Among the few used copies we find a horizontal pair and a vertical strip of the 1876 25c blue types I and II together, a copy of the same stamp in type II on greenish paper and a copy of the 20c postage due Bordeaux issue changed in Ms. to 25c on an official letter.

The following stamps "prepared but never issued" may also be mentioned: A copy of the 1849 1 fr. "Vervelle," 1850 20c blue first impression, 1876 20c type I Prussian blue on slightly bluish paper, newspaper stamp 5c lilac, blue and rose imperforate and $\frac{1}{2}$ on 1c and 3c of the 1900 issue. All known official reprints are represented, among them a block of four of the 1850 40c orange, both stamps with the "4 allonge," 1850 25c in red on 20c blue, block of 9 1853 1 fr. carmine including one tête-bêche, etc.

In the collection is also included a copy of the circular of the postmaster general dated Dec. 1, 1849, concerning the change of color from vermilion to carmine of the 1 fr. stamp, and a copy of a circular from the firm Susse Brothers.

The collection, it may be of interest to add, is valued at \$50,000.

Mr. Warren's Holland.

Mr. A. J. Warren's Holland, while not so large or costly as the Reichenheim Collection just noted (Holland being a field of so much smaller scope than France), vies with it in European philatelic celebrity, and has repeatedly won the highest honors in its class.

Very few of the great specialized collections of Europe can compare with it from the standpoint of applied philatelic research.

The following are some of its notable points:

The first issue is exhibited in reconstructed plates of the entire series, including the six plates of the 5c stamps, each in its peculiar shade. Four of these plates are complete. Of the first one a sheet of proofs is shown in black. On each plate the retouched stamps have been indicated. The fourth plate of the 10c, according to the work of Moesman, is not quite complete. The retouches,



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which facilitate reconstruction of plates, in the 5c are not as constant in the 10c stamps, owing to the effect of the red color.

All other sheets are shown very complete in all varieties of perforation and rarities, such as 10½x10 type 1, perforation 14 (large holes), 11½x12, etc.

The postage due stamps of 1870 are also shown in all varieties of perforation and minor errors, which exist also in the color proofs. A splendid block of 10c perforated; 12½x12, is one of the finest pieces in the collection.

All other issues are practically complete in all varieties and perforations.

Mr. Loder's Great Britain.

Mr. Sydney Loder's collection of Great Britain is of exceedingly high quality, as is attested by the fact that it won one of the three Great Gold Medals offered in the championship class at the London Exhibition of last year. It has also won high awards at other great European exhibitions of recent years.

The Loder Collection is almost entirely composed of unused specimens, including many rare blocks and the following special rarities (all unused unless otherwise noted):

- 2d blue, 1840, four blocks of six.
- 1d. 1841, imperf., plate 10, entire sheet of 240.
- 1854, 2d., large crown, perf. 16.
- 4d., small garter, on blue.
- 4d., medium garter, on blue, pair and single.
- 9d., yellow brown, plate 5.
- 10s. and £1, wmk. anchor, blue paper, £5 on blue paper.
- 1876, 8d., brown (not issued), pane of sixty.

The collection is reported to be very strong in Officials and Postal Fiscals and also contains one of the collections of the imperf. imprimatur sheets.

Mr. Köhler's Roumania.

Another noted European specialized collection which will be seen at the Exhibition will be the Roumania of Mr. Rudolf Köhler, of Chemnitz. This fine and beautiful collection, which has won Gold Medals at London and Vienna, is contained in fifteen volumes and is the most complete and highly specialized collection of Roumania in existence. It contains grand copies of those classic rarities, the circular Moldavias, including a superb unused copy of the 81 para, and one specimen of the 27, 54 and 108 para, last-named on a letter. In perforation

varieties and shades the collection is truly wonderful.

The Friedl Austrians.

Still another very noted European collection, which has been one of the chief attractions at many of the big foreign shows, is the Austrian collection formed by Rudolf Friedl of Vienna. This is one of the very finest collections of Austrian issues in existence, especially since the recent amalgamation with it of the famous collection of the late Ludwig Schwartz. It is very strong in unused blocks and in minor varieties of every description.

Mr. Duveen's Exhibit.

We hardly know whether to class Mr. Henry J. Duveen, who is to be one of the biggest exhibitors, as an Englishman or an American, inasmuch as his time is pretty equally divided between London and New York. But as we are giving exhibitors from abroad the courtesy of notice here in advance of the American exhibitors, we will rank Mr. Duveen with the first-named contingent. Hardly anyone is making a grander list of entries than the world-famed art expert. He is showing in no less than twenty-three countries, embracing some of the very choicest gems from his immense collection which is, as everyone in Philately knows, one of the great general collections of the world.

The piece de resistance of Mr. Duveen's exhibits will, of course, be his world-famous pair of "Post Office Mauritius"—the unused one penny and two pence. No other collector on this earth has the felicity of possessing an unused copy of both these stamps; and this will be incomparably the most valuable piece in the exhibition the worth of the two being variously assessed by experts at from \$15,000 to \$18,000. Mr. Duveen's Mauritius collection, even not considering this dazzling pair, is extraordinarily fine. It is entered in the championship class. Mr. Duveen's Swiss will also be among the Exhibition's very finest displays. Among its notable pieces are the huge block of double "Genevas" and the part sheet of "large Eagles" from the Avery Collection, as well as a beautiful block of fifteen Basle "doves" which was quite recently found in Berne.

Mr. Duveen's other exhibits, which will, as may be guessed from the fact there are twenty-one of them, cover a wide philatelic range are certain, from the well-known calibre of this collection, to be highly interesting.

The Worthington Exhibits.

As has been intimated in previous numbers of this journal, America's premier collector, Mr. Geo. H. Worthington, has placed his treasures most freely at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee. In other words, he has given the committee carte blanche to commandeer for exhibition purposes any portion of his collection which they desire; and as a consequence some of the strongest countries in this marvellous collection will grace the exhibition frames.

First and foremost, of course, comes the great Worthington collection of United States, the privilege of seeing which should alone compensate any student of U. S. stamps for a journey of many hundred miles. This collection has been so often written up in the stamp press that little that is new could be said of it here. We must, however, mention a few of its great gems.

In the Alexandria, it has 2 different types on cover, and the famous 5c on bluish paper, valued at \$5,000—it need hardly be said the only specimen of this variety known.

A Baltimore, 10c., black on white, is the only American copy, and one of three known.

There are 8 copies of the Baltimore envelopes, a Brattleboro, a Millbury, a 5c red New Haven, and the St. Louis complete in reconstructed plates.

The Premiere Gravures are shown complete unused in singles, and the 3c and 10c in blocks of four. There are good copies of the 5c. and 30c. 1867, grilled all over. In the 1869 issue, the features are the 15c and 30c inverts, unused, each valued at from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

The collection throughout is marvelously strong in blocks of four and shades; the number of really scarce stamps appearing in that form being amazing.

One of the gems which must not be forgotten is the only known copy of the first stamp ever surcharged—namely, the United States City Despatch Post, 2c on 3c, green, glazed paper, valued at at least \$2,000.

Scarcely less important in the eyes of many visitors will be the privilege of seeing the Worthington Collection of U. S. Envelopes in 22 volumes, which is without a peer in the world. We dare not attempt any analysis of the strong points of this collection, but must leave that task for an envelope expert to perform next month in our after-review of the Exhibition.

Among other notable sections of the Worthington Collection to be shown are the Hawaiians. Thanks to recent notable acquisitions, Mr. Worthington's plates of Hawaiian Numerals are now virtually equal to those in the noted Crocker Collection. Mr. Worthington's great Hawaiian gem is the only known two cent missionary on envelope.

The Worthington Confederates will, without doubt, attract the very greatest attention. They have no equal on this continent. Among the prime rarities are a ten cent Beaumont on pink paper, the 10c Greenville, the Emory, the Grove Hill, the Helena, several Goliads, etc.

The Worthington Ceylons are superb. He shows this colony complete unused, including the great rarities in the early issues.

The Worthington Capes will be yet another great attraction. Included in his magnificent array of Capes is one cover bearing a block of four of the so-called "Woodblocks"—three of the one penny and the fourth the four pence error; all with very fine margins, and one of the really great gems of the whole Worthington Collection.

Mr. Worthington's exhibit of Dominican Republic will be noteworthy, including entire and reconstructed sheets of the rare early issues.

Mr. Pack's Exhibits.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack has made highly important entries in a number of classes. We understand that his exhibits have been selected with a view to showing countries or sections of countries that he has not previously exhibited at the several recent foreign shows at which his entries have won such noteworthy triumphs.

We have received just in time, Mr. Pack's own descriptions of his exhibits, which we take great pleasure in printing in full:

1.—Argentina: The first issue and second issue. They are specialized in a way I have never seen them before, and I think this work will be new to practically all American collectors. The Rivadavia issues are very highly specialized and are in about the same condition as when exhibited in London last year. Some of the issues (later ones) are studied out. You may possibly recall my article on the 1882 issues in the P. G. The stamps with the inverted centers and the celebrated 5c green error are all present. This collection is entered in the championship class. It has never been exhibited before.

2. I have entered Cape of Good Hope "not in competition" and am simply showing my specialized collection of wood blocks consisting of about three hundred copies, including ten errors of color. I am in hopes that this collection will be received with satisfaction as I am exhibiting it at the special request of the committee.

3. In Class C., Section 5: Canada is shown in five volumes. It received a gold medal in London in 1907 at which time it was contained in two volumes. The whole collection is really composed of two collections; one used and the other unused. While most people would first notice the three pairs of the twelve-pence, I think myself that the study of the 1868 issue and the exhibit of copies both used and unused of the six-pence are of more philatelic value. There is a part of a plate proof of the twelve-pence in the collection by which I have been able to locate on the sheet the pair of twelve-pence which Mr. Worthington has in his collection of Canada.

4. In Class C., Section 4: New Zealand—This collection in two volumes only contains the early issues. Mr. Pack's whole collection of New Zealand takes eight volumes, but the two shown contain the first type used and unused, including all of the retouches of the two-pence blue, and two-pence orangered reconstructed. Attention is called to the large exhibit of the different private perforations. It is interesting to know that this collection has been largely used by the New Zealand Philatelic Society to illustrate their forthcoming book on the Stamps of New Zealand. A letter from Percy B. Phipson, secretary of the Society, says they expect the work to appear in November.

5. In Class D., Section 7: Danish West Indies—This collection I am exhibiting in order to make real competition for Mr. T. W. Hall, and Mr. Bartels is exhibiting his collection for the same reason. I expect Mr. Hall to be awarded the gold medal, and it will be of some pleasure to him and his English friends to have the medal cross the ocean under these circumstances. Exhibited for the first time.

6. In Class F., Section 2: Liberia—Here I show a very large amount of work I have done on the early issues of Liberia. I believe I have solved some of the interesting problems that have not been solved by anyone before. At any rate I have done enough to stir up philatelists who are interested in this country. I expect a lot

more information will be forthcoming. I do not think any such collection of Liberia has ever been exhibited before. Exhibited for the first time.

7. Single Issue, Class G., Section 1: Sydney Views—About eight hundred copies including fifteen plates. These plates are as follows: One-penny, Plate I, complete. One-penny, Plate I, duplicate, nearly complete. One-penny, Plate II, composed of single copies, complete. One-penny, Plate II, composed of single copies, nearly complete, different shade. One-penny, Plate II, complete, mostly in vertical pairs. One-penny, Plate II, complete, mostly in horizontal pairs. One-penny, Plate II, on laid paper, partly complete. Two-pence, Plate I, complete. Two-pence, Plate II, complete. Two-pence, Plate II, different shade, complete. Two-pence, Plate II, hard paper with retouches, nearly complete. Two-pence, Plate III, complete. Two-pence, Plate IV, complete. Two-pence, Plate V, complete. Three-pence, complete except three stamps, two of which are in the collection in original cover. It has taken fifteen years to form this collection. Exhibited for the first time.

8. Single Issue, Class G. Section 2: Brazil 100 Reis 1894-97, Substituted Heads, in one Oriol album—This is part of the single issue Brazil collection which gained the great gold medal at the London Exhibition last year. Only exhibited once before.

9. Single Issue, Class G, Section 4: Uruguay "Diligencia Issue," 1856—A specialized collection of the 1856 or Diligencia stamps of Uruguay. Attention is called to the plating of the 60 Centavos of 1856. A diagram shows the varieties that have been definitely located, including some that are in other collections. There are complete reconstructed plates of the 80 Centavos and 1 Real, together with displays and descriptions of the different plate varieties. There is a block of 4 of the 80 Centavos, and unique in this condition. There is also the celebrated block of 15 of the 80c. This is also unique. There are no known blocks or pairs of Diligencia stamps other than those in this collection. Attention is called to the exhibit of corresponding plate varieties in the 60 Centavos, 80 Centavos, and 1 Real values.

10. Single Issue, Class G. Section 4: Uruguay—1866 Numeral Issues of 5c., 10c., 15c. and 20c., all in reconstructed plates. This is the first time that all these plates have ever been shown at one time. So far as I know, no one else has yet succeeded in completing the 20c. plate. Exhibited alone for the first time.

(Continued on Page 329.)

PURELY PERSONAL.

**Prominent Foreign
Visitors Expected:**

Mr. Leslie L. R. Hansburg, one of England's most prominent scientific stamp collectors, who will exhibit some of his finest countries. He has made trips around the world securing many of his rarest and most highly prized stamps while travelling. He has given much attention to the Australian Colonies of which he has found some of the finest specialized collections extant. His most cherished specimens among these is that famous rarity, the "inverted swan" 4p. of Western Australia. His New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland are among the very finest in existence. He is also interested in several South American countries. Mr. and Mrs. Hausburg will arrive on the Baltic October 22 and reside at Bretton Hall.

Mr. S. Chapman of London is a noted collector of the stamps of Mexico of which he has an enormous highly specialized collection. He has been in this country several times and was fortunate in securing access to many official records while in Mexico, thus securing invaluable statistics and data of great philatelic interest which he has published. He is due in New York October 26, with the Carmania.

Mr. Fred J. Melville, the energetic president of the Junior Philatelic Society, well known writer and publisher, is due in Boston on the 20th inst., where the B. P. S. is preparing to give him a big reception. Mr. Melville's presence with its youthful enthusiasm will add much to the Exhibition and we may safely leave it to his pen to give England a glowing account of what he sees on this side.

Mr. David Field, also of London, is another member of the Jury. He is publisher of *The West End Philatelist* and ranks high as a dealer in rare stamps. He has handled many famous rarities. While in New York he will reside at the Manhattan Hotel.

Mr. Guy Semple will also be with us. He is the representative of W. H. Peckitt and this well known London dealer's right hand man, a clever and able philatelist.

Mr. Miguel Galvez, of Madrid, publisher of the only complete stamp catalogue in Spain and also of *Madrid Felatelo*, a monthly periodical, is due in New York on the 18th and will represent Spain at the Exhibition. He has been well and favorably known in this country for many years.

Mr. E. D. Bacon has just been appointed by King George V. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. A. Tilleard as philatelist secretary to His Majesty. We tender our cordial congratulations to Mr. Bacon, but at the same time regret that this appointment will deprive us of having him with us during the Exhibition in accordance with his former plans. However, Mr. Bacon has forwarded his collection of British Central Africa, which will be on exhibition.

Mr. Eugen Szekula, of Geneva, Switzerland, has announced that he will be at the Hotel Astor during the exhibition. He represents the firm of Bela Szekula, his brother.

A number of other European philatelists have announced their intention of being present, but definite information is lacking. These include representatives from Germany, Sweden, Austria, Hungary and Italy. We may also mention that both Canada and Mexico will send their share of representatives.

**Mr. Albert Coyette
Not Coming.**

Our long expectation to have with us the Commissioner General of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition Mr. Coyette, is doomed to disappointment as he just informs us that owing to an indisposition he finds it impossible to make arrangements to leave. He had accepted to serve on the jury representing the French Republic.

**Senator Ackerman
Home Again.**

Last month we mentioned Senator Ackerman's extended trip to Europe and South America. We are happy to report that since that writing the Senator has returned home, bronzed and hearty, and ready to work with all his might and main for the Exhibition, of which we need scarcely say he is one of the principal pillars and Honorary Vice-President.

**Death of
Paul J. H. Bartels.**

Paul J. H. Bartels, an enthusiastic stamp collector since early boyhood, died suddenly at his home in Vera Cruz, Mexico, on Sept. 24th. Mr. Bartels (who was first cousin to our managing editor) was in his 56th year. He leaves three orphan daughters. His collection was strongest in the stamps of the old German states and the British West Indies. He had long been a member of the American Philatelic Society.

M. P. CASTLE, ESQ.



M. P. CASTLE.

It was expected up to a very short time ago that Mr. M. P. Castle would make the trip to New York for the Exhibition, but we are now informed that he will be unable to attend. We will not, however, on that account forego the privilege of favoring our readers with the above recent and excellent likeness of the distinguished President of the Royal Philatelic Society.

That Mr. Castle is one of the foremost philatelists of his time is a matter of such common knowledge as to scarcely require mention. He has formed some noble collections, and considered simply as a collector ranks as one of the greatest England has ever produced. He is best known, however, as a public leader in English philatelic affairs, particularly in connection with the work of the Royal (formerly the London) Philatelic Society. He has been editor of that society's able and influential organ, the "London Philatelist," ever since its foundation more than two decades ago, and has served on different occasions two long terms (of many years each) as the society's vice-president. On the demise of the Earl of Crawford, he was the society's

unanimous choice to fill the chair which had in the past been occupied by such illustrious personages as the present King George V (when Prince of Wales), the Earl of Crawford, Sir Daniel Cooper, etc., etc.

Mr. Castle's inability to visit the Exhibition is a great disappointment.

Mr. Pack Indisposed.

Much consternation was recently caused the leading Exhibition officials by the news that Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack had been stricken with a severe case of ptomaine poisoning. Mr. Pack, whose services to the Exhibition cause are too well known to need any recapitulation here, is to be toastmaster at the official banquet and in numerous other ways to be prominently identified with the events of the week; and had his illness prevented him from being at the Exhibition he would have been most sorely missed. Fortunately, however, Mr. Pack is now almost entirely recovered; and will be in sound trim for the Exhibition.

TWO NEW EARLY UNITED STATES SPLIT ADHESIVES.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M. D.

It seems remarkable that two new varieties of United States adhesives of such importance as logically to merit their being listed in the standard catalogues should be discovered simultaneously more than fifty

ing the name of Buchanan Carroll & Co. (later changed to Carroll, Hoy & Co.) were prominent commission merchants of New Orleans for years "before the war." They had a wide correspondence through-

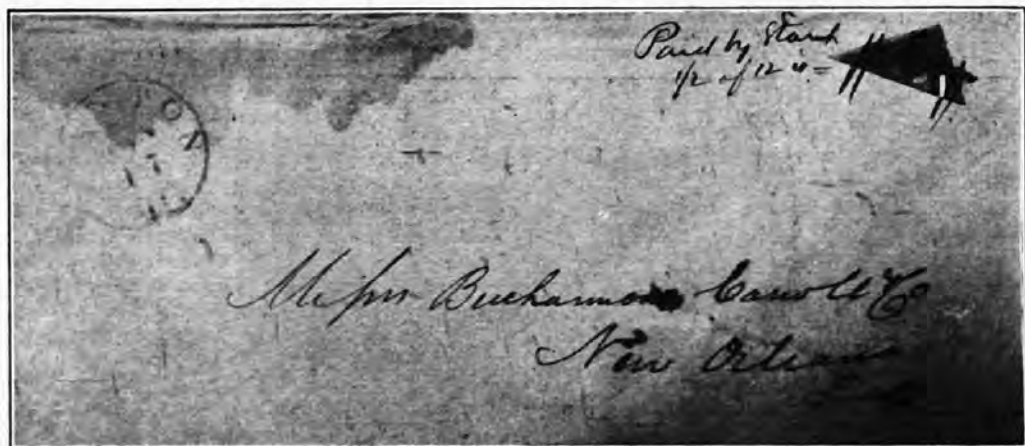


FIG. I.

years after they were used, but such is the fact.

It is through the kindness of Mr. Eustace B. Power, the head of the American firm of Stanley Gibbons, the dealer who

out the territory which depended largely on New Orleans for its market. Included in this section was Canton, in the central part of Miss. and about thirty miles north of Jackson, the state capital. The post-

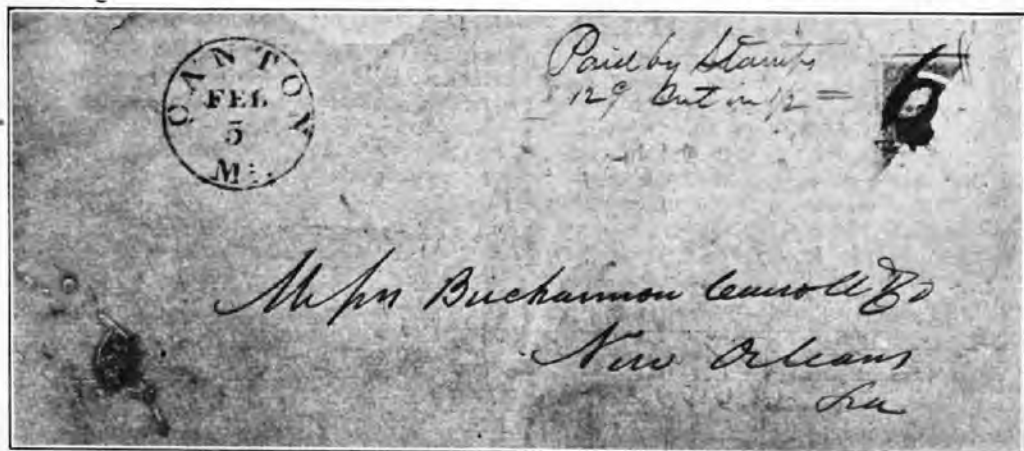


FIG. II.

sold these stamps, that I am able to furnish this description. These covers, all which are entire, though unfortunately the letters they enclosed are missing, are part of the already famous "Carroll-Hoy" correspondence recently unearthed. This firm bear-

master, whose name I have not been able to determine, was a bit of a character, at least from the standpoint of the collector of early U. S. stamps and cancellations. From the number of obliteration marks he used in the period from 1850 to 1860, he

must have given much of his spare time to whittling them out with a jack-knife; and was just the kind of a postmaster to manufacture the "splits" under discussion.

First, let me describe these covers; the first four of which were all sent by the

himself (or his clerk) applied the split 12c 1851, cancelled it with pen and ink and wrote carefully on it "Paid by stamps $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 is = 6," so that any postal clerk outside of his office would understand what he had done.

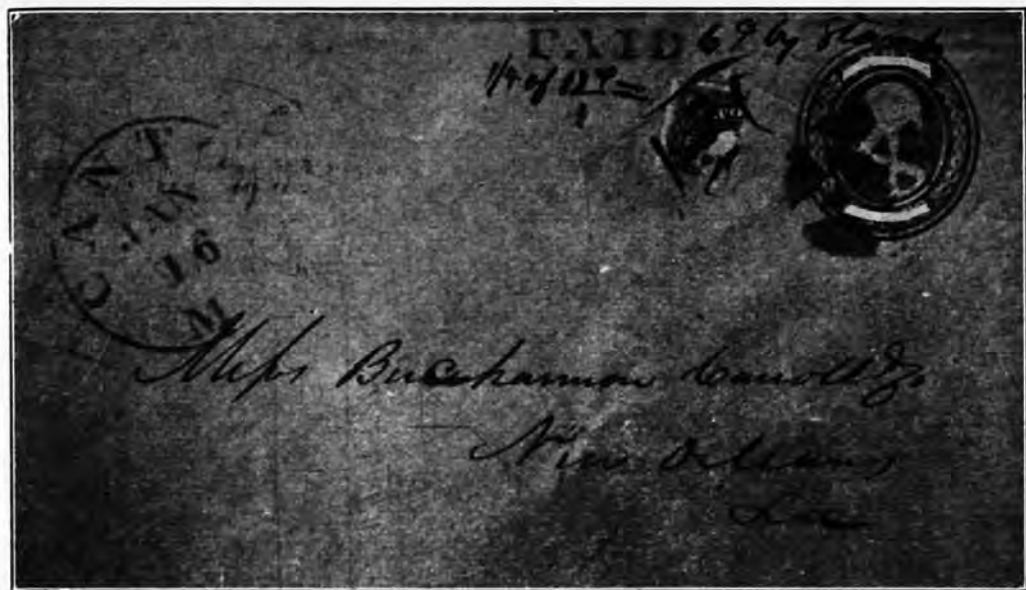


FIG. III.

same party to Messrs. Buchanan, Carroll & Co., the address on these envelopes all being in the same handwriting.

Fig. I. Is a cover cancelled "Canton Mi. Jan. 17." Written in lead pencil on the

Fig. II. Is a similar cover "Canton Mi. Feb. 5." "Box 47" meaning "Charge Box 47" is written in pencil, and in ink is "Paid by stamp 12c cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ = 6."

Fig. III. Is a 3c government stamped

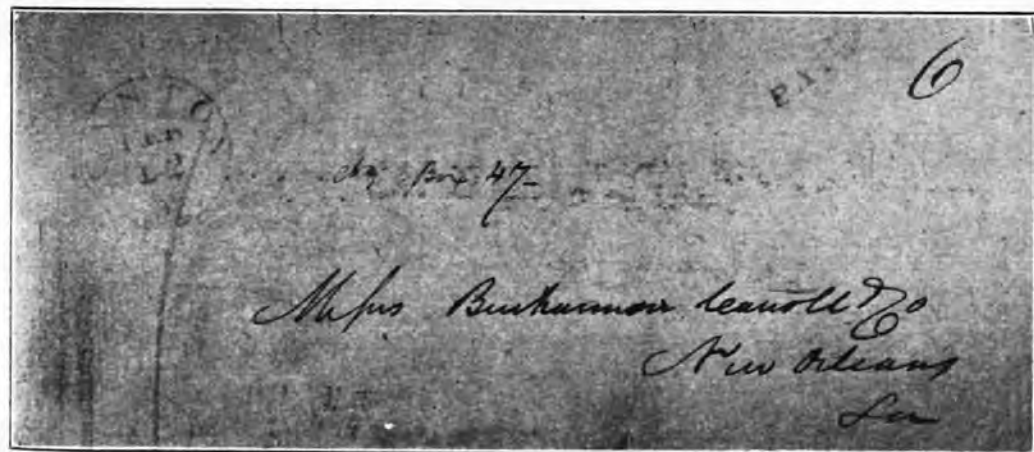


FIG. IV.

cover is "Charge Box 47." The lead pencil marks do not show up well in the photograph as they are glossy and reflected the light. Beyond question the postmaster

envelope cancelled "Canton Mi. Jan. 16." In addition to the 3c envelope stamp there is a quarter of a 12c 1851, pen cancelled; and in this same ink is written " $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12c

= 3" and after the hand stamped "paid" is written "6c by stamps."

Fig. IV. Is a cover cancelled "Canton Mi. Feb. 12." In ink is written "Chg. Box 47" and after the hand stamp "Paid" is a manuscript "6."

Fig. V. Is a cover cancelled "Canton, Miss., Feb. 9, 1859." The year date is so blurred that it cannot with surety be deciphered. It may possibly be 1858 or 1860. The cover bears a 12c 1857 (perforated), diagonally bisected. The cancellation does not cover the cut but someone, probably the postmaster wrote a manuscript "6" on the part of the envelope which would have been covered by the right half of the

he made up the deficiency by cutting a 12c stamp in quarters and using one quarter as a 3c stamp. By Feb. 12 he had evidently run out of stamps entirely and resorted to the old method of stamping the cover "Paid" and marking the amount in manuscript as shown by Fig. IV.

A few years later either a shortage of 3c stamps again occurred or else the postmaster passed a split 12c 1857 that someone had mailed at his office. After seeing the earlier lot of covers the first hypothesis seems quite tenable.

The quarter of a 12c used as a 3c is the first example, so far as I have been able to determine, in which so small a fraction



FIG. V.

stamp, had it been whole. To all appearances no part of a stamp has been removed from the space where the missing diagonal half belongs.

Now for the deductions from these covers mentioned. About the first of the year (1854 or later, as the stamped envelopes did not appear until 1853) the postmaster of Canton, Mass., it seems logical to conclude, ran out of 3c stamps. Of course there was no 6c adhesive. Until he could obtain a new supply of the 3c value, probably a matter of some time in those days, he used his stock of 12c 1851 as 6c stamps by bisecting them. Figures I and II show how he did this. When some one brought an envelope requiring 6c postage on which 3c was already paid by the envelope stamp

of a stamp has done legitimate postal duty in this country, although this was a not very infrequent occurrence in the early postal history of Mexico, Nova Scotia and some other countries. The 1857 stamp shown in Fig. V. is the only split perforated 12c known to date.

I hope that the authorities that be will see fit to list the quarter of the 12c 1851 as "36c quarter used as 3c" and the split perforated as "51a diagonal half used as 6c."

In closing it may be mentioned that these varieties are absolutely authentic. The manner in which they came to light, and the unanimous opinion of the experts who have seen them makes this certain.

CARROLL CHASE, M.D.

We present the portrait of Dr. Carroll Chase, one of the younger generation of collectors in New York City and one of our coadjutors on this journal. Like many others he began as a general collector when a boy. He distinctly remembers his first purchase, made when he was about ten years old, of a packet of "500 Foreign Stamps for 10c," which when counted up, was found to number about 150.

Though the stamps of the United States were always favorites of his, it was not until some six or seven years ago that he became particularly interested in the early issues. Since that time he has



CARROLL CHASE, M.D.

collected only the issues prior to 1861.

Plating is the philatelic work he most enjoys. He has completely reconstructed one plate of the 1c 1851 and four plates of the 3c 1851. He has another 3c 1851 plate almost done and has started on the other 1c and 3c plates of this issue, as well as on the 10c 1851, and to a very limited extent on the 12c 1851 and the 5c and 10c 1847. Of course much material in the way of pairs, strips and blocks is necessary for plating, so Dr. Chase's collection is rich in such items. For example, he has over 5,000 3c 1851 in pairs, strips and blocks. In his collection the item of which perhaps he is proudest is a

mint block of thirty-nine 3c 1851 in the orange-brown or "coppery" shade of the first printings with full sheet margins showing the complete imprint and absence of plate number.

Dr. Chase is well known to our readers through his many valuable contributions to THE GAZETTE, along the lines of his favorite studies. He is also the author of a handbook on "The Three Cent Stamps of 1851," which is a remarkable exposition of the possibilities of interesting and fruitful study sometimes latent in quite common issues. As may be seen by reference to another column, Dr. Chase is to be among the exhibitors at the coming show.

BALDWIN SCHLESINGER.

BALDWIN SCHLESINGER

Mr. Baldwin Schlesinger, whose portrait we present above, is a New York collector of many years' standing and has long been prominent in the philatelic affairs of the metropolis. He has been a particularly active worker in the New York Stamp Society, being one of its founders and greatly instrumental in making it the strong and successful body it is today. Mr. Schlesinger is one of the old school of collectors and the temptations of specializing have never led him to forsake the general collection which he begun some thirty or more years ago and which now contains upwards of 25,000 specimens.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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All Aboard For New York

When this number reaches you, it will be within a few days of the opening of the Exhibition. The long months of labor and preparation are in a few days to bear fruit in the form of a great and imposing Exhibition which shall serve, it is devoutly to be hoped to vastly enhance the credit and prestige of Philately in America. There is now no longer any doubt that artistically this Exhibition will be one of the most notable ever held in any country in the world. Never, at any previous event of this kind, however brilliant, has there been shown more matchless array of fine and valuable stamps or of collections representing the highest development of philatelic skill.

We devote a large amount of space in this number to an advance outline of the exhibits, primarily to convince every reader that he cannot possibly afford to miss the Exhibition. We might say much along this line, but we prefer to let our synopsis of the exhibits carry its own message. We believe that no stamp-lover who is still

hesitating as to whether or no to visit the Exhibition can resist the prospect of such a feast of riches; and we most earnestly urge you by all means to pack your grip and be with us next week.

An Explanation

We are sure our regular readers will pardon us for devoting several pages this month to matter calculated to explain to the non-collector some of the benefits and pleasures of stamp collecting. This number of the Gazette being printed partially for Exhibition distribution we believe it highly advisable to do such missionary work as we can among the non-collecting visitors. The opportunity of making converts at this special and most favorable conjecture should certainly be made the most of; and we feel sure our readers, appreciating our motives, will not begrudge the space we have employed for this purpose.

At Home To Our Friends.

It may not be out of place to here call attention to an announcement appearing in our advertising columns. The J. M. Bartels Co., desirous of establishing for the use of its friends and clients a convenient headquarters in the vicinity of the Exhibition, have arranged to open a branch office during Exhibition Week at No. 42 West 39th street, directly opposite the Exhibition building. This branch office will be on the parlor floor, fitted up with easy chairs, etc., and it is our desire that our friends make use of it to the fullest possible extent. Out-of-town visitors are invited to have their mail sent there. A stenographer will be at their service. Mr. Herman Toaspern of the Bartels staff will be in charge.

Mr. Lehmann Goes to Switzerland.

Mr. Otto Lehmann, who for some years past has been Mr. Bartels chief lieutenant and has been especially in charge of the Foreign Department of the Bartels Company's business, has been obliged to resign his position on account of ill-health. Mr. Lehmann had quite lately returned from a two-months European trip in the interest of the Bartels Co., visiting Paris at the time of the Exhibition and numerous other important European stamp centers. He returned somewhat broken in health and has now gone to Switzerland for the Winter, having sailed on the Imperator on Oct. 12th. He will be keenly missed by his many friends.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND.

For some months an able Committee in New Zealand has been at work re-arranging the matter for the important book on the stamps of New Zealand which is, we understand, shortly to appear from the press. The Publication Committee of the New Zealand Philatelic Society has been fortunate in having the aid and co-operation of Charles Lathrop Pack, who is not only an honorary member of the New Zealand Society, but his highly specialized collection of the New Zealand issues has probably but one rival—and that collection is not owned either in New Zealand or America. Six full page illustrations for the book have been made from some of Mr. Pack's stamps, and through the courtesy of that gentleman we are permitted to reproduce them here together with the necessary descriptions. This collection of the early types of New Zealand, we understand, will be seen at the New York Exhibition.

Plate 1.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| No. 1—1855: | 1 d. red; wmk. star; white paper; imperf.; used; S. G. No. 1. |
| No. 2—1856: | 6 d. brown; no wmk., hard paper; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 11. |
| No. 3—1860-62: | 1 d. verm.; no wmk., pelure paper; perf. 13; unused; S. G. No. 36. |
| No. 4—1860-62: | 1 sh. green; no wmk., pelure paper; perf. 13; unused; S. G. No. 39. |
| No. 5—1862: | 3 d. mauve; wmk. star; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 48. |
| No. 6—1862: | 6 d. black-brown; wmk. star; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 49. |
| No. 7—1862: | 6 d. black-brown; wmk. star; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 49. |
| No. 8—1862: | 6 d. black-brown; wmk. star; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 49. |
| No. 9—1862: | 6 d. brown; wmk. star; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 49a. |
| No. 10—1862: | 6 d. brown; wmk. star; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 49a. |
| No. 11—1864: | 1 d. verm.; wmk. N. Z.; perf. 13; unused; S. G. No. 70. |
| No. 12—1864: | 1 sh. green; wmk. N. Z.; perf. 13; unused; S. G. No. 73a. |
| No. 13—1871: | 1 d. brown; wmk. star; perf. 10; unused; S. G. No. 92. |
| No. 14—1871: | 1 d. brown; wmk. star; perf. 10x12½; unused; S. G. No. 93. |
| No. 15—1871: | 2 d. orange; wmk. star; perf. 10x12½; unused; S. G. No. 94. |
| No. 16—1871: | 6 d. blue; wmk. star; perf. 12½; unused; S. G. No. 99. |
| No. 17—1860-62: | 1 d. verm.; pair on pelure, dated; imperf.; used; S. G. No. 28. |
| No. 18—1860-62: | 6 d. brown; no wmk., pelure; imperf.; used; S. G. No. 31. |
| No. 19—1863-66: | 1 d. verm.; wmk. star; perf. 13; used; S. G. No. 79. |
| No. 20—1863-66: | 2 d. blue; wmk. star, dated; perf. 13; used; S. G. No. 80. |
| No. 21—1863-66: | 3 d. brown-lilac; wmk. star; perf. 13; used; S. G. No. 82. |
| No. 22—1863-66: | 6 d. black-brown; wmk. star; perf. 13; used; S. G. No. 88. |
| No. 23—1863-66: | 6 d. red-brown; wmk. star; perf. 13; used; S. G. No. 87. |
| No. 24—1863-66: | 1 sh. green; wmk. star; perf. 13; used; S. G. No. 90. |

Plate 2.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| No. 25—1864: | 1 d. strip of 3; wmk. N. Z.; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 66. |
| No. 26—1856: | 2 d. strip of 3; no wmk.; imperf.; used; S. G. No. 7. |
| No. 27—1856: | 1 sh. blue-green; no wmk.; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 15. |
| No. 28—1862: | 2 d. block of 4, pale blue; wmk. star; imperf.; unused; S. G. No. 43. |
| No. 29—1863: | 2 d. blue; no wmk., thick paper; perf. 13; unused; S. G. No. 27. |
| No. 30—1862: | 2d. slate-blue, strip of 3; wmk. star; imperf.; used; S. G. No. 45. |
| No. 31—1862: | 1 sh. yel.-green, strip of 3; wmk. star; imperf.; used; S. G. No. 51. |

Plate 3.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| No. 32—1862: | 1 d. orange; wmk. star; rouletted; unused; S. G. No. 53. |
| No. 33—1862: | 1 d. verm.; wmk. star; rouletted; unused; S. G. No. 54. |
| No. 34—1862: | 2 d. pale blue; wmk. star; rouletted; unused; S. G. No. 56. |
| No. 35—1862: | 6 d. red-brown; wmk. star; rouletted; unused; S. G. No. 60. |
| No. 36—1862: | 6 d. black-brown; wmk. star; rouletted; unused; S. G. No. 61. |
| No. 37—1862: | 1 d. orange; wmk. star; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 53. |
| No. 38—1862: | 1 d. carm.-verm.; wmk. star; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 55. |
| No. 39—1862: | 2 d. slate-blue; wmk. star; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 58. |
| No. 40—1862: | 3 d. brown-lilac; wmk. star; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 59. |
| No. 41—1862: | 6 d. brown (not listed); wmk. star; rouletted; used. |
| No. 42—1862: | 1 sh. yel.-green; wmk. star; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 62. |
| No. 43—1856: | 2 d. blue; no wmk.; pin perf. used; S. G. No. 17. |
| No. 44—1856: | 6 d. yel.-brown; no wmk.; pin perf.; used; S. G. No. 18a. |
| No. 45—1856: | 6 d. yel.-brown; no wmk.; pin perf.; used; S. G. No. 18a. |
| No. 46—1856: | 1 sh. blue-green; no wmk.; pin perf.; used; S. G. No. 19. |



PLATE III.



PLATE IV.

C.L.P.

- No. 47—1856: 1 d. orange; no wmk.; serrated; used; S. G. No. 20.
 No. 48—1856: 2 d. pale blue; no wmk.; serrated; used; S. G. No. 21.
 No. 49—1856: 6 d. chestnut; no wmk.; serrated; used; S. G. No. 22a.
 No. 50—1856: 6 d. yel.-brown; no wmk.; serrated; used; S. G. No. 22b.
 No. 51—1856: 1 sh. blue-green; no wmk.; serrated; used; S. G. No. 23.

Plate 4.

- No. 52—1856: 2 d. blue; no. wmk.; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 24a.
 No. 53—1856: 1 sh. blue-green; no wmk.; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 26.
 No. 54—1860-62: 1 d. verm.; pelure paper; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 33.
 No. 55—1860-62: 1 sh. green; pelure paper; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 35.
 No. 56—1860-62: 6 d. black-brown; pelure paper; serrated; used; S. G. No. 39a.
 No. 57—1862: 1 d. orange; wmk. star; serrated; used; S. G. No. 63a.
 No. 58—1862: 1 d. orange; wmk. star, dated; serrated; used; S. G. No. 63a.
 No. 59—1862: 2 d. blue; wmk. star; serrated; used; S. G. No. 64.
 No. 60—1862: 3 d. lilac; wmk. star; serrated; used; S. G. No. 64b.
 No. 61—1862: 6 d. brown; wmk. star; serrated; used; S. G. No. 65.
 No. 62—1862: 1 sh. green; wmk. star; serrated; used; S. G. No. 65a.
 No. 63—1862: 2 d. blue; wmk. star, not listed; pin perf.; used.
 No. 64—1864: 1 c. carm.-verm.; wmk. N. Z.; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 74.
 No. 65—1864: 1 d. verm.; wmk. N. Z.; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 74a.
 No. 66—1865: 2 d. pale blue; wmk. N. Z.; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 75.
 No. 67—1864: 2 d. pale blue pair; wmk. N. Z.; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 75.
 No. 68—1864: 1 sh. yel.-green; wmk. N. Z.; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 77.
 No. 69—1864: 1 sh. yel.-green; wmk. N. Z.; rouletted; used; S. G. No. 77.
 No. 70—1860-62: 6 d. brown; pelure paper; rouletted; unused; S. G. No. 34.

Plate 5.

- No. 71—cover; $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 sh.; 1856; used as 6 d. with strip of 3; 2 d. blue imperf.
 No. 72—cover; 6 d; black-brown of 1862; serrated; S. G. No. 65.

Plate 6.

- No. 73—cover; 2 d. deep blue of 1862; serrated; S. G. No. 64.
 No. 74—cover; 2 d. deep blue of 1862; serrated; S. G. No. 64.

EARLY ISSUES OF LIBERIA.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

Most of the stamps of the early type that were used, were put on letters sent to the United States, and that is why used copies have in the past been more common with us in the United States than they have been in Europe. I have seen a number on original covers, but as the Liberia town cancellations do not show dates the student of these stamps has to depend on other post marks with dates on the same covers.

It has been my good fortune in recent years to secure quite an important accumulation of the first issues of this country, and after a considerable study I have come to the conclusion that catalogues leave much unsaid or to the imagination regarding these interesting stamps.

In showing these stamps in my Liberia collection at the New York Stamp Exhibition I do so as the result of investigations to date. There is probably much yet to be learned, but I shall be pleased if I have contributed even something to their knowledge. The issues and printings as I arrange them are as follows:

In 1860 the first issue was printed on

thick grayish white wove paper without mesh perforated 12 and having yellow gum and show a very clear impression, stamps $\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters apart.

- 6 cents bright red.
 12 cents bright blue.
 24 cents bright green.

I have the 6 cents imperforate, and it is probable that the other values also exist in the same condition.

2ND PRINTING 1860—Medium to thick, white wove paper with yellow gum, perforated 12, stamps 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters apart.

- 6 cents red.
 12 cents blue (showing traces of outer line).
 24 cents grayish green.

3RD PRINTING 1864—Perforated 12, thin and medium paper. An extra line or frame surrounds each stamp 1 millimeter from outer line of stamp and the stamps are from four to five millimeters apart on sheet. There are two printings of this issue, one on thin paper with white gum, and the other on medium

or thick paper with yellow gum. The extra lines nearly always show distinctly on all four sides. Both papers have vertical or horizontal mesh. I consider this the third printing agreeing with Mr. Poole's series of 1864.

6 cents red perforated 12 and also perforated 11.

12 cents light blue.

24 cents light green; also perforated 11.

I have all three values as above in imperforate pairs.



STAMPS 2 MM. APART.

Imperf. pair, formerly in Thorne Collection.

4TH PRINTING 1864—Perforated 12. White pelure paper, white gum; 2 millimeters apart. This is evidently a later printing than the last mentioned issue as in the transfer of these stamps they seem to have been crowded together, and in some instances there is but a single line between the stamps on one side and double or two lines running with one on another. This issue comes on grayish white and also on white paper.

6 cents dull red.

12 cents light blue.

24 cents pale yellow green.



WITH OUTER FRAME; STAMPS 2 MM. APART.

Imperf. pair formerly in Paul Collection.

5TH PRINTING 1864 OR LATER—Thin white paper perforated 12, thin line surrounding each stamp about one millimeter from outer line of stamp. These stamps are 2 to 3

millimeters apart on the sheet and never show the extra line on more than two sides of the stamp. The perforated usually cuts off the extra lines on one or more sides and the stamps show a double line on one side and usually a single line on another side.

6 cents dull red.

12 cents light blue.

24 cents light green.

6TH PRINTING 1867—Thin transparent paper, white shiny gum perforated 11 to 12 irregularly through the sheet; stamps 2 millimeters apart.

6 cents red.

12 cents blue.

24 cents bright green (also show traces of dividing line.)

I have all three values as above in imperforate pairs. These were formerly in the Thorne collection.

7TH PRINTING 1898 OR LATER—Thin toned paper with very fine mesh, perforated 12.

6 cents dull red perforated 12x11½.

12 cents light blue.

24 cents bright green (showing traces of outer line.)

8TH PRINTING 1868 OR LATER—Medium to thin paper with distinct vertical mesh, perforated 12 to 11½ and compound.

6 cents bright red (white and yellowish paper.)

12 cents blue.

24 cents green (white and yellowish paper.)

The Hart Sale of the 5c New York Stamp

One of the most remarkable sales ever held, took place Oct. 2 when were disposed of no less than 400 copies of the famous stamp issued by Postmaster Robert H. Morris, of this city, in 1845. These stamps comprised the entire sale. Most of them were knocked down at very high prices, proving conclusively that the stamp is priced too low in the 1914 catalogue; especially unused, which sold generally about \$15 while the catalogue price is \$12.00. The average price for pairs was fully \$25.00 each. Among the noteworthy items were the following: A copy signed R. H. M., the only one in the sale, brought \$211.00. A strip of four on original cover sold for \$150.00. An unused horizontal pair with fine margins, brought \$104.00. A pair on original cover cancelled in Boston sold for \$51.00, while another with very wide margins and exceptionally fine brought \$82.00. A fine copy on blue paper (listed \$20.00) brought \$52.00; the true blue paper being extremely rare. Another strip of four on the original cover including the variety with double line at bottom sold for \$181. The sale was held by the Nassau Stamp Co.

FRANKS AND LOCALS DIFFERENTIATED BY AN AUTHORITY.

MR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I have been much interested in inspecting the result of your arduous labors in compiling a history of the various express companies, particularly those operating in the west, and the compilation by you of a catalogue of the various franks issued by them.

The point of difference between a frank, a local stamp, and an express label is one which should be definitely defined and followed, and I would suggest that you incorporate in your work some such point of divergence. It is, of course, a fact that all three are more or less related. Every stamp, impression or seal, used to indicate pre-payment of postage, express or revenue rate, is a frank. For the purpose of indicating to a collector the point at which a certain stamp or frank might be accumulated, within the lines of his specialty, I would suggest as follows:

1. **LOCAL STAMPS.** An adhesive or envelope stamp, indicating value on its face, issued by a company or individual delivering or collecting, or both, letters or packages within the prescribed limits of a restricted area such as a city or town, and also those companies issuing stamps for local, state and interstate business; *all of which stamps are sold to the general public and recognized by the issuing company, its correspondents, agents and connections.*

2. **FRANKS.** Any impression, other than a stamp as above described, placed, printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper, generally addressed to and destined for other than the local point of origin, and always so applied under authority of the individual or company engaged in collecting and delivering such matter, and used by such individual or company in the transaction of its business or sold or presented to its customers or friends, and always used to indicate pre-payment of carrying charge. Pre-payment may, or may not be indicated by the impression "Free," "Paid," or words or figures of value; such indications, however, usually appearing.

3. **EXPRESS LABELS.** An adhesive stamp, not indicating value on its face, usually used by the company in the transaction of its business, and not sold generally to the public, and affixed to packages or letters of value, usually containing money, drafts, etc., in other words, to indicate that extreme care be used by all employees—in fact, registration.

Certain of our large express companies issued stamps, labels and franks as above classified, for example, Wells Fargo & Company issued, not only all of these but certain other further ones, viz., the small garter stamp and pony express stamps, which, having been impliedly authorized under an order of the government, became, by such implication, carrier stamps, but only when used within a certain limited period in 1861. The Pony Express stamp issued by this company, and impressed upon the U. S. envelope of 1853, might come within the first two classes above mentioned. There are certain other instances where my proposed dividing line might be overlapped, but it is a well known fact that a collector, except he be a man of great means, cannot gather everything in the way of a pre-paid label issued by these companies, and we must set some definite point at which a specialist may start and end. Our Catalogue of Locals, issued by one of the largest houses in this city, is by no means complete, nor is it intended so to be. It is a memoranda only of such stamps, and we must say includes many franks and labels, which have come to the attention of its publishers, and have been placed by them or some specialists within the local class. The local adhesive stamps, as we know, were generally sold to the public. The franks were also so sold, but usually enclosures were placed within them at the offices of the company, and the labels were generally affixed to the larger packages by officials.

For some years I have been compiling a history of the local posts, and have been impressed many times with the fact that some point must be outlined distinguishing the respective differences as above set forth.

With regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. C. NEEDHAM.

(Editorial Note—We are indebted to Dr. Berthold for permission to publish the above letter, which sets forth the essential distinctions between locals, franks and express labels with accuracy and clearness.)

Panama. Of the 100,000 2½c commemorative stamps printed and which were to be on sale during September only, there were plenty left over at the end of that period. It is rumored that the time of sale may be extended, but it is also possible that the remainders will be destroyed.

WHAT WILL BE SHOWN AT THE EXHIBITION.

(Continued from Page 315.)

11. Single Issue, Class G, Section 14: Victoria—The two-pence, Queen on Throne with complete reconstructed plates in the four different conditions of the plate. Also two additional plates reconstructed in pairs; also a study and explanation of the famous rare errors of transfer. Everyone of the errors of transfer are present with one exception. There are ten complete plates. Exhibited for the first time anywhere.

12. Single Issue, Class G, Section 4: Brazil—The issue of 1891, including a study of the inverted frames and inverted heads. The exhibit is mounted on some sixty oriel pages and discloses considerable information in regard to the stamps of this issue that has not hitherto been made public, or referred to, by philatelic writers. **The**

United States Section.**In General**

As has been foreshadowed in recent issues of THE GAZETTE, the United States section of the exhibition will contain representative selections from a great number of the very finest general and specialized collections in this country. In every section of this class numerous of our best philatelists will vie with each other for the supremacy.

Senator Ackerman will show his very fine United States collection, lately so notably reinforced by the purchase of the L. B. Mason collection.

Mr. Clarence H. Eagle, whose U. S. Revenues are philatelically world famous, will demonstrate his philatelic prowess in a new field—to wit, U. S. Adhesives, in which he is reputed to have gathered a very fine lot of blocks.

Mr. Henry C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, will show his superb United States, said to be among the finest and most valuable collections of its class in the country.

In U. S. Postmasters Stamps, Carriers and Locals, the chief entry is that of Mr. Clarence E. Chapman, of New York. Mr. Chapman's possessions in these lines exceed anything that can be shown by anyone else in the world. He has recently added to his previously fine accumulations the famous Harbeck Collection of U. S. Locals; and some idea of the present size and caliber of his collection may be gained from the fact that his exhibit is valued at no less a sum than \$80,000.

Confederate States, general issues, will be shown (not for competition) by the general secretary of the Exhibition, Mr. John A. Klemann. This is a superb, well-studied

collection of the greatest interest.

Canal Zone will be shown by that versatile and capable philatelist, Mr. Lawrence B. Mason, who is sure to have something good to show us; and Porto Rico by Mr. H. B. Newman, who possesses an absolutely complete and wonderfully fine collection of the emissions of this interesting country.

U. S. Revenues, general issues, will be shown by Messrs. Clarence H. Eagle and A. D. Ballard. Mr. Eagle's Revenues are so widely known as to make any analysis of their merits here a mere matter of supererogation. Mr. Ballard's Revenues, although less widely known than Mr. Eagle's, are exceedingly strong, being absolutely complete in the inverts and all the rarities. Mr. Ballard has likewise a splendid showing in uncancelled Revenues and a fine line of shades.

Match and Medicine will be shown by Mr. Elliott Perry, whose collection is said to be creditable.

In U. S. Telegraphs, there are two notable entries—the collections, namely, of Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., known by reputation to all our readers as one of the very foremost American philatelists, and of Mr. Jos. S. Rich of New York. These are the two best existing collections in their line.

The**Wilson Proofs.**

U. S. Proofs and Essays will be shown among others by Mr. H. H. Wilson of New York, who has built up such an interesting collection as to justify us in analyzing its features at some length. Among noteworthy items are the following:

Built-up Essays in black, using designs of 1860-64 issue of Nova Scotia, with the head of Washington substituted for that of Queen Victoria—by the American Bank Note Co.

Built-up Essays of 3c. and 10c. 1890 issue in green (by Bureau of Engraving and Printing) with black medallions of Sherman and others.

1869 issue—trial colors of the 1, 2, 3 and 12c., with small figures of value—also the 5, 10, 24, 30 and 90c. in various designs and colors.

Strips showing imprint and plate numbers of the 1861, 1869 and 1870 issue (both National and Continental), proving beyond question the existence of the secret marks of Continental print—an interesting item being a 10c. brown die proof showing secret mark, but with the imprint of the National

Bank Note Co. This proof was probably struck after the stamp die had been changed, but the engraver did not take the trouble to change the imprint.

Among rare items might be mentioned the 30c. black 1851 on regular paper (claimed by some to have been regularly issued); August, 1861, in blocks of four; Die-proof of the 3c. August in black; Die-proofs of the 1894, 1898 and 1902 issues, etc.

The Departments are complete, including full sheets of the 2, 5, 10 and 20-dollar State.

The Revenue proofs are strong. A unique feature are the built-up original designs in black of the 50c. \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00 and \$20.00 first issue. These are of special interest as showing the artist's work in pencil, where blank spaces are filled in with stars or scrolls. Some of them show trial or practice strokes outside the design.

There is a fine showing of India-paper proofs of the second issue of Revenues in trial colors. Proofs of the \$1.00 green Proprietary and essays of the \$1.00 and \$5.00 Proprietary are other interesting items.

Mr. Wilson also exhibits in Class I, Section 2 (Specialized Collections started after October 1, 1912) a collection of Die Proofs and blocks of India Proofs, showing what a fine array of U. S. Proofs can be gotten together in a year.

The 1861 issue is particularly well represented, showing blocks of the regular stamps surcharged "specimen," also surcharged with control numbers, as well as Die Proofs of the August and September printings, blocks of India proofs, Die proofs with "specimens" and large blocks of the 1c. with coupon reading, "Stamp of no value without coupon. Coupon to be removed only by the postmaster." The 1869 issue is shown complete in blocks of 50c. The 15c. value (with frame) shows in this large block colons, semi-colons as well as the period between the "U." and "S." in U. S. at the top of this stamp. These varieties are also found in the regular stamps which would make it possible to plate same. The 15c. (without frame) does not show these varieties. Departments are shown complete (with exception of dollar States) by Die proofs in the trial colors brown, blue, black, green and red, the collection being of special interest on account of the short time taken to make same.

Other

U. S. Exhibits.

One of the exhibitors in the Cut-Square Envelope Section is Mr. L. A. Missbach.

The mounting of his collection is especially good, the specimens being very tastefully arranged on sheets of dark card with white lettering.

In this section also will be found an important entry from the widely-known envelope enthusiast, Dr. Victor M. Berthold. Dr. Berthold's exhibit takes the form of an exposition of his studies of the various dies of the 1864 3 cents, rose. This issue Dr. Berthold has long assiduously studied and he has at last succeeded in the Herculean task of identifying all the various dies—a task that has previously been given up as hopeless by many well-qualified students. Dr. Berthold will exhibit this issue arranged definitively according to this new system of identification; and will accompany the exhibit with a typewritten monograph explaining his studies step by step and clearly analyzing the means by which he has arrived at his present identification of all the various dies. To the admirer of fine and painstaking philatelic research, this will be one of the most interesting exhibits in the entire show.

Section 14 of Class B (Postage stamps printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing) will have three excellent entries.

Mr. J. Philip Benard of New York will show a strongly shaded collection of the Bureau issues in blocks of four. The 1902 series is particularly fine, there being over 50 shades of the 2c. shield design alone.

Mr. A. E. Owen will show his interesting collection of Plate Numbers from 1908 to date, which was written up at some length in our issue for July.

Mr. J. M. Bartels will also show his Plate Number Collection, which supplements that of Mr. Owen, inasmuch as the Bartels Collection covers the Bureau issues from 1894 to 1902. Mr. Bartels collects in strips of three, both tops and bottoms, going strongly into shades. A noteworthy feature of his collection is that it contains a remarkable series of plate numbers of the "I. R.'s" of Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines and Guam. It may be of interest to add that in this collection no number is missing in the first 860.

The

Government

Exhibits.

Last, but not least, the Government Exhibits. These will be installed in the Rotunda of the building and will be of great importance and interest.

We briefly epitomize the principal features as follows:

By the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—Several frames of photographs showing completely the method of manufacturing postage stamps.

A frame containing one sheet each of one-cent and two-cent ordinary stamps as printed for use in stamp booklets.

A small frame of stamps printed by the new rotary process.

A frame showing the stamps printed for preparing coils.

Two huge gilt frames, one containing almost exclusive proofs of the 1894 issue, arranged into a most attractive and fanciful design; and the other filled with U. S. currency and U. S. Revenue stamps, including proofs of the \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 stamps of the 1898 issue.

The National Museum is sending a unique set of Newspaper Stamps in pairs, 1879 issue, special printing of 1894 made by the American Bank Note Co. as samples of their work for the use of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and also a set of imperforate blocks of four, special printing for the same purpose. Neither of these have ever before been shown.

There will also be placed in the rotunda interesting and instructive exhibits by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. and the American Bank Note Co., both of which will display a wide range of specimens of their handiwork.

The A. P. S. Exhibit.

An exhibit to which we must not omit to refer is that of the American Philatelic Society, which will show, pursuant to the resolution adopted at its recent convention, a display of its numerous and valuable philatelic publications.

British Colonies.

British Colonies will be very strongly shown. In addition to the numerous entries already mentioned, the following are noteworthy:

The Gambia of Mr. H. B. Newman. This highly specialized collection covers no less than 191 pages and among other features contains something like 80 full sheets illustrating differences of printing shade, mode of perforation, gum, watermark, etc.

The Queensland and New Zealand of Mr. Wm. H. Hendrickson are of the highest class and will greatly add to the interest of this section. The British Guiana of Senator Ackerman will, of course, be noteworthy—as is everything in this distinguished philatelist's collection.

Europe And Colonies.

Class D (Europe and Colonies) has naturally attracted a great amount of brilliant competition. Some of the entries in this class have already been spoken of under a former heading. Among those not

yet mentioned are:

The Austrian collection of Dr. J. B. Chittenden. Dr. Chittenden has gone extensively into reprints, interesting cancellations, perforation varieties, etc.; and his collection as a whole is fine and carefully studied.

The Belgium and Norway of Mr. J. B. Leavy. Mr. Leavy's Belgians are most notable and won a silver-gilt medal at Paris in July. His Norway are likewise of the highest excellence.

There are an unusual number of entries in Danish West Indies. Mr. Pack will show them, as heretofore noted. So will Mr. W. H. Tower of Montclair, N. J., who possesses a choice and well-arranged collection, containing not a few nice things; as will also Mr. J. M. Bartels. The well-known Bartels collection of Danish West Indies received a bronze medal at Berlin in 1904, a silver medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition and another silver medal at Paris this year.

The banner collection of D. W. I. to be shown at the Exhibition is undoubtedly, however, that of Mr. T. W. Hall, of London. Mr. Hall, we need scarcely say, is one of the most famous of British philatelists and has to his credit a great number of noteworthy philatelic achievements. His Danish West Indies are superb and it may be confidently predicted that they will form one of the most admired specialized exhibits at the show.

Mr. H. B. Newman is showing in this same section (Class D, Section 7) fine displays of Martinique and Macau.

Mr. J. T. Coit will exhibit his choice collection of Luxemburg; and there are numerous other noteworthy entries which space does not permit us to particularize.

Our Southern Neighbors.

Class E, which covers South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Hayti, will contain many superb exhibits.

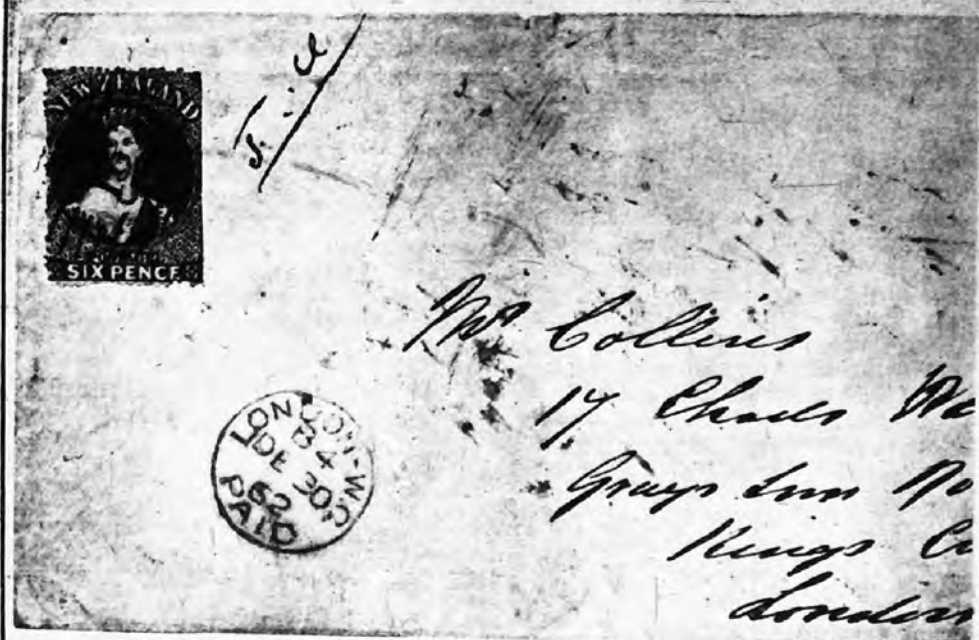
Probably nothing in this class will attract more notice than the E. M. Taylor collection of Bolivians, entered in the Championship Class. This is a very highly specialized and truly wonderful collection. It is especially strong in uncut and reconstructed sheets; and is unquestionably the finest collection of this country known.

Mr. L. W. Charlat will exhibit a fine lot of Nicaragua; and Mr. Julian Park of Buffalo, will have a beautiful specialized collection of Guatemala.

Numerous other important entries in this class have already been noted elsewhere.



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PLATE V.

Class F.

Class F. (appearing with the comprehensive title of "Other Countries") has its full quota of competitors.

Mr. C. A. Howes will show his choice collection of Corea, which won a Bronze Medal at the Vienna Exhibition.

Mr. H. B. Newman is showing his Liberia; and Mr. Philip H. Ward, of Philadelphia, a nice collection of Siam.

Shanghai will be shown by Mr. Julius Levy, who has specialized with marked success in that difficult country for many years.

Mr. John N. Luff will show (hors concours) his superb collection of Samoa. His showing of reconstructed and entire sheets of the first issue is unsurpassable.

The Philippines Section.

The Philippines section has two exceedingly strong entries.

Major F. L. Palmer will show his collection of these stamps, comprising in all eight volumes. Only one quarter will be exhibited in frames, the rest in albums. The owner has spent many years of study on these issues and is an acknowledged authority. He was stationed in the islands twice for some length of time as an army officer and while there had many opportunities for collecting. The collection comprises both unused and used stamps as a rule. In the first issue considerable progress has been made in the plating. A magnificent unused copy of No. 1 is a great rarity. All four types are shown of the 1855 5c vermilion. The country is complete in main varieties except four according to Scott, the missing ones being Nos. 38A, 61, 90 and 112. The used stamps showing many kinds of cancellations are an interesting lot, some are on letters, others on documents or telegraph blanks. The latter often demonstrate certain traits in the native character. They were evidently not fond of multiplying as we often see a dozen or more 1 peso stamps used where words were one peso each; it was more convenient for them to count out as many stamps as there were words in the telegram rather than to figure how many stamps of a higher denomination would be required.

The U. S. issues are complete in blocks of four and include many shades. Plate numbers are shown in single stamps with marginal numbers attached. The official stamps are a strong lot, many are on the original covers. Entire envelopes and postal cards, including officials, conclude this very fine exhibit, which was awarded a gold medal at Chicago two years ago.

Major Palmer is the author of an extensive monograph on the stamps of the Philippines which can be obtained from our publishers at \$1.00. The revolutionary issues include a fine used strip of three of the rare Bohol.

Another exhibit of the same country will be shown by J. M. Bartels, who has been at work 15 years in forming his wonderful collection. It was shown in London when it was an infant compared with its present scope and since then at Vienna and Turin in 1911, capturing a gold medal in both cities.

This collection differs in many respects from Major Palmer's, and does not fill quite the number of volumes owing to the fact that nearly all stamps are unused except the handstamped officials and there are very few original covers. The most striking feature of the collection is the exceptionally fine condition throughout and the extent to which each stamp has been shaded.

In the first issue a proof of the 10c stamp is shown in black. It is No. 11 in plate of forty, but the "o" in "10" is much smaller than in the regular stamps. No other copy seems to be known at present. Mencarini mentions it as a possible error. It was much admired at Vienna. Both the 1r and 2r of this issue are shown with the HABILITADO surcharge. Of the latter only two copies are known and it is the rarest stamp of the Philippines (Scott No. 38A). The surcharges 1881-89 have been worked out with the greatest care, the original study of the exhibitor. The only number in Scott's catalogue missing is No. 112 and this is now believed not to exist except as a fake.

The U. S. section is extremely strong in regard to shades. First singles, then blocks, then plate number strips which are a strong feature of the collection. The special surcharges for the Paris exposition in 1900 and St. Louis in 1904 are extremely rare. The latter include the special printings of the 1902 2c, 6c, \$1, \$2 and \$5 which were printed from plates after they had been cancelled for destruction. The regular collection is followed by an instructive exhibit of forged stamps and surcharges.

The official handstamped surcharges are shown in 85 different types, some of them on stamped envelopes and postal cards.

Both exhibits of the Philippines include a page of the rare 1899 Spanish Marianas, which were used for less than three months and remained unknown to the philatelic world for nearly eight years. They are now listed but not priced in all catalogues. Only 2,400 stamps were surcharged and these embraced six denom-

inations. The 6c is the rarest of which only 50 were printed.

In this place, though it does not belong in this competitive section, may be mentioned the Spanish Mariannas of Theo. Siddall of Manila, a small exhibit, but of an extremely interesting issue.

Class G: Single Issues Specialized.

This class will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting in the whole Exhibition. We can mention only that in Section 5 of this class there will be three magnificent exhibits of Puerto Principe, by Mr. Worthington, Judge Spiegelberg and Mr. H. C. Gibson. We have been unable to secure details as to the exhibits in the other classes of this section.

Classes H To K.

In classes H to K we can mention the following:

Mr. Howland Speakman, of Chicago, will exhibit his excellent collection of Twentieth Century stamps. Mr. A. H. Storer, of Ridgefield, Conn., will also show Twentieth Century. The Storer collection is a grand one, exceptionally fine as to condition and going into almost every conceivable minor variety.

In Class I (collections started after Oct. 1st, 1912), one very interesting entry is that of Mr. Lawrence B. Mason. Only four months or so ago, as was noted in THE GAZETTE at the time, Mr. Mason sold his magnificent collection of U. S. stamps, the fruit of many years effort, to Senator Ackerman, for a sum reported to be about \$8,000. Mr. Mason has the true collecting spirit, for he straightaway began another U. S. collection, which has already progressed so well that he is to put it in this class at the Exhibition—as an example of what wonders may be wrought by a clever and well-posted philatelist in four months' time.

This new Mason Collection takes the line of U. S. specialized, and is very strong in covers and blocks—for which Mr. Mason has always had a great liking.

Class L: Miscellaneous.

Class L: Miscellaneous (any collection not provided for in the foregoing classes) will not be, as might at first blush be thought, a mere melange of unconsidered trifles; but will contain some of the most costly and interesting things to be seen in the entire Exhibition.

Foremost among these will come a dis-

play of great rarities by Mr. Dudley L. Pickham, of Boston, Mass. This display will be made up solely of rarities (about 100 in all), including such gems as the complete set of Hawaiian Missionaries, an Alexandria 5c. buff (the Tiffany copy, the first one known and from which the stamp was chronicled), a Millbury, a Brattleboro, a Guam 1c, inverted surcharge (the only copy known) and much else of similar dazzling scarcity.

Mr. Jos. A. Steinmetz, the well-known Philadelphia collector, is showing a part of a collection which is presumably formed on somewhat novel and original lines, as he is to head it with this caption:

"An hundred or two graphic pages, selected at random from a Wonderland Collection—Messengers from the Isles of the Seven Seas, from the Orient and the Occident and from the Polar Lands of Snow.

Not just mere dead, dry-bone stamps, but charming little talismen of the Arabian Nights of Stampdom; living, vibrant, happy children of the Fairy Kingdom of our entrancing Hobby."

A picturesque description, indeed, and one which makes us look for something quite out of the ordinary in Mr. Steinmetz's exhibit.

Mr. W. Homan will show a unique and interesting collection of Mulreadys.

Mr. Benno Loewy will have a frame of rarities, after the manner of Mr. Pickman's exhibit.

Mr. Edgar Nelson will be in line with a characteristic display of Original Covers—not filling many frames, but very choice of quality. Pairs and combinations on cover will predominate. We mention a few items.

Nova Scotia, 1p., block of 8, used; Nova Scotia, 1sh., reddish violet very fine copy on cover; Nova Scotia 1sh., reddish violet, 6d. and pair of 1d., all on one cover; Nova Scotia 1sh., dull violet with 3 pence, both extremely fine, on cover; the Nova Scotia shilling, cold violet, unused. A fine lot of Bisets.

An exhibit out of the usual and sure to attract notice, through its timeliness, is a very nice collection of original covers bearing Aeroplane Cancellations, including some from foreign countries, shown by Mr. H. A. Truby of New Kensington, Pa.

Other Exhibits.

Since writing the above we have learned of other exhibits which deserve notice but which it is now too late to insert under their proper headings.

Mr. George L. Gilmore, of Lexington, Mass., the veteran collector who has the honor of being No. 1 in the Boston Phila-

telic Society, will show his collection of United States, Regular Issues, Revenues and Proofs.

Another exhibitor of United States will be Mr. T. W. Barry, of Ayer, Mass., who will not only show Adhesives (in which he is reported to have a fine showing), but cut-square envelopes and Revenues as well.

Dr. Carroll Chase, well known to our readers as a U. S. specialist, will show a unique and interesting series of Carrier Cancellations on United States stamps. Mr. Wm. B. Sprague, of New York, will have an exhibit of covers, showing interesting things in blocks, pairs, strips, cancellations and minor varieties.

Mr. J. T. Coit, of Seybold purchase fame, will exhibit rare stamps on covers—a line which has long been his pet specialty.

Messrs. A. Hatfield, Jr., and F. C. Earl will compete against each other in Indian Native States, in which both possess exceptionally fine collections.

Mr. C. T. Harbeck, one of the best-known veterans of New York Philately, is to show Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Holland. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick he shows numerous interesting bisects and a special gem is a quarter of a one shilling New Brunswick used as three pence on cover.

Mr. Harbeck is also in the "Collections Started Since Oct. 1, 1912" Class, with a specialized collection of Barbados which he has been recently forming. He will also show, in manuscript, a History of United States Locals, which he has had under compilation for many years, and which it is to be hoped may eventually be published, as Mr. Harbeck was for a great number of years the leading American collector of U. S. Locals, and must have amassed a prodigious store of knowledge on the subject.

Another entry that has just come to our notice is that of the well-known collector, Mr. Benno Loewy, in U. S. Adhesives. Mr. H. S. Ashenurst, of Colorado Springs, Colo., is another entrant in the same class.

The Mason Proofs.

Mr. Edward H. Mason, of Boston, owns the finest existing collection of U. S. Proofs and Essays and will have a marvelous display at the Exhibition. He is the author of monographs on U. S. Proofs, U. S. Essays, and also Proofs and Essays of U. S. Envelopes. He has collected them in every conceivable shape, whenever obtainable from the original drawing through the various unfinished stages of the engraved design down to the finished product. Of the

latter both die and plate proofs are shown on various papers and in numerous trial colors besides the adopted color. Many items in the Mason collection are absolutely unique. These include a wonderful set of die proofs of the Trans-Mississippi Series in no less than 76 different combinations of colors. The regular issues, officials and newspaper stamps are drawn complete in five different colors. The essays are marvelous in their weird and strange appearance and will attract much attention from the casual observer who is only familiar with U. S. stamp designs as regularly issued. It is safe to say that Mr. Mason's collection is without a peer in its line. The Crawford collection is also justly famous and fills more volumes owing to the large number of entire sheets, but does not rival it in variety and completeness.

Remarkable Russian Exhibit.

An extremely fine and noteworthy exhibit from Europe is that of Rittmeister von Polansky of Warsaw, who shows his magnificent collection of Russia which won gold medals at Paris and Vienna.

Among its chief rarities are:

1857-58—10k., imperf. unused, fair, with sheet margin.

1858—10, 20, 30k., with watermark, 1, 2 and 3, in superb unused condition.

1866—1k., horizontally laid paper, a used block of 8 with background inverted.

1866—1k., used copy on vertically laid paper.

1866—10k., horizontally laid paper, with center inverted, used.

1883—1 and 7k., used, with centers inverted.

1889-1894—14k., horizontally laid paper, center inverted, used.

1903-06—25k. and 3r., 50, vertically laid paper, with center inverted, used.

1903-06—7k., vertically laid paper with inverted background—one used, another on entire letter.

Also many rare proofs and essays; and a splendid line of Russian Levant.

Installing the Exhibits.

This work will be in charge of the nine members of the Executive Committee and seven others who have been appointed for the purpose. Admission prior to the opening can be secured only by badge. Owners of exhibits desiring to do so may mount their own pages on Sunday afternoon only.

The badge is a solid silver monogram, "I. P. E. 1913," with "Committee" at base in semi-circle. All members of the Board of Governors will receive one.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

Nylstroom, Transvaal,
September, 1913.

The South African Philatelic Exhibition, the second of its kind in South Africa, was held in Durban, Natal, from June 30 to July 5, and was a great success. The Governor General of the South African Union, Lord Gladstone, opened the Exhibition. The attendance was good. There were some 60 exhibitors and over 20 exhibits of philatelic literature and works. America was very badly represented with three exhibits, of which Guatemala took a silver medal, Argentine a silver medal and U. S. A. Locals got no award. British Colonies were better represented. Canada, with Dominion Issues, well represented, took a silver medal; New Foundland got a bronze medal; Jamaica took a bronze medal; Nova Scotia no award. Of other British Colonies Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, took each a gold medal, and Ceylon, British North Guinea and Papua got a silver medal each.

The main interest of the Exhibition centered in Class 3, "Created specially to interest South African Collectors." There were 18 exhibits, 7 of Cape of Good Hope, which received two gold medals and two silver medals; four of Natal, all very weak, so that only one bronze medal could be awarded; one of Orange River Colony, which took a bronze medal, two of Rhodesia, no awards; three of Transvaal, the best of which got a gold medal; one of Zululand, no award. Thus seven medals for 18 exhibits.

In Class 5, "Rarities; not less than 50 and not more than 100," only two exhibits. One got a bronze medal and the other, which showed 75 stamps of Orange Free State, nearly all errors, took a silver medal.

In Class 10 the collection of Transvaal forgeries, made by Leon de Raay of Holland, received a well-deserved gold medal. Pity that it did not include the latest reprints with the forged surcharges on the 1885, 1895 and 1896 issues, including V.R.I and E.R.I, which are now flooding the market from its Paris source and which I find are handled by very many American stamp dealers. A sheet of African stamps, including many freaks, got a special medal and a quite new and unusual collection, namely, "Stamps of Union Provinces used in the Union of South Africa," got a well-deserved silver medal. This collection will only appeal to a local man who has facilities to procure the stamps locally. I know from experience that it is a very difficult task to get together the twelve sets, the sets of the four Colonies each used in the other

three Colonies. Some values are extremely scarce in this State.

In Class 11, "Single Issues Specialized," there were three exhibits, reconstructed sheets of Great Britain, 1 penny and ½ penny and 1 penny plate numbers, and each got a bronze medal.

In Class 7, "Philatelic Literature and Works," the *Philatelic Record* (London) got a silver medal and *British Guiana Philatelic Journal* got a bronze medal. Messrs. Paul Kohl of Chemnitz, Briefmarken Handbuch, two volumes, got a well-deserved silver medal, and Bright & Sons, London, for their A, B, C Catalogue got a bronze medal. Mr. Leon de Raay of Holland got a bronze medal for his "History of the Postage Stamps of the Orange Free State" and another for his "Les Falsifications du Transvaal." Both these awards were well merited. The Melville Handbook, No. 1-16, got a bronze medal, also well earned.

In Class 8, Albums, Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. of Ipswich took two silver medals; Bright & Son of London a bronze medal; E. Healey & Co. of London a bronze medal and a local firm of printers a special medal.

The awards were mostly well merited. The judges had some difficulty only in Class 3, which was the best of the whole exhibition. They divided seven medals amongst 18 exhibits. As it is nowadays usual to have a special postoffice on the premises with a special postmark, this Philatelic Exhibition had one also, and it was kept pretty busy, as most people bought the special postcards as a memento of the occasion.

The Exhibition was a success. It shows again what a few men can do when they put their shoulders to the wheel. The Natal Philatelic Society is only a young one and has not a large membership, and all credit is due to them that they should have been able to arrange the matter and carry it through as well as they did. Philatelic societies in other parts of the world might copy their example and thereby bring stamp collecting more to the point.

The new postage stamps of the Union of South Africa have been issued on September 1, promptly up to time as foreshadowed two years ago. The general appearance of these stamps is not pleasing. The inscription is too small and too indistinct; the value does not show up properly; the top corners are wasted space; the stamp looks cheap and nasty, and I do not think that

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May 29, 1964



J. D. Greenwood Esq
The Range Star
Mottucka

73

June 8,

1964



J. D. Greenwood Esq
The Range Star
Mottucka

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PLATE VI.

it will be very long before this issue is replaced by another.

One peculiarity is that the ½p. and 1p. values are both Postage and Revenue stamps, whereas all the other values are "Postage" only. The public will not understand this because previously all values up to 6 pence had been useable for either Postage or Revenue purposes. Now one has to keep two classes of stamps, and that is two troubles instead of one.

The only pleasing alteration is the distinctly new watermark on these new stamps, namely "the head of a springbuck," a species of antelope which used to abound in millions all over the country and still is plentiful in this part, where I now write from. As an emblem it was brought to prominence through the football team of South Africa, which were called springbucks and which played such magnificent games in England a year ago. I cannot recall at a moment's notice any animal's head being used as a watermark on stamps before. Whole animals, yes. Norway, with its lion, is an example, but only a "head" is a new idea. (How about India's Elephant Head?—Ed.) Somehow we have special ideas out here. The Cape of Good Hope, the oldest colony in South Africa, had its peculiar stamp—a triangular one with an "Anchor" watermark. This with the exception of a few years' interval, during which the Crown and C. C. and Crown and C. A. watermarks were used, has been in use for over fifty years. Transvaal, for the first thirty years of its existence, never used a watermark, and only got the Crown and C. A. later, owing to conquest. The same holds good for the Orange River Colony, whereas Natal never had any other than the usual British Colonial types, Star, Crown and C. C. and Crown and C. A.

E. A. TAMSEN.

Whitfield, King & Co., Ipswich, England, have favored us with a copy of their Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps, 1914. It contains 4127 illustrations drawn exactly one-fourth the size of the original stamps, is neatly bound in cloth and sells at 2 shillings. It is a valuable guide for the young collector as it omits entirely practically all minor varieties, such as perforations, shades, grills and errors of every description. The prices are generally quite reasonable, in fact often too low, as dealers could pick out many items which they would be glad to buy at the quotations. The catalogue states that the number of stamps issued to date as listed therein is 25,909, of which 7663 are apportioned to the British Empire and 18,246 to

the rest of the world. Europe has issued 5,478, Asia 5,042, Africa 5,985. America 5,568, the West Indies 2,035 and Oceania 1,801.

Japan. Mr. J. M. Sanders, of Nagasaki, informs us that the 1½ and 3 sen stamps of the new series were issued August 31 and sends us copies of same. They are very handsomely engraved, attractive designs of Japanese style, the only European inscription being the denomination. The other values will appear later.

MR. CLARENCE H. EAGLE.

Mr. Clarence H. Eagle is known to virtually every American collector by reason of his marvelous collection of U. S. revenues—incomparably the finest collection of this line ever put together. For years Mr. Eagle has been the Revenue King of America and has ruled undisputed over



C. H. EAGLE.

his domain. Quite recently, finding that the collecting of revenues was in his case becoming a mere figure of speech, because there was scarcely anything in that line left for him to acquire, he has taken to a new love, namely, United States Postage in blocks, and in this line, such is Mr. Eagle's vigor and philatelic zeal, that his possessions are already, we are informed, something surprising. As elsewhere noted, he will exhibit his U. S. at the coming show.

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11 U. S. 1895-98 1c to \$1 (17).....	.55
13 U. S. 1898 Omaha 1c to 10c (6).....	.22
14 U. S. 1901 Pan-American, 1c to 10c (16).....	.20
23 U. S. Postage Due, 10 varieties.....	.16
30 Argentine Rep., 20 var.....	.25
58 Bolivia 1894 1c-100c (7).....	.10
63 Brazil 1850-94, 20 var.....	.23
66 Bulgaria 1882-1901, 25 vars.....	.25
76 Chile 1878 to 1900, 10 vars.....	.14
83 Crete, 5 varieties.....	.10
92 Cuba, 1899, on U. S. set of 6, unused.....	.45
97 Denmark 1851-1902, 23 vars.....	.22
107 Ecuador 1896 Jubilee, set of 7.....	.25
113 Egypt, 10 varieties.....	.10
115 Sudan, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5m.....	.22
119 Finland, 10 varieties.....	.10
124 French Colonies, 22 varieties.....	.18
139 Greece, 29 varieties.....	.30
144 Guatemala 1897 Expos., 11 var., unused.....	.40
146 Hawaii, 10 varieties.....	.30
160 Hungary 1874-99, 17 varieties.....	.18
161 Iceland, 3 varieties.....	.06
168 Italy 1863-77, 12 varieties.....	.08
169 Italy 19, later issues.....	.18
170 Italy 1890, six surcharges.....	.12
172 Jamaica, Queen, 6 varieties.....	.12
174 Japan, 8 nineteenth century.....	.05
182 Martinique, 1892, 5 varieties.....	.09
185 Mexico 1886-94 1c to 25c, set of 9, unused.....	.35
187 Mexico 1889 Porte de Mar, set of 6, unused.....	.15
188 Montenegro, 1874-1902, 10 varieties.....	.40
199 Newfoundland, Cabot issue 1, 2, 3, 5c unused.....	.25
202 New South Wales, 17 varieties.....	.15
209 North Borneo 1897-99, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8c.....	.16
211 North Borneo 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8c.....	.20
213 Norway 1856 to 1900, 40 varieties.....	.50
215 Nyassa 1898, set of 13 compl., unused.....	.65
217 Nyassa 1901, Giraffes, etc., compl. set of 13, unused.....	1.00
221 Panama 1903, 1, 2, 5 10, 20c, unused.....	.40
223 Paraguay, 1892-1903, 10 varieties.....	.20
226 Persia 1899, surch., 1-16c, unused.....	.25
228 Persia 1907-08, 1c to 10k, set of 14.....	.75
230 Peru, 19th century, 10 vars.....	.12
244 Philippines, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 5m, unused.....	.06
246 Philippines 1899-1901 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10c.....	.35
247 Philippines 1902 1, 2, 2, 5, 8, 10c.....	.40
248 Philippines 1906 2c to 30c, comp. 10.....	.40
256 Porto Rico 1882-99, 47 varieties.....	.50
267 Roumania 1872-98, 24 varieties.....	.18
275 San Marino, 1894, Jubilee, 3 unused.....	.25
279 Salvador 1910 2c to 100c, compl. unused, 13 only.....	.90
280 Salvador 1910 official, set of 12, unused (cat. \$2.59).....	.90
281 Salvador 1910 Dues, set of 7, unused.....	.27
292 Sweden 1858-92, 49 varieties.....	.45
298 Transvaal 1885-95, 8 varieties.....	.15
301 Turkey, 30 varieties.....	.27
305 Turks Islands 1900-09, 6 varieties.....	.20
306 Uruguay, 10 varieties.....	.10
313 Venezuela 1882-99 12 unused.....	.15
321 Western Australia, 10 varieties.....	.30

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*	British Central Africa, No. 48.....	1.00
*	British Central Africa, No. 50.....	1.25
*	British East Africa, No. 59a.....	2.25
*	British East Africa, No. 80, .20; No. 81, .20; No. 82, \$1.00; No. 83, \$1.35; No. 84, \$1.60; No. 85, \$1.40; No. 86, \$1.75; No. 89, \$1.85; No. 90, \$1.60; No. 102, .80; No. 103, \$1.40; No. 104, \$1.60; No. 105, \$2.75	
o	Buenos Ayres, No. 10.....	1.50
o	Buenos Ayres No. 11a.....	4.00
o	Buenos Ayres No. 12.....	1.75
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CHEMNITZ, GERMANY.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

THE INTERNATIONAL
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
NEW YORK

FULL REVIEW

NEW YORK:

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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1913.

No. 15.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXPOSITION, NEW YORK, OCT.
27 TO NOV. 1, 1913.

By L. G. QUACKENBUSH.



ALEXANDRIA, VA. 1847 5c. on Bluish Paper.

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Conquers.**

America has dared—and she has conquered. After years of “masterly inactivity” as regards public stamp exhibitions, during which time it has been often and elaborately demonstrated in print by men supposedly thoroughly familiar with the situation that no stamp exhibition on a large scale could possibly succeed on this side of the water, the long waited attempt has been made, and has succeeded gloriously. No words can convey to those who were not there more than a faint and shadowy idea of the success of the Exhibition as an entrancing spectacle. The spell and magic of the thing we are powerless to describe. Fancy a beautiful building, tall, stately and massive, with that about it of architectural distinction which one never sees but in edifices conceived and born of some lofty public purpose. Fancy that one enters and finds oneself in a beautiful rotunda, with spacious central court and corridors, and rows of superb marble pillars between, and fine vestibules and vista of handsome ante-rooms at either side. Up and down this rotunda stand long rows of huge glass-covered frames placed back to back in a sort of tripod fashion and forming a series of aisles in which surge back and forth an eager, interested throng of men and women, with a sprinkling here and there of boys and girls. Members of the committee in evening dress (let us assume that this fancied visit is made at night) are bustling hither and thither. Uniformed attaches are stationed at various points to direct the crowd to the upper floors. All along the corridors, a little aside from the frames, are groups and knots of people in animated conversation—stamp folk that have come from distant cities and are rejoicing in making the acquaintance of kindred spirits, old philatelic friends who have not met for years, New York collectors who have previously known few of their fellows and are being “introduced around,” casual visitors who are astonished to meet there the learned Doctor So-and-So or the grave and dignified Judge Blank and learn that he is personally an enthusiast in this line. Crowds of people are going up or descending from the upper floors in the elevators. We ascend to the main floor of the Exhibition and find the life and animation of the rotunda repeated on a larger scale. Here even larger crowds surge about the frames and through the

aisles and from room to room and down through the corridors on two other floors into which the Exhibition has been obliged to overflow. Finely dressed men and women are examining the exhibits with a care that bespeaks no slight or casual interest in the subject. Around some of the most noteworthy exhibits the press is so great that it is almost impossible to get near them. In many a group some expert is explaining the fine points of some particular exhibit. One meets philatelic celebrities at every turn. There is as much handshaking as at a political convention. A thing of life, bustle and animation this Exhibition, far beyond what anyone had dreamed. And so we pass out into the crisp evening air with the feeling that we have seen a miraculous segment of life—a public spectacle of throbbing human interest and intense human significance.

Hosts of philatelists returned to the Exhibition again and again, day after day, just for the joy of mingling with the crowds and revelling in the success of the affair. Many an out-of-town enthusiast almost lived at the Exhibition all the week. He spent his mornings, when the crowd was thinner, in studying the exhibits; and the rest of the time just drifted here and there about the show, meeting this friend and that, going from group to group, and ever and anon just standing still awhile in some convenient coign of vantage and drinking in the spirit of the whole scene, the realization of so many years' dreams. There was scarcely a stamp man there of as much as a decade's standing who did not feel this glow of exhilaration. We have for many years been a down-trodden people—we have for so long been misunderstood and underrated—that it is no slight thing to thus see our hobby so strikingly in the sunlight of public favor—even if for only a few days. And back of it all, of course, is not unreasonable hope that these few days have sown the seed of a great change of public feeling in regard to this pursuit—among, at least, those men and women, of liberal and cultured taste, whose good opinion of a pursuit is best worth having.

There seems no room to doubt that this show is epoch-making—that in the short space of six days it has raised philately in public respect and esteem an almost immeasurable distance. The whole aspect of the Exhibition compels respectful attention. It is obviously no cheap or

room movement that has brought together in this beautiful building collectible objects valued at two million and a half of dollars; no cheap and shabby class of men that is responsible for these remarkable collections, representing, even to the most casual observer, the expenditure of a vast amount of time and study and money. Yea, ye outsider, there is something in this thing, after all, when it has been found possible to organize and carry on such an exhibition as this, at a cost, as you must see, of many thousands of dollars.

We have not as yet said a word about the exhibits; nor do we intend to do so for many pages yet. Our first concern is to give you such impression as we can (at best, but a faulty one) of the exhibition at large as a concrete thing. Later on we can take the magnifying glass and go into details. Meanwhile, we must by all means tell you something of the social festivities of the week.

The Opening Ceremonies.

At all philatelic exhibitions it is usual to grace the opening with some appropriate exercises. This is a pleasing custom. The opening to the public of a stamp show on a large scale—the culmination of long, weary, anxious months or years of labor on the part of the self-sacrificing men whose zeal makes such exhibitions possible well deserves to be marked in some special manner. And in the case of America's first exhibition of this kind the occasion was, of course, especially worthy of celebration. The Engineering Building has a splendid auditorium, intended specially for lectures—conventions of scientific bodies, and so on; and this was well filled on the evening of October 27, when J. C. Morgenthau, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, called the meeting to order. Seated on the stage, in addition to the speakers of the evening, to be hereafter mentioned, were the following members of the Board of Direc-

J. Brace Chittenden, Jos. S. Rich, J. Klein, Judge F. Spiegelberg, John W. Coff, Laurence B. Mason, J. Murray, John A. Klemann, J. W. Scott, Owen and Thos. L. Wells.

Morgenthau in opening the meeting expressed his pleasure and satisfaction in welcoming all those present, in behalf of the Association for Stamp Exchanges, to the first philatelic exhibition ever held in this country, and then introduced Mr. Worthington as chairman of the evening.

Mr. Worthington said: "It is my duty and privilege to extend you a cordial welcome on this most notable occasion of our coming together from many lands to advance the interests of philately." He went on to pay a high tribute to philately, which he declared in his estimation both a science and an art, and briefly alluded to some of the elements which entitled it to this designation.

Thos. W. Churchill, president of the Board of Education of New York City, was introduced as representing the city government. Mr. Churchill is an easy speaker, and made a capital little address, full of neat philatelic quips and allusions. He spoke of postage stamps being caviare to the general and likened philatelists to the exclusive sect or caste of Brahmins. He suggested that the phrase "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin" should be the motto of collectors. He spoke of having himself looked over stamp collections (Mr. Churchill is not a philatelist) and noting the names of many places of which he had never before heard; and highly praised the educational features of the pursuit. He closed by saying:

"The stamp collector is borne in flights of fancy to nooks and corners of the world peopled with all manner of myths and memories and fancies; and the love of stamp collecting may open the windows in many a new domain."

Mr. Worthington then introduced Joseph E. Ralph director of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who was given a great reception. Mr. Ralph began by saying that it afforded him much pleasure as a producer of stamps, to meet the ultimate consumer; and then went on with a masterly address on the making of postage stamps, which was followed with the closest attention by all present. As this address has been printed in full in several of our contemporaries as well as the *New York Times* we will not repeat it in our columns.

Gen. Coolidge spoke for the American Philatelic Society in his usual happy vein, and F. R. Cornwall also spoke briefly, but much to the point, as is always the case with this accomplished orator.

"German Night."

Tuesday evening was "German Night," the New York Stamp Society being the hosts at a "Festkommers," held at Allaire's, one of the most popular of New York's big German restaurants. The New York Society, as doubtless many of our readers know, is German to the core, and Allaire's is a bit of the Fatherland

transplanted to New York. Hence it is small wonder that the setting and spirit of the evening vividly carried back more than one American there to old student days at Heidelberg and other German seats of learning. The large hall in which the Kommerz was held was jammed to the doors with small tables, seating six or eight persons each, several hundred in all being present, including a goodly number of ladies. The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and from the moment one entered the room there was not the slightest let-up in the jollity and good-fellowship that met one on every hand. Huge seidels of delicious German beer kept appearing at one's table in thirst-provoking succession all through the evening. An excellent orchestra played all manner of spirited German airs. And there was such a babel of talk and merriment and laughter as one might have gone a long way in New York that night to duplicate.

The set program included many things—two or three excellent vaudeville acts; much singing of songs especially composed for the occasion, set to airs that everyone knows, and in which the whole audience joined with such right good will that the very rafters rang; some wonderful card tricks by Prof. M. Loewy, who is both a good philatelist and a wizard with the cards; and, withal, many brief speeches and toasts by various of the philatelic celebrities present. Harry M. Lewy acted as toastmaster and general master of ceremonies and kept the ball rolling in splendid fashion. Among those called on were J. C. Morgenthau, Eugene Klein, Charles Lathrop Pack, Fred J. Melville, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge, P. U. Wolsieffer, E. Doebelin, John N. Luff, Wm. Homan, Jas. A. Steinmetz, Percy McGraw Mann and Major F. L. Palmer. After the speaking, not before, (such is the German style) a splendid luncheon appeared on the scene; and it was not till well toward midnight that the party broke up, with lavish words of praise for the hospitality of the New York Society heard on every hand.

The Collectors' Club Luncheon.

Wednesday a considerable number of the most prominent visitors, both foreign and American, wended their way downtown to the snug quarters of the Collectors' Club, whither they had been bidden to luncheon. Between two and three hundred were present at this luncheon, which was of the informal buffet style.

Both the bountiful "spread" and the social opportunities of the occasion were greatly enjoyed. At no other time during the week did so many collectors get together informally for the renewal of old acquaintance and the making of new, and the luncheon was unanimously voted a huge success.

The Banquet.

The official banquet, the crowning social event of the week, was held Thursday night at the Hotel Astor, in the Astor Gallery. The Astor Gallery is a magnificent hall, with beautiful reception rooms and ante-rooms, and the event as a whole was without doubt the most socially brilliant ever known in American philately. A large number of



CHARLES STANTON HILL, OF BOSTON.

ladies were present, while among the men were almost all the most prominent philatelists in New York for the Exhibition—truly a most distinguished gathering.

Each guest found at his or her place an envelope containing a complete set of the Exhibition label.

The banquet began at about 8 p. m. It may be of some interest to reproduce the menu, as follows:

Hûîtres de Blue Points
 Potage Mongeoo
 Olives Celeri Radis Alandes Salées
 Filets de Sole, Meunière
 Pommes de Terre, Julienne
 Ris de Veau Gratinés à la Reine
 Sorbet Cardinal
 Poulet de Grain Rôti au Cresson
 Hommes de Terre Rissollés
 Haricots Verts
 Chouxfleur au Gratin
 Salade Romaine
 Fromage
 Diablotins
 Glace de Fantaisie
 Gateaux Assortis
 Haut Barsac, 1904
 St. Julien, 1905
 Caffe Noir

After full justice had been done to this bounteous feast, Mr. Worthington introduced Mr. Pack as toastmaster. A happier choice could scarcely have been made. Mr. Pack is a veteran after-dinner speaker and a toastmaster par excellence. His apt and witty introductions of the various speakers were a real treat as compared with the ponderous prosiness of many toastmasters we have listened to in our time; and added immeasurably to the pleasures of the evening.

First to be called on was Fred J. Melville, who was assigned the topic, "Our Guests from Abroad." Mr. Melville is a very effective speaker and was in exceedingly happy vein. He said that he had been deputed by the Junior Philatelic Society of America that society's compliments and good wishes. The message had been sent by him personally, rather than by mail, telegraph or cable because of the uncertainty of these modes of communication. He recalled a case where he had once, when on a journey, telegraphed home "Arrived all right," and the message read "arrived all tight." Sometimes, too messages that were faithfully transcribed read queerly. A friend of his, on becoming a parent, had triumphantly telegraphed: "Twins to-day; more tomorrow." On the whole he thought the J. P. S. had done well to send its message verbally.

The J. P. S. had, however, sent one written message. It was as follows:
 Success to the New York Exhibition.
 May its memory never grow stale.
 But, say, don't forget to return

Our Melville by registered mail."
 Mr. Melville warmly congratulated America on the success of the Exhibition, which he pronounced equal to anything ever done on the other side.

The balance of his remarks were of the

crispest and wittiest order, and his toast was one of the great successes of the evening.

Mr. Pack then read two cablegrams, one conveying the congratulations of the Swedish members of the Committee of Honor, and the other reading:

"Best wishes. Great success."

SIDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB.

Mr. Pack then called on L. L. R. Hausburg to speak for "English Philatelists." Mr. Hausburg, as an especially distinguished foreign guest, received one of the great ovations of the evening.

He spoke briefly, offering his most sincere congratulations on the success of the Exhibition, and paying it the high tribute of saying that never had there been an Exhibition containing so many collections of the highest order.

Judge Spiegelberg responded for the Collectors' Club, of which he is president. He is an easy and finished speaker and kept his audience in high good humor. He opened by saying that he had paid his way in; yet nevertheless he was now compelled to work his passage. He was no speaker; he would not, however, make the excuse of a certain orator who on a similar occasion had begun his remarks by saying: "Oratory is a lost art. Demosthenes is dead; Cicero is dead; (then an impressive pause), and, I'm not feeling well myself to-night.

Judge Spiegelberg said that he had long been a stamp collector, that he had enjoyed the Exhibition hugely, but that as he had gazed in awe at those marvelous exhibits he had heard dinning in his ear that great musical classic: "If You Aint Got No Money, You Needn't Come Around." He went on to say in more serious vein that of course it was not mere money alone, but perseverance, enthusiasm and intelligence that had made possible what these men had done.

He also paid a high tribute to the trade for the great part it had played in making possible so magnificent an exhibition.

Judge Spiegelberg's speech was one of the real hits of the evening.

Dr. J. B. Chittenden then read an original poem entitled "The Trail of a Postage Stamp," which revealed the Doctor in the new guise of a really capital versifier. We take pleasure in printing the poem herewith.

The Trail of a Postage Stamp.

Let the man after money risk his soul,
 And pile up dollars roll on roll;
 Let the lover of etchings rave and rant
 Of beauty he finds in old Rembrandt;

Let the bookworm bore through ancient
lore;

And science search from shore to shore;
The man for me is the graceless scamp,
Off on the trail of a postage stamp.

Cancelled, discarded, faded and torn;
Cast in a barrel, lost and worn;
Back in the old desk, off with the junk,
For fifty years in grandma's trunk;
Up in the attic in dusty bags,
On the closet floor with dirty rags;
Boxed in cellars, dark and damp;
Off on the trail of a postage stamp.

Discovered, recovered, cleaned and
framed,

Heralded, glorified, named and famed,
From country to country thy praises will
ring,

Sold once for a penny, now prized by a
king;

So low was thy fortune, so high is thy
rank,

All due to the work of the postage stamp
crank;

With patience to guide him and science
for lamp,

Off on the trail of a postage stamp.

Worn out, neglected, deprived of the
light,

Like the old postage stamp we are lost
in the night.

All service forgotten with scarce con-
cealed scorn.

Our treasure is turned into cash on the
morn.

Our one hope: some angel collector of
such,

"Faithful in small things, deserving of
much,"

May land us at last in a glorified camp,
Off on the trail of a postage stamp.

—J. Brace Chittenden, International Phil-
atelic Exhibition, New York, 1913.

Fred R. Cornwall, one of the best after-
dinner talkers in philately (as many of
our readers know full well) responded
to the toast "Philately in the Middle
West," and was in most felicitous vein.

Senator Ackerman, honorary vice-presi-
dent of the Exhibition, was next intro-
duced. He asked leave, as one who had
been somewhat closely associated with
President Wilson, to propose a rising
toast to the President of the United
States, and to couple with it the name of
the King of England, with the hope that
the friendship at present existing between
the two nations may long continue; and
the toast was drunk with the greatest
enthusiasm.

Senator Ackerman gave a most interest-
ing talk on some of his philatelic ex-
periences in various parts of the world.

Charles Stanton Hill, of Boston, repre-
senting the Boston Philatelic Society,
responded to the toast "New England
Philately," and scored one of the great
successes of the banquet. Mr. Hill,
hitherto little known to philatelists out-
side of Boston, may be sure of being
well remembered by everyone who had
the good fortune to listen to him on this
occasion. To the lover of after-dinner
speaking as a fine art, every sentence of
Mr. Hill's discourse was a fresh delight.
No condensed version of his remarks
could do any justice to the toast as de-
livered.

John N. Luff, chairman of the jury, was
then announced to the floor to report the
chief awards; and after felicitous refer-
ence to various trials and tribulations
which the jury had undergone—particu-
larly the extreme difficulty experienced
in many cases of deciding between exhi-
bits of almost equal merit—read the
principal awards. The frequent appear-
ance in this list of the names of Messrs.
Duveen, Pack and Worthington evoked
great applause, it being very generally
recognized how greatly the Exhibition
was indebted to these three men.

Mr. Worthington's Start.

Mr. Worthington was at this juncture
insistently called upon for a speech, and
responded by relating how he had hap-
pened to become a collector. Many years
ago traveling in Europe with the late J.
V. Painter (in his time one of America's
greatest collectors) Mr. Worthington
one day recalled that his nephew had
asked him to send him some stamps, and
asked Mr. Painter where they could be
bought. The latter guided him in due
course to a stamp shop, where purchase
was made of a sufficient supply of stamps
to satisfy the wants of any reasonable-
minded young collector. These stamps
were fated, however, to be diverted from
their original destination. After listen-
ing to Mr. Painter's panegyrics on the
charm and pleasure of stamp collecting,
Mr. Worthington thought that before
sending the stamps to his nephew he
would look them over a little. After
looking them over, he decided not to
send them to the nephew, but to keep
them himself, Mr. Painter, on learning of
this decision, greatly rejoiced; and
gladly undertook the task of giving his
friend a good start philatelically. A fine
album was bought and the task of filling
it was carried on with such zest that in
a few days Mr. Worthington was amazed,
and a little appalled, to find that he had
already spent some \$300 on stamps.
Shortly after, having to go to Rome,

while Mr. Painter was returning home by Paris and London, Mr. Worthington gave his friend *carte blanche* to buy stamps for him in those cities. When he got back to Cleveland somewhat later, he found a large lot of fine stamps waiting for him, and, also found that Mr. Painter had spent \$3,600 for them! Mr. Worthington is a "good sport." He paid the bill, and then, being so far in, thought he might as well go farther—the rest is philatelic history.

Special interest was added to Mr. Worthington's recital by the fact that Kenyon V. Painter, son of the late J. V. Painter, was present at the banquet as an invited guest at Mr. Worthington's table.

Mr. Morgenthau Proposes A College of Philately.

J. C. Morgenthau, chairman of the Executive Committee, spoke at some length and was listened to with the deepest interest. He made the interesting announcement that despite the heavy expenses, the Exhibition Committee would wind up its affairs with a substantial surplus; and that in view of the great success of the Exhibition, it was the intention of the Board of Directors of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions to continue that organization, not only for the purpose of promoting future exhibitions, but with a view to advancing the general interests of philately. Mr. Morgenthau stated that the Association now had 800 members and that he believed that its possibilities as a force for public philatelic good were only just beginning. He outlined a plan for establishing a College of Philately, and proposed that this be forthwith instituted and that as fellows of this college there be first named the members of the Jury of the Exhibition, to wit: Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg, Fred J. Melville, David Field, Bertram W. H. Poole, F. R. Cornwall, A. H. Caspary, John N. Luff, Walter S. Scott, John A. Klemann and Eugene Klein. Next, as fellows he proposed the names of Messrs. E. D. Bacon and Albert Coyette members of the Jury unavoidably unable to be present; and of Messrs. Geo. H. Worthington, Charles Lathrop Pack, Henry J. Duveen, Ernest R. Ackerman, Edw. M. Taylor and Clarence E. Chapman, as deserving both from their exhibits and their general philatelic eminence the highest honors which American Philately could bestow.

Mr. Morgenthau's plan was heartily applauded; and there is much reason to believe that his ideas may be carried into

effect by the time this number reaches our readers, an American Academy of Philately instituted, and Fellowships conferred on the men proposed.

Mr. Morgenthau closed by holding out the hope that it might be found feasible to hold another exhibition within three years—or in five years, at latest—a significant expression coming from the lips of one who may be considered as the official spokesman of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions.

Mr. Duveen was called on, and spoke very briefly; after which J. W. Scott entertained his hearers for some time with recollections drawn from his rich store of philatelic experiences.

The last speaker was Wm. Homan, whose exhibit of Mulreedy Envelopes was one of the features of the Exhibition, who excused himself, on account of the lateness of the hour, from making any extended remarks, but asked all present to join him in a toast to Rowland Hill and Wm. Mulready.

The following is the complete list of those present at the banquet:

Mr. Ernest Ackerman, Mr. Julius Adenaw, Miss A. Ahlstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Aldrich, Mr. Oscar Andrew, Rev. Theodore Aernheiter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Aschner, Mr. Arthur D. Ballard, Mr. Wm. H. Barnum, Mr. Louis G. Barrett, Mr. Theo. W. Barry, Dr. Frederick Barry, Mr. J. M. Bartels, Mr. A. W. Batchelder, Mr. J. Philip Benkard, Dr. and Mrs. V. M. Berthold, Mr. J. Malcolm Bird, Mr. Theodore Brown, Mr. Frank P. Brown, Mr. P. F. Bruner, Mr. Egan Burchardt, Mr. Arthur Burger, Mr. Gus Burger, Mr. M. L. Cahn, Mr. E. M. Carpenter, Mr. A. H. Caspary, Mr. S. Chapman, Mr. L. W. Charlat, Dr. and Mrs. J. Brace Chittenden, Mr. Hugh M. Clark, Mr. John T. Coit, Mr. Warren H. Colson, Miss S. E. Canover, Brig.-Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Mr. Fred R. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Craighead, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Damm, Mr. Hiram E. Deats, Mrs. M. De Sota, Mrs. Dessau, Mr. Eugene Doebelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Duveen, Mr. C. H. Eagle, Mr. Frederick C. Earl, Dr. Julius K. Egge, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Feineis, Mr. David Field, Mr. Henry Ades Fowler, E. A. Funke, Mr. J. A. Galbraith, Mr. Manuel Galvez, Mr. Miguel Galvez, Mr. W. S. Gifford, Mr. G. L. Gilmore, Mr. Edward Goldschmidt, Mr. Alvin Good, Mr. and Mrs. Chris H. Goulden, Mr. Eugene Hale, Mrs. A. F. Halladay, Mr. James S. Hardy, Mr. Palmer C. Hartell, Mr. A. Hatfield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Mr. Chas. G. Herbert, Mr. C. F. Heyerman, Mr. Charles Stanton

Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis V. Hirsh, Mr. J. C. Hoffstetter, Dr. and Mrs. A. Holland, Mr. W. Homan, Mr. J. F. Kellers, Mrs. L. W. Kellog, Mr. Frederick L. Keppler, Mr. Emil Klein, Mr. Eugene Klein, Mr. John A. Klemann, Mr. J. Klemann, Jr., Mr. C. W. Kissinger, Mr. Karl Koslowski, Mr. A. Krassa, Mrs. Magdelene Krope, Dr. George Laporte, Mr. Joseph B. Leavy, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Lewis, Mr. Julius Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Lighthipe, Mr. W. F. Livingston, Mr. Jos. T. Lozier, Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, Mr. John N. Luff, Mr. Norman C. McLoud, Mr. and Mrs. D. Maujer McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul McQuaid, Miss Magnus, Mr. and Mrs. Percy McGraw Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Mason, Mr. Fred J. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mendel, Mr. Hugo Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mann Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morgenthau, Mr. V. Mozian, Mrs. Myers, Mr. Chas. H. Nammack, Mr. Wendover Neefus, Mr. Charles K. B. Nevin, Mrs. Ochiltree, Mr. Clarence F. Osborn, Mr. E. T. Osborn, Mr. Arthur E. Owen, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, Mr. Kenyn V. Painter, Major F. L. Palmer, Mr. D. Pick, Mr. Charles Ploch, Mr. C. Ogden Ploch, Mr. B. W. H. Poole, Mr. Eustace B. Power, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Putney, Jr., Mr. L. G. Quackenbush, Rev. J. H. Randolph Ray, Mr. Joseph F. Rich, Mr. Stephen G. Rich, Mr. Charles F. Richards, Mr. William R. Ricketts, Mr. Albert C. Roessler, Mr. Sinia M. Romanoff, Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenheck, Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs, Mr. Albert Ruckgaber, Mr. Louis Ruhl, Mr. and Mrs. G. Carleton Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Russell, Mr. John F. Rust, Miss Scheidemantle, Mr. O. A. Schenck, Mr. Ernest Schernikow, Mr. W. H. Schneider, Miss Scott, Miss Dorothy Scott, Mr. John W. Scott, Mr. Walter S. Scott, Mr. Guy Semple, Mr. A. Sharp, Mr. Sam Singer, Judge and Mrs. F. Spiegelberg, Mr. C. Stabb, Mr. A. J. A. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Steinmetz, Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, Mr. Edward Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Stewart, Mr. W. C. Stone, Mr. A. H. Storer, Mrs. B. Valentine, Mr. Charles F. Waldron, Miss M. Washbourne, Mrs. N. C. Washbourne, Mr. Thomas L. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wertheimer, Mr. Dorsey Wheless, Mrs. B. D. Wheless, Mr. Charles L. Wichelman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wilson, Mr. J. Roberts, Mrs. Geo. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. David Winkel, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, Mr. W. F. Works, Mr. George H. Worthington, Mr. A. M. Wright, Mr. Willard O. Wylie, Mr. Charles F. Zorn.

The European Visitors.

The number of European philatelists

visiting the Exhibition was considerably smaller than anticipated. It included, however, some of the best-known stamp men in the world.

American specialists were particularly pleased at the privilege of meeting L. L. R. Hausburg, one of the really great specialists of the world. Mr. Hausburg's philatelic tastes are very similar to those of Mr. Pack. He delights in the most minute and delicate research, and has perhaps done as great things in plating as any man in the world. It is violating no confidence to say that Mr. Hausburg's immense philatelic knowledge and experience were of the very highest value to the Jury.

Mr. Hausburg was accompanied by his wife. They stopped at Bretton Hall a hotel whose chief claim to philatelic fame is that it is the chosen lair and habitat of the genial Luff.

Fred J. Melville was, of course, the observed of all observers. Hundreds of Exhibition visitors sought the privilege of shaking the hand of the famous brilliant Englishman, and no other visitor was in such constant request socially—though all the foreign visitors were showered with invitations all through their stay. Mr. Melville came to New York by way of Boston, where he was royally entertained by the Boston Philatelic Society. From New York he went to Forty Fort, Pa., as the guest of Wm. R. Ricketts, and thence journeyed to Washington for a brief sojourn. He sailed from Boston November 9. While in New York he was at the Hotel Wallack.

Other English visitors of note were David Field, the well-known London dealer and publisher; S. Chapman, the distinguished Mexican specialist; and Guy Semple, a well-known English philatelist who is connected with the famous house of Peckitt.

Manuel Galvaz, of Madrid, Spain, publisher of the world-famous, Galvez Catalogue, accompanied by his son, was an interested and interesting visitor.

Eugen Szekula, of Lucerne, Switzerland, representing the well-known firm of Bela Szekula, was at the Astor.

W. P. Costerus, of Edam, Holland, was another European visitor of note.

The American Attendance.

To compensate for the comparatively small attendance from abroad, the out-of-town attendance from this side was splendid. There is no doubt that the number of visitors from other cities reached a total of several hundred. Un-

fortunately no visitors register was kept; so that we can only mention a few of those whom we met personally, or who registered at the Bartels Co's branch office, which was by the way, a very popular rendezvous all through the week.

There were several visitors from the Pacific Coast. Bertram W. H. Poole came all the way from Altadena, Cal., to act as one of the Jury. E. T. Osborn, of San Francisco, who had a number of fine displays and won a gold medal for his superb Japan, was there all the week; as was also Mr. F. L. Stolz, another San Francisco collector. The famous veteran, C. F. Rothfuchs, so well-known to all the old-timers of the pursuit, showed that he is still true to the old love by coming all the way from Seattle.

Chicago was represented by a numerous delegation, headed by P. M. Wolfstieffer and Henry Ades Fowler. Other conspicuous members of the Chicago contingent were C. Staab of the United Stamp Co., E. C. Dodd, Edw. Mendel, H. Hardy, Walter H. McDonald. The Chicago group made their headquarters at the Hotel Navarre, as did also Former A. P. S., President, F. R. Cornwall, who was, we believe, the only St. Louisan present. C. H. Mekeel was expected but failed to put in an appearance.

Detroit was represented by Gen. Coolidge, C. F. Heyerman, W. F. Livingston and Karl Koslowski; and Cleveland by Mr. Worthington, Alvin Good, John F. Rust and Wm. Hamilton Barnum.

That grand old philatelic veteran, Eugene Doebelin, was on hand from Pittsburg and rejoiced greatly in the Exhibition. He was widely congratulated on his collection of Germany and German States, which won the Silver Gilt Medal donated by the Deutscher Briefmarken Sammler-Verein, New York. Another prominent Pittsburger present was Isaiah Rudy.

Wm. R. Ricketts, of Forty Fort, Pa., of philatelic index fame, and owner of what is now probably the finest philatelic library in America was on hand for the whole week and was much in the company of Messrs. Deats, Stone, Rich and other lights of philatelic literature collecting. Mr. Ricketts was accompanied by C. W. Kissinger, of Reading, Pa., once widely famed as the "young Napoleon of philatelic politics," and still alert and vivacious as ever. Both gentlemen were at the Belmont.

The trade was strongly represented. Among trade representatives present from cities outside the metropolitan district were the following:

A. W. Batchelder, E. M. Carpenter and J. H. Lyons, of the New England Stamp Co., Boston.

Warren H. Colson, Boston.

Frank P. Brown, Boston.

H. Wesley Legg, Boston.

Chas. H. Stone, Cambridge, Mass.

Percival Parrish, of the Philadelphia Stamp Co.

Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y.

H. von der Wetter, Baltimore.

Albert C. Stewart, Toledo, and various others of lesser note.

Among the most enthusiastic visitors was Col. J. M. T. Partello, famous in philately for twenty-five years past.

Another military man of note as a philatelist who was on hand was Major F. L. Palmer, of Philippines fame, now stationed at Atlanta, Ga. Major Palmer stayed the whole week, and took the deepest interest in the show.

Among other notable out-of-town collectors present we may mention Henry C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, whose splendid United States captured two Silver Gilt Medals; Henry G. Brock, of the same city, who won Silver Medals in several classes; Jos. A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, who was one of the most conspicuous figures of the week and winner of the Visitor's Silver Gilt Prize Cup, donated by the PHILATELIC GAZETTE. Percy McGraw Mann, the clever Quaker City editor; C. K. B. Nevin, president of the Boston Philatelic Society; L. G. Barrett, one of Boston's leading philatelic luminaries; E. L. Clark, of Boston, editor of the New England Philatelist; H. F. Colman and H. C. E. Hammelmann, of Washington; Dudley L. Pickman, of Boston, whose magnificent frame of rarities attracted so much attention Edw. H. Mason, of Boston, noted collector of U. S. Entire Envelopes and U. S. Proofs and Essays; Geo. L. Gilmore, of Lexington, Mass., who has the honor of being B. P. S. No. 1; L. Harold Kjellstedt, of Scranton, International Secretary of the A. P. S.; W. C. Stone, of Springfield; Edwin A. Fleischer, the well-known Philadelphia collector; and the following:

E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.; J. W. Longnecker, Hartford, Conn.; Edw. M. Schenck, Columbus, Ohio; Howard H. Elliott, Taunton, Mass.; Willard B. Savary, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Hoffstetler, Erie, Pa.; Geo. E. Anderson, Sandusky, Ohio; Thomas R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.; Wm. B. Colburn, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Joseph Dreyer, Lawrence, Mass.; Wm. McIntyre, Chester, Pa.; Geo. M. Williamson, Nyack, N. Y.; Fernald Hutchins, Boston, Mass.; Herman Hess, Meriden, Conn.; Dr. J. G. Grant, Akron, Ohio; Marcus W. White, Worcester, Mass.;

J. Z. Abbott, Fitchburg, Mass.; Guy West Welles, New Brunswick, N. J.; Geo. A. Quintard, Norwalk, Conn.; Capt. Karl A. Pember, Woodstock, Vt.; S. Greenberg, Westerly, R. I.; Wm. S. F. Pierce, Camden, N. J.; F. W. DeVoe, Spotswood, N. J.; R. G. Lathrop, Carbondale, Pa.; Morgan W. Taylor, Hartford, Conn.; Chas. Edw. Frier, Dover, N. J.; O. F. Vought, Dover, N. J.; Hugo Meyer, Portland, Me.; F. A. De Camp, Susquehanna, Pa.; W. O. Wylie, Boston, Mass.; H. S. Ashenurst, Colorado Springs, Colo.; A. W. Wright, Dorchester, Mass.

Random Notes.

The Jury was composed of three distinguished English philatelists—Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg, F. J. Melville and David Field and of the following Americans; John N. Luff, A. H. Caspary, F. R. Cornwall, Walter S. Scott, B. W. H. Poole, John A. Klemann and Eugene Klein. The duties of the Jury, in so large an exhibition, were very onerous; and it speaks volumes for their diligence that they completed their task by Thursday evening, in time to announce the awards at the banquet. Mr. Luff had the honor of being chairman of the Jury.

Unlike some recent European shows, the Exhibition was virtually all ready at the advertised hour of opening. Members of the committee and a supplementary volunteer corps of New York collectors, to the number of about thirty in all, worked all Saturday and Sunday installing the exhibits, and some enthusiasts did not cease their labors till 2 a. m., Monday morning. The installing of the exhibits was a monumental task and that it was successfully accomplished in this relatively brief space of time was due to efficient system, no less than to the zeal of the workers.

The physical arrangements of the show—the frame arrangement, scheme of lighting, and so on—were universally praised, especially by the European experts. The credit for this part of the Exhibition belongs to A. E. Owen, who worked out the whole plan thereof, and superintended its execution. Mr. Owen was of invaluable service to the committee.

The safety of the stamps was well looked after by uniformed guards, a number of whom were on every floor, and plain clothes men who kept a close watch for crooks. This force was furnished by the Pinkerton Agency. Despite all these precautions a most unfortunate occurrence marred the closing hours of the

Exhibition. Between 6 and 7 p. m., Saturday, an hour at which there was a perceptible lull in the attendance and the vigilance of the guards was perhaps in consequence a little relaxed, five 1869 inverts, valued at \$2,500, were stolen from the exhibit of Mr. Clarence E. Chapman. The sheet on which these stamps were shown was at the very end of a row of frames next the aisles, and the thief by putting his hand between the frames succeeded in loosening the brads holding the heavy cardboard backing, drawing this slightly to one side and abstracting the sheet. It was an act of stupefying boldness and daring, and it is amazing that the perpetrator was not caught on the spot. The loss was discovered within a few minutes, but the thief had meanwhile made "a clean get-away" and has not, at this writing, been apprehended. As all the exhibits were insured against loss by theft, the indemnity company will of course make good Mr. Chapman's loss. But this does not restore him these fine and valuable specimens, so much admired throughout the week.

Having mentioned insurance, it may be of interest to note that the exhibits were insured in every possible way—against burglary, fire, damage, loss in transit, etc., etc., through the New York branch of Lloyds.

The Official Catalogue was a magnificent affair, doing the greatest credit to its editor and compiler, Mr. John N. Luff. Several thousand copies were sold.

A pleasant surprise at the Official Banquet was the distribution to all present of an exact duplicate of the Official Medal in Silver—precisely the same as that awarded successful exhibitors, except that it was slightly smaller in size.

An interesting coincidence of Thursday evening was that while at the Official Banquet Mr. J. C. Morgenthau was one of the lions of the evening, being referred to in the most complimentary terms by several speakers for the executive skill he had displayed as guiding spirit of the Exhibition, his brother Mr. Henry Morgenthau, was being given a banquet on another floor of the Hotel Astor, as a mark of congratulatory esteem on the eve of his departure to take up his new duties as Ambassador to Turkey.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, as many of our readers are doubtless aware, is an exceedingly prominent man in New York financial circles, and last year rendered yeoman service in the Wilson campaign as chairman of the Democratic National Finance Committee.

On Friday evening Mr. Melville was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the newly instituted New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—a young and lusty organization which seems to be forging ahead at a rapid rate. Some fifty members and friends were in attendance.

The Hotel Manhattan had the largest philatelic registry of any hostelry in the exhibition district. A large number of the most prominent visitors were registered there. The Belmont, Knickerbocker, Marlborough, McAlpin and Navarre also had many philatelic guests.

The Bartels Company's temporary branch office immediately opposite the Exhibition Building was much used by the visiting clans and the company's enterprise in opening up a convenient headquarters for its friends and clients was widely commended. In the absence of a club-room in the Exhibition Building, it supplied a convenient rendezvous for appointments and a pleasant rest room. The genial Mr. Toasperm was in charge; while Mr. Bartels was occasionally visible—in the rare intervals when he was not occupied at the Exhibition.

Most of the committee spent virtually the whole week in the Exhibition Building, looking after the arrangements and seeing that everything went smoothly. Members of the committee were constantly in request on one score or another and put in a most strenuous week.

The Exhibition was dismantled in less than twenty-four hours by the same volunteer corps that accomplished its installation. The system and method employed in taking down the exhibits, returning the sheets to their proper albums, and packing them for return to their proper owners was a sight worth seeing. The packing and wrapping was done by a squad of expert packers from the storage warehouse of Mr. Thos. L. Wells, a member of the Board of Directors who undertook the onerous task of taking charge of both the receipt and the return of the exhibits. The entire two million dollars worth of stamps were returned to their owners without, so far as is known, a penny's loss or damage.

A marked instance of the interest and enthusiasm generated by the Exhibition was shown in the presence of Mr. Jos. T. Lozier, a well-known New York philatelist and member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Lozier was in Europe on an important trip, but came home for the

Exhibition, taking boat for the other side again as soon as it was over.

The show brought out of their shells numerous formerly famous New York philatelists who are seldom seen nowadays in stamp circles. Mr. J. M. Andreim was a daily visitor, as was also Mr. P. F. Bruner. Messrs. Julius Adenaw and C. T. Harbeck were other conspicuous visitors belonging to the old regime.

Miss Willick, of Johannesburg, S. A., was among the enthusiasts of the fairer sex who visited the Exhibition. Whether she made the long trip solely for this purpose, we are unable to state.

Several ladies came considerable distances in order to be present. In one case that came under our personal notice two young ladies came some two hundred miles, from an inland Pennsylvania city, simply to spend a day at the Exhibition. The number of lady visitors who showed a real familiarity with stamps was most noticeable and would indicate that the number of ladies who collect is much greater than is generally supposed.

Saturday—not being a school day—brought forth the largest crowd of juvenile visitors of the week. The intelligent interest which many of these young collectors took in the exhibits was very marked. An interesting feature the whole week through was the presence of numerous boys and girls accompanied by some adult—presumably a parent—obviously brought thither to be shown that philately was a sensible and instructive hobby.

Many of the New York dailies gave liberal space to the Exhibition—notably the *Times*. Several Philadelphia and Boston papers also gave the Exhibition some notice. The show also derived publicity all over the country by the item concerning the Chapman theft sent broadcast by the Associated Press. Had this episode occurred earlier in the week it would doubtless have been set down as the press agent's work. As it was, this publicity came too late to do the Exhibition any good.

The attendance increased daily, and it was the subject of common remark that the show should have lasted two weeks instead of one. There is little doubt that it could have been successfully continued, to excellent attendance, for a week longer. It is very probable that the next New York Exhibition will be open for at least a fortnight.

COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE EXHIBITION.

And now we come to that which might well make the boldest pause—the task, namely, of giving the reader who was not there any adequate conception of the real philatelic grandeur and glory of the Exhibition. We believe we have before mentioned that the total value of the stamps on exhibition was estimated by some of the best posted experts present as at least two and one-half millions of dollars. This stupendous figure supplies eloquent proof that the Exhibition contained, first, numerous sections of some of the greatest and richest multi-millionaire general collections of the world; and, second, a large number of the world's choicest and most costly specialized collections. As a matter of fact we have the testimony of some of the most distinguished foreign visitors familiar with all the big European stamp shows of recent years, that no exhibition ever held contained so many collections of the first order of merit in their respective fields. It may also be said, without fear of contradiction, that in no exhibition ever held was the general excellence so evenly distributed over so wide a range of countries and specialties. At almost every great Exhibition hitherto held there has been remarkable strength in some classes and relative weakness in many others. The home country and its colonies are always marvelously represented; but the rest of the world is frequently of very uneven excellence. America's exhibition, on the contrary, was strong everywhere. Scarcely a single country can be named which was not represented by one of the very best collections of this country extant. This general balance and rounded-out completeness of the Exhibition is to be ascribed, we think, to two separate and distinct causes; first, the fact that the Exhibition being on neutral ground, so to speak, attracted exhibitors pretty impartially from all the principal European philatelic countries, (instead of only from one or two, as in most similar European affairs); second, the fact that the range of American collectors is much wider than has been generally supposed. It is the general supposition abroad that most of our collectors concern themselves mainly with United States stamps, and that in other lines we are pretty small potatoes. As a matter of fact, only a small percentage of the American entrants at this show exhibited U. S. stamps. Even leaving out the European entries, America would in most classes have made a very creditable showing all by herself.

In the wide extent of ground covered, philatelically speaking, undoubtedly lay one of the chief charms of the shows, not only to the professed collector, but also, though doubtless to a lesser extent, to the general public. The latter found diversity and variety all through the Exhibition. Mainly interested of course in the superficial aspect of stamps, the public found in each section a change of scene and something new to see. There was little of wearisome repetition in the show. Even in cases where several highly specialized collections of one country were shown, the limitations of space prevented an endless duplication of the same varieties. The committee chose for public display the most salient portion of each collection, and the balance remained in the albums, available for inspection of course by the judges and students desiring private view.

The experienced philatelist found in the wide range and compass of the show an opportunity to enlarge his knowledge of the stamp of almost any country in which he took special interest. He found an opportunity of studying the methods of a great number of expert philatelists, representing many different nations and many schools of collecting. He had the privilege of appraising and balancing the respective philatelic promise of all manner of different fields of specialistic effort. The collector who did not go home from the Exhibition full of new ideas and new aspirations may be set down as a philatelic dullard, incapable under any circumstances of assimilating one iota of instruction or inspiration.

We must not linger further on these topics, as we propose to go through the various exhibits in some detail—though we are well aware how futile must be any effort to do justice in a short paragraph or two to the many collections at this show each one of which might well be made the subject of an article many pages long.

General Review of Exhibition.

In making our general survey of the exhibits we shall follow, so far as possible, the sequence of the Exhibition itself, beginning with the main floor of the Exhibition (the fifth floor), where the place of honor was most appropriately devoted to

The Worthington United States.

a portion of which faced the visitor immediately on his entrance to the room. This exhibit filled 24 frames in all, the balance of the collection (as was the case

with almost all the large collections entered) being shown in album.

It detracts nothing from the merit of other exhibits, to say that this collection was on the whole, the star attraction of the entire Exhibition, alike to exhibitors and the general public. The richness and grandeur of this collection, so often written of, but hitherto never shown in its entirety, have been by no means over-rated. Any enumeration of its chief pieces falls far short of worrying any just idea of its remarkable general strength. Even its Alexandrias and its Baltimores did not impress us as much as the wonderful succession of blocks and sheets of so many varieties of which the ordinary collector esteems himself fortunate if he possesses a single specimen. Just at random we noted a complete



STRIP OF 3 ST. LOUIS

One of Philately's Greatest Gems.

Shown by Geo. H. Worthington.

unused sheet of the 24c, 1867, grill 9x13; an unused block of 40 of the 15c, 1869, picture framed; a block of 9 of the same, without frame; another block of 10, with frame, and this just in one small section of the exhibit. All the way through is a similar sequence of beautiful blocks say from ten to thirty specimens each; and as one gets to more modern issues almost everything is in complete sheets. Almost everything is unused and in the finest condition; and the effect of the whole is simply stupefying; for without seeing it, one would hardly believe it possible that such a showing could possibly be gathered together, no matter how immense a man's resources or philatelic enthusiasm.

The greatest simple feature of the col-

lection, to our mind, is the presence of no less than 54 St. Louis stamps, including reconstructed plates of all printings.

The Department stamps, all in blocks, are grand; as are also the Periodicals and Dues. The big blocks of Periodicals were one of the most beautiful sights, from an artistic standpoint in the entire Exhibition. The space around the Worthington frames was constantly thronged; and many persons devoted as much time to this one exhibit as to all the rest of the exhibits put together.

Mr. Worthington was awarded for this exhibit one of the four Grand Gold Medals offered in the championship class.

The Reichenheim France.

To the real philatelic student there was no greater pleasure in the whole exhibition than the study of Mr. Franz Reichenheim world-famous collection of France, so often a medal winner abroad. It failed of the award in its class at New York probably largely because of the greater comparative extent of the Loder collection of Great Britain, which was given the preference by the judges. The two collections are of such dissimilar type that comparison would be invidious; but we must confess that we ourselves regarded the Reichenheim Collection as, from some standpoints, incomparably the finest thing in the whole Exhibition. The Reichenheim Collection is an explanatory historical exposition of every step and stage in the development of French stamps. We have never seen a collection so well written up—one in which every single point was so fully and clearly explained. This collection is a history of French stamps, illustrated with the actual specimens. The information given is in some cases typewritten and in others supplied by the original official documents. Varieties of type are explained by large photographic reproductions. One of the most interesting things in the collection is an elaborate exposition of the Susse perfs, including one of the Messrs. Susse's original circulars.

The "tete beche" pairs are wonderful, and the collection bristles with superb rarities in the finest unused condition. In the latter issues the various types are marvellously worked out. Nothing in the show was more greatly admired or more deeply studied by "those who know."

The Loder Great Britain.

The Loder Collection of Great Britain, which, as before stated, defeated the Reichenheim collection for the Grand Gold Medal in this section was perhaps less interesting to look at than the

Worthington U. S. or the Reichenheim, France, but there can be no question that it was one of the two or three supremely great collections at the show. In appraising a collection of this type we must remember how enormously greater is the labor involved in its making than in the making of even a very fine collection of, say, such a country as Mauritius, Great Britain, when a man collects everything, on the Loder scale, is an enormous field; and the "class" of the Loder Collection; can best be indicated by saying that it is generally considered the second finest in the world, being ranked only by the Crawford Collection.

Mr. Loder, like some other great collectors, collects everything, so far as possible, both in unused and used. The sheets shown, occupying fourteen frames, were mainly from his unused collection. His showing of the early issues is especially marvelous. Such things as blocks of 24, blocks of 36, blocks of 60, halves of sheets, and so on, of the early issues, caused many an old-time collector, long calloused to any ordinary sensation, to stand rooted to the spot in sheer amazement. By the way, one of the revelations of the show was the manner in which big collectors all over the world nowadays go in for blocks, panes and sheets; and the beauty and fascination which these possess. The entire sheets of 1d. red, unused in several shades and shown by Mr. Loder, were to our mind, a more brilliant and enthralling feature than any of his varieties in singles.

As one passed along the Loder frames he saw sheet after sheet of pairs and blocks—beautiful, picked specimens—covering almost everything conceivable in fine English. His superb 1854 octagonals are especially noteworthy. We shall not endeavor to give any list of the great rarities in this collection, or in any other of the collections treated in our Special Number last month.

Section III.

Championship Class.

The Grand Gold Medal in Section III of the Championship Class went to the internationally-famous collector, Mr. Henry J. Duveen, for his Mauritius. This was only one of the many notable exhibits made by Mr. Duveen, whose collection is, as is well known, one of the greatest and richest in the world. Mr. Duveen showed twenty-three countries and captured this Grand Gold Medal, seven other Gold Medals, numerous Gold Medal Diplomas and Silver Gilt Medals, and the Grand Prize of the Exhibition, the beautiful statuette of a female figure, emblematic of Victory, donated by the

Collectors' Club. This supreme award of the Exhibition went to Mr. Duveen by reason of his superior excellence in so many different classes, and general opinion had proclaimed him victor long before the judges' decision was made known. To return to the Duveen Mauritius, this exhibit contained the celebrated pair of unused 1d. and 2d. "Post Office," and these, it need scarcely be said, were the cynosure of all eyes. Almost every visitor to the show had heard of them and was anxious to have them pointed out to him; and these stamps held a levee of their own all day long. The two stamps are grand specimens, of superb, full, fine color; and are well worthy of their celebrity.

The rest of the collection is a general gathering of good things. In the issues of 1848 are reconstructed plates of both values and numerous specimens showing all stages of wear of the plates. There are also reconstructed plates of the small and large "fillet" of 1859, and hosts of other noteworthy items.

The Duveen British Guianas also shown in this section were scarcely second to the Mauritius in interest. The circular stamps of the first issue were represented by no less than sixteen copies, including a very fine pair of the 2c. on cover. There were four fine reconstructed sheets of the provisionals of 1862; and the whole exhibit formed one of the show's greatest attractions.

Mr. Worthington's Transvaals, also shown in this section, were on the scale of fineness and completeness that characterizes the entire Worthington Collection.

Everything was in fine condition and there were innumerable blocks and sheets.

Section IV.

Championship Class.

In Section IV of the Championship Class, Mr. Worthington, received the Grand Gold Medal for his Hawaiians. These are indescribably fine. There is one beautiful cover bearing a 2c. and 5c. "Missionary" which was as much admired as any single piece in the Exhibition, a 5c on cover that is a gem, and several other "Missionaries." The numerals are represented by reconstructed sheets, original uncut sheets and many single-showing errors, etc. The engraved issues are all represented by blocks and entire sheets.

Mr. Pack's Argentines, also shown in this section, are, it need scarcely be said of the highest merit. As we devoted considerable space last month to an advance notice of Mr. Pack's numerous and im-

portant exhibits, our readers would probably prefer us to pass over them briefly this time. But this is perhaps an appropriate place to say that Mr. Pack shared with Mr. Duveen and Mr. Worthington the supreme honors of the show. Mr. Pack's exhibits attracted greater and closer attention from students and experts than the entries of any other exhibitor; and received the highest and warmest praise from all those qualified by training and experience to appreciate the profound knowledge and skill exemplified in Mr. Pack's exhibits. It is in the working out of abstruse specialistic problems, involving the most delicate chain of analysis and deduction and the most unwearied perseverance and painstaking skill that Mr. Pack outranks all other American philatelists; and he was awarded a Special Diploma of Honor (accompanied with the congratulations of the Jury) for the general philatelic merit and research displayed in his exhibits.

Just a word about Mr. Pack's Argentinian—and this again will apply to all the other Pack exhibits. Mr. Pack excelled all other exhibits at the show in the manner in which his pages made clear the special points of specialistic research embodied in his stamps. Even the Reichenheim explanations were not so elaborate, as, of course, they did not need to be. Where Mr. Pack makes up plates, he appends diagrams of settings, with the indentifying marks of the various varieties; and his pages are full of such aids to the student. The lettering and general arrangement of Mr. Pack's collections are exceptionally fine; and the veriest tyro in looking at any of the Pack exhibits cannot avoid recognizing that he is viewing the fruits of remarkable philatelic scholarship. Mr. Pack's "Rivadarias" mounted by printings, form an especially fine piece of work.

The Taylor Mexico's Win the Research Cup.

It is particularly gratifying that Mr. Edw. M. Taylor, of Altadena, Cal., hitherto known to be one of this country's greatest collectors only by a select few, now takes his rightful place in American philatelic fame by virtue of the recognition accorded his worth as a philatelic student of the highest caliber involved in the award to him of the Research Cup. This trophy, which may be counted the second grand prize of the Exhibition, was to be awarded by the jury to the exhibit, in any class, showing the most meritorious and original research, and was probably the most coveted prize of all given; and also the one which the

jury found most difficulty in adjudicating. There were without doubt fully twenty exhibits that had a right to the most serious and careful consideration in connection with this award; and the sifting of them down to one must have been a task of the utmost difficulty. The decision in favor of Mr. Taylor was, however, very generally acclaimed a just one by all who in addition to carefully examining his frames were familiar with the character of the collection as a whole (only a small part of it being shown).

The Taylor collection of Mexico is one of the most stupendous and wonderful highly specialized collections in the world. It contains over 60,000 specimens and may be described as the very apogee of extreme specialism. Every feature of its composition denotes its maker to be a student of the highest type. The mounting and writing up are superb; a great majority of the stamps are glorious printed specimens, and the manner in which each issue is worked out and elaborated is beyond all praise. Pairs, strips, blocks and complete sheets abound in wondrous array, and there is a notably fine lot of specimens on cover. The whole exhibit was a fine example of how interesting Mexicans can be made when collected with masterly taste and discernment.

The Campeche Chiapas and other rare provisionals attracted special attention.

The Duveen Japans.

Mr. Duveen's Japans also shown in this section, are extraordinarily fine. The full sheets of the 1871 issue are simply fascinating. All through the early issues appear numerous full sheets of the most interesting description. Forty-one full sheets and numerous others nearly complete are shown in the issues up to and including 1874.

Class B. Section I.

U. S. Government Issues.

As was to be expected this section (and indeed all of Class B) was very richly filled with United States and Possessions. The chief award in Section I (a gold medal), went to Mr. Clarence E. Chapman, of New York, whose United States were second among all shown only to those of Mr. Worthington himself. This is an unused collection, full of choice and beautiful items, all in the pink of condition, and is especially rich in fine blocks. Especially admired was a mint block of twenty-five of the 30c 1869, without grill, with corner margins, im-

(Continued on Page 364.)

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It was deemed advisable to devote practically the entire issue this month to the great International Philatelic Exhibition, which closed its doors Nov. 1 and thus place on permanent record an extensive account of this most successful event, the first of its kind ever to take place in this country and the greatest aggregation of rare stamps which the world ever saw. Our editor-in-chief has done heroic work in writing up the Exhibition in its various phases and our readers will undoubtedly appreciate his efforts.

We have some good articles awaiting publication, but these must be held over until next month. It was our intention to publish Mr. J. E. Ralph's admirable address, delivered on the opening evening, in full, but this has been done in several instances elsewhere.

The New York "Times" in its Sunday edition, Nov. 9, gave it a full page with numerous illustrations and the philatelic press has given it due recognition. It is teeming with statements of vital philatelic interest and places on record much information which in future years will prove most valuable. The technical descriptions are explicit and expressed in a concise scientific manner such as we have never seen before. The philatelic world is greatly indebted to Director

Ralph for his valuable contributions to philatelic literature and also for his general interest in the Exhibition.

We now learn from the above address that the total number printed of Panama Pacific 2c stamps with the erroneous inscription "Gatun Locks" was 41,064,800 instead of some twenty-three millions as at first reported. Furthermore, 570,800 50c parcel post stamps were printed of a different design, in which the farm buildings in the background of the picture are much larger and less distant. Not one copy of either of these stamps is in existence today or ever left the precincts of the Bureau.

The U. S. Government was represented during the Exhibition by three gentlemen from Washington. These were Messrs. J. E. Ralph and Benj. R. Stickney of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Mr. T. T. Belote, of the U. S. National Museum, under whose supervision the government stamp collection has been since it was transferred from the Post-office Department.

2,500 extra copies of our Special Exhibition Number were distributed at the Exhibition and should produce some results. We still hope that at least two per cent. will make favorable use of the subscription blanks enclosed. This would at least cover the cost of the blanks and the fee charged for the distribution.

The number in question was the finest and largest one we ever issued and contained 44 pages.

U. S. 1869 Inverts Stolen.

\$500.00 Reward is being offered in our advertising columns for the return of the five stamps taken from the Exhibition. It is also stated that no questions will be asked. It is highly desired that wide publicity should be given this notice.

During the closing hours of the New York exhibition, a theft occurred which has so far remained a mystery. At the extreme end of one of the long tiers of frames on the fifth floor, the heavy cardboard mat on which had been mounted the album pages of stamps was loosened from behind by removing several brads and the sheet thus extracted. This happened about 6.40 p. m., when the attendance had been reduced to a minimum and the vigilance of the detectives must have been somewhat lax in consequence.

The stolen stamps, the property of M.

C. E. Chapman, consisted of two fine copies each of the U. S. 15c and 24c issue 1869, with center inverted and a 30c with "flags inverted" of the same issue. The latter bore a light black cancellation on the upper half of the stamp running over the upper margin in center. It lacked one perforation from bottom row.

All the 15 and 24c were very fine. A careful description of the stolen 30c is as follows: A well centered, good color. The cancellation is light and in black consisting of what might be called a smudge in the upper half of the stamp to the right of the center not touching the margin. It is thought that every perforation is as intact though one was bent over or broken in the bottom row.

Some of the famous rarities shown in New York were as follows:

Alexandria, Va.—Three copies on buff and the only one on blue which we illustrate in this issue. Only five Alexandrias are known to exist. The fifth is in Paris.

Baltimore—The 10c on white (three known), a pair and numerous singles of the 5c on white and bluish.

St. Louis—About one hundred in all including a strip of three composed of two 20c and a 5c and numerous reconstructed plates of 6 in the different printings.

Milbury, Mass.—Four copies, including one unused.

Brattleboro—Five copies.

Hawaii—15 "Missionaries," including two copies of the 2c.

Br. Guiana—First issue 2c, an unsevered pair on the cover.

Mauritius—The "Post Office" 1p and 2p, both unused.

The handsome silver gilt Visitors' Cup, donated by the PHILATELIC GAZETTE, was awarded Mr. Joseph E. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia. He received 273 of the votes cast by the visitors for the exhibit which to them was the most interesting from this point of view.

Mr. J. B. Leavy Appointed.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that Mr. Joseph B. Leavy has been appointed to fill so much discussed position, calling for an experienced philatelist at the U. S. National Museum. Mr. Leavy is a well-known student of philately and years of long training have eminently fitted him for the position. During the past months the available material had been carefully assorted according to

Scott's catalogue and arranged in regular stock books by Mrs. Manning, formerly a clerk with our publishers. Mr. Leavy's work will be the mounting of the collection so that it can be placed in shape for permanent exhibition. The lettering of the pages will undoubtedly be done by one of the Museum experts under Mr. Leavy's direction. It was thought that this work would require about six months, but it is our feeling that more time will be needed. Mr. Leavy accepted the position not for the compensation which it offers, but largely on account of his devotion to the work and it is highly gratifying to know that the Museum was able to secure such a capable philatelist at the small inducement which the salary set aside for the work.

Our Publishers' Medals.

The PHILATELIC GAZETTE was awarded a silver medal, the highest award given any philatelic journal of this country.

Our Mr. Bartels received a gold medal for his private collection of the Philippines. (The same had previously won gold medals at Vienna and Turin in 1911), and a silver gilt medal (the highest in that section), for his collection of stamps, printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It consisted of plate number strips of the first 1,500 plates comprising all classes of stamps. A silver medal for his collection of Danish West Indies.

Our publications on the stamps of the Philippines were also awarded a silver medal and our large "Catalogue of U. S. Envelopes" received the same.

The Official Catalogue

Copies of the handsome Exhibition Catalogue with the list of awards are still available and will be mailed to any one on receipt of 10c to cover postage. Address our publishers or the secretary. It will be free if you call in person. This is a beautiful souvenir of the great event, which contains much valuable information and describes the 331 different exhibits.

Chronicle of U. S. Envelopes.

	WMK. POD 1911 (16)	
1c. Die A. S. 3, white		Kn. 92
	WMK. USSE 1911 (17)	
1c Die A. S. 8, amber		Kn. 80
1c. Die A. S. 8, amber (gummed)		Kn. 59
2c. Die D v. 1, S. 5, amber		Kn. 87
	WMK. US-SE 1911 (18)	
2c. Die A, S. 3, amber		Kn. 80

J. M. B.

COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE EXHIBITION.

(Continued from page 361.)

prints and plate numbers. The \$20 state is shown in a strip of five and a complete sheet, both having margins with imprints and plate numbers. It includes the five very fine 1869 inverts—two 15c, two 24c and a 30c—which were stolen the last day of the show, as told in detail elsewhere in this number. Mr. Chapman, it may be of interest to note here, though little known to philately at large, is one of New York City's most important collectors. In 1908 he purchased the celebrated Susdorf Collection, to which he has since added largely; and among his notable recent acquisitions is the well-known Harbeck collection of Locals. His exhibits in the three U. S. sections which he entered were valued at no less than \$80,000.

Second honors in this section were won by Mr. Henry C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, who received a silver gilt medal.

Mr. Gibson's exhibit was fine and interesting and here it may be remarked that despite the considerable number of entries in this section each exhibit, upon inspection, provided some new element of pleasure and interest. Nowhere else in the show was there such instructive illustration of the fact that individuality and the vagaries of opportunity make every collection of high grade distinctively different from its fellows in certain special and peculiar features. There was no weariness in seeing Mr. Gibson's stamps after those of Mr. Chapman's or in going from Mr. Gibson's frames to others which we shall mention. Everywhere was something new to look at. What one man would have in single, another would have in pair or block, the next have in cover, and soon—and not for a moment did the interest flag, even in this, the "best filled" section (to speak in exhibition lingo), in the entire show.

Among Mr. Gibson's chief pieces were the 1869 inverts complete, including an unusual 30c.

Mr. Theo. W. Barry won a silver medal for an excellent display of U. S. in notably fine condition. His 1869 were particularly strong, including 15c and 24c inverts, used, that were very fine copies.

Extra silver medals in this class were awarded Messrs. Clarence H. Eagle, G. L. Gilmore and Benno Loewy; and Mr. L. A. Missbach received a bronze medal.

An exhibit in this section which failed to win a prize owing to the strong competition, but which deserves commendation, was that of Mr. H. S. Ashenhurst. This was an instructive and carefully thought out exhibit, starting with covers

used before stamps, next showing locals on cover, then essays and proofs of early issues, and thus showing stage by stage in tabloid form the whole history of U. S. stamps. It was an admirable object lesson of the possibilities for fruitful and studious work in U. S. stamps at relatively slight cost, and well deserved the considerable amount of notice that its unique character attracted.

Section

II.

In Section II (U. S. Postmasters and Carriers' stamps), Mr. Chapman again carried off the highest honors—a gold medal, and well he might, for his possessions in this line are simply marvelous. He not only has hosts of the rarest things imaginable in postmasters and carriers, but he has them in most cases on the original cover. For instance, he has in this form three Baltimores, a Brattleboro, a Millbury, and many another thing which even a Worthington might covet. An unused Brattleboro is especially noteworthy. His St. Louis, in complete plates, with some extra strips and blocks for good measure, are superb, and his carriers are a wonderful lot.

Turning to the frames of Mr. Henry C. Gibson, who won the silver gilt medal in this section, we find richness—more St. Louis (plates 1 and 2 complete), a couple of Baltimores on cover, a Millbury, a Brattleboro on cover and another off, and many more such trifles.

Section

III.

The Confederates.

In Section III (Confederate States) Mr. Worthington carried off the gold medal. The Provisionals are a wonderful lot, including many on cover and reconstructed sheets of Petersburg and Pleasant Shade, and one hardly knows, one is getting so bewildered by this time, what wonderful things besides. The general issues are magnificently represented, with many entire sheets and covers. Another fine exhibit in this section was that of Secretary John A. Klemann, entered, of course, "hors concours." This consisted of regular issues only, specialized on entirely new lines regardless of any catalogue in collaboration with the well-known student, J. B. Leavy. All issues are segregated and mounted on sheets according to the different printers. Included in the collection are no less than 391 original covers and 58 full sheets, the whole formed a splendid

piece of work, obviously the fruit of a great amount of study.

Section V.

In Section V (Philippine Islands), the gold medal fell to the lot of Mr. J. M. Bartels, and the silver gilt to Major F. L. Palmer. These two collections are so thoroughly treated in our October issue (pages 333-334) that we must pass them by here thus cavalierly, in the interest of other exhibits of which we were unable to secure such complete information in advance.

Section VI.

In Section VI (Canal Zone Guam, or Porto Rico), Mr. H. B. Newman took the silver gilt medal for his very strong collection of Porto Rico and Mr. L. B. Mason a silver medal for his specialized collection of Canal Zone—all unused, in blocks of four, showing rarities and errors of surcharge—an excellent piece of work.

Section VII. The Worthington Envelopes.

In section VII, (U. S. Entire Envelopes) Mr. Worthington carried off the Gold Medal.

His exhibit filled six frames. The first contained a specimen of every die used for Postal Service since 1853 to the present day. The next two frames displayed a collection of exceedingly rare and unique envelopes, including five envelopes shown for the first time and so far absolutely unknown. Afforded a good idea of the importance and the value of Nesbit die varieties. The exhibit in the fourth frame. It showed the 1860 2-cent Jackson Postage and U. S. Post envelopes and wrappers and literally abounded in rare and unique pieces. Frames five and six exemplified the postal service of the Western Express Companies prior to the days when the iron rails bridged the country between Omaha and San Francisco.

This exhibit drew large crowds of visitors and caused highly complimentary comment. While owing to the limited space at the disposal of the exhibitor only a mere fraction of the entire collection could be shown, it is well known that there exists no other U. S. envelope collection which rivals that of Mr. Worthington, either in systematic elegance of arrangement, philatelic research or completeness. It is difficult to mention any particular point of excellence where everything, down to the smallest detail has been managed and

supervised by an expert. We refer to Dr. V. M. Berthold who for several years has been nursing Mr. Worthington's envelope collection into shape. Due to his unceasing care, supported by Mr. Worthington's princely liberality, in giving Dr. Berthold cart blanche to acquire whatever material is needed, the Nesbit die varieties of the early issues will forever constitute a center of admiration for all true lovers of U. S. envelopes, and it goes without saying that these issues abound in rare and unique specimens. The entire exhibit was compellingly forceful and beautiful, as those who were privileged to study the frames will attest. If it were possible to display such an exhibit once a year in various of our great museums, there is no doubt that this branch of philately would rapidly gain many friends.

The subsequent five U. S. envelopes are veritable gems and merit special notice. The first one has been so far only as a "cut square" the other four are the latest discoveries and consequently uncatalogued.

(1) 1860, Die 13, 1c blue, buff (43) var. 10, 1st entire copy known. It is of interest to note that Dr. Gilbert Harrison found a copy of this die on white laid paper in the famous Tapping collection upon what he calls an unofficial stamped envelope without watermark, size 140x79 square gum in shape very similar to K. 11, but the flap is somewhat differently cut:

(2) 1860 Die 10—6c red, white (82A) K.2

(3) 1860 Die 10—6c red, buff (82B) K.2.

(4) 1860 Die 14A—4c blue and red, white (79c) var. 5, K.2.

This rare combination has been known only on Knife 8 of which two copies exist.

(5) 1860 Die 10—1c blue, buff, wmk 2.

The shape of this envelope is similar to K7, but the dimensions are 148x83 m.m. The envelope is marked in writing "Size 11." The origin of this envelope is unknown.

We understand that Commodore Worthington will give this magnificent collection of U. S. Envelopes to a Museum to be kept up and added to as long as the U. S. P. O. continues to issue stamped envelopes. The sincere thanks of all collectors of entries are extended to the American Dean of Philately for his magnanimity.

Section VIII.

In Section VIII (U. S. Envelopes, cut square, Mr. Theodore W. Barry received a silver gilt medal. Mrs. Ella M. Randall an extra silver gilt, and Messrs. L. A.

Missbach and V. M. Berthold silver medals each.

Mr. Missbach's envelopes were noteworthy for the unique and striking mounting. In place of the customary white, Mr. Missbach uses a black page, on which he mounts his specimens in white ruled squares. The engraver's name, year of issue and catalog number are inscribed in white letters. The effect is most striking and secured for Mr. Missbach's exhibit a great amount of attention.

THE DIES OF THE 1864 3c ENVELOPES



DR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

The exhibit of Dr. Berthold, though occupying small space and by consequence attracting little notice save from real envelope enthusiasts, must be accounted in some respects one of the most notable and praiseworthy in the entire exhibition. This exhibition was devoted entirely to one series of envelopes, viz., the 3c rose of 1864—and might at first sight appear commonplace. But to those who knew that it was the fruit of ten years' study and research it had an entirely different significance. The identification of all the various dies of this tantalizing issue has engaged the best efforts of envelope students from the dawn of envelope study; but has been given up as an insolvable enigma by all previous investigation. Dr. Berthold, however, has at last succeeded

in untangling this issue and classifying the dies definitively; and probably no single exhibit in the entire show represented so much time and labor or so real a triumph over seemingly insuperable philatelic obstacles. Dr. Berthold's exhibit—which was necessarily caviare to the general," and even to most stamp collectors—was accompanied by a masterly typewritten monograph explaining in detail the entire structure of his system of identification; and it is much to be hoped that some arrangement may be made to publish this most valuable work. The exhibit without the monograph received a silver medal.

By consent of Mr. J. A. Klemann we publish the subsequent letter of Mr. L. G. Barrett, the well-known Boston envelope expert, concerning Dr. Berthold's monograph which was not considered by the Jury, as the writer failed to make a separate entry of the monograph in the Literature Class.

"Dear Mr. Klemann:—

"Since you spoke to me in New York about Mr. Berthold's monograph submitted with an exhibit showing the results of his most recent studies of the Nesbitt issue of the three-cent 1864 stamped envelopes, I have had the opportunity to look over the manuscript very carefully, and must inform you of the tremendous amount of work which it represents.

"At the outset it becomes evident that the author has approached his subject from the viewpoint of the scientist, and the analysis of the various dies and the deductions made therefrom lead naturally to results so conclusive as to be irrefutable,—and yet the subject matter has been handled in such an intelligible manner, and a method of description and identification presented of almost algebraic accuracy that but a few minutes study of the text is required even by the novice to grasp the essentials necessary to the proper appreciation of the possibilities of that issue.

"It is safe to say that there has been no such advance made in any branch of philately as is revealed by the conscientious and laborious study of his chosen subject by Dr. Berthold, and this work, so simple and precise in its conclusions, is to be the guiding light for all envelope collectors of the future."

LOUIS G. BARRETT.

Section IX & X. The Revenues.

As was a foregone conclusion, Mr. Clarence H. Eagle carried off the chief

prize in the revenue section—a gold medal. Nothing that we could possibly say could add to the halo of fame that surrounds the Eagle Revenues—undoubtedly the world's finest in their class. It may, however, here be remarked that the Eagle exhibit was, as one of those which greatly caught the fancy of the general public. The compelling beauty of the U. S. Revenues is perhaps scarcely recognized by many collectors who confine themselves strictly to postage stamps; but would they have seen the admiration elicited by Mr. Eagle's magnificent pages, they would have had a new insight into the real fascination of this branch of the pursuit. Mr. Eagle's Match and Medicine stamps were, to our mind, especially interesting. Almost all are unused and in perfect condition, and with their quaint shapes and designs and fine engraving, formed one of the most wonderful sights of the show.

Mr. Julius Adenaw, the veteran New York philatelist, who was one of the first collectors in this country to take up the collecting of Revenue stamps, had two fine revenue exhibits. The second—a fine showing of State Revenues, said to be the best collection of its kind extant—received a silver medal. This exhibit was very interesting, this class of stamps being so seldom seen by the average collector.

Mr. A. D. Ballard took first prize, a silver gilt medal, in U. S. Revenues, general issues, while Mr. Eagle was awarded a gold medal for Sections IX and X combined. Mr. Ballard showed a grand array of superb picked specimens very attractively arranged according to subjects rather than denominations. The beauty of this exhibit was much admired even by the casual observer.

Mr. Henry C. Gibson received a silver medal and Mr. Geo. L. Gilmore a bronze one.

Section XI. U. S. Locals.

In this section Mr. Clarence E. Chapman again carried off the prize—a gold medal. The Chapman locals are undoubtedly the finest in the world. This collection contains the pick of the Sanford, Hunter and Harbeck collections, as well as many fine things added independently by Mr. Chapman. Almost everything is on the original cover, and there is hardly a known rarity that is not represented.

Mr. John A. Klemann also exhibited (not for competition), in this section a splendid collection of locals.

Section XII. Telegraph Stamps.

There were two notable entries in this

country's by Messrs. Jos. S. Rich and Hiram E. Deets, who were awarded a silver-gilt and silver medal respectively. These are the two best collections of the U. S. Telegraph stamps extant and both are of the highest excellence.

The Rich collection is arranged with great taste and extra illustrated with portraits and prints relating to telegraphy.

The two exhibits formed an extremely interesting link in the grand showing of U. S. stamps.

Section XIII.

Proofs and Essays.

In this section Mr. E. H. Mason won the silver gilt medal and Mr. H. H. Wilson the silver one. Both collections were treated at some length in our October issue.

The Mason collection is simply unsurpassable in its line and was immensely admired. Pages could not do justice to the innumerable unique and fascinating things which it contains.

Mr. Eagle received an extra silver medal in this section for a collection of revenue proofs and essays, which are wondrously beautiful and made a great showing.

Section XIV.

The Bureau Prints.

In Section XIV (postage stamps printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing), there were three interesting collections. Those of Messrs J. Murray Bartels (plate number strips from 1 to 1500), J. Phillip Benkard (innumerable shades in blocks of four), and A. E. Owen (single stamp with plate numbers from 1908 to date), which received a silver-gilt, a silver and a bronze medal in the order named.

All these collections were dealt with in our October issue.

Class C.

Section I.

Great Britain:

In this section Mr. Duveen won another gold medal. His Great Britain are all unused and fine and the collection is highly specialized, especial attention being paid to the hair line rarities and plate numbers which are all included.

Section

II.

Any British Colony in Africa.

The silver medal went to Mr. Pack's famous Cape "Woodblocks" which won gold medals at both London and Vienna. This collection contains no less than 300 "woodblocks," including ten errors of color, and attracted enormous attention and no end of praise. It may not be out of place to say that this collection was

India and Convention States, the most picturesque and, from a popular standpoint, the most interesting exhibit in this section; an extra silver to Mr. E. A. Fleischer for the same country; and the bronze to Mr. A. Hatfield, Jr., for a striking exhibit of India native states, which included many blocks and entire sheets.

Mr. T. H. Hinton, one of the many English exhibitors, showed a good collection of Hong Kong.

Section IV.

Any British Colony

In Australia or the Pacific.

This was a very strong section. Mr. Duveen bore away the palm, his remarkably fine New South Wales being given the gold medal. His Sydney views and Lauriated Heads, mostly unused, are very strong and include, among many good things that might be cited, a superb mint block of fifteen of the 3d Sydney View.

Mr. Duveen also showed Tasmania and Western Australia in this section and received for each a diploma for a gold medal; as did also Mr. Pack for his early issue New Zealand, described last month (page 315). Mr. Wm. H. Hendrickson had two beautiful exhibits in this section of New Zealand and Queensland, which won silver-gilt and silver medals respectively. Mr. Wm. H. Matthes received a bronze medal for a nice collection of mint British New Guinea and Papua in singles, pairs, blocks, strips and full sheets.

Section

IV.

Any British Colony

In the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Pack's Canadas won the gold medal in this section. This is a grand collection in every particular, remarkable alike for condition and completeness. The arrangement is admirable and the whole treatment a work of art. Here we must once again despairingly confess our inability to indicate in cold type the marvelous fineness of this, as of many others of the great collections shown.

Two more Duveen countries, Nevis and Turks Islands, won diplomas in this section, as did also the very fine Nevis of Mr. Worthington—in which all the first issues are represented by reconstructed sheets and original uncut sheets, a noble sight.

The Ackerman British Guianas which received the silver-gilt medal, are very fine. The plates of 1862 type-set are especially noteworthy, the condition of the specimens being extraordinarily fine. A silver medal was given Mr. C. T. Harbeck for his excellent Nova Scotia, con-

taining numerous notable pairs, sheets and bisected provisionals on original covers (Mr. Harbeck also showed some good British Columbia); an extra silver to Mr. H. B. Newman for his choice St. Lucia, and a bronze to Mr. Edgar Nelton for his collection of Nova Scotia, complete, off and on covers.

Mr. Edwin F. Sawyer showed a praiseworthy collection of Falkland Islands, all fine picked copies and well written up.

Class D.

Section I.

France.

First honors here once more went to Mr. Worthington, whose France, though suffering somewhat by contrast with the incomparable Reichenheim's, on view elsewhere in the show, were nevertheless easily the pick of the three entries in this section. His specimens are mostly unused, in splendid condition, and he has many rare tete-beche errors in pairs and strips. The country is practically complete in blocks, including a block of the rare 1 fr. vermillion.

Mr. Edward Goldschmidt took the silver medal in this section with a collection found on novel and interesting lines; the basic idea being to illustrate the types of cancellation used on the French stamps from 1849 to date. It contained many rare things and fine unused copies; but its main interest lay in its excellence as a highly original and thoughtful piece of philatelic study.

Mr. Rod. Docquet also showed some nice French, including a considerable number of rare tete-beche.

Section II.

Germany

and States.

Here again we find more grand things from the great Duveen collection—a display of German states, all unused, considered by connoisseurs the finest collection of unused German States extant. Pairs and strips abound, and well nigh everything is in glorious condition. Many of these old German stamps unused are rarely beautiful and from the standpoint of pleasurable inspection (quite ignoring all philatelic considerations), this was one of the greatest treats for the eyes in the whole show. Mr. Duveen received for this exhibit the gold medal for this section.

Fairly sharing the honors here were Mr. Doebelin's used Germans—a fine old-fashioned collection, complete, thorough, painstaking, conscientious—a thirty-years' labor of love. Many a visitor born in the Fatherland (and there were not a few such at the exhibition), lingered long

over Mr. Doebelin's frames and found in them a storehouse of olden, half-forgotten memories that made him strangely silent as he passed on to other frames.

Another highly noteworthy collection in this section was Mr. E. T. Osborn's Old German States, which received a diploma. The strongest proof of the quality of this collection is that it makes a good showing even side by side with Duveen's. Like the latter, the specimens are all unused, and the condition throughout is remarkable.

Mr. C. Ott received a silver medal for a very interesting collection of German states, showing much individuality and industry. This collection was notably strong in cancellation.

Two More Duveen Medals.

In section III and IV—Italy and states; and Switzerland—Mr. Duveen carried off two more gold medals for his Tuscany and Switzerland. The Switzerland were especially grand. We spoke of this collection last month.

Section V.

In Section V (covering Austria, Greece, Netherlands, Russia and Finland, Roumania and Spain), were a great number of splendid collections.

The chief honors here (the gold medal), fell to the famous Köhler Romanias treated at length in our October issue. These, on inspection, did not belie their great reputation, and were one of the supremely great things of the show. Mr. Duveen's Finland (awarded a diploma), was on the usual sumptuous Duveen standard.

Mr. H. J. Reckitt's Greece (also awarded a diploma), was one of the most impressive specialized collections on view—a masterpiece of careful philatelic classification, and very finely written up. We heard many words of praise for this collection from some of the ablest specialists present.

Mr. Polansky's great collection of Russia and Poland, noticed at length in our advance review last month, was also awarded a diploma—these special diplomas, as before explained, ranking next the gold medal.

The silver-gilt medal went to Mr. Manuel Galvez, the famous Spanish dealer, for his unrivalled collection of Spain. This, as well as the three collections given diplomas, would have been a gold medal winner in many other sections. Other awards in this section were:

Silver medal—Edward Goldschmidt for Russia and Finland.

Extra silver—C. T. Harbeck for Netherlands.

Bronze—Jos. B. Frölke for Greece.

Extra bronze—Charles Gregory for Roumania.

Section.

VI.

Section III covered all European countries not hitherto noted. The gold medal here was won by Mr. H. J. Reckitt's wonderfully fine Bosnia. This collection is an example of the very highest type of specialism, admirable in its illustration of types and general writing-up. It is in every way deserving of the highest praise.

Mr. Duveen received a diploma for his Portugal and that great specialist Mr. E. M. Taylor a silver-gilt medal for his Montenegro. This collection is a gem and illustrates most strikingly the possibilities open to the skilled specialist in countries that at first sight would seem almost totally devoid of promise.

Mr. Jos. B. Leavy's Norway, which were honored with an extra silver-gilt medal, are likewise of the highest specialistic caliber, and full of evidences of that skill as a philatelic student for which Mr. Leavy is so famous.

Other awards in this section were:

Silver medal—Chas. Gregory, for Balkan States.

Extra silver medal—Jos. S. Rich for Poland.

Extra silver—Henry G. Brock for Turkey.

Section VII.

Section VII (any colony except Great Britain), brought forth another triumph for Mr. Duveen, his entry being Portuguese India, and his award, as usual, a gold medal. Mr. A. J. Warren's Dutch Colonies took a special gilt medal and Mr. T. W. Hall's Danish West Indies (referred to last month), an extra silver gilt. Mr. Hall's collection being one of the most famous that came over from England, was the center of much attention.

Mr. Bartels' Danish West Indies captured a silver medal; and Mr. H. B. Newman won a double triumph, receiving an extra silver and a bronze medal for his Martinique and Macao respectively.

This section, though well filled, scarcely offered as wide a range of interest as other sections of Class D.

Class E

Section I.

Coming to Class E, Section I, we find Mr. Duveen again to the fore with some superlative Buenos Ayres, which secured him yet another gold medal.

A special silver-gilt medal was awarded Mr. L. L. Hubbard for his Columbia Republic, which included some fine sheets and blocks, while Mr. Henry G. Brock received a silver medal for his notable collection of Mexico, containing all issues, used and unused, and the Chiapas, Campeche and other rarities.

Section II.

In Section II Mr. Worthington scored a triumph over Mr. Duveen, the former's Dominican Republic winning the gold medal. Mr. Worthington showed a colossal array of sheets and the whole exhibit was of the most notable character.

Section III.

Mr. L. W. Charlot's Nicaragua captured the chief award (a silver-gilt medal), in this section. This is an enormous specialized collection of great merit and shows Mr. Charlot to be a most indefatigable delver in the mystic maze of Nicaragua rarities.

Second honors (a silver medal), went to Mr. Julian Park for his fine Guatemala, a noteworthy specialized collection that unmistakably displayed the sound and practical philatelic scholarship.

Mr. J. H. Barnhart won a bronze medal for a well-studied collection of Paraguay. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg showed Hayti in this section, not for competition—the Liberty head types only, worked out with the admirable skill characteristic of this famous specialist.

Class F.

Class E (other countries not previously included), contained some notable collections. The gold medal in Section I was won by Col. F. H. Hancock for his well-known collection of Afghanistan—a remarkably able presentation of one of the most difficult countries in the whole range of philately.

Special silver gilt medals were awarded Mr. E. T. Osborn's Japan and Mr. R. W. Harold Row's Siam—both superb specialized collections. Mr. Row's Siam were particularly good. Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr., also showed a splendid collection of Siam, which received a silver medal.

Mr. Worthington and Mr. Julius Levy each received a silver medal for Shanghai.

In Section II Mr. C. A. Howes' well-known Corea, which has won many laurels both at home and abroad and need not therefore be particularly described, won the silver gilt medal. There were three good exhibits of Liberia by Mr. H. B. Newman, Mr. Pack and Mr. Geo. E. Hix, which were placed by the jury in the order named.

Commodore W. C. Eaton's exhibit of Chinese Treaty Ports was the most picturesque thing in this section. This, the most complete collection of these stamps in existence, made a most varied and brilliant showing and pictorially were one of the treats of the show. Commodore Eaton was awarded a bronze medal.

Class G.

Single Issues Specialized.

The frames given over to this class constituted the inner shrine of the exhibition. It was not for the multitude and they showed little regard for it; but the cognoscent spent more hours there than in all the other classes combined. The exhibition teemed throughout with fine specialized collections; but this class contained the apotheosis of specialism, specialism raised to the 11th power, the veritable sauce of the sauce of the hare. We freely confess our inability to do even the scantiest justice to this portion of the exhibit and must intent ourselves with very cavalier treatment of exhibits virtually every one of which would furnish ample material for many a page article.

Section

I.

In Section I of this class—any single issue printed from line-engraved plates—the gold medal went to the 1867 Bolivia of Mr. E. M. Taylor, the third of the fine Taylor collections to win very high honors. This is a specialized collection of the stamps of the first type issued in 1867. It is chiefly remarkable for a wonderful study of the 5c green. The various engravings and retouches are not only shown in numerous uncut or reconstructed sheets, but, by means of single stamps, pairs, blocks, etc., the connection between the different states of the plate is clearly traced and their logical order established—one of the finest triumphs of philatelic scholarship in the entire show.

The second prize (a special silver gilt medal), was awarded Mr. W. J. Cochrane for a highly specialized collection of the 1864 Argentine "Rivadaves," in which the three plates used for printing the 5c were differentiated in a masterly manner. The gradual wear of each plate and the retouching of the first two plates being marvellously worked out.

The silver medal was awarded Mr. Pack for his wonderful Sydney Views. Mr. Pack has actually gotten together nearly eight hundred Sydney Views, and they are plated in a most wonderful manner. This exhibit was one of the real feasts of the show. For fuller description see our last month's issue.

Mr. Jos. B. Leavy received a bronze medal for his careful and discriminating study of the line engraved stamps of Belgium, and Mr. Wm. Homan an extra bronze medal for his remarkable accumulation of Mulready's, consisting of no less than 380 specimens, 34 essays and proofs and 89 Mulready caricatures. This exhibit displayed great individuality and thought and elicited especial attention and admiration from the general public.

Section II.

In Section II the gold medal went to Mr. Pack for his exhaustive study of the "borrowed heads" in the 100 reis 1894-97 Brazil, already fully elucidated in Mr. Pack's own articles in this journal.

Dr. Chittenden received the silver medal for a fine study of the first issue of Austria. Though this set nominally contains only eleven rarities, Dr. Chittenden employs over 1,200 copies for its adequate illustration according to his ideas.

Section III.

In Section III—Any single issue of type-set stamps—the chief award (a silver medal) fell to that world-famous English philatelist, Mr. E. D. Bacon, for British Central Africa, March, 1898, containing a great showing of complete and partly reconstructed sheets of the various settings. Mr. Ed. Schmeckpeper received a bronze medal for a necessarily small, but very choice exhibit of Chiapas.

Section IV.

In Section IV. (any single issue printed from lithographic stones or any process not included in the preceding review), Mr. Pack carried away the lion's share of the honors. He received the gold medal for his famous Uruguay "Diligencias;" a special gilt for his Uruguay Numerals, 1866-72, and extra silver medals for his Brazil 100 reis, 1893; and his Victoria "Queen on Throne" 2 pence. The nature of all these exhibits was fully explained in our advance review last month.

The first issue Liberia of the well-known English specialist, Capt. Napier, received a silver medal; and the 1853 British Guiana of Mr. A. T. Ferguson, of Georgetown, that colony, a bronze medal.

In this section were also shown, not for competition, an admirable study of the first issue of Samoa by Mr. John N. Luff; and some wonderful reconstructed sheets of the 1 d. and 3 d. "Half-length" figure of Queen Victoria, by the Victorian specialist, Mr. Hausburg. Mr. Hausburg and his Victorias are so famous that this opportunity of studying a character-

istic portion of the collection was greatly appreciated.

Section V.

In Section V.—Any single issue of surcharged stamps—the awards were as follows:

Gold—G. H. Worthington, for Puerto Principe.

Special Silver-Gilt—Henry G. Brock, for Puerto Principe.

Silver—Judge F. Spiegelberg, for Puerto Principe.

Extra Silver—A. H. Storer, for Guadeloupe.

Extra Silver—Benno Loewy, for Orange River Colony.

Bronze—J. B. Chittenden, for Griqualand.

Extra Bronze—T. E. Steinway for Puerto Principe.

All these exhibits were of marked merit.

Class H.

Section I.

Class H was given over to twentieth century stamps. In Section I—General Collections—the gold medal went to Mr. A. H. Storer, whose collection is reputed to be one of the very finest of its class in the world. It is certainly marvelously fine and complete. Almost every country is highly specialized. Mr. Howland Speakman received the silver-gilt medal for an exhibit of twentieth century containing a great many varieties and fine things, all in the most perfect condition; and Mr. H. J. Reckitt, who won such signal laurels in some of the other classes, demonstrated his versatility with a fine collection of mint British Colonials, which was given a silver medal. Mr. J. H. Towne received a bronze medal.

Section II.

In Section II—Specialized Collections—Mr. Chas. L. Bagnall's superb Papua and British New Guinea were easily the feature and won the Silver Gilt Medal, with Mr. L. A. Goetz's Canal Zone the recipient of a Silver Medal, and Mr. C. F. Waldron's United States of a Bronze one.

Class I.

Class I was for collections started after October 1, 1912. In General Collections of this newness, Mr. M. A. Rice, the sole exhibitor, received a Bronze Medal. In specialized collections, there were several good ones, and Messrs. A. F. Lichtenstein, Law-

rence B. Mason and E. G. Culin, Jr., received a Special Silver-Gilt, a Silver and a Bronze Medal in the order named.

Class J.

Class J. was for General Collections shown in albums and there were a number of good entrees. It cannot in candor be said, however, that this class added anything of interest to the Exhibition, as the albums were locked in glass cases and received no attention from visitors.

Class K.

In Class K—the Juvenile Class—there were some creditable exhibits.

Class L.

Class L—Miscellaneous—was full of good and interesting things, not fitting in any of the conventional classes and thereby certain to be somewhat out of the common.

The chief award in this class—a Special Gold Medal—went to Mr. Dudley L. Pickman for a special frame of rarities from his grand collection; including such things as an Alexandria, a Brattleboro, a Millbury, an unused 30c 1869 invert, several Hawaiian "Missionaries" including a fine 2c, and much else of like caliber.

For a similar picked lot of rare items from his collection Mr. Benno Loewy received a Silver Gilt Medal; while a frame of selected "inverted centers" by Mr. C. F. Heyerman won an extra Silver Gilt Medal.

Mr. John T. Coit showed a choice lot of scarce stamps on covers which received an extra Silver Medal.

Mr. Sam Singer received a like award for a strikingly original display which the catalog describes as "forty-six pages of picturesque stamps ornamented with allegorical hand paintings by the well-known Austrian artist, Anton Lauder." This was a beautiful thing, and greatly admired by the lay public. Mr. Jos. A. Steinmetz presented a fine and original exhibition, of such conspicuous interest and fascination that it was returned a winner in the voting contest for the Visitors' Cup. This exhibition was of such unique and extraordinary interest that we propose making it the subject of a special article in these pages next month; hence we will not discuss it further at this time.

There were many other interesting exhibits in this class which lack of space forbids us to particularize.

Class M.

In Class M—Philatelic Publications—there were the usual plentitude of awards, and we have the satisfaction of noting

that in the "Journals" section, the **Philatelic Gazette** received the second highest award, being ranked only by that old and able English magazine, the **Philatelic Record**.

There were some exceptionally fine and interesting exhibits of rare philatelic literature. Messrs. H. E. Deats, John N. Luff, Jos. S. Rich and Wm. R. Ricketts each showing some of the choicest gems from their splendid philatelic libraries.

Our U. S. Books

It seems that but few of our readers are on to fact that we carry a splendid stock of U. S. stamps, the pick of which is made up into some seventy different approval books. These foot up to some ten thousand dollars. A full list of these books and also of 150 foreign countries will be sent on application.

They divide up as follows, each book different: U. S., twenty books of **unused single stamps**, 8 books **used**, 13 books of U. S. in **blocks**, 14 of **cut square envelopes**, 15 of revenues, locals, telegraphs, etc.

In what are you interested? We probably have a book in line with your specialty.

Wanted

CURRENT ISSUE U. S. ENVELOPES

Our stock has run low on some envelopes of the current series. We will buy from one to fifty of any of the following. Unused and entire preferred but not essential.

1c green, Die B wrapper.

1c green, Die C, var. 2, on buff.

2c brown red, Die A2, on white, amber blue or buff.

2c carmine, Die B on or. buff.

(For this Envelope we will pay \$5.00, full Scott, if entire and unused).

2c carmine, Die D.

Amber: Vars. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10.

Blue: Vars. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11.

O. Buff: Vars. 1 to 7, 9 to 12.

5c blue, Die A, amber.

1c Postal Savings on or. buff, used.

We also can use some unused.

1899 4c, Die C,

On amber, a rather common envelope.

Send what you have on approval at your own price.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

HARKING BACK A QUARTER CENTURY—THE EDEN MUSEE EXHIBITION OF 1889.

BY L. G. QUACKENBUSH.

On the eve of America's first really big and important Philatelic Exhibition, it may not be without interest to recall that it is nearly a quarter-century since New York's last previous effort to hold a public stamp show—the first and only other effort of this kind in the history of the city.

At the Eden Musee, New York, March, 1889, was held a stamp exhibition which while in size it would hold but slight comparison with the show at present on the tapis, was most creditable for the time and period. It was promoted by the principal collectors and dealers of New York (many long since dead) and undoubtedly effected considerable good in bringing stamp collecting to public notice. It is an interesting fact, of which we made casual mention a month or two ago, that but two of those who exhibited at the Eden Musee show are still actively interested in Philately to the extent of being actively connected with the present Exhibition—to wit, Senator Ackerman and Mr. H. C. Needham. We have unearthed from an old volume of the "American Journal of Philately" the following note in regard to the Eden Musee Exhibition, which some of our readers may possibly find of interest.

Eden Musee.

"In less than three months this name has become a household word throughout the United States, and before our next number is issued will be known to the millions of stamp collectors throughout the world, for within this building will be held an exhibition of a complete set of all varieties of postage stamps which have ever been in use in any part of the world. As explained in our last notice, this superb sight has been brought about by the combined efforts of all the leading amateurs of New York and vicinity. Here may be seen all the great rarities which heretofore have been known to the vast majority of collectors only by pictures, and could not be duplicated by Rothschild or Ferrari. Descriptive catalogues of this vast collection, which the names of all the owners, will be for sale at the doors and in the rooms. Collectors living at a distance who cannot make the trip to New York to enjoy the display, can obtain catalogues of our publishers or their city correspondents for twelve cents each, post free. On the following page we give an illustration of the Eden Musee art gallery, where the exhibition will be held. The stamps are all

mounted on cards 10x13 inches, each sheet containing about 50 stamps. Four rows of these sheets will extend down both sides of the room. The cases are covered with quarter-inch plate glass and commencing about twenty inches from the floor, standing at a slight angle, reach up as far as the eye can conveniently reach for the examination of small objects. Each sheet is marked with name of country, date of issue, owner's name and society and numbered to correspond with the official catalogue. Standing at the back of the group of statuary fronting the door as we enter from the elevator, will be placed a large case, 4x6 feet, enclosed in a massive gilt frame. In this is shown a sample of the postal cards of every nation or colony which provides these modern conveniences for its people. This exhibit has been a work of great labor and expense, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company are entitled to the thanks of collectors for providing this fine exhibit, inasmuch from the large size and odd shapes of cards they had to be overlapped and gummed down solid, thus spoiling the entire collection, and therefore entailing a loss and sacrifice which no amateur could be expected to stand. In fact, the committee having the matter in charge had about concluded that postal cards could not be included when the generous offer was received. H. N. Terrett and J. Adenaw are both entitled to special thanks for making exhibitions of entire United States envelopes and United States revenue stamps in special cases provided by themselves, both these specialties being outside the general scope of the undertaking, which, as the circulars stated, was to consist of "a complete collection of all postage stamps and cut envelopes." The exhibition will be open to the public at 10 o'clock on Monday, March 11, and remain open from 10 to 10 thereafter for about three weeks. All collectors should make arrangements to visit the Musee as soon after the opening as possible, and take all their friends with them, as the committee feel confident, that the display will be sure to add greatly to the number of stamp collectors in the metropolis. The daily newspapers can always be depended upon to have their say in regard to any novel enterprise, and their utterances on the subjects of which they are totally ignorant, are likely to be more amusing than instructive. Thus, in an article on the exhibition in the Evening Telegram of February 23, we learn that British Guiana is in Africa,

and that the stamps are issued in Lapland. We shall doubtless see dozens of such notices before the exhibition is over, and there certainly is a first-class chance for all stamp collectors to do a little missionary work with the New York daily papers, or at least write to every paper which makes any misstatements and correct them.

American Journal of Philately,
Second Series, Vol. II, 1889.

U. S. Plates Never Used.

We are indebted to Mr. Arthur E. Owen for valuable information concerning U. S. plates of recent dates which have never been used and in most cases never will be. Below we reprint a letter received by him from the Bureau in reply to an inquiry concerning various plates which to date had not been found by collectors. Some of the Parcel Post plates will undoubtedly appear as the stock becomes exhausted but quite a number of them have not been found so far. These include especially several 75c and \$1 plates.

MR. A. E. OWEN,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you request certain information. I give your questions and the answers thereto below, as follows:

1. Which, if any, of these plates have been printed from and if not printed from, when plates were cancelled.

2. Whether, if not printed from and uncanceled, at this date, they will be printed from.

A. The answers to these two questions will be found in the list below, which is a copy of your list:

3. I would also be pleased to be advised if plates Nos. 5957, 5958, 6279 and 6280, which I understand are special plates for the rotary presses, have been used for printing stamps for distribution to post offices.

A. No.

8848, 10-cent Registry, finished, not printed.
8871, 10-cent Registry, finished, not printed.
8875, 10-cent Registry, finished, not printed.
8879, 10-cent Registry, finished, not printed.
8990, 2-cent Ordinary, not to be used.
9021, 1-cent Ordinary, not to be used.
9022, 1-cent Ordinary, not to be used.
9056, 2-cent Ordinary, finished, not printed.
9060, 2-cent Ordinary, finished, not printed.
9187, 25-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
9188, 25-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
9233, 1-cent Parcel Post Due, will not be used.
9234, 1-cent Parcel Post Due, will not be used.
9235, 1-cent Parcel Post Due, will not be used.
9236, 1-cent Parcel Post Due, will not be used.
9237, 5-cent Parcel Post Due, will not be used.
9238, 5-cent Parcel Post Due, will not be used.

6239, 5-cent Parcel Post Due, printed.
6240, 5-cent Parcel Post Due, printed.
6263, \$1 Parcel Post, printed.
6264, \$1 Parcel Post, printed.
6265, \$1 Parcel Post, printed.
6274, 50-cent Parcel Post, printed.
6275, 50-cent Parcel Post, not used; canceled Feb. 7, 1913.
6276, 50-cent Parcel Post, not used; canceled Feb. 7, 1913.
6277, 50-cent Parcel Post, not used; canceled Feb. 7, 1913.
6299, 75-cent Parcel Post, printed.
6351, 15-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6356, 15-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6357, 25-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6366, 2-cent Parcel Post Due, will not be used.
6375, 1-cent Parcel Post will not be used.
6376, 1-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6380, 1-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6381, 4-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6382, 1-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6383, 1-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6385, 20-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6386, 20-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6389, 20-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6391, 1-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6392, 4-cent Parcel Post, printed.
6394, 1-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6396, 75-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6397, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6400, 4-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6401, 20-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6402, 75 cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6404, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6408, 25-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6409, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6410, 15-cent Parcel Post, printed.
6412, 75-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6416, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6418, 75-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6421, 25-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6425, 25-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6426, 4-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6431, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6434, 15-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6435, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6439, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6448, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6449, 5-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6458, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6463, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.
6470, 2-cent Parcel Post, will not be used.

Respectfully,

J. E. RALPH,
Director.

DIE PROOFS

Trans-Mississippi Issue.

Printed in one color only. Four times as rare as the bi-colored. On large cards.

Price \$25.00.

Pan-American Issue.

Forty sets printed. Large cards.

Price \$18.00.

Canal Zone.

U. S. issue surcharged. Set of fine used on original cover. \$2.25.

J. M. BARTELS CO.,
99 Nassau St., New York.

U. S. Stamp Plates

(Continued from Page 214.)

In summing up all plates ever made for United States postage stamps from 1847 to 1894 when the Bureau at Washington was awarded the contract, we have the following figures:

	Ordinary.	News-paper.	D'p'rt. ment.	P. Due.	Special D'l'vry.	T'l
1 Series 1847	3					3
2 Series 1851-60	51				2	52
3 Series 1861-68	57	3				60
4 Series 1869	31					31
5 Series 1870-72	55					55
6 Series 1873-78	180	27	103			310
7 Series 1879-89	403	1	1	10	3	418
8 Series 1890-93	348				1	349
8 Series 1893	198					198
	1325	31	104	10	6	1476

These figures show that while all contractors from 1847 to 1894, a period of 47 years, made only 1476 plates it took the Bureau just eight years to require a similar number. Although in Scott's catalogue the former period embraced 431 full numbers, the Bureau issues use only 107 numbers during the first eight years of their contract. This does not include 20 numbers assigned to Cuba which are included in the Bureau Series of plates.

The 1902 U. S. series began with plate 1473, and the ten subsequent years have brought this figure to over 6,000 plates. But after all is it any wonder when we consider the enormous growth of the country and its consequent increase in the use of the mails.

From 1847 to 1851 the lowest letter rate was 5c. During these entire four years the total number of all stamps was somewhere around 5,000,000, probably a little less. Today the daily consumption of 2c stamps alone, not counting stamped envelopes, is somewhere around four times the figure for the combined first four years or 20,000,000, to say nothing of all other denominations.

The foregoing facts prove that a complete collection of all plate number strips up to 1894 will not be as cumbersome as many would have thought. No branch of stamp collecting is more helpful to philatelic study than the marginal imprints attached to the stamps. The sequens of all shades can only be determined in this manner, and now that shades have become so popular, plate numbers will receive a larger share of attention.

Mr. Luff's "Postage Stamps of the United States" has supplied much of this information. J. M. B.

HIGH VALUES

Used and fine.

Argentine 1912, 1 peso	16c
Denmark 1912, 5 kr	85c
Gr. Britain £1 Edward	\$3.60
Hong Kong \$1 George	25c
Hong Kong \$2 George	85c
Hong Kong \$3 George	\$1.15
Spain 1900 10p (off center)	85c
Spain 1909 10p (off center)	90c
Sweden 1904 5k blue	37c
Philippines 1911 1p (No. 271)	18c

1867 3c. GRILLED ALL OVER.

We recently secured an unused block of 8 of this very scarce stamp. They have no gum, but are otherwise in desirable condition. One block of four would be called fine while the other is less so. We also have a single copy and a pair, all unused. The latter we offer at

20.00 Each.

Price of the block (either four or eight) on application.

U. S. AT HIGH PRICES

We are paying full collectors' prices for blocks of unused or used stamps of all *regular issues* prior to 1902, also oddities and attractive original covers. We are in need of much material to replenish our sales books for next season. Let us hear from you. We need many common stamps such as 2c 1895 Type III in blocks.

RARE BARGAINS IN U. S. ENVELOPES

These special prices are good for 30 days only. An especially favorable purchase enables us to make this unusual offer. All are cut square extra large corners of envelopes, unused.

1307 1853 6c green on white	\$3.25
1316 1853 6c green on buff	2.25
1317 1853 10c green on buff Die 2	2.75
1318 1853 10c green on buff, Die 4	3.00
1701 1860 1c on orange, wrapper	15.00
1329 1860 1c on buff, no period	4.00
1324 1860 4c on buff	5.00
1323 1860 4c on white, lower right corner of paper damaged	2.50
1335 1861 3c on orange, entire but slight stains near stamps (S. \$125.00)	60.00

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

New York.

Illustrations of All Dies of U. S. Envelopes

Now ready, a set of 12 superbly executed photographic plates (8½x11½) with 291 illustrations of all U. S. envelope stamps, including all Nesbitt die varieties, many dies hitherto not illustrated; also the complete set of the current issue, showing all varieties. Dies are numbered carefully and conform to Bartels' Entire Envelope Catalogue, Scott's Catalogue, also to "The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of U. S. Envelopes" by V. M. Berthold.

Price, \$2.00 Post Free, Chemnitz

Orders will be filled only direct, but J. M. Bartels Co. carry a stock of our unexcelled blank PRESTO ALBUMS. Payment for various of our publications may be made to above firm.

PAUL KOHL, Chemnitz, Germany.

American Republics

Our specialized approval books of all of these have been recently remade and much new stock added. Each country is made up separately in chronological order, and our best stock is now all in these books, shades and anything apt to interest a specialist have been included. The strongest countries at present are MEXICO, BRAZIL, PANAMA, NICARAGUA, GUATEMALA, SALVADOR, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and early VENEZUELA, but all other countries contain something of interest even to the most advanced collector.

MEXICO.

We are now quite strong in early surcharges of distinct names and consignment numbers including eagles and lithographed Maximilians.

Write for whatever country interests you.

Norway No. 1 Wanted

We are willing to pay full Scott 1914 price for good copies with margins all round, namely:

25c each

Pairs \$1.00

Strips of 3 \$2.00

No poor ones wanted at any price. Prompt remittances.

NEW CANAL ZONE

The new type of surcharge with C and E changed, as illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

1c, 2c and 5c,

15 CENTS.

What others do you need?

U. S. PHILIPPINES

are one of our strong specialties. We have about everything always in stock, but offer something unusual this month.

Booklet Pages with Pl. Nos.

2 cvs., old wmk..... 30c.

2 cvs., new wmk..... 25c.

Single stamps with plate number attached, tops or bottoms:

2 cvs., new wmk. (4 Nos.), each.. 5c.

4 cvs., old wmk. (4 Nos.), each.. 8c.

6 cvs., new wmk..... 10c.

8 cvs., new wmk..... 12c.

10 cvs., old wmk. (4 Nos.)..... 20c.

12 cvs., new wmk..... 20c.

16 cvs., old wmk..... 75c.

20 cvs., new wmk. (3 Nos.)..... 30c.

30 cvs., new wmk..... 40c.

What other Philippines do you need? Send us your want list.

SPLENDID PACKETS

The following contain only desirable stamps in nice condition, especially desirable for beginners:

2000 different mounted in nice blank album\$13.50

2000 as above, unmounted..... 12.00

1500 varieties unmounted 6.50

1000 varieties unmounted 3.00

500 XX Century 2.50

250 British Colonials 2.50

The packets are priced much lower than elsewhere. Stop in either of our offices and look them over.

ENVELOPE ESSAYS.

We have just secured a fine lot of essays, various designs for the 1894 issue, all entire. If interested write at once.

FOREIGN PROOFS

We have some very pretty and scarce proofs of Hayti, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Honduras, modern issues, at 20 to 25 cents each, some in pairs. They are very scarce.

OUR 21st SALE

will consist of the collection of Mr. Geo. F. Anderson, of Sandusky, Ohio, and one other property. It contains a very nice line of

UNITED STATES

which are ever increasing in demand. There are some nice early "covers," blocks and a good lot of unused and used early issues in fine condition.

There is also a splendid lot of

20th CENTURY

British Colonies in mint condition, a good run of Central and South American countries, as well as a specialized collection of Panama, which should interest every 20th century collector.

Catalogues of the sale free on application. The exact date of it will be announced in our December issue. Our auction mailing list is being revised. Drop us a line.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

- Barrett. Check List, 1903 Envelopes.**
1911. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper \$.50
- Bartels' U. S. Envelope Catalogue.**
1911. Cloth Covers \$3.00
- Bartels, Foster, Palmer, Philippines.**
1904. Cloth Covers \$2.50
- Bartels' Check List. Panama.**
1907. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper \$.50
- Bartels' Check List. Canal Zone.**
1909. Paper Covers50
- Berthold. Nesbitt Die Varieties.**
1910. Paper Covers \$1.00
- Burroughs. Wonderland of Stamps.**
1910. Cloth Covers \$1.50
- Crocker. Hawaii.**
1910. Magnificently Bound \$5.00
- Harrison. Nesbitt U. S. Envelopes.**
1904. Illustrated, Paper Covers. \$2.00
- Howes. Canada.**
1911. Finely Bound \$4.00
- Mason. Proofs of U. S. Envelopes.**
1911. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper.....\$.50
- Mason. Proofs of U. S. Stamps.**
1912. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper.....\$.50
- Palmer. Postal Issues Philippines.**
1912. Heavy Card Board Covers \$1.00



Confederate Stamps

1c. ORANGE.

Very fine o. g. copies.
50c. each.

Blocks of four, \$2.50.

Of these highly interesting but much neglected historic stamps of our own country we have recently made up a new book which includes a splendid unused block of four of the 10c rose and many good shades in fine condition.

EARLY LIBERIA

We have no less than 90 fine copies prior to 1880 including all printings etc. A fine lot to study. The entire lot on approval if desired.



U. S. Dollar Values

are going up fast. Look at the 1914 catalogue prices. All are used and fine.

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o Buenos Ayres, No. 10.....	1.50
o Buenos Ayres No. 11a.....	4.00
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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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PHILATELIC^{THE} GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1913.

No. 16.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with Volume IV, January, 1914, THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE will be published under new management. The J. M. Bartels Co. retire from the field, and again the Philatelic Publishing Co., with Mr. John A. Klemann as business manager, will publish the GAZETTE. The business office will be at No. 118 Nassau street, where all correspondence should be addressed in the future.

Our present managing editor, Mr. Bartels, will remain one of the staff writers, and this will be his only connection with this publication. It is hoped that with this change the GAZETTE will continue to gain in prestige and become more than ever a representative of the highest type of American Philately. We bespeak for our successors the continued good will and friendship of our large number of supporters, who have so frequently expressed in appreciative words their satisfaction and kindly feeling toward the old management.

The success of the GAZETTE will depend more than ever upon the support by advertisers and subscribers, and our very best wishes accompany this our old friend along its changing path in the service of a cause so dear to us all. THE PUBLISHERS.

BULGARIA.

BY C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 281.)

In 1889 the first change in the design of the Bulgarian stamps took place. It really did not amount to so very much, as the same heraldic lion occupies the center, though reduced in size, with the usual inscription, "Bulgarian Post," arched above it. We find but one numeral of value now, however, in a square beneath the arms, with what appear to be intended for branches of laurel at either side for ornamentation, while the monetary unit is in a straight label at the bottom. The same design was used for the entire set, the issue of which began in 1889, with the 5 stotinki and 1 lev values, but was strung along until 1891 because, as before, stocks of the previous issue were used up before the new ones were placed on sale.

There seems to be some uncertainty in regard to the place of manufacture of these stamps. A French paper announced that they were ordered in September, 1888, of the National Printing Office in Paris, and illustrated the correct design. It stated that the medallion was to be printed in red on all values, however, (the proper heraldic color), but this proved to be incorrect, though it may have been the original intention. The order given was also stated to have been for one million each of the 1, 2, 3, 10, 15 and 25 stotinki and 1 lev, sixteen millions of the 5 stotinki, four millions of the 30 stotinki and two millions of the 50 stotinki. As the design and values were given correctly and the order also in such detail, we must believe that due weight should be given the announcement. Nevertheless, Vienna has been suggested as their place of origin, though this hardly seems probable, and Mr. B. T. K. Smith has found in a volume on Bulgaria, written in 1888, a statement that "the printing offices in Sofia . . . are at present employed for printing state papers and postage stamps." May it not be that they were the postage due stamps then being printed there, and that the postage stamps (which the French paper stated were to be ready for delivery about April, 1889, and the first value of which, the 5 stotinki, was issued on May 3, O. S. at Sofia) were engraved and the first supplies printed in Paris, and the plates (or dies?) and printing later transferred to the National Printing Office at Sofia, which there is also good reason to suppose?

The 1 lev followed the 5 stotinki in issue some two months later, or during July, 1889, and the 10 stotinki is stated to have been issued on March 6, 1890, O. S., corresponding to March 18th of our calendar. The other values, followed along, as stated before, the 25 and 30 stotinki being the last to appear in March, 1891. In May, 1896, two companion values of 2 and 3 leva were added to the set, in all respects conforming to the others except that the inscription over the arms appears in white letters on a colored ground instead of *vice versa*.

Not only has the place of production of these stamps been in dispute, but the method of production has been questioned as well. They have usually been catalogued as typographed, though the writer has always been of the opinion that their appearance strongly suggested lithography rather than any other method. This opinion has been confirmed and apparently proven by Mr. Poole's researches with blocks and sheets which he has had the opportunity of studying. He finds that "there were a number of printings which can be identified by small defects occurring on one or two stamps only" and "in some printings every stamp on the sheet shows minute flaws and defects such as one does not find in the case of typographed stamps."

Another interesting discovery from those sheets and blocks was the fact that the sheets occur in two sizes—180 stamps on fifteen horizontal rows of twelve stamps each, and 100 stamps in the usual arrangement of ten rows of ten stamps each. With these two sizes of sheets were associated particular perforations and gum which seem to still further differentiate them. Mr. Poole says the sheets of 180 "have a dull, yellowish gum and are perforated 13, 13½," while the sheets of 100 "have a very shiny brown gum and are perforated exactly 13." With these facts once established it has been possible, even with the lack of entire sheets in some values, to determine that the whole set from 1 stotinka to 1 lev as at first issued (excluding the two high values which belong to a later period) were printed in sheets of 180. In like manner it is found that the values from 1 to 25 stotinki inclusive were also printed in sheets of 100, but apparently the three highest values, viz.: 30 and 50 stotinki and 1 lev, were

never thus issued. Now the two high values of 2 and 3 leva, issued in 1896, as above stated, were lithographed at Sofia, were printed in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps, were perforated exactly 13 by a comb machine, and had the shiny brownish gum! The conclusions evidently to be drawn from these facts are as follows: The set as originally issued, from 1 stotinka to 1 lev. was lithographed (typographed?) in Paris (?) in sheets of 180 stamps, perforated 13, 13½ by a comb machine. As the stock of certain values ran out these were lithographed at the National Printing Office in Sofia, in sheets of 100 stamps and perforated exactly 13 by a comb machine (note exception in next paragraph). These values were the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25 stotinki. When 2 and 3 leva stamps were found desirable they were likewise made at Sofia and therefore correspond to the characteristics of the lower values just mentioned. The 30 and 50 stotinki and 1 lev. were evidently supplied originally in quantities large enough to last through the issues—the numbers being four, two and one million each, as already stated—and were therefore not produced locally. Remembering how the 50 centime stamp of the first issue lasted until the third issue was made, and how the 1 franc of the first issue lasted until much later before being replaced by a new stamp, the supposition seems quite reasonable, particularly as about 200,000 of the 1 lev stamps of the 1889 issue would have to be used annually and these probably would only be issued at the larger cities, of which there are not many in Bulgaria.

The exception referred to in regard to perforation in the preceding paragraph concerns the four values most used—the 5, 10, 25 and 20 stotinki stamps—which for a time appeared perforated either 10½ or 11½ with a single line machine. These were reported in 1892 or 1893, and it would seem probable that they were the first supplies of the locally printed stamps, the single line perforating machines gauging 10½ and 11½ already having been in use for some years at the National Printing Office upon the supplies of postage due and revenue stamps which were already being printed there. The comb machine gauging 13, used subsequently upon the postage stamps printed locally was very likely not ordered at first, as it would be most natural to use the machine already at hand for perforating the postage dues and revenues. An added fact that points to a certain regular printing of the supply of those values when the

large perforations were used in that those stamps all come on paper rather thicker than the ordinary quality, and the 10 stotinki also comes on a very thin, almost pelure paper with the 11½ perforation alone; this would hardly be the case were the use of the single line machines confined only to occasions "when the comb machine had broken down."

A synopsis of this issue may therefore be made up as follows:

1889-1891. Perforated 13, 13½.

- 1 stotinka, lilac.
- 2 stotinki, gray.
- 3 stotinki, brown.
- 5 stotinki, yellow green.
- 10 stotinki, red.
- 15 stotinki, orange yellow.
- 25 stotinki, dull blue.
- 30 stotinki, dark brown.
- 50 stotinki, blue green.
- 1 lev, vermilion.

1892-1894. Perforated 10½.

- 5 stotinki, yellow green.
- 15 stotinki, orange yellow.
- 25 stotinki, dull blue.

Perforated 11½.

- 5 stotinki, yellow green.
- 10 stotinki, red.
- 15 stotinki, orange yellow.
- 25 stotinki, dull blue.

1894. Pelure paper. Perforated 11½.

- 10 stotinki, red.

1895 (?)—1901. Perforated 13.

- 1 stotinka, lilac.
- 2 stotinki, gray.
- 3 stotinki, brown.
- 5 stotinki, yellow green.
- 10 stotinki, red.
- 15 stotinki, orange yellow.
- 25 stotinki, dull blue.
- 2 leva (1896), carmine and pale rose.
- 3 leva (1896), black and ochre.

The last two values were printed (doubtless as an extra precaution for high values) on sheets watermarked with the Bulgarian arms with the words KNIASHVESTVO (Principality) above and B'LGARIA below in double lined Russian letters.

The 1c reply postal card, hitherto rouletted narrow, is now widely rouletted, thus making it more difficult to separate the two cards without tearing.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES

BY RUSSELL L. STULTZ

I.
(Foreword.)

In the preparation of this manuscript—while no attempt has been made to produce a scientific or technical treatise on the subject of United States postal emissions—an earnest effort has been directed toward presenting a full and accurate description of all stamps authorized and issued by the United States Post Office Department, as gathered from official data on file in the government repositories.

In this connection the very extensive and complete tables preceding the account of each issue or series may be found of interest and value, inasmuch as they furnish in condensed form the substance of the text, with the addition of other data.

The statistics which compose the appendix relate exclusively to the progress of our postal service, as exemplified in the several issues of stamps created for its use and the various agencies necessary for their distribution. This data has never before appeared—either in part or whole—in the philatelic press.

II.

The Ante-bellum Issues of 1847 and 1851.

In the early part of the year 1847, the Congress of the United States authorized the issue of that country's first postage stamps, consisting of two denominations, 5 cents and 10 cents. This act was approved on March 3, 1847, and took effect July 1, 1847, when all other stamps which might have been issued unofficially became illegal. Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, were awarded the contract to engrave and print the series so authorized, and the stamps were first offered to the public through the Postmaster at New York, on July 1, 1847.

Probably no series or issue of United States stamps has evoked so great an amount of discussion in the philatelic press as that accorded the issue of 1847. This popularity, instead of diminishing as time passes, has steadily grown until the present, when it is even more firmly entrenched than ever as one of the most notable features of American stampdom. And this interest in the subject of our first postal emission is not confined to the new world alone, but has become international in extent. While the major portion of this publicity has revolved mainly around the date of issue of the stamps themselves, owing to the almost total absence of authoritative data on the question, the matter has only recently been settled, the exact time of their issuance being now accepted as hav-

ing taken place on July 1, 1847, *instead of* August 5, 1847 as was originally thought. Our acceptance of the earlier date is confirmed by official information obtained from the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

To many it may appear that the point is, after all, a small and unimportant one, but in the interests of philately and postal history it is essential that the exact date of the appearance of the first issues of postage stamps by the nations of the world should be placed on permanent record for the benefit of both the student and the historian. The date of issue of a great majority of the world's stamps is definitely known largely because of the existence of official documents, but with several United States stamps, by reason of the lack of such documents, the exact date of their appearance is, unfortunately, not available. Our first government issue the series of 1847, was long considered in this latter relation.

The stamps comprising what are popularly termed the "anti-bellum issues of 1847 and 1851," are now obsolete and worthless for postage. A reasonable time after the war between the States began in 1861 was allowed for the return to the Post Office Department of all these stamps in the hands of postmasters, and as early as 1863 the Department issued an order declining to longer redeem them, the Confederate States having adopted their use, and so far as they could be reached in the hands of postmasters within the territory of those States, they were confiscated to the use of the Confederate Government postal authorities.

There are several features in the stamps composing these issues common to all or nearly all of them. The first is that the center illustrations represented on them are inclosed within an ellipse. There is but one exception to this, and that is the 90-cent stamp of the 1857 issue, in which the opening is a parallelogram, except that the upper line is arched. Second, the ground for the illustration is, in every case, solid with but slight lightening up in a few exceptional instances. In these two series numerals are used upon but three stamps; an Arabic "5" on the 1847 stamp of the 5-cent denomination, a Roman "X" on the 10-cent stamp of 1847 and 1851, and the Arabic "30" on the 30-cent stamp of the latter series.

III.—Series of 1847—Historical.

Denomination, 5-cent; face, Franklin; presentation, left; artist, Longacre; color, light brown; date of issue, July 1, 1847; number issued, 3,712,000; withdrawn, June 30, 1851.

Denomination 10-cent; face, Washington

presentation, right; artist, Stuart; color, black; date of issue, July 1, 1847; number issued, 891,000; withdrawn, June 30, 1851.

FIVE-CENT—Portrait of Benjamin Franklin after the painting by John B. Longacre, three-quarters face, looking left, white neckerchief and fur collar to coat. The ground inclosure is surrounded by a faintly engraved wreath of leaves, on which are the letters "U" and "S" placed in the left and right upper corners, respectively, and in each of the two lower corners a large figure "5". On a line curved with the upper portion of the medallion are the words "Post Office," and following the lower line of the medallion outside the inclosure the words "Five Cents." A border of fine straight lines surrounds the entire stamp.

TEN CENT—Portrait of George Washington from Gilbert Stuart's painting, three-quarters face, looking to the right, white neckerchiefs and black coat, faint wreath of artificial leaves surrounding the inclosing line of the medallion and extending to the border, on which are the letters "U" and "S" in the left and right upper corners, respectively, and in each of the lower corners a large Roman numeral "X." In a curved line around the upper and lower lines of the medallion are the words "Post Office" at the top and "Ten Cents" at the bottom, with a straight line outer border, as shown on the 5-cent stamp.

Notes.

The following statements, in addition to the foregoing, will better enable those seeking information to distinguish the obsolete issue of stamps above described from all others.

1.—The 5-cent stamp of the 1847 series bears a portrait of Franklin after a painting by John B. Longacre. All other stamps bearing portraits of Franklin are profiles from busts.

2.—The 10-cent stamps of both the 1847 and 1851 issues bear the Roman numeral "X". No other stamps of any series bear Roman numerals except the newspaper and periodical stamps of 1865-1869.

3.—In 1875 the Post Office Department, in honor of the Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia the following year, prepared reprints of each series of stamps issued under its auspices, beginning with the 5-cent and 10-cent of 1847 and included the then current series of 1870. The official stamps of all the departments and newspaper and periodical stamps up to the issue of 1874, were included in this reissue. That part of the official announcement, dated May 27, 1875, relating to the issue of 1847 read in part as follows:

"The Department is prepared to furnish, upon application *at face value*, specimens of adhesive postage stamps issued under its auspices as follows: The 1847 and 1851 stamps are obsolete and no longer receivable for postage. The subsequent issues of ordinary stamps are still valid. All the specimens furnished will be ungummed. It will be useless to apply for gummed stamps. The stamps will be sold by sets and application must not be made for less than one full set of any issue. Stamps of any one denomination of any issue will be sold in quantities of two dollars' worth and upward. *Under no circumstances will stamps be sold for less than their face value.* Payment must invariably be made in advance in current funds of the U. S."

New Stamps for France. According to *Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl*, a publication always containing much of interest, we learn that the French Government is planning a new issue of postage stamps. In the place of the long familiar figure of the sower, the new stamps will show an aeroplane in front of the Eiffel Tower. The latter has been equipped for some time with the strongest wireless telegraph station in France, and even in the Colonies aeroplanes have played an important part in the administration of postal affairs.

Albania. From the same source we learn considerable about the stamps of this newly established kingdom. In March a double eagle and ALBANIE was hand-stamped on current issues of Turkey, giving us 11 varieties. In June a larger double eagle above the native name SHQIPENIA was hand-stamped on the same stamps of Turkey. The permanent issue is now being prepared in northern Italy. It will be a bi-colored issue of six values, large in size. A laurel wreath will surround the portrait of Albania's famous national hero, George Castriota, called Skanderbeg. A long wavy beard ornaments the austere features of a painted face. Curly hair protrudes below a helmet. The top legend reads "Shqipënia e lire" (Free Albania).

A collection in an 1883 German album recently offered for sale in this city, contained a rather odd and dangerous fake. It is a reprint of the 1845 5c. New York, with faked signature of the postmaster's initials, R. H. M., a very rare stamp, the ordinary signature reading A. C. M.

Once More Spanish Mariannas.

Our able English contemporary, *Stamp Collecting*, is running an article in several instalments written by R. E. R. Dalwigk, which questions the authenticity of this most interesting issue of stamps about which the PHILATELIC GAZETTE has had considerable to say in the past. It seems to us that the author is deriving much fuel for his comments from the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, which followed similar lines some time ago. These articles call for a reply and as they are aimed at statements made in the GAZETTE, we will take up the subject once more. We thought that we had covered the ground quite fully, but as questions have arisen we will endeavor to answer them in order that every possible shadow of doubt may be removed from authenticity of these stamps.

1.—Why did these overprinted stamps remain unknown to the philatelic world so long?

The surcharge was indistinct and evidently escaped attention when the small number used arrived on mails at Manila. It looked much like a cancellation and was probably taken for one. No one was sufficiently interested in the stamps to announce the issue in the usual way. No one had any reason for desiring to create a market for them as none seemed to have been bought by speculators or collectors.

2.—Why did the Japanese collector wait for several years to pass before giving any information? Why does he not want his name known, etc.?

Said collector, a Spaniard, now living in Japan, is well along in years. He has retired from active life and desires to pass his remaining days in peace and quietness without being drawn in any philatelic discussion. For this reason he requested that his name be withheld. The writer was informed that said gentleman had in his possession a copy of the decree regarding the issue of these stamps. After some effort his address was obtained and he was requested in a courteous letter to let the philatelic world know what he knew about these stamps and to furnish a copy of the decree. He replied very briefly on a souvenir postal card that the letter had been received and he would try to comply with the request when he could make it convenient. More than a year passed and nothing further was heard. He was reminded of his promise but still remained silent. Finally he received a registered letter containing a small remittance which the writer hoped would cover the cost of having the document copied. Emphasis was laid on its great importance to the philatelic world and no one else seemed to be in a position to supply the desired information. Finally the reply

was received from which we translated and printed everything of interest.

3.—The date given as 1898 instead of 1899 in copying the document was an error which may have been a slip of the pen or carelessness on the part of the writer. We do not consider it serious.

4.—We cannot say why the official in going into the Mariannas stamp affair in 1911 stated that the surcharge was "ISLAS MARIANAS." He simply made a mistake as the surcharge read "MARIANAS ESPANOLAS."

5.—It is quite evident that it would have been unwise to permit demonitized Spanish Philippine stamps to continue to be used for postage in the Mariannas. Quantities of these had been captured by our troops and others and were very plentiful even in sheets. No government had received any compensation for these stamps. In fact, they were freely given away at that time.

6.—We have not been informed what happened in the Carolines during the same period. They probably found some other way out of the difficulty, if mails were at all dispatched during the short period in question. Attention is called to the statement that often months passed between mails, in fact there were only several each year.

We have seen perhaps five envelopes bearing these stamps of the Mariannas and they did not bear a "philatelic" appearance. The careless way in which some of them had been opened gave quite contrary evidence. We have also seen various postmarks indicating the arrival at Manila, some were registered and one or two were ordinary letters, back-stamped "Rec'd." It is probably that only two mails bearing these stamps were ever dispatched, there may have been three. The last arrived at Manila, Dec. 11, 1899.

After our Japan correspondent had supplied us with a copy of the documents, General Bandholtz, then in the Philippines, met General Eugenio Blanco, who corroborated the information which we had printed concerning these stamps.

It may be useful to state here that none of the stamps which were advertised in this publication came either from our Japan correspondent, or General Bandholtz, or General Blanco as far as we know. Most of them were picked out of large lots of common used Philippines. One party had secured a few unused ones but no sets. The 5c is so far practically unknown in unused condition.

No issue of stamps in the last 25 years is more free from speculation than the 20c copies which were surcharged for these islands and collectors need not in the least question their authenticity.

J. MURRAY BARTELL

THE STEINMETZ EXHIBIT

BY L. G. QUACKENBUSH.

In our last month's review of the Exhibition we designedly reserved for later and special treatment the very remarkable exhibit which, by winning the trophy known as the Visitor's Cup and donated by THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, may be said to have carried away the premier popular honors of the Exhibition—to wit, the exhibit made by Mr. Jos. A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia.

The advance description of his exhibit furnished by Mr. Steinmetz to this paper and to the official catalogue was calculated to decidedly pique curiosity and to arouse expectation of something decidedly picturesque and original. His description was as follows:

"An hundred or so graphic pages selected at random from a wonderland collection. Little messengers from the isles of the seven seas, from the Orient and the Occident, and from the polar lands of snow. Not just mere dead, dry-bone stamps, but charming little talismen of the Arabian Knights of Stampdom; living, vibrant, happy children of the fairy kingdom of our entrancing hobby."

This seemed, beforehand, a rhetorical fantasy which Mr. Steinmetz's pages would have a hard task in living up to; but in the event they did so with consummate ease. Of all the three hundred or more separate exhibits at this show, representing almost countless variations of philatelic taste, this one stood forth *du generis* as the most delightfully and brilliantly original philatelic achievement of them all. The Steinmetz collection is a triumph of imaginative insight. It is a succession of stories told in postage stamp hieroglyphics. Mr. Steinmetz treats stamps, not as so many bits of paper, differing from one another in various mechanical attributes of form, color and design, but as symbolic things, intimately identified with the warp and woof of human events. He sees beyond the bare husk; he deals with the underlying spirit of stamp issuances, with the romance and poesy of the postage stamp. His collection is a sort of saga of postage stamp legend. And we doubt if any other man in the world has put together a stamp collection rivalling this in real human interest—in intelligibility and fascination to the non-collector. Each page of Mr. Steinmetz's collection depicts some special theme or episode. To convey, in cold type, any just idea of the mode of treatment is well-nigh impossible, especially as Mr. Steinmetz permits himself the widest latitude in carry-

ing out his ideas; but in a general way we may say that his main principle is to rigidly banish everything that has not a direct sequence in the development of his special theme, and per contra, to include everything—stamp, document, photograph, or what not—that can in the slightest degree give added vividness to his general effect. This latter method is not, of course, peculiar to Mr. Steinmetz. Many philatelists follow the illustrative, expository system first brought to general notice by the late Lord Crawford; but they do so in a cold and limited way as compared to our Philadelphia friend. With him this is not a mere auxiliary feature, but the life and soul of his collection. The stamps he shows would be of little moment were it not for manner in which they are dovetailed together. His eliminations, too, are to the full as significant as his inclusions. He does not require, for example, fifty or a hundred pages to illustrate the development of the private post in America. This is accomplished by a judicious and skillful selection of Blood's, Hale's and other characteristic and typical locals of the period; and the casual beholder will gain therefrom, we believe, a much more distinct impression of the true state of things prior to the regular government issues than by going through a great mass of pages covering all the local issues of the period. We are not, of course, arguing that Mr. Steinmetz's method is superior, philatelically speaking, to the other and more thorough one in common vogue; but are simply speaking of the striking distinctness of portrayal produced by Mr. Steinmetz's plan of action. His whole treatment of the issues of the United States is wonderfully ingenious and interesting. Their history is indicated, not with the exhaustiveness of more elaborate collections, but by a succession of happy touches which in every instance go straight to the point.—

Mr. Steinmetz is a great delver into the little side lanes and obscure by-ways of collecting, and dozens of his pages represent incursions therein which are altogether charming. We had intended trying to give some idea of a few of these pages; but it is so much better and more fully done in a pamphlet which Mr. Steinmetz himself has issued, that we will e'en refer the interested reader to that pamphlet itself, a copy of which we do not doubt Mr. Steinmetz will gladly send to any applicant.

This brochure, by the way, is of itself a unique and notable publication, as being gotten up by a private collector at his own expense as his individual contribution toward the success of the exhibition. It contains 56 pages, and is one of the most interesting and convincing indications of philately as a useful and pleasureable pursuit that it has ever been our privilege to peruse. Mr. Steinmetz is to be most warmly complimented on the public spirit which prompted its publication.

Collectors' Club.

The 18th annual meeting of the Collectors' Club was held in the new club rooms on 42nd street, on December 17th, with President Spiegelberg in the chair. The following members were present: The President and Vice-President Wells and Messrs. J. W. Scott, J. M. Bartels, H. H. Wilson, P. C. Hartell, H. M. Lewy, Louis Ruhl, W. S. Scott, and Edward Stern.

Owing to the financial troubles of the landlord, the club has been practically without a home since October. Mr. Hartell, after a long search, finally found the splendidly located building at 42d street and Madison avenue, and the club has signed a three-year lease. Now that such central quarters have been found, it is likely that more members will avail themselves of the inducements the club offers.

The minutes of the 1912 meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report showed that the balance on hand was \$192.75, and the bank balance was \$1,340.03.

Mr. A. Hatfield, Jr., donated a gold medal for competition among the members for the most meritorious exhibit of stamps, to be judged according to the rules and regulations adopted by the entertainment committee.

Ex-President J. B. Chittenden has again come forward and presented a handsome silver cup for competition among the members at bridge whist.

Mr. P. C. Hartell also offered a silver cup for the chess tournament, which will be held after the bridge tournament has been completed.

Messrs. Bartels, Wilson and Hartell were elected Governors to serve three years.

Mr. Thomas L. Wells was appointed chairman of the Entertainment Committee with power to add five members.

Mr. Percy Doane was appointed Librarian and will make a card index of the works on hand.

H. T.

Further Notes on the French Offices in China.

One of our subscribers, Mr. Everett A. Colson, has written us in regard to the article in the September number of THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE, on "French Offices in China." After translating the letter from the original text, which he secured by writing Mr. Meyer, he takes exception to several translations from the original French.

"The use of the word 'Indigene,' which means native and which was incorrectly translated as 'Indo-Chinese,' is a most convincing proof. Mr. Meyer further refers to the reprinting and sale of Chinese postage stamps in the French post-offices as having never occurred.

"Everybody knows that Chinese postage stamps have not been reprinted and that they are not sold in the foreign postoffices in China. Finally, he refers to the Chinese postal administration in Peking for further information; the French postoffices in South China, which used these surcharged stamps, are under the fiscal control of the Indo-Chinese postal administration, and have no administrative connection with the postal service of China.

"The statement of Mr. Meyer concerning the 1908 printing, that 'It can now be conclusively stated that none of these were ever used for postage,' is not only unwarranted by anything in the letter received by him, but I know it to be incorrect. I purchased many of the stamps of this printing over the counter of the French postoffice in Canton, where I lived in 1908 and 1909, used them on my mail, and know of many who did likewise.

"I have been told that the real purpose of this second printing was to render fruitless the efforts of certain persons to 'corner' values of the first printing, of which but a few copies were surcharged. If this was the purpose it was not entirely successful, as the inks used in the second printing differed from those of the first. Undoubtedly another purpose was to supply the demands of dealers and collectors, and the second printings were ordinarily to be had only by asking that they be supplied instead of the 1908 pictorial type. There were, however, times when the supply of certain values of the pictorial stamps became temporarily exhausted, and when these second printings were sold to the public generally for postal use. That this was true of other offices than Canton I have no doubt. Bona fide used copies of nearly all values from Hoihao are fairly common and the 5c. and 25c. values of other offices are frequently seen."

THE POSTMASTERS-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES*

1789-1913

BY RUSSELL L. STULTZ.

No.	Presidents.	Postmasters-General	Residence	Date Appointed
1	George Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass.	Sept. 26, 1789
2	George Washington	Timothy Pickering	Penn.	Aug. 12, 1791
3	George Washington	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	Feb. 25, 1795
	John Adams	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	Continued.
	Thomas Jefferson	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	Continued.
4	Thomas Jefferson	Gideon Granger	Conn.	Nov. 28, 1801.
	James Madison	Gideon Granger	Conn.	Continued.
5	James Madison	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	March 17, 1814.
	James Monroe	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	Continued.
6	James Monroe	John McLean	Ohio	June 26, 1823.
	John Quincy Adams	John McLean	Ohio	Continued.
7	Andrew Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky.	March 9, 1829.
8	Andrew Jackson	Amos Kendall	Ky.	May 1, 1835.
	Martin Van Buren	Amos Kendall	Ky.	Continued.
9	Martin Van Buren	John M. Niles	Conn.	May 19, 1840.
10	William H. Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y.	March 6, 1841.
11	William H. Harrison	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky.	Sept. 13, 1841.
12	James K. Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn.	March 6, 1845.
13	Zachary Taylor	Jacob Callamer	Vt.	March 8, 1849.
14	Millard Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	July 23, 1850.
15	Millard Fillmore	Samuel D. Hubbard	Conn.	Aug. 31, 1852.
16	Franklin Pierce	James Campbell	Penn.	March 7, 1853.
17	James Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	March 6, 1857.
18	James Buchanan	Joseph Holt	Ky.	March 14, 1859.
19	James Buchanan	Horatio King	Maine	Feb. 12, 1861.
20	Abraham Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md.	March 5, 1861.
21	Abraham Lincoln	William Dennison	Ohio	Sept. 24, 1864.
	Andrew Johnson	William Dennison	Ohio	Continued.
22	Andrew Johnson	Alexander W. Randall	Wis.	July 25, 1866.
23	Ulysses S. Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md.	March 5, 1869.
24	Ulysses S. Grant	James W. Marshall	Va.	—, 1874.
25	Ulysses S. Grant	Marshall Jewell	Conn.	Aug. 24, 1874.
26	Ulysses S. Grant	James M. Tyner	Ind.	July 12, 1876.
27	Rutherford B. Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn.	March 12, 1877.
28	Rutherford B. Hayes	Horace Maynard	Tenn.	Aug. 25, 1880.
29	James A. Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y.	March 5, 1881.
30	Chester A. Arthur	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	Dec. 20, 1881.
31	Chester A. Arthur	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	April 3, 1883.
32	Chester A. Arthur	Frank Hatton	Iowa	Oct. 14, 1884.
33	Grover Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis.	March 6, 1885.
34	Grover Cleveland	Don M. Dickinson	Mich.	Jan. 16, 1888.
35	Benjamin Harrison	John Wanamaker	Penn.	March 7, 1889.
36	Grover Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y.	March 6, 1893.
37	Grover Cleveland	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	March 1, 1895.
38	William McKinley	James A. Gary	Md.	March 5, 1897.
39	William McKinley	Charles Emory Smith	Penn.	April 21, 1898.
	Theodore Roosevelt	Charles Emory Smith	Penn.	Continued.
41	Theodore Roosevelt	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	Jan. 10, 1902.
42	Theodore Roosevelt	Robert J. Wynne	Penn.	Oct. 10, 1904.
43	Theodore Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	March 6, 1905.
44	Theodore Roosevelt	George von L. Myer	Mass.	—, 1907.
45	William H. Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	Mass.	—, 1909.
46	Woodrow Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Texas	March, 1913.

*The Postmaster-General was not considered a cabinet officer until March 9, 1829.

THE POSTMASTERS-GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

1861-1865.

No.	President	Postmasters-General	Residence.	Date Appointed
1	Jefferson Davis	Henry T. Ellet	Miss.	Feb. 25, 1861.
2	Jefferson Davis	John H. Reagan	Texas	March 6, 1861.

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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EDITORIAL.

It is not without some feelings of regret that we lay down our editorial pen as THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE passes into new hands in accordance with the special announcement which will be found upon another page. Indeed we have seen many happy hours in connection with the work extending over more than three years, and we can say with honest pride that our labors have not been entirely in vain. Hosts of new friends have been gained during this time in spite of the changes through which the publication has passed since its start. Yet each change has helped to make it better and more useful, and we confidently predict that such progress will continue with Vol. IV. To those of our readers who have encouraged us repeatedly by their cheerful messages of appreciation, we beg to tender our cordial thanks, and we bespeak for our successors a continuance of the same friendly feelings, hearty support and willing co-operation.

It is understood that the general policy of the paper will remain unchanged; such changes as are contemplated will be announced by the new publishers.

Bound Volumes of "The Gazette."

Subscribers desiring bound volumes of the GAZETTE may forward their loose copies to the J. M. Bartels Co., who will have them bound in blue cloth to match former volumes. Missing numbers will be furnished at 15 cents each. A limited supply is still on hand and are offered bound as follows:

\$3 for Vol. I (12 numbers), \$2 for Vol. II (24 numbers) and \$2 for Vol. III (16 numbers). Unbound volumes will be supplied at 50 cents less than the above prices. We are very short of Nos. 1 and 3 of Vol. I, and will pay 25 cents each for them in good condition. Applications for binding must be in our hands by January 15th to insure the above prices. We will supply the index for Vol. III.

Subscriptions.

Balances due on Vol. III should be forward *at once* to the J. M. Bartels Co. Un-expired subscriptions will be filled by the Philatelic Publishing Co., to whom all subscriptions beginning with Vol. IV should be directed.

A Tribute to "The Gazette."

"It has remained for THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE to receive more praise and encomium than has been accorded to any other philatelic periodical established in America within the present century. And every panegyric thus bestowed has been well deserved, for the publication in question is one of which any country or people might, indeed, be proud. Printing practically none other than original matter of the highest order, its literary contents are far superior to those appearing in the average journal of this class. In the general excellence of permanent features, one is reminded of the old *Journal of American Philately* which thrived in New York City fifteen or twenty years ago. Since THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE dedicated itself to advancing the interests of the great "International Philatelic Exhibition" its editorial destinies have been presided over by the magnetic Louis G. Quackenbush—he who made a power of the several Mekeel publications while occupying their editorial chair, and who made of *Redfield's Stamp Weekly*, a factor to be reckoned with, until that paper's abrupt termination a short four months since."—*New England Philatelist*.

BUREAU NOTES.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has favored us with a copy of their annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. In it we find many interesting figures, some of which we copy for the benefit of our readers. The numbers of stamps of various classes issued during the year are as follows: We have used the dates by which they are known to philately.

Ordinary Stamps.

1c 1910	4,393,000
1c 1912	3,517,425,000
1c 1912 (Booklets)	221,981,040
1c 1912 (Coils)	114,753,000
2c 1910	359,000
2c 1912	5,026,240,100
2c 1912 (Booklets)	299,580,600
2c 1912 (Coils)	307,759,500
3c 1910	61,265,600
3c 1910 (Coils)	1,227,800
4c 1910	91,351,400
4c 1910 (Coils)	1,054,000
5c 1910	103,354,500
5c 1910 (Coils)	1,039,000
6c 1910	34,494,000
8c 1912	22,738,900
10c 1912	64,626,400
15c 1910	172,420
15c 1912	14,064,700
50c 1910	116,700
50c 1912	535,172
\$1 1910	82,700
\$1 1912	49,111
\$2 1902	255
\$5 1902	3,389
Total	9,888,667,132

Panama-Pacific, 1912-13.

1c	116,380,829
2c	178,886,769
5c	7,442,279
10c	4,842,059
Total	307,551,936

Parcel Post, 1912-13.

1c	181,302,389
2c	161,378,054
3c	19,558,799
4c	65,894,219
5c	94,300,019
10c	51,284,429
15c	17,105,444
20c	14,261,264
25c	17,788,589
50c	776,634
75c	2,060,394
\$1	478,434
Total	626,188,668

Special Delivery, 1911.

10c	18,026,130
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Registry, 1911.

10c	16,757,340
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Postage Due.

1c 1912	8,271,700
2c 1912	27,470,100
3c 1912	824,350
5c 1912	1,869,800
10c 1912	6,348,400
30c 1895	36,970
50c 1895-1912	31,630
Total	44,852,950

Parcel Post Due, 1913.

1c	4,750,604
2c	2,410,019
5c	4,583,204
10c	1,245,509
25c	893,789
Total	13,883,125

Postal Savings, 1912.

1c	179,250
2c	476,950
10c	386,950
50c	8,225
\$1	3,300
Total	1,054,675

New U. S. Stamps.

In order to facilitate the parcel post service, the Postoffice Department has decided to add five new denominations to the current regular issue. These are to be 7, 9, 12, 20 and 30-cent stamps. On the 6th inst. we were informed at the Bureau that it had not then been decided whose portraits would appear on the new values. Of course, no plates had been made and it will be some weeks at least before the new stamps will be out. No definite statement has been issued in regard to their appearance.

An Important Business Deal.

We are informed by Stanley Gibbons, Inc., of this city, that Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of London, have purchased the entire business and stock of W. H. Peckitt, one of the world's foremost dealers in high grade stamps. It is announced that Mr. Peckitt, as well as his able assistant, Mr. Guy Semple, will retire permanently from the field. The GAZETTE congratulates the purchasers of this magnificent stock, so strong in rare British Colonials, and at the same time feel sure that Philately in England has made a great stride forward by the amalgamation of the two choicest stocks in the empire.

LIST OF NEW
PLATE NUMBERS.

U. S. ENVELOPES.

The Dies of the 1864 3-Cent Rose.

V. M. BERTHOLD.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, we are able to give a complete list of plates from number 6676 to 6815 inclusive.

It seems timely to write a foreword to my monograph on the 1864 three-cents rose, which embodies the result of many years of serious study and shows the various steps which have ultimately led to the solution of a difficult problem. I sincerely hope that the facts which I shall recite will dispel forever the prevailing gross misconception concerning the philatelic standing of the so-called "Nesbitt Die Varieties." The explanations given for the 1864 issue apply equally to those preceding. Even today philatelists, who are known as experts, have most hazy and crude conceptions in regard to die varieties of U. S. envelopes. For instance, according to their idea, the existence of the many dies, or as some say, "minor die varieties" of the 1864 three cents rose, is explained by a highly ingenious theory, i. e. that they were struck on a leather bed or that the die was made of movable type letters inserted between the outer and inner frame lines, which letters, in the process of striking off an impression, changed their relative positions and caused wonderful and fearful results. In other words, the standing of these dies is thought to be on a par with the large number of minor varieties of the retouched dies of the envelopes of June, 1884. If this opinion is well founded, it would decrease the philatelic value of the Nesbitt dies, and, in a large measure, the value of the research work.

What, then, is the plain and unmistakable evidence that each of the so-called "die varieties" of the 1864 issue is indeed a separate and independent die?

1. Suppose a collector of United States adhesive stamps, in examining Scott's No. 137 (1870), six cents carmine, showing Lincoln's bust, upon close examination of many thousand copies should find that, instead of one head existing on all his stamps, there were five main or master heads, all plainly distinct, separate engravings; also that in addition to these there were a number of minor alterations—I ask, is there a collector, even a mere tyro, who would speak hereafter of the "minor varieties" of the six cents Lincoln? Now, in the 1864 three cents rose issue, we find five distinct engravings of the head of Washington, plus a number of minor alterations, due to the fact that the engraver in trying to copy the original drawing could not reproduce the copy line for line. Let it be clearly understood that the differences I

No.	Den.	Class.	No.	Den.	Class.
6676	1c	Ord.	6746	2c	Ord.
6677	2c	Ord.	6747	2c	Ord.
6678	1c	Ord.	6748	2c	Ord.
6679	2c	Ord.	6749	3c	Ord.
6680	1c	Ord.	6750	2c	Ord.
6681	1c	Ord.	6751	3c	Ord.
6682	1c	Ord.	6752	10c	Ord.
6683	1c	Ord.	6753	2c	Ord.
6684	2c	Ord.	6754	2c	Ord.
6685	2c	Ord.	6755	3c	Ord.
6686	2c	Ord.	6756	2c	Ord.
6687	2c	Ord.	6757	2c	Ord.
6688	1c	Ord.	6758	2c	Ord.
6689	2c	Ord.	6759	2c	Ord.
6690	2c	Ord.	6760	2c	Ord.
6691	1c	Ord.	6761	2c	Ord.
6692	2c	Ord.	6762	2c	Ord.
6693	2c	Ord.	6763	3c	Ord.
6694	2c	Ord.	6764	2c	Ord.
6695	1c	Book.	6765	2c	Ord.
6696	2c	Book.	6766	2c	Ord.
6697	1c	Book.	6767	2c	Ord.
6698	2c	Ord.	6768	2c	Ord.
6699	2c	Ord.	6769	2c	Ord.
6700	2c	Ord.	6770	2c	Ord.
6701	2c	Book.	6771	2c	Ord.
6702	2c	Book.	6772	2c	Ord.
6703	2c	P. D.	6773	2c	Ord.
6704	2c	P. D.	6774	2c	Ord.
6705	2c	P. D.	6775	1c	Ord.
6706	2c	P. D.	6776	1c	Ord.
6707	1c	Book.	6777	1c	Ord.
6708	2c	Book.	6778	1c	Ord.
6709	2c	Book.	6779	2c	Ord.
6710	1c	Book.	6780	2c	Ord.
6711	2c	Book.	6781	1c	Ord.
6712	2c	Book.	6782	1c	Ord.
6713	1c	Ord.	6783	1c	Ord.
6714	2c	Book.	6784	2c	Ord.
6715	2c	Ord.	6785	1c	Ord.
6716	2c	Ord.	6786	2c	Ord.
6717	2c	Ord.	6787	1c	Ord.
6718	1c	Ord.	6788	1c	Ord.
6719	1c	Ord.	6789	1c	Ord.
6720	1c	Ord.	6790	2c	Ord.
6721	1c	Ord.	6791	2c	Ord.
6722	1c	Ord.	6792	1c	Ord.
6723	1c	Ord.	6793	1c	Ord.
6724	1c	Ord.	6794	2c	Ord.
6725	1c	Ord.	6795	2c	Ord.
6726	1c	Ord.	6796	2c	Ord.
6727	1c	Ord.	6797	2c	Ord.
6728	4c	Ord.	6798	1c	Ord.
6729	4c	Ord.	6799	2c	Ord.
6730	4c	Ord.	6800	2c	Ord.
6731	2c	Ord.	6801	2c	Book.
6732	4c	Ord.	6802	2c	Ord.
6733	5c	Ord.	6803	2c	Book.
6734	5c	Ord.	6804	1c	Ord.
6735	10c	Ord.	6805	1c	Ord.
6736	5c	Ord.	6806	2c	Ord.
6737	2c	Ord.	6807	2c	Ord.
6738	2c	Ord.	6808	1c	Ord.
6739	5c	Ord.	6809	15c	Ord.
6740	2c	Ord.	6810	1c	Ord.
6741	2c	Ord.	6811	1c	Ord.
6742	10c	Ord.	6812	1c	Ord.
6743	2c	Ord.	6813	2c	Book.
6744	2c	Ord.	6814	1c	Ord.
6745	10c	Ord.	6815	2c	Ord.

mention are by no means merely a slight alteration or the addition of a line of shading, but are decided changes which prove that the engraver followed out his own ideas instead of attempting to copy the original die. I lay stress upon this point because collectors of United States adhesive stamps would be horrified should any one suggest that the addition of a mere secret mark, such as distinguish the prints of the Continental Bank Note Company from those of the National Bank Note Company, would not entitle these reproduced stamps to be catalogued as different dies, but as merely "minor varieties" of one die!

2. Again, suppose that the six cents carmine, Lincoln, were found measuring from $23\frac{1}{2}$ to 25mm. horizontally, and from $26\frac{1}{2}$ to 28mm. vertically, is there any one who would call such differences in the dimensions of the stamp "minor varieties" of an original die? Indeed, it would be absurd even to make such a suggestion. Now it is a fact that the stamps of the 1864 three cents rose show exactly these differences in dimensions. Even the writers of the National Philatelic Society's list of U. S. envelopes stated in 1892 that there were two distinct dies of the 1864 three cents rose, and gave the minimum and maximum dimensions. That they did not discover the existence of a multitude of dies is due to their lack of original research in this field of philately.

3. While writing my monograph on the 1864 three cents rose, I had the good fortune to get in touch with Mr. Charles Baker, who recently bought the manufacturing plant of Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., 79 Pine street, New York, an expert printer and thoroughly familiar with every phase of die-making in the early days of the art. It may be of interest to mention that when I first mentioned the phrase "Nesbitt die varieties," Mr. Baker immediately corrected me: "There are no die varieties, but only different dies." Asked if he knew the reason of the existence of so many different dies, all representing one issue, he readily furnished the following information:

"I suppose it is well known that Mr. Nesbitt employed a large staff of die-makers. Now as each die was made by a person, and not by a machine, it is evident that it was impossible for one person to reproduce the same drawing, say five times, with absolute sameness of every detail in the original drawing. Hence the existence of the various heads of Washington, for example in the 1864 issue, or the five main dies of the head. To account for the great variations in the spacing of the

letters forming the words of the inscription, the *modus operandi* employed by Nesbitt must be understood. First the die, i. e. the head, was cut in wood, and I have still one of these wood-cuts in my possession, although not of the three cents rose 1864. When the head had been cut several castings of it were taken in soft steel. There is still in existence the head used for the three cents red 1860. It is on a massive steel disk. Next the outer and inner frame lines were produced around the head by striking the die with a circular tool. The die-maker then used a movable type stamp carrying at its end the desired letter and punched that letter into the open space between the outer and inner frame line. As it is impossible in this process to put the stamp twice in the identical place, the result was the reproduction of a large number of inaccuracies in the lettering. Hence the many dies that you have found, although the head remains unchanged. Thus, also, each so-called 'die variety' is a bona fide separate die."

Bearing in mind the above statements, I submit that no philatelist will hereafter persist in characterizing the dies of the 1864 three cents rose issues as "mere minor varieties" otherwise he will only prove himself totally unacquainted with the subject.

1878 PANAMA

First Issue.

20c rose No. 3.

50c orange, No. 7.

We have just secured from a correspondent an

ENTIRE SHEET OF EACH.

consisting of 50 stamps with full margins. These stamps can be plated as readily as the early Uruguay and many others. Price reasonable. Write at once.

NEW CANAL ZONE

The new type of surcharge with C and E changed, as illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

1c, 2c and 5c,

15 CENTS.

What others do you need?

J. M. BARTELS CO.,

99 Nassau Street,

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OUR FIFTY-FIRST SALE.

is composed of the collection of George F. Anderson, Esq., of Sandusky, Ohio, and some other choice single stamps, the property of two other collectors. Rarely is there a sale in which there are so many desirable stamps in fine condition, which will appeal to the average as well as somewhat advanced general collector. Mr. Anderson's strongest lines were United States, British Colonies and South America. The 20th Century are all in the finest possible condition and should elicit liberal bids. As this sale takes place at a time when New York sales are quite numerous, we feel that conditions for bidding by mail are especially favorable, and solicit your patronage with the assurance of our long-established liberal treatment.

In spite of the great care taken by our Mr. Bartels in describing the stamps offered, we are pleased to forward lots for the inspection of our patrons until one week before the sale, and would like to have prospective bidders make extensive use of this privilege.

Our U. S. Books

It seems that but few of our readers are on to fact that we carry a splendid stock of U. S. stamps, the pick of which is made up into some seventy different approval books. These foot up to some ten thousand dollars. A full list of these books and also of 150 foreign countries will be sent on application.

They divide up as follows, each book different: U. S., twenty books of **unused single** stamps, 8 books **used**, 13 books of U. S. in **blocks**, 14 of **cut square** envelopes, 15 of revenues, locals, telegraphs, etc.

In what are you interested? We probably have a book in line with your specialty.

OMAHA PROOFS.

A set of these beautiful die proofs in one color is much scarcer than those with black centers. Only 50 (some say 40) were ever printed. We offer a set at

\$25.00.

This is a rare chance, they do not show up but once every few years. We have had 15 sets of the others but only three of these. Who wants it?

I M BARTELS CO.,

The Southern Philatelic Association sends us a copy of its Annual Year Book, 1914, compiled by C. V. Webb (secretary), Perry, Ohio. It contains 78 pages and cover, is attractive in appearance and well patronized by advertisers. It contains a list of members, reports of officers, by-laws, etc. We notice that the purchasing agent promises to find any stamps a member may desire, or to secure any philatelic book. This feature should prove most valuable to advanced collectors of stamps and literature. The auction manager gives the members the privilege of placing stamps in his sales after writing for terms, etc. THE GAZETTE wishes the S. P. A. a continuance of the success it has enjoyed.

Bright & Son's "A, B, C Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, etc. Tenth Edition 1814-15. Part I. Adhesives only. This new edition has just reached us as we go to press. It is a very well gotten up and nicely illustrated book of nearly 1,000 pages, which will be sent post free for 2sh 10p. The section of Great Britain is followed by a very complete list of British stamps with Colonial cancellation. The U. S. stamps are also fully illustrated. The publishers' address is 164 Strand, London W. C.

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No poor ones wanted at any price. Prompt remittances.

American Republics

Our specialized approval books of all of these have been recently remade and much new stock added. Each country is made up separately in chronological order, and our best stock is now all in these books, shades and anything apt to interest a specialist have been included. The strongest countries at present are MEXICO, BRAZIL, PANAMA, NICARAGUA, GUATEMALA, SALVADOR, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and early VENEZUELA, but all other countries contain something of interest even to the most advanced collector.

MEXICO.

We are now quite strong in early surcharges of district names and consignment numbers including eagles and lithographed Maximilians.

Write for whatever country interests you.

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UNITED STATES

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20th CENTURY

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1317 1853 10c green on buff Die 2.....	2.75
1318 1853 10c green on buff, Die 4.....	3.00
1701 1860 1c on orange, wrapper	15.00
1329 1860 1c on buff, no period	4.00
1324 1860 4c on buff	5.00
1323 1860 4c on white, lower right corner of paper damaged	2.50
1335 1861 3c on orange, entire but slight stains near stamps (S. \$125.00).....	60.00

U. S. AT HIGH PRICES

We are paying full collectors' prices for blocks of unused or used stamps of all *regular issues* prior to 1902, also oddities and attractive original covers. We are in need of much material to replenish our sales books for next season. Let us hear from you. We need many common stamps such as 2c 1895 Type III in blocks.

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Used and fine.

Argentine 1912, 1 peso	16c
Denmark 1912, 5 kr	85c
Gr. Britain £1 Edward	\$3.60
Hong Kong \$1 George	25c
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Hong Kong \$3 George	\$1.15
Spain 1900 10p (off center)	85c
Spain 1909 10p (off center)	90c
Sweden 1904 5k blue	37c
Philippines 1911 1p (No. 271)	18c

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MEXICO

We have a splendid stock of all issues 1856-1872, with district surcharges, unused and used. Prices are quite reasonable. Write us if interested. We are also liberal buyers of the above.

CANADA PROOFS



Die Proofs of all stamps are scarce. We have in the past frequently offered plate proofs and in several instances have had die proofs which invariably met with a ready sale. Not until now did we ever see a die proof of any modern Canada

stamps. Recently we obtained from the son of a former employee of the Am. B. N. Co. a few die proofs of the 1898 issue 3 cents. They included several shades of red, lake or carmine, were printed on pieces of paper $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches and look very pretty. They indicate experiments in ink mixing. We offer a few at

\$1.50 EACH.

Some of them have smaller margins; these we offer at \$1.25 each.

We also have a couple of same stamp, "maple leaf," at \$1.50, but not such immense margins. They make a splendid addition to any collection of Canada and none of your friends ever saw anything like it before. Similar proofs of other countries often fetch \$5.00 and these may be worth it.

We still have plate proofs of the 12 pence black (with Specimen) at \$5.00 each, though they have sold fast in Europe.

U. S. 1873 3c

We have recently bought nearly a sheet of these stamps and can offer them in blocks of four or more. The gum had been soaked off.

Block of 4, perfectly centered.....\$3.00
Block of 4, not well centered.....\$1.90

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\$2, \$5, \$10, \$20.

A fine set of the above unused and o. g.

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Of Argentine Republic.

We have a fine lot of them, including a magnificent 10c imperf. with grand margins. Also other fine early Argentines.

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We now have on hand a nice assortment of Stamp Tweezers. These have broad points and are the safest and best for handling your specimens.

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ENVELOPE ESSAYS.

We have just secured a fine lot of essays, various designs for the 1894 issue, all entire. If interested write at once.

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- 2c carmine, Die B on or. buff.

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- 2c carmine, Die D.

Amber: Vars. 1, 3, 4, 7, 10.

Blue: Vars. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11.

O. Buff: Vars. 1 to 7, 9 to 12.

- 5c blue, Die A, amber.

- 1c Postal Savings on or. buff, used.

We also can use some unused.

- 1899 4c, Die C,

On amber, a rather common envelope.

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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

IV.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1911.

No. 1.



CHARLES BYRON BOSTWICK

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1914.

No. 1.



CHARLES BYRON BOSTWICK

NOTES ON THE 1c 1851-1857 ISSUE OF UNITED STATES ADHESIVES.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M. D.

These stamps have of late become very popular with collectors both here and abroad and with good reason. They belong to the most interesting issue of United States stamps, they are beautiful examples of line engraving, they are good property—steadily increasing in value, and next after the three cent stamps of the same issue bear most study and show the most varieties. And, not least to my mind, many of them can be plated.

Scott's Standard Catalogue has long listed three types—I, II and III. To these Luff in his unexcelled work added Type IV, and this year's Edition of Scott's has now wisely added this type. These types are briefly defined as follows:

Type I. The scrolls at the bottom of the stamp are turned under and form little balls under "ON" of "ONE" and under "NT" of "CENT." This type is after referred to as "with full scrolls." Type I stamps are also to be found with these balls partly cut away.

Type II. The stamps show the line over "POSTAGE" and under "ONE CENT" complete but not recut, and the turned under part of the scrolls which identify Type I is missing.

Type III. *Both* of the lines (known as the top and bottom lines) referred to as complete in Type II, are broken. Stamps showing only one of these two lines broken are not Type III.

Type IV. *Either* the top line or the bottom line or both are recut.

I strongly feel that this classification is by far the best one that can be used for a working basis. Any list which changes these fundamental types with which we have been familiar for years is merely going to confuse the general collector, and even the moderately advanced specialist.

The only change I would suggest is to divide Type III into Type IIIA and Type IIIB, the former, found in both the perforated and imperforate stamps, to include all Type III stamps with *full side ornaments* and the latter, found only in the perforated stamps, to include all Type III with the *side ornaments more or less cut away*.

The names which I will use for the various parts of the stamp are mostly self explanatory. The complete design as found on the die proof—and also on the reprints and India and card-board proofs (the latter fortunately being easily procurable for reference) consists of a *central medallion* showing in profile the head of Franklin facing to the right. Above is the *upper label* containing the words "U. S. POSTAGE" and below is the *lower label* with the inscription "ONE CENT". Above the top label is the *top line*, and below the lower label is the *bottom line*. The *upper ornaments* are the two small ear shaped arabesques, one at either side at the top of the design *above* the upper label. The *scrolls* identifying Type I have already been described. The *lower ornaments* are the two large plume-shaped arabesques, one on either side at the bottom of the design. The two curved lines, parallel and close together, forming the lowest part of these "lower ornaments" in the full design (as on the proofs) will be referred to as the *full curves*. The *side ornaments* are the arabesques at either side of the design, between the upper and lower ornaments.

I believe that three plates, and only three were used for the imperforate

stamps—No. 1, No. 2 and a third plate which was almost certainly No. 3, although I have never seen the number. Although I have little data other than considerable observation, I would say that the percentage of stamps printed from each plate is approximately as follows. Plate 1, 75%, Plate 2, 23%, Plate (3?) 2%.

The method of indicating the plate position of the individual stamps is as follows: The hundred stamps in each pane are numbered from one to one hundred, starting with the top horizontal row and numbering from left to right. The pane—left or right—is indicated by adding L or R respectively after the number indicating the position in the pane and then the plate number is put last. A few examples will make this method clear "91L3" is the first stamp at the left in the bottom row of the left-hand pane of Plate 3. "2R1" is the second stamp from the left in the top row of the right-hand pane of Plate 1. "22L2" is the second stamp from the left in the second row from the top in the left-hand pane of Plate 2. I think this is the simplest possible plan of identifying the individual stamps. This method has been used for several years, and I feel that the effort of one writer to reverse this method and put the number of the plate first will lead to confusion.

Regarding Plate 1. This, (seemingly the first 1c plate) was made prior to July 1851. It probably bore no number until late in 1851 or early in 1852. This seems likely because the 3c plates were not numbered until this time.

The nine right hand stamps of the top row of the right hand pane of this plate were rocked on the plate by a transfer roll that was complete—that is had none of the design cut away on the roll—and were thus Type I. By right hand pane is meant the pane on the plate that prints the right hand pane of finished stamps. For some reason, probably because the bottom of the design was with difficulty rocked completely on the plate, the parts of the design known as the scrolls (which identify Type I) and the "full curves" were cut away from both of the designs in relief on the transfer roll. There were two reliefs on the roll as will be explained later. The balance of the 191 designs were then rocked on the plate with the altered transfer roll. These 191 designs were all Type II although because of slightly insufficient rocking of the transfer roll, either the top or bottom line is either faint or occasionally not quite complete.

A few months later (possibly about Nov. 1851, as that was when some 3c plates were re-entered) the designs were made deeper on the plate by re-entering and by recutting. By "re-entering" is meant the deepening or strengthening of a design by rocking the transfer roll over it a second time. By "re-cutting" is meant the deepening of certain lines, etc., by a hand engraving tool. The proof of the re-entering is found in stamps showing shifted transfers in the second but not in the first state of this plate. For example 100L1 (which can be unmistakably identified by the center line of the sheet with the heavy dot on it) shows no shift in the first state and a distinct shift in the second state.

Many times it is difficult to identify with certainty single stamps (except the few Type I) as having come from the early state of Plate 1, but the faint or slightly broken top or bottom line, absence of all recutting, the general clear, early impression, the shade—usually pale blue—and sometimes the cancellation or date of the cover—usually 1851 or 1852—all help.

At the same time that the re-entering was done the entire plate (except for one stamp—4R1) was recut so that 199 stamps on the plate became Type IV, as follows. All the stamps of the top row except 4R1 had the bottom line only recut. All the stamps in the bottom row had the top line only recut. Of the

other 160 stamps on the plate all had the top line recut and all but nineteen had the bottom line also recut. Six stamps all from various parts of the left pane, other than the top and bottom row, as follows: 51L1, 52L1, 60L1, 71L1, 77L1 and 79L1 had still another line recut defining the top of the upper label. In addition thirty-four stamps, nineteen from the left pane and fifteen from the right pane had a line recut at the center of the bottom of the lower label connecting the shading under "E" of "THREE" and "C" of "CENTS." Excepting 4R1 all the nine stamps from the top row of the right pane of Plate 1 which in the early state of the plate were Type I had the bottom line recut but still show traces of the scrolls and full curves. These parts of the stamps (the scrolls and full curves) had been rocked but *very* lightly on the plate and soon wore almost entirely away.

Thus it will be seen that Plate 1, first state, consisted of 191 Type II and 9 Type I. These Type I show the complete design at the top and the scrolls and full curves more or less complete at the bottom. It should be explained that three of these nine designs (6, 7, and 8R1) had been rocked on the plate so that they showed the Type I characteristics quite plainly while the other six (2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10R1) show these Type I characteristics but faintly. These nine Type I can be distinguished from trimmed copies from the reprint plate by the shade, paper, and the location of the guide or position dots.

Only about 15% of these stamps from Plate 1 were printed while the plate was in its first state. Plate 1 after the recutting consisted entirely of Type IV (except 4R1) that is, either the top or bottom line or both was recut, although a few as mentioned, show traces of the plumes and scrolls, but not enough to consider them Type I. As no recutting was done on any other plate Type IV cannot exist in an unsevered pair with any other type unless 4R1 be one of the stamps in the pair. It must be remembered that if the stamps were mutilated in cutting them from the sheet the recut lines may be missing. It should be stated that it is sometimes very difficult to say whether a certain stamp has been recut or not. The printings made after the plate became somewhat worn show the recutting much more distinctly than those printed in 1852.

I have finally plated (reconstructed) this entire plate in its second state, besides making some headway in plating the first state.

The imprint is $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the right pane and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm from the stamps of the left pane. The number is stated as follows, "No. 1 P". The center line between the panes is a single line with a large dot on it near its upper and lower ends. This line was recut at the same time as were the stamps on the plate and is therefore much heavier in the second state of the plate. The line is $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the right pane and 3 mm from the stamps of the left pane.

Regarding Plate 2. I have been unable to determine definitely when this plate was made but I think perhaps late in 1855. I believe that every stamp except one on this plate is Type II—that is with lines complete top and bottom but with the characteristics of type I (The scrolls and full curves) missing because cut away on the transfer roll. The one exception is 99R2 which is the best example of Type III found. This stamp is short transferred both top and bottom.

I have been able to locate (largely by the aid of good sized blocks as the absence of recutting makes plating from strips, etc., very difficult) 56% of the stamps from this plate.

I believe this plate was used much less than Plate 1 because of the crack that occurred in the upper part of the left pane, showing on the following stamps—2R2, 12R2, 13R2, 23R2 and slightly on 33R2. I have a notion that this crack occurred rather early in the history of the plate, and that the plate was used after this only as necessity demanded.

The imprint is $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the right pane and $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the left pane. The number is stated "No. 2 P". The center line of the sheet I am unable to describe. I have never seen a stamp with center line that I am sure came from this plate. I think likely the line is a good distance from the stamps and thus was usually cut off.

Regarding Plate (3?) I do not know when this plate was made but would say probably late in 1856.

A new transfer roll was used in making it. The arrangement of stamps on the plate is as follows. The top row of impressions shows the full design at

the top of each stamp, but the bottom of each of the twenty stamps in this row is incomplete, showing traces only of the scrolls that identify Type I. The bottom row of impressions shows the design complete at the bottom, that is; with perfect scrolls and "lower ornaments," including "full curves", but the top of the design of the stamps in this row is decidedly incomplete, the top line being distinctly broken. The other 160 stamps from the plate are all more or less incomplete at both top and bottom but always show at least traces of the scrolls that identify Type I, but as either the top or bottom line or both is complete or practically so on most of them, such must be classed as Type II. Among these 160 are found a few showing the scrolls nearly complete, making pretty fair copies of Type I. A few more of these 160 show both top and bottom line distinctly broken (but always showing at least a trace of the scrolls) thus making the imperforate copies of Type III. If we divide this type these are all Type IIIA.

With such knowledge of the production of line engraved stamps as I have been able to obtain, I cannot conceive how any "erasure" of lines, except *very* faint ones could have been done on stamp plates. So I cannot accept the theory advanced by some that the incomplete designs of the stamps on this plate are due to "plate erasure."

Several statements have appeared in the philatelic press, originating from one source and more or less generally copied, to the effect that all the imperforate stamps from Plate 3 are "imperforate errors," meaning that these stamps are from sheets that were printed after Feb. 24, 1857 and by error missed the perforating machine. It seems certain that these stamps are true imperforates and not imperforate errors of the perforate issue. My reasons for so thinking are as follows. The earliest fully dated imperforate copy that I have seen is April 19, 1857. Fully dated copies are extremely rare—perhaps one in forty showing the year date. This is rather too short a time after Feb. 24, 1857 for a new plate to have been made and been printed from and to have the stamps sent out and issued for use. A letter appearing in Luff's work is in part as follows, "In order to do this (issue perforated stamps) it became necessary for us to make 3 new plates of 1 cent, 6 plates of 3 cent, 1 plate of 5 cent, 1 plate of 10 cent, 1 plate of 12 cent, and one plate of 24 cent, in all, 13 plates besides a large outlay to procure the necessary machinery," etc.

It seems reasonable to suppose that these 3c plates were made as early as any value as the existing 3c plates were more poorly spaced for perforating than the existing 1c plates, but the 3c 1857 Type II was not issued for several months—the earliest dated copy I have seen being Sept. 13, '57. The new 1c plates mentioned were probably made from transfer rolls trimmed on all four sides, Scott's common Type III perforated. The earliest known date of use of these is May 7, 1858.

There is a perfectly logical reason why this plate should have been made for imperforate stamps, which is that Plate 1 was pretty badly worn and that Plate 2 was badly cracked.

But the best evidence of all that the stamps are not imperforate errors is as follows. We know from the records in Luff's work that the Post Office Department received 26,827,700 1c stamps from the printers up to July 6 1855. Allowing for a small increase in use each year the total number of imperforate 1c stamps issued from July 1st 1851 to Feb. 24, 1857 is somewhere about 40,000,000. My estimate of the total number of 1c stamps printed from each plate is approximately 75% Plate 1, 23% Plate 2, and 2% Plate (3?) (1 copy in 50). Suppose we say that my estimate of the per cent of stamps from Plate (3?) is four times too large and but that one half of one percent (or one copy in 200) is nearer right. This is certainly a very conservative estimate. If this figure be true 200,000 imperforate stamps (1000 sheets) were printed from this plate. Now I will leave it to the reader whether it is likely that 1000 1c sheets from various printings (as there is a considerable range of shade) escaped perforation by error when not a single 3c Type II is known imperforate all around, although a pair is known imperforate horizontally and another pair imperforate vertically. It is plainly evident that there are no "imperforate errors" among the 1c 1851.

The imprint on this plate is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm from the stamps of the right pane. I have not seen any stamps from the left pane showing the imprint nor have I seen the plate number which I suppose to be "3." The center line is $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm from the stamps of left pane.

The reprints, all perf. 12, and the cardboard and India proofs, all first made in 1875 are from a new plate of 100 stamps each of which is a perfect Type I. There was no imprint or plate number on this plate.

With Plates 1 and 2 it seems certain that but one transfer roll was used, this roll having two reliefs on its surface. These two reliefs will be referred to as "A" and "B". "A" was used to rock the following four horizontal rows on each plate—the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th, counting from the top of the plate. "B" was used for the other six rows—the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th and 10th. Stamps rocked on the plate by transfer "A" can readily be identified by the following characteristics. The top of each stamp (the upper ornaments in particular) is partly cut away so that it looks decidedly incomplete, and the lines at the bottom of the lower right corner ornaments are very faint. The stamps rocked by transfer "B" can be told by the facts that the top of each stamp is nearly complete, that is, only the tips of the upper ornaments do not show, and the lines at the bottom of the right ornament show strongly. Examination of a vertical strip containing the two varieties will make differentiation easy.

I have not yet figured out why transfers "A" and "B" were used as they were, to rock the rows, but there must be a reason, and it probably had some relation to the position or guide dots on the plate. These dots on Plate 1 and 2 are in the same location on the plate as are the guide dots on the 3c '51 plates (as is also the arrangement of the rows from two different transfers) and is briefly as follows. For each pane a row of ten dots was placed so as to come at the upper right corner of every stamp in the top row, and nine dots were placed so as to come at the lower right corner of each stamp in the third, fifth, seventh and ninth rows from the top, except the stamp at the extreme right of each of these four rows, which shows no dot. Dots are also found at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the left of the extreme left hand vertical row of stamps in both panes, opposite the top of the top row and the bottom of the third, fifth, seventh and ninth rows. The extreme right hand stamp in the top row of each pane sometimes has no dot.

As is the case with the 3c 1851, the spacing between the stamps vertically varies but little, but the horizontal spacing varies considerably. Between the two nearest points of adjoining stamps (the right upper side ornaments of the left stamp and the left upper side ornaments of the right stamp) the narrowest spacing that I have noted is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm and the widest $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Shifts are numerous, most of them occurring on Plate 1.

The paper used for these stamps varies much in thickness, the very thick and the very thin papers being decidedly rare. During a period about 1852 a paper was used that is distinctly ribbed vertically. The "watermark" consisting of a band of lines running horizontally across the stamps, is also to be found.

The shades are numerous and beautiful and the range from pale blue to very deep blue makes a fine showing. Fortunately the stamps seldom or never oxidize.

Regarding the perforated stamps. When the contract for perforating the U. S. stamps was signed in Feb. 1857 Mr. Carpenter of the firm Toppan, Carpenter and Co., states in a letter that three new plates of the 1c stamp were necessary for the purpose. These were probably made in 1857 and logically bear the numbers 4, 5 and 6. These plates were seemingly not ready until early in 1858, the earliest date known to me being May 7, 1858. In the meantime Plates 1 (of course only in its second state) 2 and (3?) were used for the perforated stamps and therefore all varieties that exist imperforate may also be found perforated, except those from the first state of Plate 1. Numbers 7 to 12 inclusive, were made probably at intervals up to 1860 or 1861. It is probable that all the numbers from 4 to 11 inclusive had the imprint "Toppan, Carpenter & Co. Bank Note Engravers, Phila., New York, Boston and Cincinnati" No. 12 is known to have the later type of imprint reading "Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philadelphia." Of these plates made for the perforated stamps the only plate numbers I have seen are 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12. Plates 7, 8, 9 and 10 are all Type IIIB, and Plate 12 is made up of Types I and II, at least partly in alternate rows, or rows arranged as were the rows from the two transfer rolls on the earlier plates—six of one and four of the other. What Types were on Plates 4, 5, 6 and 11 I have not been able to determine, but I think most likely they were all, or all but one, Type IIIB. Blocks have been seen in which perfect Types I and II occur very irregularly. These probably come from the left of Plate 12, or just possibly from one of the following numbers 4, 5, 6, or 11.

The plates from which Type IIIB (trimmed on all sides) were printed were

seemingly made with a transfer roll or rolls that had several reliefs, but for fear of making this article too long I will not attempt to describe them (nor those of Plate (3?)) here. In fact the transfer roll relief varieties of the 1851 issues form enough of a subject for an article by itself and I expect soon to undertake one of them. There are many interesting plate varieties such as those showing various position or guide dots, lines, etc., and also a few shifts.

As far as I know no recutting was done on any 1c plate—either for perforated or imperforate stamps—other than Plate 1 (second state).

While the perforated stamps show hardly as wide a range of color as the imperforate, the shades are numerous and handsome. The paper varies in thickness and texture, that used earliest being comparatively thick and identical with some of the paper used for the imperforate stamps. The later printings are on a much thinner paper which shows the "grain" distinctly. The "watermark" band of lines, is also found on the perforated stamps.

The writer would particularly like to see any of the following 1c plate numbers:—3, 4, 5, 6, and 11. Also 7 from left pane only, and 12 from left pane only. Address 1050 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A table is appended showing the location of the various types on the plates as far as known.

Table Showing the Location on the Plates of the 1c 1851 Types.

- Type I Stamps complete both top and bottom, are from the top row of the right pane of Plate 1 (first state).
- Type I Stamps complete at bottom but cut away at the top are from the bottom row of Plate (3?)
- Type I Stamps showing nearly complete scrolls and top of stamp cut away are from body of Plate (3?)
- Type II Stamp showing top and bottom line complete (and showing no trace of scrolls). All of Plate 2 except 99R2, and most of Plate 1 (first state) except top row of Right Pane. Also one stamp from plate 1 second state, 4R1.
- Type II Stamp showing top line slightly broken and bottom line complete (and no trace of scrolls) Few from body of Plate 1 (first state)
- Type II Stamp showing top line complete and bottom line slightly broken (and no trace of scrolls) Few from body of Plate 1 (first state)
- Type II Stamp complete at top with bottom line practically complete (and traces of scrolls) Top row of Plate (3?)
- Type II Stamp showing top line broken and bottom line complete (and traces of scrolls) Body of Plate (3?)
- Type III A One stamp showing both top and bottom lines distinctly broken (no traces of scrolls) from Plate 2 (99R2)
- Type III A Stamp showing both top and bottom lines broken (and traces of scrolls) Few from body of Plate (3?)
- Type IV Stamp showing both top and bottom lines recut. 141 from body of Plate 1 (second state)
- Type IV Stamp showing top line recut and bottom line complete but not recut. Bottom row and 20 from the body of Plate 1 (second state)
- Type IV Stamp showing bottom line recut and top line complete but not recut. 19 from top row of Plate 1 (second state)

All of these stamps (except those from the first state of Plate 1) also exist perforated.

Every imperforate 1c 1851 has complete side ornaments unless (which I strongly doubt) imperforate errors exist of some of the later plates which were meant for the perforated stamps.

Table Showing the Location of the Additional Types found only in 1857 Perforated

- Type I Stamp complete both top and bottom. About half of Plate 12 and possibly from any of the following plates:—4, 5, 6, and 11.
- Type II Stamp complete at top and showing bottom line complete and no trace of scrolls. From Plate 12 and possibly from any of the following plates:—4, 5, 6, and 11.
- Type II Stamp partly cut away at top but showing bottom line complete and no trace of scrolls. Probably from Plate 12, and possibly from any of the following plates:—4, 5, 6 and 11.
- Type III B Stamp cut away both top and bottom and both sides are from Plates 7, 8, 9 and 10 and probably 4, 5, 6 and 11.

BELGIUM.

Some Notes on the 1849 Issue.

JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

Mr. Paul de Smeth, writing in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal for May, 1913, gave some very fine illustrations and descriptions of "misplaced transfers" in the 10c of 1849, giving the plate position of all the varieties in the left pane of the sheet. These varieties, however, were first described by Herr A. Luce, in the Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung for July, 1912, his descriptions being taken from a proof sheet in black. I have one or more used copies of all the varieties described by him as well as the following varieties not mentioned.

1.—A slight shift to the right showing a double impression of left outer frame line and slight thickening of the numerals 10.

2.—Fine short diagonal lines running downward from left to right, beginning at the lower right corner of the epaulet and ending at the cross section of the X in DIX.

3.—A very fine but faint extra impression of both numerals 10, showing one millimeter directly below the normal numerals, also faint extra impression of the letters NTS in the same relative position.

4.—Right and left outer frame lines re-cut and projecting one millimeter beyond the bottom frame line.

5.—Top outer frame line re-cut and projecting half a millimeter beyond each side line.

The first three are undoubtedly "misplaced transfer" varieties, and all are plate varieties.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal for October, 1913, illustrates and describes four slight varieties of the 20c, only one of which is a "misplaced transfer," the others being slight scratches caused by slips of the engraver's tool in cleaning up the plate or grit in the ink used in printing. I do not possess any of the four varieties mentioned, but have several varieties not described which are as follows:

1.—Both numerals 20, the outer and inner frame lines and the letters VINGT CENTS show a second impression half a millimeter to the right of, and hairs breadth above the normal impression. The cancellation covers the word POSTES, but it probably also shows double:

2.—An extra line at right, half a millimeter outside the outer frame line, beginning on a level with the top frame line and running down to a point level with the nose.

3.—A horizontal hair line beginning at the left outer frame line one millimeter from the top, cutting the letters OSTES and ending at the right outer frame line two millimeters from the top. Also a hair line through the tops of all the letters of VINGT CENTS.

4.—A hair line beginning at the left outer frame line one millimeter from the top, cutting the left numeral circle above the numeral and disappearing in the top outer frame line above the O of POSTES.

5.—Outer frame line re-cut and projecting at bottom beyond left line.

6.—Outer frame line re-cut, top and right lines crossing each other in upper right corner.

7.—A horizontal hair line cutting STE of POSTES, and top of right numeral circle; a hair line extending diagonally downward from the outer left side of the left epaulet to the angle of the lower left corner; outer frame line re-cut, the left line showing double for a space of four millimeters from the top down, and extending half a millimeter beyond the bottom line.

8.—Lower part of the loop of P and the diagonal lines of background immediately below it have failed to impress, leaving a white spot between the P and O of POSTES.

The two stamps of the 1849 issue of Belgium are the finest productions of the very best artistic talent, mechanical skill, and brains of the time.

The plate was laid down in two horizontal panes of one hundred impressions each, with a considerably wider margin between the panes than between the stamps on each pane.

The watermark in the paper was made by twisting wire into the form of two interlaced L's surrounded by a frame; the wires were sewn to cheese cloth or linen stretched in a frame or box, upon which the paper pulp was spread and

left to dry; the wires naturally caused a thinness in the paper, thus forming the watermark. The wire being twisted by hand no two were exactly alike, the extreme differences being very marked and most interesting.

A long and very careful study of the watermark has convinced me that the dandi-roll for the paper was laid down in two panes to correspond exactly with the impressions on the plate, and also that in the left pane the heads of the interlaced L's were placed to the left, while in the right pane the heads were placed to the right. In printing, therefore, the paper could be placed upon the plate in any of four ways, normal, reversed, inverted or inverted and reversed, without affecting the relative position of the watermark which would always have the heads of the L's to the left in the left pane and to the right in the right pane. In examining stamps for the watermark we look at them from the back so that the watermark appears reversed, and when the interlaced L's show the heads to the right it indicates a stamp from the left pane, while the heads to the left indicate a stamp from the right pane. It is possible to find any given plate variety of impressions with four varieties of watermark, due to the four ways the paper could be placed on the plate, but the position of the heads of the L's must indicate the pane from which the stamp comes.

Herr Luce claims to have described all the varieties existing in the proof sheet of the left pane of the 10c, yet my theory regarding the watermark places the additional varieties I have described also in the left pane. I would like very much to examine thoroughly the proof sheet and would be very thankful if the present owner would send it to the publishers for that purpose.

According to my watermark theory the varieties of the 20c which I have described would be found on the left pane of the sheet, with the exception of varieties 2 and 3, which should be found in the right pane.

I would like very much to hear from specialists in the stamps of Belgium regarding the numerous and very interesting retouches in the succeeding design.

We are indebted to Messrs. Graca & Co. for the following information regarding the quantity of

Macao Provisional Stamps Issued in October 1913.

Alteration of Values in Black Figures and Surcharged "Republica."

½ avo on 5 avos 1903 pale yellow brown	20,000	stamps
1 avo on 13 avos 1903 grey lilac	26,600	"
1 avo on 13 avos 1898 mauve	1,400	"
2 avos on 18/20 avos 1902 lavender	18,200	"
2 avos on 18/50 avos 1902 light blue	18,200	"
2 avos on 18/75 avos 1902 carmine	16,800	"
2 avos on 18/150 avos 1902 carmine/rose	16,800	"
4 avos on 8 avos 1903 grey brown	8,400	"

Surcharged "Republica" on Stamps of 6 Avos and 18 Avos of 1902.

Red Surcharge:

6 avos on 10 reis 1885 green, Crown	2,352	stamps
6 avos on 10 reis 1888 green, King Luiz	13,384	"
6 avos on 40 reis 1888 chocolate, King Luiz	6,608	"
6 avos on 10 reis 1894 reddish violet, King Carlos	1,092	"
6 avos on 15 reis 1894 chocolate, King Carlos	13,440	"
6 avos on 25 reis 1894 green, King Carlos	15,092	"
6 avos on 80 reis 1894 yellow green, King Carlos	13,132	"
6 avos on 100 reis 1894 brown/buff, King Carlos	8,092	"
18 avos on 100 reis 1888 brown, King Luiz	2,068	"
18 avos on 300 reis 1888 orange, King Luiz	7,000	"
18 avos on 20 reis 1894 lavender, King Carlos	3,920	"
18 avos on 50 reis 1894 light blue, King Carlos	5,320	"
18 avos on 75 reis 1894 carmine, King Carlos	5,320	"
18 avos on 150 reis 1894 carmine/rose, King Carlos	3,892	"
18 avos on 300 reis 1894 dark blue/rose, King Carlos	22,064	"

Green Surcharge:

6 avos on 5 reis 1888 black, King Luiz	9,408	stamps
6 avos on 10 reis 1894 reddish violet, King Carlos	9,800	"
18 avos on 20 reis 1888 carmine, King Luiz	9,302	"
10 avos on 12 avos 1905 lilac, red surcharge	5,600	stamps

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EDITORIAL.

As announced in the last issue, the turn of the calendar brought with it a change in the management of the GAZETTE.

There is ample room in America for a first class Philatelic monthly, and there is no reason why collectors should not support one, so that a superior publication worthy of the country may be produced. In order to do this we must have new subscriptions, as it is in this way only, that we can grow.

The GAZETTE will be conducted by the Philatelic Publishing Co. on broad and liberal principles, its columns being open to anyone for the good and welfare of Philatelists, whether collector or dealer. Advertisements of responsible houses are solicited and will be given preference in the order of their receipt.

We note with much regret that Mr. B. W. H. Poole, of Altadena, has decided to discontinue his house organ "Philatelic Opinion". We feel sure that those of us who received it every month will miss it, and we trust the hope expressed by Mr. Poole of reviving it at some future date, may be carried out.

Bound Volumes of "The Gazette."

Subscribers desiring bound volumes of the GAZETTE may forward their loose copies to the J. M. Bartels Co., who will have them bound in blue cloth to match former volumes. Missing numbers will be furnished at 15 cents each. A limited supply is still on hand.

We cannot let this first number pass without reviewing briefly some of the more important events of the past year.

Perhaps the chief event in the United States was the First International Philatelic Exhibition, held in New York. The unparalleled success of this

undertaking is so recent and has been written up so thoroughly that no further mention need be made.

The Exhibition in Paris, in June, was well represented and we are glad to observe that our American collectors secured a liberal proportion of the awards.

Over seas at Durban, Natal, the local philatelists held an exhibition, which was well received and most successful according to all reports.

The Governor-General attended with his aids and opened the exhibition, thus giving it a semi-official status.

The Fifth Philatelic Congress convened at Edinburgh and much was accomplished philatelically.

The acquisition by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. of the business conducted by Mr. W. H. Peckett marks probably the largest deal of its kind, and the only regret in connection therewith is the retirement of two such sterling philatelists as Mr. W. H. Peckett and his able assistant Mr. Guy Semple.

There were many more events which we would like to mention, but space prevents. However, we cannot bring this brief review to an end without mentioning the loss by death of four of the most prominent philatelists, each pre-eminent in his own group.

The Earl of Crawford, among collectors, Pierre Mabe, philatelic secretary to Count Ferrary, H. L. Ewen, among dealers, and I. A. Mekeel, the founder of Mekeel's Weekly.

Charles Byron Bostwick, A. P. S. No. 2119, left his home, 19 West Thirty-first Street, New York City, Sunday morning, January 4th, about 9 o'clock. There is no doubt that Mr. Bostwick was in a condition of mental derangement, having suffered for several months prior, from a severe attack of neuritis.

An appeal is made to dealers and collectors, as it is quite possible that in his wanderings he may resort to his fondness for stamps and enter some dealer's office.

We have published a photograph of Mr. Bostwick on the title page and add herewith a full description.

Height, 5 ft. 4 in.

Weight, about 175 lbs.

Smooth shaven

Brown curly hair

Bluish-gray eyes

Nose short and broadens on right side with scar

Teeth good, no fillings of any moment

When last seen, was clothed as follows:

Dark brown overcoat, with velvet collar

Dark gray suit, both made by T. Vaughan, 8 W. 45th Street

Gray soft hat, and low black shoes.

Laundry Marks,	A	9
	224	224

If any of our readers should be so fortunate as to meet Mr. Bostwick, it is requested that they notify Police Headquarters, New York City, immediately.

GAMBIA.

BY A. H. WEBER, F. R. P. S.

The stamps of this English Colony were manufactured in London by Messrs. de la Rue and Co. The process they employed consisted of flat printing of the design in color, which was afterwards embossed. The result was a very attractive production which has made it one of the most popular stamps known to collectors.

The plates were made up of 15 stamps arranged in three horizontal rows of 5.

In my study of these stamps I have found a number of plate marks by means of which the plates of the various denominations can be reconstructed.

The following points will serve to distinguish each of the fifteen stamps composing a sheet of the Half Penny stamp.



- # 1 a. Break in the top outer line after second A of GAMBIA
 b. White dot in lower left spandrel above upper scroll
 c. White dot on H



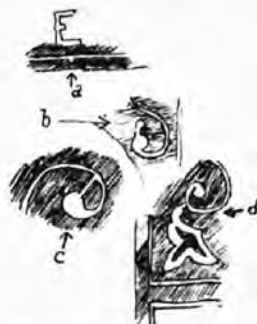
- # 2 a. First leg of M connected with white line below
 b. Flaw on white line below second A of GAMBIA



- # 3 a. White dash across trifoliate ornament in lower left spandrel
 b. Cut in outer line at end of upper panel after A.



- # 4 a. Nick into medallion above first N of PENNY
 b. White dot in medallion above head opposite upper right spandrel
 c. Nick in outer line opposite upper left spandrel at lower scroll
 d. Trifoliate ornament in lower left spandrel thickened by white dot



- # 5 a. Nick in outer line under E
 b. White dot on lower scroll in upper right spandrel
 c. Hair line in upper scroll of upper left spandrel
 d. Trifoliate ornament in lower left spandrel thickened by white dot

- d. White dot on trifoliolate ornament in lower left spandrel often joining the scroll above



- # 6 a. First N partly filled in
b. Trifoliolate ornament in upper left spandrel spread by a white dot
c. White dot on upper scroll in upper right spandrel



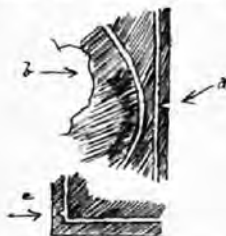
- # 7 a. Second N crossed by a hair line



- # 8 a. Small white spot in the medallion close to front of neck
b. Nick in lower panel under second N.



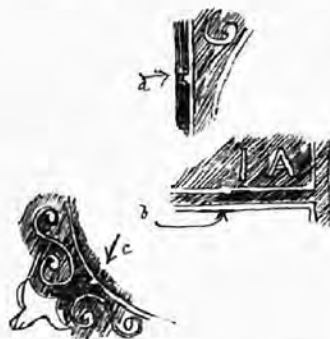
- # 9 a. Spur on L
b. White dot on outer white line in lower right spandrel



- # 10 a. Break in outer line in middle

of right side

- b. White spot in medallion back of head runs into circle
c. Nick in outer line at S. W. corner of lower panel



- # 11 a. Break in outer line below upper left spandrel
b. White dot on line below and to the left of I
c. White dot on circle in lower left spandrel



- # 12 a. White spot on colored line below GA
b. White spot on A of HALF.
top.
c. Second leg of M joined by hair line to line below

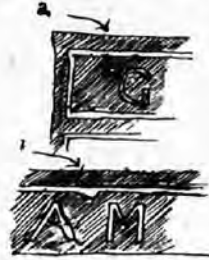


- # 13 Frame of lower panel broken in N. E. corner



- # 14 a. White dot on lower end of upper scroll in lower right spandrel almost pinching off the colored line

- b. White dot on upper scroll in upper right spandrel



- # 15 a. White dot in left end of upper panel
b. Flaw on white line above AM.

MEXICO.

Notes as to Arrangement of the 1868-72 Series.

BY S. CHAPMAN, ESQ.

As I have found this one of the most difficult periods to arrange satisfactorily it occurred to me that a few notes as to what I have decided on for my own collection might possibly be of some use to other collectors.

There are so many interesting varieties—some of which are exceedingly scarce—which would be practically hidden away if mounted under the districts in which they may happen to be found that I have divided this series into

A General

B Districts

I then sub-divide A as follows:—

- 1 Proofs
- 2 Forgeries
- 3 Unused without overprint
- 4 Different numbers and dates on same stamp
- 5 Sheets or blocks of various settings
- 6 Examples of **types** of each value—thick figures (the thin figures on sheets of 50 are all different)
- 7 Retouches

12c
25c
50c
- 8 Errors

12c in colour of 6c
50c in colour of 25c
- 9 Overprinted with name of a sub-office as well as district name e. g.

Mexico—Chalco
Joluca—Ixtlahuaca
Guadalajara—Cocula, &c.
- 10 Overprinted with two **different** districts e. g.

Veracruz—Cuernavaca

- 11 On thick paper (I put thin papers in division B as these may be found for most districts.)
- 12 Blue green, 12c
- 13 Anotados

In the case of B I take each of the 41 districts separately and arrange as follows:—

Used						brown on brown 100c
A	1868 Type 1	6c.	12c.	25c.	50c.	100c.
	" 2					
	1869 " 1					
	" 2					
	1870					
	1871					
	1872					

(sometimes one finds both perf: and imperf: but in actual practice I find width of paper is sufficient as one never gets the complete set of values both perf: and imperf:

Then follow:—

- B unused
- C Name twice overprinted
- D " omitted
- E Exceptional papers (e. g. lemon 50c)
- F Doub'e perf: or other varieties of perf:
- G Specimens of cancellations
 - a. Within the district
 - b. outside the district (e. g. Mexico cancelled Queretaro)
 - c. Diligence cancellations
- H Thin paper
- I Errors of position of overprint
- J " date
- K " number (Orizava 8. I show under 8 not under Orizava)
- L Specimens on the entire letter.

Many districts have varying overprints necessitating further provision for spacing as (A) Thus Veracruz may be found 13½ m.m. and also 14½ m.m. I allow a separate page for each.

The following list shows the varieties I have so far come across.

Where shown (1) (2) (3) it is well to have a separate page for each but for those shown "also" the overprints only occur perhaps on one value or during one or two years.

- 1 Mexico—no varieties
- 2 Veracruz (1) 13½ m.m. (2) 14½ m.m.
- 3 Guadalajara 1868 and 1869 only
 - (1) 18½ m.m. (2) 20 m.m. (3) with period
- 4 Puebla (1) 13 m.m. also 11 m.m. and 12 m.m. with period
- 5 S. L. Potosi (1) in black (2) in blue
- 6 Guanajuato (1) 21 m.m. (2) 17½ m.m. also 18½ m.m.
- 7 Monterey (1) 18 m.m. also 14½, 15 m.m. and Monterrey
- 8 Mazatlan (1) 17 m.m. also 16, and 15 m.m.
 - (8. S. L. Potosi These errors being numerous I give a separate page for them)
- 9 Matamoros Black in 1868-9
 - Blue in 1870-1
- 10 Morelia (1) 15 m.m. also 14, 13, 12 m.m.
- 11 Colima (1) 12 m.m. also 10 m.m.
- 12 Queretaro (1) 18 m.m. also 17 m.m.
- 13 Zacatecas (1) 16 m.m. (2) 19 m.m. with period
- 14 Jalapa (1) 11 m.m. also 10 m.m. and 10½ m.m.
- 15 Tulancingo (1) 20 m.m. also 18
- 16 Toluca (1) 11 m.m. also 11½ and 10 m.m.
- 16 Tlalpujahuá (1) 21½ m.m.
- 17 Pachuca (1) 14 m.m. also 13 and 12 m.m.
- 18 Orizava (1) 13 m.m. (2) 18 m.m.
- 19 Merida (1) 13 m.m. Also 12 and 10 m.m.
- 20 Cordova (1) 14 m.m.
- 21 Chihuahua (1) 18½ m.m. (2) 19½ (3) 17½ also 16½ m.m.
- 22 Durango (1) 15 m.m. (2) 17 m.m. between periods also 13 and 14 m.m.
- 23 Oaxaca (1) 12 m.m. (2) 11 m.m. Also 15 m.m. and 12½ m.m.
- 24 Cuernavaca (1) 18 m.m. Also 19
- 25 Acapulco (1) 15½ m.m. Also 14 and 15½ m.m. differing from (1)

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No. 2930, \$25.00 Blue and Black	12.00
No. 2931, \$50.00 Blue and Black	7.50
No. 2960, \$20.00 Orange and Black	8.00
No. 2979, \$5.00 Green and Black, Violet Paper, (Very Neatly Repaired)	100.00
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Vol. IV

FEBRUARY, 1914

No. 2

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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1914.

No. 2



MELVILLE STEWART.

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No. 2



MELVILLE STEWART.

MELVILLE STEWART.

The portrait we present this month is that of Mr Melville Stewart, the well known baritone, who is singing with Madam Trentini in "The Firefly." Mr. Stewart, who has been interested in the collecting of rare stamps for fifteen years, inherited a large assortment from his father and is now the possessor of an extremely valuable collection. Like all collectors, who go in for acquiring stamps on a large scale, Mr. Stewart has specialized, and his particular interest has been centered around the stamps of Great Britain and the English possessions. His father was a merchandise importer and exporter, in London and the present collection saw its incipency when Mr. Stewart, Sr., took his foreign business mail to his home. His wife, attracted by the odd colors and designs of the stamps, cut them from their envelopes and preserved them.

When young Melville grew old enough to develop the "stamp craze" his parents presented their collection to him. The stamps were pasted in an Opens Album published in 1865. Mr. Stewart still possesses this album, which is now in a safe deposit vault in New York City. In speaking of his collection, Mr. Stewart said: "One of the interesting things in regard to this old book, is the current prices of the stamps, printed in the appendix of the album. Some of the stamps valued then, at a few shillings, are now estimated to be worth several hundred times that amount. My father brought quantities of foreign stamps to our home and among them some very rare Ceylon stamps; and had I not as a boy, possessed a distinct inclination to neatness, I should now be the owner of many more of these stamps of great value. One day, while rearranging my stamps I "cut them to shape" utterly destroying their value.

After I left England I quite forgot my early desire for stamps and its revival came about through a seemingly trivial thing. I wanted to give a Christmas present to a boy, whom I know, and remembering my early enthusiasm over stamps, bought an album and a thousand stamps to present to my little friend. That night, I began to put the stamps into the book. Before I finished, I felt an excitement, that I had not experienced in years. The next day I bought a thousand more stamps and recalled with feverish interest the old stamp album given to me when I was a boy. Of course, my little friend never received the book I had originally intended for him. I think that I gave him a gold watch and chain, out of sheer gratitude for bringing to me the pleasure I was deriving from my newly awakened "stamp craze."

After beginning to collect stamps in earnest, I returned to my boyhood home, in England, and found my father's old album. It was then that I discovered to my horror that I had ruined the value of so many rare stamps, altho fortunately the larger part of the collection had escaped the scissors. My enthusiasm grew and I have today, more than ten thousand specimens in my general collection. I now, however, collect only rare stamps of the countries in which I am specializing.

My interest in stamps has, of course, led me into many odd places, and through my hobby, I have met some extraordinary individuals. One correspondence I had almost led to a romance. A very charming lady and I exchanged stamps. She had also inherited a valuable collection and when we met we found other congenial interests, but alas, we never married, and I felt very sorry to lose so delightful a companion; but I was perhaps, more disappointed that we did not amalgamate our stamp collections. It would have made a remarkable combination.



I have had some amusing experiences, too. One occurred in Omaha a few weeks ago. I am very anxious to procure a Triangular Cape of Good Hope, woodblock error. I am sparing no pains to obtain one. Having learned from experience, that good things are often found in unexpected places, I usually put an advertisement in the papers in the city or town, where I play. When I registered in an Omaha Hotel, I said to the clerk: "Please insert an ad in your best local paper for me. You can telephone in to the advertising man and he will see to it. Just say: "I want to buy old postage stamps" and sign it Melville Stewart, address this hotel", and by the by, you had better tell him to have it double size." I wanted the ad to appear in large type, so as to attract attention. The hotel clerk who was more accommodating than versed in "printers' language" telephoned the ad with the result that when the paper was handed to me the next morning, my ad read—"I want to buy old postage stamps, double size—Melville Stewart, Hotel ———". Who ever saw a double sized postage stamp!"

Mr. Stewart is a member of the American Philatelic Society, and a frequent guest at the different stamp clubs in the various cities where he visits. It is needless to say that he is a past master in the knowledge of the little by-paths that lead to the possession of prized specimens of that small scrap of paper, the rare old stamp.

As an artist, Mr. Stewart has enjoyed an extremely wide professional experience, having created, and sung, over one hundred leading baritone roles. He looks back with much pleasure to his connection with the Augustine Daly Musical Co., with which organization he was leading man for six years. He has brought popularity to more songs than almost any other singer in this Country. Song hits seem to be his forte. "The Shade of the Palm" was written for him, and sung by him while he was in the original Florodora Cast in London. "Tommy Atkins" in San Toy, "When the Music starts to play", "A Woman is only a woman, my boy, but a good cigar is a smoke," are among the many songs made popular by him.

In the "Firefly" Mr. Stewart gave "Sympathy" its first interpretation. This song has been received with instantaneous and almost sensational enthusiasm wherever Mr. Stewart has sung it, and more copies of it have been sold than any song published in years.

Some Corrections to the Notes on the 1851-57 Issue of United States Adhesives.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M. D.

Will readers of the GAZETTE please note the following corrections to the article under this heading in the January 1914 number.

Page 5, 14th line from the top should read "is the second stamp from the left in the *third* row from top in the left."

Page 5, 21st line from the bottom. Omit the word "iether".

Page 6, 7th line from the top, correct "THREE" to "ONE".

Page 6, 12th line from the bottom "2R2, 12R2, 13R2, 23R2, and slightly on 33R2" should read "2L2, 12L2, 13L2, 23L2 and slightly on 33L2."

Page 9, 5th line from the top should be omitted entirely.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY RUSSELL L. STULTZ.

PART ONE.

CHAPTER IV.

The Series of 1851-60.

The Act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1851, entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rate of Postage in the United States," provided as follows:

"Section 1.—Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the 30th day of June 1851, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be changed the following rates, viz.: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated, in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance, between places in the United States, not exceeding 3,000 miles, when the postage upon said letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid, and for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, double these rates, for every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over 2,500 miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under 2,500 miles, ten cents, excepting however all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made; and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble these rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or every additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage. And all drop letters placed in post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each, and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post-office shall be charged with one cent additional to the regular postage, to be accounted for as other postages now are.

"Section 2.—Newspapers not exceeding 3 ounces in weight sent from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers shall be charged with postage as follows:

Weekly newspapers free, within the county where published; and for not exceeding 50 miles out of the county where published, 5 cents per quarter; exceeding 50 miles, and not exceeding 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter; exceeding 300 miles and not exceeding 1,000 miles, 15 cents per quarter; exceeding 1,000 miles and not exceeding 2,000 miles, 20 cents per quarter; exceeding 2,000 miles and not exceeding 4,000 miles, 25 cents per quarter; exceeding 4,000 miles, 30 cents per quarter.

Newspapers published monthly, sent to bona fide subscribers, shall be charged one-quarter of the foregoing rates; published semi-monthly, one half of the foregoing rates; published semi-weekly, double the foregoing rates; published tri-weekly, treble the foregoing rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times the foregoing rates. On other papers, unsealed circulars, handbills, engravings, pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, books, and all other printed matter, unconnected with written matter, of not more than one ounce in weight, and for distances not exceeding 500 miles, the postage shall be one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, one cent; for distances exceeding 500 miles, and not exceeding 1,500 miles, double these rates; for distances exceeding 1,500 miles and not exceeding 2,500 miles, treble these rates; for distances exceeding 2,500 miles, and not exceeding 3,500 miles, four times these rates; for distances exceeding 3,500 miles, five times these rates."

The Act authorized the Postmaster-General to provide "suitable postage stamps of the denominations of three cents, and such other denominations as he may think expedient to facilitate prepayment of postage provided for in this Act."

It will be observed that this Act abolished the necessity for 5-cent stamps,

and created a need for 1-cent and 3-cent denominations. The 5-cents and 10-cents of the issue of 1847 were therefore withdrawn and demonetised, as has already been noted, although the 10-cents value would appear to have been required for the prepayment of the charges on letters to or from foreign countries. The new rates came into effect July 1st, 1851, and on that date new stamps of the 1-cent, 3-cents, and 12-cents denominations were issued to the public, having been announced by the following official circular:

REGULATIONS CONCERNING POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

June 10, 1851.

To facilitate the payment of postage upon letters and packages postage stamps of the following denominations are provided and furnished by the Postmaster-General, pursuant to the third section of the "Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes" approved March 3rd, 1851. Viz:

No. 1.—Printed in black, representing the head of Washington, of the denomination of twelve cents.

No. 2.—Printed in red, representing the head of Washington, in profile, of the denomination of three cents.

No. 3.—Printed in blue, representing the head of Franklin, in profile, of the denomination of one cent.

These stamps will be furnished to one or more of the principle postmasters in each county, who will be required to supply the other postmasters in their vicinities, upon being paid for the amount furnished.

NATHAN D. HALL,
Postmaster-General.

With the issue of 1851-60, a new firm of engravers and printers was awarded the contract, namely, Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, whose main offices were in the Jayne Building, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and who had branch offices in New York, Boston, and Cincinnati. During 1855, Mr. Casilear withdrew his connection from the establishment, and the name of the contracting firm was changed to Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Company. The new contract was evidently more advantageous for the Government than that of 1847, if we may judge from the Postmaster-General's report dated November 29th, 1851:

"A contract has been made for the supply of the postage stamps authorized by the Act of March last. These stamps are believed to be of superior quality, and are furnished at a less price than was formerly paid. Some of those furnished soon after the execution of the contract were found to be deficient in adhesives qualities, but it is believed that there will be no ground for future complaint."

The contractors delivered the first supply of 100,000 one cent, 300,000 three cents, and 100,000 twelve cents stamps to the Post Office Department on June 21st, 1851, and these were formally issued to the public through the various post-offices on July 1st, following. The remaining values were not placed on sale, however, until several years afterward, the exact dates of their issuance being given below: 5-cent, January 1, 1856; 10-cent, May 10, 1855; 24-cent, June 14, 1860; 30 cent, July 30, 1860; 90-cent, September 5, 1860.

The above dates refer, of course, to the issuance of the stamps in unperforated form. Although practically all authorities are united in regarding this series of United States postal emissions into two distinct issues—designated as the Issue of 1851-56, and the Issue of 1857-60—I have intentionally chosen in an article of this general scope to ignore this distinction, and shall treat these stamps, imperforate and perforated as one issue, and two major varieties. I am confirmed in this course moreover, by the fact that in all official documents, correspondence and records of the Post Office Department, no authorized provision is made for the two varieties. No Act of Congress nor general order from the Post Office Department created any new issue in 1857. In fact, without any preliminary notification to the public, or to the various postmasters throughout the country, these stamps were furnished in perforated state as the imperforate variety became exhausted and postmasters made requisition for new supplies.

The one cent, three cent, five cent, ten cent, and twelve cent values were first issued perforated on February 24, 1857, the twenty-four cent, thirty cent, and ninety cent denominations not appearing until three years later, in 1860, the exact dates of their issuance being given in the appended table. As no official data is available respecting the total number of stamps of each denomination and variety issued, it has been deemed advisable to omit all mention, at this time, of the probable output.

HISTORICAL.

Denomination	Face	Presentation	Color	Artist	Date of Issue Imperforate	Date of Issue Perforate	Data of Withdrawal
1-cent	Franklin	Right	Blue	—?	July 1, 1851	Feb. 24, 1857	
3-cent	Washington	Left	Red	Houdon	July 1, 1851	Feb. 24, 1857	
5-cent	Jefferson	Right	Brown	Stuart	Jan. 1, 1856	Feb. 24, 1857	
10-cent	Washington	Left	Green	Stuart	May 10, 1855	Feb. 24, 1857	
12-cent	Washington	Left	Black	Stuart	July 1, 1851	Feb. 20, 1857	
24-cent	Washington	Right	Lilac	Stuart		June 13, 1860	
30-cent	Franklin	Left	Orange	—?		July 30, 1860	
90-cent	Washington	Left	Blue	Trumbull		Sept. 5, 1860	

The following official descriptions are those furnished by the Post Office Department:

ONE CENT—Profile bust of Benjamin Franklin, looking to the right, the words "U. S. Postage" following an outside-border line in the medallion at the top, and "One Cent" at the bottom in white capitals and on curved panels. On the corners and partly surrounding the two panels are convolute scroll-work ornaments, nearly meeting in points on the sides. Color, indigo blue. Issued imperforate, July 1, 1851; issued perforate, February 24, 1857.

THREE CENT—Profile of George Washington, after Houdon, facing left. Surrounding the ellipse is a tessellated frame, terminating in each of the four corners with a fine lathe-work rosette. At the top and bottom of the stamp are straight panels with a small part cut off at each end, the top bearing the word "U. S. Postage" and the bottom "Three Cents" in white capitals. In each of the four excised panel ends forming the extreme corners of the stamp is a small white diamond figure. A fine white line forms an outer rectangular border. Color, brick red. Issued imperforate, July 1, 1851; issued perforate, February 24, 1857.

FIVE CENT—Portrait of Thomas Jefferson, after a painting by Gilbert Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the right and upon a ground slightly lighter than the general cast of the stamp. The lathe-work border nearly follows the rectangular outer lines of the stamp. It extends inward about three-sixteenths of an inch wide curving inward at the middle of the four sides, at the top and bottom touching the medallion and at the sides passing under it, thus leaving small spaces of a different figure at the four points outside the ellipse. This border follows the curved lines at the corners. It has slight projections on the outer side, equidistant from the corners. The words "U. S. Postage" are in the middle of the border at the top and "Five Cents," at the bottom in white capitals follows the slightly curved line of the border. Color, brown. Issued imperforate, January 1, 1856; issued perforate, February 24, 1857.

TEN CENT—Portrait of George Washington, after the painting by Gilbert Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the left. Around the upper portion of the medallion, on a solid ground, are thirteen five-pointed stars, above which, in a white panel following the general lines of the medallion, are the words, in small stencil capitals, "U. S. Postage," and at the bottom, in white capitals and following a double reverse curve, are the words "Ten Cents." In each of the upper corners is the Roman number "X" in the nearly circular spaces left by the foliate and scroll ornamentations which appear there as well as, to a larger extent, in the trigonal spaces in the lower corners of the stamp. Color, dark green. Issued imperforate, May 10, 1855. Issued perforate, February 24, 1857.

TWELVE CENTS—Portrait of George Washington, the same as on the ten cent stamp. Above the medallion and conforming to its curve are the words "U. S. Postage" in white shaded capitals, and below, similarly inscribed, are the words "Twelve Cents." The medallion lies upon a rectangular, straight-line engraved background, whose corners which appear outside the

ellipse are ornamented by scroll-work rosettes, and between this background and the outer border of the stamp there is a finely tessellated space. Color, black. Issued imperforate, July 1, 1851; issued perforate, February 24, 1857.

TWENTY-FOUR CENT—Portrait of George Washington after the same original as the ten and twelve cent, but reduced to about two-thirds the size and facing three-quarters to the right. Double lines enclose the medallion, with a space sufficient between them to place at the top in white capitals the words "U. S. Postage" and upon the lower half the words "Twenty-four Cents."

These two inscriptions are separated on each side by rectangular ornaments with a white border and a white spot in the middle. Outside of this is intricate lathe work extending to the outer limit of the stamp, which has rounded corners and curved outer lines. Color, very dark lilac. Issued perforate, June 14, 1860.

THIRTY CENT—Profile bust of Benjamin Franklin looking to the left, slightly smaller, but evidently a reproduction, reversed, of that on the one cent stamp. At the top, following the elliptical lines of the medallion, is the word "Postage" in white capitals, and immediately above, reaching nearly to the border of the stamp, the letters "U. S." and at the bottom "30" in Arabic numerals. On the left of the medallion is the word "Thirty" reading up, and on the right the word "Cents" reading down. In each corner is a shield with radiant lines extending from it into the corners, and bits of scroll work on each of the sides of the shield, the point of the shield being directed inward toward the center of the stamp. The right and left side lines terminate at the top and bottom in spear points. The top and bottom of the stamps are not marked by lines. Color, orange. Issued perforate, July 30, 1860.

NINETY CENT—Portrait of George Washington in general's uniform, after the painting by Trumbull, three-quarters face and smaller than either of the other faces in this or the preceding series (that of 1847). As stated in the prefacing remarks (see Chapter II), the tablet upon which this portrait appears is oblong, with an arched top, differing in this respect from any other stamp in the series. The ground is a deep, solid color and the picture occupies about one-half the opening. The words "U. S. Postage," in white capitals, on a tablet following the arched line, appear at the top, and at the bottom, on a straight panel with rounded ends, are the words "Ninety Cents." Outside the portrait inclosure, in the middle of each side, the frame appears to roll back, and there are some slight ornaments. Color, deep indigo blue. Issued perforate, February 24, 1857.

(To be Continued.)

THE INVERTED CENTERS OF CUBA.

In an interview with Mr. Brown of Boston who has just returned from a trip to Cuba, for the purpose of investigating the status of the Cuban stamps with inverted centers, we are able to place before our readers the facts regarding these errors. These facts should put a quietus on the statements made from time to time that large quantities of each value had been printed.

1c—In regard to the 1c value, Mr. Brown stated that there would seem to be plenty of them for sale in Havana by various collectors. One party who claims to know definitely, however, states that there were only five sheets.

2c—Of the 2c, the original sheet was found in a suburb of Havana, and more or less of them were used before the error in printing was discovered. It is generally believed that at least 20 were used, although no one seems to know definitely. Of the other known sheet, not over 25 could be called fine, the other 75 being badly centered. Of the few well centered ones, we think blocks of four of this value, of the greatest rarity. We do not know of more than three perfectly centered blocks in existence, one of these is in the collection of Mr. Worthington, another in that of Mr. Taylor, and the third in a well known collection in New York.

5c—Mr. Brown stated that after talking with all the prominent collectors in Havana, he failed to find a single person who had ever seen or even heard of the existence of the 5c. As this stamp is not known in any American collection, it would seem that Scott's number 242a should be taken out of the catalog.

10c—The only known sheet of the 10c was purchased by Mr. Brown in Sept. 1912, half of which was subsequently sold to the Nassau Stamp Co. The only

ones known in Havana were the three copies which came from this original sheet with others which were recently sold there. This stamp is very thoroughly distributed in the hands of collectors and it is probable that less than a dozen are to be found in the hands of dealers for sale.

Special Delivery—Of the Special Delivery there was only one sheet. These have been so thoroughly distributed that at the present time there are only 17 copies for sale on the Island, the rest being in the hands of collectors.

We print herewith a certificate and report made by the inspector to the chief inspector which would tend to prove this.

"Post Office, Sta. Clara, May 7, 1912.

To the Chief Inspector of Mails.

Havana.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to submit this report to you by request of Mr. Hector Repetti, of Holguin for the purpose of attesting the legitimacy of one sheet of Special Delivery Stamps, of which the busts are printed inverted. The sheet is composed of 100 stamps of which 99 were purchased by the above mentioned gentleman and the single stamp by Mr. Edward Garcia Feria, also of Holguin. The legitimacy of these stamps is further attested by the declaration of the employee, Arturo Robles who on that date had charge of the stock of stamps, which was the 10th of January of the present year.

There is attached to this report a photograph of natural size of the sheet of stamps which bears on the reverse the following:

"I hereby certify, that this photograph is an authentic reproduction of a sheet of Special Delivery stamps, sold on the 10th of January, 1912 in this office to Mr. Hector Repetti

(Signed) Arturo Robles, Acting Postmaster."

There is no doubt that the stamps are legitimate even with the centers inverted, as they were received in the ordinary way of receiving stamps from headquarters to be disposed of as usual.

In order to avoid similar instances to this, a circular note was sent to all Post Offices throughout the Republic, inquiring of all the men in charge of the same, to examine their stock minutely if they accidentally had any of the bi-coloured Special Delivery stamps with inverted Centers on hand. But after a scrupulous examination of their stock on hand, all the replies received were negative, which is shown by the report submitted to the Postmaster general and signed by Porfirio Valdes. Consequently Mr. Valdes was ordered in case any such stamps with inverted Centers or any errors in the design or imperfections in the print were found, to detain all such defective stamps in the Office of the Treasurer until the General Director of Posts was notified in order that they would not be sent to any sub-station or provincial Post Office.

Under these circumstances it will be noted that no Special Delivery stamps with inverted Centers can be obtained by the public, and that none were sold, except the sheet in the possession of Mr. Repetti of Holguin.

According to the search made by the Treasury Department I can inform Mr. Repetti that no other stamps of the above description were ever sold, and I can give him this certificate of the legitimacy of his stamps, and that his sheet is the only one ever sold to the knowledge and belief of the officials concerned.

Respectfully,

The Inspector."

Taking 10,000 as the gross value of all the stamps of one variety, it would seem that the collectors value of these stamps in the near future will be about as follows.

1c.....	500.....	\$18-\$22
2c.....	180.....	finely centered \$50-\$75
		poorly centered \$35-\$50.
1c.....	100.....	\$100-\$120
Specials.....	100.....	\$100-\$120.

The strange thing about these figures however is, that these values are never reached as long as the dealer has them to sell. The collector himself seems to be the only one to be able to benefit from this future increase. This has proved true notably in the case of the 1c and 2c, Pan American inverts. As long as dealers had them for sale, price held around \$15-\$20.00 for the 1c and \$50-\$125 for the two cent, but within the last three years just as soon as the dealers were sold out the price has more than doubled.

ERRORS OF MACAU PROVISIONAL ISSUE 1913.

We are indebted to Messrs. Graca & Co. for the timely warning in regard to so-called "errors" of Macau provisional issue, 1913 with surcharge "Republica". The stamps and their respective quantities as printed in our list on page 11 of the January number, are the only ones authorized by the Government. Other values such as the 6 avos, on 10 reis yellow, crown, and 6 avos on 200 reis slate blue, D. Carlos etc. were never issued by the Post Office of Macau with the surcharge "Republica", as these stamps were all out of issue long ago.

Dealers and collectors are warned not to buy the stamps not mentioned in this list as a number of varieties were made by unscrupulous persons in Macau for the purpose of defrauding dealers and collectors. They also say that they have seen a few inverted surcharges of the different values and also a few errors of the provisionals such as double surcharge etc., but owing to information received from the Post Office officials in Macau that such errors were never printed by the Government nor passed through the Post Office the so-called errors must have been made by some fraudulent people who have a stock of the 1902 issue. No doubt other varieties will also come out into the market on original covers duly postmarked but they say that these are also fraudulent and strongly recommend dealers and collectors not to buy any of the so-called "errors."

U. S. STAMPS USED IN PHILIPPINES.

We are indebted to General H. H. Bandholtz for the following comprehensive table showing the quantities of U. S. stamps used in the Philippine Islands during the years 1898-1906.

Military Station No. 1, Branch of San Francisco P. O., at Cavite, P. I., July 28th to Aug. 16th, 1898; at Manila Aug. 16, 1898, to May 1, 1899; and on May 1, 1899, separated from San Francisco.

U. S. Stamps Received and Used Till June 30, 1899. Not Surcharged.

Date.	1c	2c	3c	4c	5c	6c	8c	10c	15c	50c	\$1	10c s.d.
1898												
June 13	50,000	323,450	2000	2000	15,000	2000	2,000	5,000				
Oct. 3	200,000	500,000			50,000			10,000				
Oct. 19	50,000	250,000										
Nov. 10		250,000										
Dec. 4	50,000	200,000			6,000			2,000				640
Dec. 30					80,000							
1899												
Jan. 26			5000	5000		5000	5,000	20,000	1000	3500	50	
Feb. 9	50,000	200,000			60,000			10,000	2000	2000	200	
Mch. 18	25,000	110,500		5000	25,000		3,000	5,000		500	100	
Apr. 10					30,000		10,000	17,000				
Total	425,000	1,833,950	7000	12,000	266,000	7000	20,000	69,000	3000	6000	350	640

\$9,534.00 (U. S. Currency) value in above stamps returned to P. O. Department, Washington, D. C. Number of each denomination unknown.

U. S. Stamps Received and Used Subs

Received.	1c	2c	3c	4c	5c	6c	8c
1899							
June 30	1,000,000	3,000,000	500,000		1,000,000		
Aug. 30	1,000,000	2,000,000					
1901							
Aug. 30	1,000,000	1,000,000		500,000		250,000	250,000
Oct. 15							
Nov. 6			200,000		200,000		
1902							
Mar. 10	500,000				250,000		
July 9							
Sept. 7	1,000,000						
Oct. 20					250,000		
1903							
Jan. 22	1,000,000	1,000,000					
Total	5,500,000	7,000,000	700,000	500,000	1,700,000	250,000	250,000
Destroyed		30,000	26,186	95,093		26,535	2,000
Balance	5,500,000	6,970,000	673,814	404,907	1,700,000	223,465	248,000
1903							
Sept. 20	1,000,000						
1904							
Jan. 4	1,000,000				250,000		
July 7	1,000,000				200,000		
Nov. 1	2,000,000		5,000	3,000	100,000	2,000	2,000
1905							
May 9	2,000,000				200,000		50,000
July 14	1,000,000				100,000		
Oct. 20			10,000	10,000		10,000	
1906							
Feb. 20	1,000,000				200,000		
Apr. 2	2,000,000				500,000		
Total	11,000,000		15,000	13,000	1,550,000	12,000	52,000
Destroyed	1,368,828		500	500	338,156	500	2,000
Balance	9,631,172		14,500	12,500	1,211,844	11,500	49,000
	2c	4c	6c	8c	10c	12c	16c
1906							
Sept. 3	12,000,000	5,000,000	80,000	35,000	2,000,000	20,000	500,000
Nov. 17							
1907							
Jan. 28			500,000	100,000		300,000	

to June 30, 1899. Surcharged Issues.

15c	50c	\$1	\$2	\$5	s.d.	2c Flag	2c Shield	13c
50,000	50,000							
		1,000	1,000	500	50,000			
					100,000			
50,000		2,000	1,000	600				
100,000	50,000	3,000	2,000	1,100	150,000			
			200	318				
100,000	50,000	3,000	1,800	782	150,000			
	50,000					1,000,000		
100,000		5,000						100,000
			500	100			10,000	
							200,000	
			500	200				
100,000	50,000	2,000	2,000	1,000			500,000	
							500,000	
100,000	100,000	7,000	3,000	1,300		1,000,000	1,210,000	100,000
16,035	42,359	1,383	2,305	554		150,000	347,755	8,659
3,965	57,641	5,617	695	746		850,000	862,245	91,341
26c	30c	1P	2P	4P	10P	20c s. d.		
14,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	5,000	3,000	10,000		

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EDITORIAL.

Two Nine Day Wonders

We cannot but envy our English journalistic brethren these days. From the viewpoint of the purveyor of philatelic news, it has been as dull as dish-water on this side ever since the close of the Exhibition. Meanwhile our English confreres have been revelling in a brace of nine-day wonders, that have given them an opportunity to bring out their biggest "scare-heads" and to "spread themselves" in column after column.

We refer, of course, to the Sparrow purchase and to the Peckitt-Gibbons transfer. Both transactions are of world-wide philatelic interest, not so much on account of the large sums involved as because both are such bold and dashing strokes—especially the Sparrow purchase. No one would have dreamed of predicting that the Crawford Collection of Great Britain would be purchased, when it came on the market, by a young man of thirty-five, located in a small Welsh town, who had been a specialist and dealer in a small way, but who was virtually wholly unknown in English stampdom. There have been cases where fine and costly collections have been acquired by purchasers previously little known to philatelic fame; but these have always been wealthy amateurs purchasing for their own use and pleasure. It was at first supposed that such was Mr. Sparrow's purpose—that here was a new and most notable figure among the collectors of England. But it soon transpired that Mr. Sparrow's purpose was purely, or mainly, commercial. He is to retain the Crawford proofs and essays—in which line he is a special enthusiast and student—while the balance of the collection is to be broken up and sold. The world of stamp selling and buying is always and forever a realm of romance. But it has seldom witnessed so striking a spectacle as this Sparrow metamorphosis—whereby a minnow grows at one fell swoop into a Triton. Think of this small provincial dealer calmly and coolly paying out the tidy sum of \$100,000 for this collection, and, like Lord Byron on a different occasion, awaking next morning to find himself famous. Mr. Sparrow is emphatically the man of the moment in England, and his spec-

tacular purchase has even rather overshadowed the, from a dollars and cents standpoint, much larger Gibbons-Peckitt deal.

The exact amount paid by the Gibbons house for Mr. Peckitt's stock and good will has not been made public; but has been variously estimated at from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. Whatever the price, it is certain that the deal is a record-breaking one in many particulars. There have been notable trade consolidations and absorptions before; but this case is unique. The two houses in this transaction were the two largest in their line in the greatest stamp market of the world. The house selling out was of high standing and prestige, ranking among the most solid, and substantial concerns of its kind in the world. One would have thought nothing more improbable than that this concern would even think of retiring from the field; and yet, lo and behold, the thing occurs. The English outlook on life is something different from ours. The Englishman is content to retire on an ample competence at an age when he still retains the bodily and mental vigor to glean the fullest enjoyment and good from leisure and travel. Mr. Peckitt follows the wise example of the late Mr. Stanley Gibbons (who retired many years before his death from the business which still bears his name) in being content with what he has, and leaving to others the heat and burden of the day.

The Stability Of Stamps

These two noteworthy transactions afford striking evidence of the present-day stability of stamps as a commodity. The ability of the stamp market to absorb and assimilate even very large holdings has often been proven; but each fresh demonstration of its vitality and strength is, of course, a source of gratification to all philatelic investors. When a concern which already has so great a stake in philately as has the house of Gibbons is ready to adventure so huge a further sum it betokens something more than a common faith in the continued growth and popularity of stamp collecting. The house in question is guided by a man of great shrewdness and prescience; and his readiness to so vastly increase the holdings of his firm is one of the best of signs.

So also, we must not neglect to add, is the Sparrow's purchase. No man lays down a hundred thousand dollars to procure a stock in trade—and Mr. Sparrow is in this transaction doing nothing more nor less than furnishing himself with a stock in trade—unless he is well and thoroughly assured that the goods he is buying are in quick and active demand. No other man had the courage to make this purchase; but now that it is made, we are assured by reports in the English journals that specialists in British stamps are tumbling over one another to get a chance at the Crawford volumes. King George, it is reasonably reported, will have first pick of the collection; but after he is through there are dozens of English philatelists eager and anxious to take their turn.

The breaking up of a great collection is always, in one way, to be deplored: because it leaves a sensible void in the philatelic riches of a nation. The specimens are widely scattered, never again to be reunited. But, on the theory of the greatest good to the greatest number, there is much to be said on the other side. A score or more of able philatelists will benefit materially from the breaking up of this collection. A score or more men will rejoice and be glad at this opportunity to enrich and strengthen their own albums;

and will derive no small degree of stimulated ardor and increased philatelic prescience from the opening up of this new vein of riches. There was some regret in England over the fact that the Crawford stamps were not willed to some public repository; but it is safe to say that this regret is no longer shared by any of the men who will now participate in the division of the spoils.

Lord Crawford's United States collection still remains to be disposed of; and its ultimate fate seems a problem. Public report has it that it has been offered to several great American philatelists, but without avail—the asking price named by Dame Rumor being approximately double that reported to have been paid for the Great Britain. Very likely some stamp man of cash and courage will eventually acquire it and provide special'ists in United States stamps with a similarly bounteous opportunity to that which British special-ists are so soon to enjoy.

Publishing Actively Abroad

A notable phenomenon in the field of English philatelic activity is the almost simultaneous appearance of several books designed to popularize stamp collecting among the masses. These are not shilling handbooks, but well-bound and well-illustrated volumes of several hundred pages each; and bear, moreover, the imprint of houses well-known in the general publishing trade. All are written in popular style and of avowed appeal to the novice in the craft. The fact that such a number of works of this character have been brought out in England in recent years seems to prove a great curiosity and interest in the subject on the part of the general reading public. Some of this curiosity and interest is doubtless due to the stimulus afforded by the frequent publication of just such works. The publications in question are therefore at once a cause and effect; which makes it doubly to be lamented that America cannot display a similar activity in this class of publications. Apart from Mr. Dwight Burroughs' "Wonderland of Stamps," published some years ago, no book of any note dealing with stamp collecting from a popular standpoint has ever been put forth by any American publisher. Mr. Melville's "Chats On Postage Stamps" was reprinted by a New York house, and there have been two or three trifling pamphlets of indigenous origin. But this is not much to boast of, especially by comparison with the fecundity of our friends across the water. Perhaps the fault lies at the door of American stamp writers. Very likely there are publishing houses in New York that would be ready enough to put out works on stamps and stamp collecting if written in a sufficiently popular and piquant vein. But the fact remains that, for whatever reason, there are on the market on this side of the water few or no books calculated to teach the young philatelic idea how to shoot. we should like to see this mended in some way; for it is certain that books of the kind noted do a vast deal of good in advertising and popularizing the hobby.

It is not likely that anything can be done to bring about the publication of such books through any organized effort of philatelic bodies—though the American Philatelic Society, for instance, might put a part of its surplus to many worse uses than employing it to finance a rattling good book on stamp collecting from a popular standpoint. The production of such books on this side will likely await the rise of a new and enterprising school of stamp

writers; the present American writers on stamp topics (we freely count ourselves among the number) being mostly of too ancient and fossilized a vintage to undertake the production of such books.

As to philatelic works of more solid character, America cannot this season point to any notable achievements in this direction; but this, we feel full assured, is a state of things that cannot last long. We are convinced that there are any number of capable philatelic students in this country who are dreaming of some day publishing a book on some philatelic subject which they have long pondered and studied; and that many of them have already partly or almost entirely gotten in shape their material and data. At the recent Exhibition there were shown in manuscript form a number of elaborate works of philatelic research highly deserving the permanence of print; and it is a thousand pities that the present market for books of this nature is so restricted as to afford little or no hope of actual sales half paying the cost of publication. However, with the constant growth and expansion of American Philately, a time should come, and that speedily, when works of this kind will meet with sufficient appreciation to bring to light or hasten to completion all such manuscripts that may be in any way worth publishing.

Startling

Business Changes

Philadelphia seems to be the center of several important changes in the stamp business during the past week.

We note that Mr. Eugene Klein has severed his connection with Eugene Klein Inc. and has opened a place of business at 136 South 15th Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Julius Levy succeeds Mr. Klein in the management of Eugene Klein Inc.

P. M. Wolsieffer, the Chicago Auction Specialist, has sold out his interest to the Philadelphia Stamp Co. and will be the new manager of the Philadelphia house.

We congratulate the Philadelphia Stamp Co. on securing the services of this sterling philatelist.

An alert European collector of U. S. envelopes has just made an astonishing find. Dr. Behrendsen of Germany has discovered a used copy of the 3c green, die C, Plimpton, size 4½, on white, hitherto known only on size 5, which is listed at \$5. We congratulate Dr. Behrendsen on his discovery. The new envelope is No. 767A in Bartels' 1911 catalogue.

Chronicle of U. S. Envelopes.

Wmk. USSE 1911 (17)

2c, Die A, S. 4, white

WMK. USSE 1911 (17)

2c. Die A. Amber, S. 13

Kn. 89A

This is a variety of the Kn. 89, and is the same except for the right flap, which is pointed instead of rounded. We believe it is due to the sharpening of the knife.

WMK. US-SE 1911 (18)

2c. Die A. White, S. 3

Kn. 92

2c. Die D. White, S. 5

Kn. 87

Wmk. US-SE 1911 (18)

2c, Die A, S. 10, white

GAMBIA.

BY A. H. WEBER, F. R. P. S.

(Continued from page 16.)

The One Penny can be plated very readily by the following marks.



- # 1 a. The trifoliate ornament in the lower left spandrel has an extension or spur toward the corner
 b. There is a white dot below the lower scroll in the upper right spandrel



- # 2 a. Nick in lower panel between E P
 b. Gash in outer line at corner of lower left spandrel
 c. Flaw or line in lower right spandrel attached to circle



- # 3 a. Nick in lower panel between

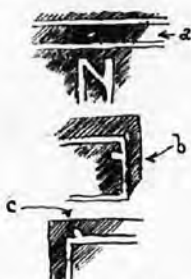
- O N. top and bottom
 b. Flaw on white line above M and A
 c. Flaw in corner of lower right spandrel
 d. Outer line broken at N. W. corner of lower panel



- # 4 a. Flaw on white line above MB
 b. Flaw in lower scroll in lower left spandrel
 c. White dot in corner of lower right spandrel
 d. Another on line above Y



- # 5 a. Flaw in line above B I
 b. Upper scroll in lower right spandrel ends in a spur
 c. White dot on upper scroll in lower left spandrel



- # 6 a. White dot on line above N of ONE
 b. Flaw at N. E. corner of upper panel
 c. Flaw in outer line at N. W. corner of stamp



- # 7 In upper left spandrel we find
 a. White dot on lower scroll
 b. White dot on outer line opposite lower scroll
 c. White dot in medallion
 d. Flaw in line above the upper scroll
 e. White dot on lower scroll in lower left spandrel
 f. Flaw in line above first N of PENNY



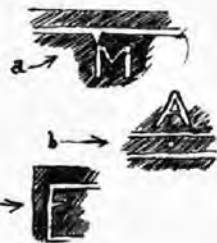
- # 8 a. White dot in corner of upper right spandrel
 b. Flaw in outer line below upper right spandrel
 c. Cut in left end of upper panel
 d. Flaw in bottom line under NE of ONE



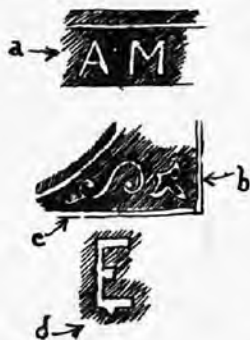
- # 9 a. Large white dot under O in lower panel
 b. Nick or break at corner of lower right spandrel



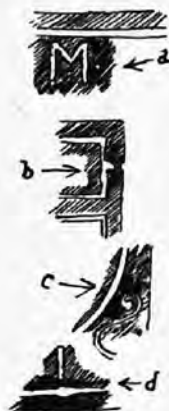
- # 10 a. White dot in lower part of B
 b. Small white dot in O
 c. White dot below ON
 d. White dot in corner of upper right spandrel



- # 11 a. Flaw in upper panel runs into M
 b. White dot on line under second A of GAMBIA
 c. Small flaw at left end of upper panel above middle



- # 12 a. Small white dot between AM
 b. Lower scroll of lower right spandrel has an extension to the left
 c. Flaw in trifoliate ornament of lower right spandrel
 d. White dot on bottom of E of ONE



- # 14 a. Small white dot next to M
 b. Break in outer line at end of upper panel after A
 c. Flaw joins upper scroll to circle in lower right spandrel (does not show on all sheets)
 d. White line under I thicker



- # 13 a. Flaw just above B
 b. White dot above upper scroll of lower left spandrel



- # 15 a. Spur on G
 b. White dot between B I
 c. White dot between I A
 d. White dot on outer line opposite upper right spandrel

(To be continued.)

STRAY NOTES ON NEW ISSUES.

BY L. G. QUACKENBUSH.

The last month or so of 1913 and the first month of 1914 have been somewhat unusually prolific of new issues and rumors of new issues. The latter are, indeed, almost appallingly numerous; and if all the projected new sets do really appear, new issue enthusiasts are in some danger of being suffocated with a surfeit of sweets.

Albania

Of new issues that are not mere rumor but tangible fact, scarcely any claim as much interest as the two with which the newly-established kingdom of Albania has already made good her right to a place in our albums. Albania's first issue will, however, if current information in the European press is correct, be unrepresented in most albums. Of the 2 and 5 grosh.

of this issue only a few hundred, it is said, were printed; while the three other values, 10 and 20 para and 1 grosh, scarcely reached an edition of more than a few thousand each. This first issue appears to have been a doubtless well-meant but certainly ill-advised attempt to supply a provisional set of stamps in a sort of howling desert of stamp producing facilities. Some confiscated Turkish stamps were overprinted with a double-headed eagle (a national symbol of Albania, as of Austria and Russia) impressed by means of a rubber handstamp. A second handstamp surrounded this with a frame; while the value was put in by means of a typewriter—apparently a very worn and decrepit one. These three processes all being purely hand work and, we are further informed, being performed by one man, the rate of manufacture was not swift; and the whole attempt a most ignominious failure. These provisionals will undoubtedly be scarce. Perhaps there are persons in Albania who know how to turn this fact to advantage; and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that they may have been the engineers of this abortive issue. But that, of course, is the merest random conjecture. The stamps come well-attested as bona-fide provisionals, and will without doubt be eagerly sought after, even at high prices.

There has now appeared an engraved issue, bearing the effigy of George Castriot, better known to students of history under his Turkish nickname of Scanderbeg—a contraction of Iskander (Alexander) Bey—who raised Albania to the status of an independent state for a time in the fifteenth century. The general appearance of the stamp would indicate that it was prepared in Austria.

It is a question whether the new King of Albania, Prince William of Wied, will venture to displace the features of Scanderbeg with his own. Should he do so, the Scanderbeg issue will be only a little less short lived than its predecessor, though considerable quantities have been printed, and there will quite likely in any event be enough to go around.

Egypt

It is safe to predict that few pictorial sets of the year will compare in interest with the very fine new set for Egypt, just issued and receiving much attention from the European journals. While we have not seen the originals, the black and white reproductions certainly indicate that the series is very noteworthy; and the verdict of European critics as to the beauty and interest of the new stamps, is virtually unanimous. The only lack of agreement on the part of our foreign contemporaries is as to the identity of the female portrayed on the 2m. stamp, she being variously set down as Cleopatra and as the Goddess Isis. After a strict scrutiny of the figure we range ourselves on the side of the Isisites.

There seems no doubt as to the other designs, which run as follows:—

- 1m.—Feluccas on the Nile
- 3m.—The Ras-el-Tin Palace at Alexandria
- 4m.—The Pyramids
- 5m.—The Sphinx
- 10m.—The Colossi of Thebes
- 20m.—The Pylon of the Temple of Karnak at Lissor
- 50m.—The Citadel at Cairo
- 100m.—The Rock Temples of Abu-Simbel
- 200m.—The Dam at Assouan.

The series is from the well-known ateliers of De La Rue and Co.

Roumania

A commemorative series of less interest, because its appearance at all seems to be rather straining a point, is the new Roumanian set celebrating the annexation of Silistria—exactd by Roumania from Bulgaria as the price of the former's neutrality during the late Balkan unpleasantness. Some of the designs are rather high flown and fantastically allegorical, and others of the much overdone large-landscape-in-small-compass type. The 15 bani, however, adds a new face to the philatelic portrait gallery in the person of King Mercia the Great who flourished in the fourteenth century and among other exploits wrested this very town and district of Silistria from the Bulgars. With historic personages of such remote renown as this

King Mercia, Scanderbeg and the Goddess Isis appearing on the new issues of a single month, it is evident that stamp designers are going a long way back for their subjects. We do not despair yet, of seeing Adam or Noah on a postage stamp.

Other

New Faces

Other new faces for the aforesaid portrait gallery—but in this case, of real, live persons—are supplied in the new set for Brazil and the almost-ready set for Bavaria. Marshal Hermes de Fonseca, President of Brazil, is the personage honored on the former, while the latter are to bear the portrait of that interesting and able ruler, Prince Ludwig, who has of late been so much in the sunlight of newspaper notice. The Brazilian set is the work of the American Bank Note Co. and comprises sixteen values, from ten to one million reis. A stamp of a face value of a million reis sounds rather startling. As a matter of fact, it is equivalent to about five hundred and fifty dollars in our money. It may be considered a purely ornamental adjunct to the set.

REVIEW OF GIBBONS PART II. 1914 EDITION.

Any review of a new edition of so well-known a work as the Gibbons Catalogue lies under the disadvantage of necessarily stating some facts with which many readers are already familiar. We will not venture to estimate how many GAZETTE readers make use of the assistance afforded by having at hand all the principal foreign catalogues. Every important professional and expert has, of course, a half dozen of these at his elbow; but it is to be doubted if among the mass of collectors any considerable number make much use of the several valuable catalogues printed in French, German and Spanish. "Gibbons," however, is in a somewhat different case. Being printed in our mother tongue it presents no lingual stumbling blocks to those of us whose education in the modern languages has been neglected; while its prestige and importance among the catalogues of the world is such, and it has been so well exploited in this country, that there are undoubtedly no small number of collectors who use it more or less conjointly with Scott's.

This is not the place to enter into any analysis of the comparative merits of these two admirable works—even were any such comparison fair, just or desirable. Every important stamp catalogue published has its own special characteristics and peculiar points of excellence; and is at times, for some certain purpose, of more value than any of its rivals. It is inevitable that works covering so wide a range should display more or less unevenness—that some countries should receive much more thorough and exhaustive treatment than others, according to the national prejudice in favor of, and proficiency in, certain special collecting fields. So there is much advantage in being able to turn at all times to Senf, Kohl, Champion, Galvez or the French Official Catalogue—and certainly no less advantage in the possession of the great English catalogue, the advent of whose new edition is the occasion of this review.

Part II. of the Gibbons Catalogue, of which this is the twenty-fourth edition, lists the stamps of all the world save Great Britain and Colonies, these being contained in Part I—the two being entirely distinct and separate works: not only sold separately, but often, and indeed usually, being published many months apart from each other. The 1914 edition contains, exclusive of advertisements, about eight hundred pages, an increase of thirty pages over the last preceding edition; and it is suggested in the preface that increasing bulk and cost may very likely force in the near future a tripartate subdivision of "Gibbons"—Great Britain and Colonies making up one volume, as at present; Europe a second; and the rest of the world a third. To those unfamiliar with Gibbons Part II it may seem strange that a book excluding that enormous mass of varieties which would come under the head of "Great Britain and Colonies" should extend to the length of 800 pages. The cause is to be found in the extent to which the Gibbons Catalogue concerns itself with what for the sake of differentiation are usually termed minor varieties. We confess we do not wholly like that designation.

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Vol. IV

MARCH, 1914

No. 3

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE



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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. IV,

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1914.

No. 3

UNITED STATES.

The Imperforate 1c of 1851.

A few Comments by Bertram W. H. POOLE.

Until Dr. Carroll Chase pointed out the numerous interesting varieties found in the 3c stamp of 1851 and showed how it might be plated it had been fairly generally assumed that early United States stamps offered practically no opening whatsoever for philatelic research, and that the only varieties one could find were those of paper and color with, perhaps, an occasional shifted transfer or double-strike thrown in. Nowadays all these stamps, and especially the series of 1851-57, have been found to offer a most promising field for study and of the many earnest philatelists now engaged in hunting a solution to the many problems offered by these early stamps none are better known or have written more extensively on the subject than Dr. Carroll Chase and Mr. William L. Stevenson. The latter has used the columns of the "Collector's Journal" for announcing his discoveries to the philatelic world, while Dr. Chase has announced his individual theories and discoveries chiefly through the medium of the *Philatelic Gazette*. Both these gentlemen have recently given us the results of their investigations into the plate and other varieties of the 1c stamps of 1851-56 and, working on independent lines, have arrived at many conclusions in which they are in entire agreement. In other cases they express opinions and make statements that are entirely at variance one with the other and which doctors disagree who shall decide?"

I do not profess to have studied these stamps personally though I have read the recent Chase and Stevenson articles with considerable interest. Hence the following notes and observations.

I presume all readers of this journal have read Dr. Chase's article and followed his arguments carefully so that I need hardly enter into a detailed description of the four types of this 1c in accept or the nomenclature adopted in referring to the various parts of the design. Suffice it to say that these four types have long had general recognition by United States specialists and three of the four have been catalogued for many years, while in the latest edition of Scott's catalogue the fourth type is also listed. I am therefore in complete agreement with Dr. Chase that "any list which changes these fundamental types with which we have been familiar for years is merely going to confuse the

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The Imperforate 1c of 1851.

A few Comments by Bertram W. H. POOLE.

Until Dr. Carroll Chase pointed out the numerous interesting varieties found in the 3c stamp of 1851 and showed how it might be plated it had been fairly generally assumed that early United States stamps offered practically no opening whatsoever for philatelic research, and that the only varieties one could find were those of paper and color with, perhaps, an occasional shifted transfer or double-strike thrown in. Nowadays all these stamps, and especially the series of 1851-57, have been found to offer a most promising field for study and of the many earnest philatelists now engaged in hunting a solution to the many problems offered by these early stamps none are better known or have written more extensively on the subject than Dr. Carroll Chase and Mr. William L. Stevenson. The latter has used the columns of the "Collector's Journal" for announcing his discoveries to the philatelic world, while Dr. Chase has announced his individual theories and discoveries chiefly through the medium of the PHILATELIC GAZETTE. Both these gentlemen have recently given us the results of their investigations into the plate and other varieties of the 1c stamps of 1851-56 and, working on independent lines, have arrived at many conclusions in which they are in entire agreement. In other cases they express opinions and make statements that are entirely at variance one with the other and "when doctors disagree who shall decide?"

I do not profess to have studied these stamps personally though I have read the recent Chase and Stevenson articles with considerable interest—hence the following notes and observations.

I presume all readers of this journal have read Dr. Chase's article and followed his arguments carefully so that I need hardly enter into a detailed description of the four types of this 1c he accepts or the nomenclature adopted in referring to the various parts of the design. Suffice it to say that these four types have long had general recognition by United States specialists and three of the four have been catalogued for many years, while in the latest edition of Scott's catalogue the fourth type is also listed. I am therefore in complete agreement with Dr. Chase that "any list which changes these fundamental types with which we have been familiar for years is merely going to confuse the

general collector, and even the moderately advanced specialist." Mr. Stevenson has, (to my mind, unfortunately), adopted a classification of his own. This may be perfectly correct and logical. I do not say it is wrong for I am "but a child in these matters", but I think he has made his argument more difficult for the average reader to follow by his different classification and numbering of types with which we were already familiar.

The next point on which our two authors disagree is a somewhat trivial one and that is the method of indicating the plate positions of individual stamps. Mr. Stevenson feels that the number of the plate should come first, then L or R to indicate left or right pane, and finally the numerical position occupied on that pane by the particular stamp in question. Dr. Chase reverses this order by given the position number first and the plate number last and in justification of this method says "it has been used for several years". Probably so, but it is nevertheless quite indefensible. There is no doubt that the proper, logical order is for the plate number to be placed first and this most certainly ought to be in Roman numerals viz. IVR2 would show that the second stamp on the right pane of plate IV was referred to. But why use these unsightly abbreviations at all? Let each student use what abbreviations he thinks fit as regards his own private notes. Space in the philatelic journals is not so precious as to make these hieroglyphics necessary, and a plain straightforward indication of the number of the plate, the pane, and the number on the pane would be better for both writer and reader and prevent any possibility of misunderstanding. Unnecessary repetition of numbers etc. can much better be avoided by the use of suitable subheadings—the lack of which detracts from the usefulness of both articles we are now discussing.

PLATE I.

Dr. Chase says "This, (seemingly the first 1c plate), was made prior to July, 1851. It probably bore no number until late in 1851 or early in 1852. This seems likely because the 3c plates were not numbered until this time". He then tells us that the nine right hand stamps on the top row of the right pane were rocked on the plate by means of an impression on a transfer roll having the full design we know as Type I. For some unexplained reason both impressions on the transfer roll (Dr. Chase gives some interesting information in proof of his statement that there were two impressions on this roll), were mutilated by having the lower portion erased forming the design we call Type II. Thus on this first plate we have nine stamps of Type I and 191 of Type II. Mr. Stevenson agrees as to the two types on this plate but not as to numbers for he says the *ten* stamps in the top row of the right pane are Type I and the other 190 stamps Type II. Furthermore he states that previously a number of impressions had been rocked on this plate and then removed as unsatisfactory. As the plate was turned around before being used again "traces remain of these first attempts in at least one copy from each of the bottom three rows of the left pane as finally finished".

Apparently the plate in its original state did not wear particularly well for, to quote Dr. Chase, "a few months later (possibly about Nov. 1851, as that was when some 3c plates were re-entered) the designs were made deeper on the plate by re-entering and re-cutting. By 're-entering' is meant the deepening or strengthening of a design by rocking the transfer roll over it a second time. By 're-cutting' is meant the deepening of certain lines, etc., by a hand engraving tool. The proof of the re-entering is found in stamps showing shifted transfers in the second but not in the first state of this plate." The hundredth



stamp of the left pane (last in the bottom row) is cited as an interesting example in proof of this renovation—in the original state of the plate it is normal while in the second state it shows a distinct shift. Dr. Chase also enters fully into the re-cutting of this plate and shows how all but one stamp were re-cut thus converting 199 of the stamps into what we now term Type IV. The one exception was the fourth stamp in the top row of the right pane which retained its characteristics of Type I. As Dr. Chase has succeeded in entirely reconstructing this second state of the plate we may take it that his statements are accurate and I am glad to note that Mr. Stevenson working on independent lines, has corroborated his findings.

PLATE II.

Dr. Chase tells us that this plate consisted wholly of Type II, with the exception of the 99th stamp on the right pane, which is the best example found of Type III. Mr. Stevenson agrees except that he implies that all the 200 stamps were Type II. Both writers agree that the plate was used far less frequently than Plate I and the reason may be on account of the crack in it. By the way Dr. Chase's abbreviations show this crack to have occurred on the right pane though the context plainly shows that the left one is referred to.

PLATE III.

We now come to the point on which our authors agree to differ rather strenuously. A few of the stamps on this plate are "near Type I", that is, they show traces of the full scrolls which characterise this type; most of the stamps are Type II; and a few are Type III—a type which is second in rarity only to Type I in the imperforate issue but is the common ordinary type of the perforated stamps.

To quote Mr. Stevenson first:—"The Worthington collection contains a sheet of 100 which shows all the variations that have been noted as coming from this intermediate period. It is perforated, shows the pane line at right, the top and bottom margins, but the left margin with imprint and plate number is gone. I have carefully examined this sheet. It agrees in every particular with my previously expressed ideas. It is well entered with the same average horizontal interval as the two earlier plates. The bottom row shows the full bottoms and variously short tops. The top row shows the full tops and variously short bottoms. The other rows show varied shortage at both tops and bottoms. The shortages are not accidental or due to short or faulty transfer. They are distinctly due to *erasure* between rows *on the plate* before hardening, and for the purpose of opening up the vertical intervals for perforation. In my opinion, and the plate from which it comes are from all indications noted, this sheet of the perforate period proper, having been made in 1857 with a view to the perforation of the sheets, and all imperforates from this plate are imperforate errors instead of true imperforates. On account of the varied nature of the erasures, it is impossible to say what the roller from which this plate was entered showed as a design. It may have showed the complete design throughout but there are minor indications that entering began at the bottom of the plate and that the design *on the rollers* was shortened at the bottom for most, if not all, of the upper rows. All copies show full side ornaments."

Dr. Chase states that a new transfer roll was used for this plate; is emphatically of the opinion that the imperforate stamps are *not* "imperforate errors" of the perforated variety; and refuses to accept the theory of plate erasure. He says "With such knowledge of the production of line engraved

stamps as I have been able to obtain, I cannot conceive how any 'erasure' of lines, except *very* faint ones could have been done on stamp plates".

While I do not feel competent to make any positive statement as to what could or could not be erased from a line-engraved plate I have always (perhaps wrongly) held the opinion that the 10c stamp of this series with "side ornaments erased" was caused by an erasure on the plate to allow more room for the perforation. But in the case of this 1c stamp it certainly seems difficult to imagine that the plate was laid down in the ordinary way and then an erasure made to allow room for perforating. If we grant that at the time this plate was made it was decided to adopt perforation then the logical plan would be either, to space the impressions more widely apart or, if this was impossible on account of the greater plate area it would require, the necessary erasure would be made on the transfer roll before the plate was laid down. In this connection I do not think Mr. Stevenson has adduced any proof or valid argument in support of his theory of plate erasure. Nor can I find any reason for terming the imperforate stamps from this plate imperforate errors.

Dr. Chase says "There is a perfectly logical reason why this plate should have been made for imperforate stamps, which is that Plate I was pretty badly worn and that Plate II was badly cracked." But while it may equally well be asserted that this is no proof that the plate was specially made for imperforate stamps and, even if we go as far as to admit the statement is incorrect and that the plate was really made for the perforated series, this fact does not make the stamps imperforate errors. Admitting that the plate was made at a time when it had already been decided to introduce perforation, it is quite conceivable that, owing to the perforating machine not being ready, or owing to such an urgent demand for supplies of the 1c value that there was no time to perforate them, the issue of a number of sheets in imperforate conditions gives them logical place with the other imperforates. To prove these stamps were errors it would first have to be conclusively shown that there was an earlier printing from this plate of stamps issued with perforation. I can find not the slightest shred of evidence to give color to this supposition or, in fact, to show that the imperforates were contemporaneous with the perforated stamps at all. On the evidence we have, I think there is no reasonable room for doubt that Dr. Chase's arguments are perfectly sound and that the imperforate stamps from plate III are true imperforates.

In their recent circular the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. catalogue the 10c Panama Pacific stamp in the new color orange, but as a minor variety in small type, indicating that it is not the intention to provide spaces for both the yellow and the orange stamp in the International Album. We contend that this is a mistake, and the two colors should each have a full number in the catalog and spaces in the album. This is not an accidental shade but a duly authorized change of color made officially for good and sufficient reason. It is just as worthy of consideration as if the change had been made to any other color in the spectrum, in which both yellow and orange are component parts just as much as red and blue. Inasmuch as we have spaces for postage due stamps in yellow brown, brown, red brown and claret and the 1861 24c in red lilac and lilac, please give us a whole number and a space for these two totally different stamps of recent issue, which every collector, young or otherwise will surely wish to distinguish.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY RUSSELL L. STULTZ.

PART ONE.

CHAPTER V.

The Series of 1861-68.

This, the third regular issue of United States postage stamps, was prepared and engraved by the National Bank Note Company, of New York City, to whom the contract was transferred early in 1861 from the firm of Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter and Company, the printers of the preceding issue. Although the date of its initial appearance has been generally accepted as August 14, 1861, the various reports and memoranda of the United States Post Office Department declare positively that the series was officially placed on sale three days later—on August 17, 1861. This issue, with a number of additional denominations, continued in existence until February 27, 1869, a period of nearly eight years.

The series consisted of eight values, as follows: 1-cent, 3-cent, 5-cent, 10-cent, 12-cent, 24-cent, 30-cent, and 90-cent. The original issue of all denominations, as enumerated, appeared simultaneously on or about August 17, 1861, according to the official records of the Post Office Department. The several colors, as applied to the various denominations were, respectively: 1-cent, blue; 3-cent, rose; 5-cent, buff; 10-cent, green; 12-cent, black; 24-cent, lilac; 30-cent, orange; 90-cent, light blue. In June, 1862, the color of the 5-cent was changed to brown.

This issue—because of certain alterations made in the original designs shortly after their appearance—is generally separated into two distinct varieties by all authorities on United States stamps, commonly designated as the "August Issue" and the "September Issue," the distinction arising from the respective dates of issuance.

The first designs appeared in August, 1861,—as has already been noted—and as the contour of the entire issue was not satisfactory, they were quickly changed into retouched, or amplified designs during the following month, the exact date not being known. Of the first, or August issue, but few particulars are available. The stamps were printed in very deep rich color on a thin, brittle paper which cracks easily. The August impressions are usually very clear and quite heavily inked; in fact, their clearness and sharpness have often earned for them the appellation of *premiere gravures*.

The second, or September issue, was printed from the retouched plates upon a paper which would not crack and break so easily, and their color distinguishes them from the stamps of the earlier issue. The fact that there were two distinct printings was not learned until some years later, the general supposition being that what copies of the August stamps existed were only essays.

In 1875, this entire series was reprinted for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial, and the reprints were offered for sale to the public. New plates were made for the issue, but from the old die. The reprints are found both gummed and ungummed, although they were supposed to have only been issued in the latter state. The remainders were recalled and de-

stroyed, only a few having been sold. The re-issue can be determined—aside from their colors—by the texture and hardness of paper, being printed on very white, hard paper.

Beginning about May 8, 1867, with the 1-cent denomination, this entire issue was grilled, in common with the several values added later, the process continuing until the stamps were withdrawn in February, 1869. Consistent with our treatment of the Series of 1851-60, in which we refused to classify two major varieties as two distinct issues, we cannot recognize the grilled and ungrilled varieties of this series as separate issues, known, respectively, as the "Issue of 1867-68" and the "Issue of 1861," although they are so distinguished by the standard catalogues and a majority of the authorities. The same plates were employed to print the same stamps in the grilled and ungrilled varieties, there being absolutely no change, except to break the texture of the paper by use of an embossing die. As with the so-called "Issue of 1857-60," no official provision was made at this time for a separate issue.

Concerning the grill itself, it was—as is generally known—a patented process employed to prevent the cleaning of stamps by unscrupulous persons, a practice which proved a source of considerable trouble to the Post Office authorities at this early date. This process of grilling or engrilling was perfected by a Mr. Charles F. Steel early in 1867, and was first employed by the United States Government on May 8 or August 8, of the same year. The grille broke the even texture of the paper and was applied after the stamp was printed and gummed, the chief safeguard against fraud arising from the fact that any ink falling upon the broken portion of the paper and percolate into the texture of the paper and remaining there, so imbedded that it would be impossible to remove it with the usual chemicals resorted to by dishonest individuals engaged in this practice. These grilles are found impressed from the face of the stamp, or from the back of the stamp.

HISTORICAL.

Denom-ination	Face	Presentations	Color	Artist	Date of Issue	Date of Issue Grilled	Date of withdrawal	No. Issued Ungrilled	No. Issued Grilled
1-cent	Franklin	Right	Blue	Ceracchi	August 17, 1861	May 8, 1867	February 27, 1869	133,542,960	14,354,900
3-cent	Washington	Left	Rose	Houdon	August 17, 1861	August 8, 1867	February 27, 1869	Unknown	Unknown
5-cent	Jefferson	$\frac{3}{4}$ face	{ Buff Brown }	Stuart	{ — '61 June '62	August 8, 1867	February 27, 1869	8,173,120	682,180
10-cent	Washington	$\frac{3}{4}$ face	Green	Stuart	August 17, 1861	August 8, 1867	February 27, 1869	27,459,840	5,289,280
12-cent	Washington	$\frac{3}{4}$ face	Black	Stuart	August 17, 1861	April, 1868	February 27, 1869	7,166,070	3,585,600
24-cent	Washington	$\frac{3}{4}$ face	Lilac	Stuart	August 17, 1861	—, 1867	February 27, 1869	10,056,990	234,175
30-cent	Franklin	Left	Orange	—?—	August 17, 1861	August 17, 1867	February 27, 1869	3,224,410	282,740
90-cent	Washington	$\frac{3}{4}$ face	Light Blue	Trumbull	August 17, 1861	—, 1867	February 27, 1869	384,920	Unknown

The following official description of the several denominations are those furnished by the Post Office Department:

ONE CENT—Profile head of Benjamin Franklin, looking to the right, in an ellipse as large as could be placed upon the stamp, viz., 1 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The entire ground within the enclosure is formed of lathe work. The outer three-sixteenths of an inch of this space is more open. The upper

corners contain the Arabic figure "1," and the lower the white capital letters "U." and "S." in the left and right, respectively—all four corners having ornate surroundings. The words "U. S. Postage" are placed above and "One Cent" below the bust, following the curvature of the elliptic lathe work upon which they rest. There is no authority for the opinion, but the portrait is probably touched up from Ceracchi. Color, blue. September Issue—A dash has been added under the tip of the ornament at the right of the numeral in the upper left corner.

August printing issued, August 17, 1861. September printing issued, September —, 1861. Date of issue grilled, May 8 (?), 1867. Date of withdrawal, February 27, 1869. Number issued without grill, 133,542,960. Number issued with grill, 14,354,900.

THREE CENT—A profile of George Washington looking to the left, after original by Houdon, rests upon an oblong tablet of lathe work, which is scarcely separated from the rest of the stamp by a border of lighter work of the same character. The entire ground of the stamp, except touches at and near the outer corners, is of this machine design. The large Arabic figure "3" appears in the upper corners, and between them in two lines are "U. S." and "Postage," the latter word taking the curve of the head close below. At the bottom, also in two lines of white capitals, are the words "Three" and "Cents," the ends of the lines tending upward. In the lower corners are the Gothic capitals "U" and "S," of the same size as the figures. All four are white, except slight tracing near the middle of each. Color, rose. September Issue—Ornaments at corners have been enlarged and end in a small ball.

August printing issued, August 17, 1861. September printing issued, September —, 1861. Date of issue grilled, August 8, 1867. Date of withdrawal, February 27, 1869. Number issued without grill, unknown. Number issued with grill, unknown. 1,772,658,870 issued in all.

FIVE CENT—A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, after the painting by Gilbert Stuart, rests upon a cross-hatched elliptical tablet $17/32$ by $43/64$ of an inch. This is surrounded by a border of lathe work, principally in a triple-line design reaching the limits of the stamp and giving the general outline of a parallelogram, though the corners are rounded, and midway of each side it swells outward. A large white Arabic figure "5" is placed in each of the upper corners, and resting on each end of the line "U. S. Postage," which rises in the middle to surmount the upper curve of the tablet. Similar white capitals form the words "Five Cents" below the tablet, and the Gothic capitals "U." and "S," slightly distorted, are placed in the lower corners. Color, buff, and later, brown. September Issue—A leaflet has been added to the foliated ornaments at each corner.

August printing issued August — (?), 1861. September printing issued, September —, 1861. Color changed, June —, 1862. Date of issue grilled, August 8, 1867. Date of withdrawal, February 27, 1869. Number issued without grill, 8,173,120. Number issued with grill, 682,180.

TEN CENT—The head of George Washington—after the original by Gilbert Stuart—is upon a hatched ground whose cross lines are almost imperceptible, and is inclosed by four small white stars on each side, with the words "U. S. Postage" above and "Ten Cents" below. There are five more stars at the top of the stamp. The number "10," in Arabic figures, is placed in each upper corner, in an appropriate inclosure of ornamental design. The

white capitals "U." and "S." are seen in the left and right lower corners, respectively. Color, green. September Issue—A heavy curved line has been cut below the stars and an outer line added to the ornaments above them.

August printing issued, August 17, 1861. September printing issued, September —, 1861. Date of issue grilled, August 8, 1867. Date of withdrawal, February 27, 1869. Number issued without grill, 27,459,840. Number issued with grill, 5,289,380.

TWELVE CENT—The face of George Washington, after the painting by Gilbert Stuart, is placed upon a cross-hatched elliptical ground $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, which is surrounded by the edge of the stamp by a very fine geometrical design with a serrated outer white line, edged with a black hair line and the trace of an ornament in the middle of each side, with a larger one at each corner, outside the lines mentioned. The number "12," in Arabic figures, inclined as in the 2 cent of the 1866-68 issue, is placed in each upper corner, with "U. S. Postage" between, bordering the medallion line. Below, in the corners, are the white capitals, "U" and "S," with the words "Twelve Cents" just below the medallion line and rising at each end above the "U" and "S." The portrait is the same as that on the 10 cent stamp. Color, black. September Issue—Ovals and scrolls have been added to the corners.

August printing issued, August 17, 1861. September printing issued, September —, 1861. Date of issue grilled, April —, 1868. Date of withdrawal, February 27, 1869. Number issued without grill, 7,166,070 (?). Number issued with grill, 3,585,600.

TWENTY-FOUR CENT—The portrait of George Washington—after the painting by Gilbert Stuart—is the smallest of the series, and inclosed by very fine lathe work $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch wide, the general outline of which is irregularly hexagonal. On each outer side, above the middle line, are four small five-pointed stars, enlarged in size from the lowest one up. At the top are three more stars, the smallest one in the middle. To the right and left of these, in the corners, and within an elliptical space, are the white-faced and shaded Arabic numerals "24," inclined slightly to the left and right. In each lower corner is a large five-pointed star, completing the thirteen. Upon the left of these is the letter "U," and upon the right "S," tending inward at the top. Curled-leaf ornaments above and at the side of these stars complete the principal features of the stamp. The portrait ground is cross-lined vertically and horizontally. Color, lilac. September Issue—Unlike the preceding values, the September printing of this stamp has no distinguishing mark. The character of the paper is the main point to be considered in detecting the different issues.

August printing issued, August 17, 1861. September printing issued, September —, 1861. Date of issue grilled, ———, —, 1867. Date of withdrawal, February 27, 1869. Number issued without grill, 10,056,990. Number issued with grill, 234,175.

THIRTY CENT—The portrait of Benjamin Franklin, looking to the left, is inclosed in a circle $\frac{21}{32}$ of an inch in diameter. The background of this space is obliquely cross lined at right angles. The inscription "U. S. Postage" above and "Thirty Cents" below the circle follow it closely. The number "30" leans outward in the upper corners, and the white capital letters "U" and "S" in the lower left and right hand corners, respectively, incline upward. Around the sides are scroll-work ornamentations. Color, orange. September Issue—Like the 24 cent value, there is no plate charac-

teristic by which the September issue can be distinguished from the August printing, the difference in shade and the nature of the paper being the only marks to prove its existence.

August printing issued, August 17, 1861. September printing issued, September —, 1861. Date of issue grilled, August 17, 1867. Date of withdrawal, February 27, 1869. Number issued without grill, 3,224,410. Number issued with grill, 282,740.

NINETY CENT—The portrait of George Washington facing to the left—after the original by Trumbull—stands upon a background similar to that of the 5 and 12 cent stamps. The border, about $\frac{3}{32}$ of an inch wide, is crossed with rays. The outer line of this border rises at the top to a Gothic apex. The denomination numerals "90," appear at each side of the tablet, on its border one-fourth of an inch from its highest point. Across the top of the stamp, upon an independent pennant tablet, whose ends fall about the border, are the words "U. S. Postage" in white, shaded capitals. The words "Ninety" and "Cents" are upon the left and right lower quarters of the border, which rests upon branches of oak and laurel tied with a small ribbon. The extreme lower corners are filled with letters "U" and "S" in the left and right, respectively. Color, light blue. September Issue—Parallel lines form an angle above the ribbon with "U. S. Postage"; a row of dots has been added between these lines and a point of color at the apex of the lower pair.

August printing issued, August 17, 1861. September printing issued, September —, 1861. Date of issue grilled, ——— —, 1867. Date of withdrawal, February 27, 1869. Number issued without grill, 384,920. Number issued with grill, unknown.

Numerous letters bearing Sonora stamps of various issues are sent to the Dead Letter Office as the addressees refuse to pay the postage charged on delivery. This would indicate that the provisional issues have no standing in the international mails, although we have seen covers which have reached their destination in the country without extra charge.

NEW PLATE NUMBERS.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the full list of plate numbers to March 6th:

No.	Denominations	Class	No.	Denominations	Class
6816	1c	Ordinary	6828	2c	"
6817	2c	"	6829	1c	"
6818	2c	"	6830	2c	"
6819	15c	"	6831	1c	"
6820	1c	"	6832	1c	"
6821	1c	"	6833	15c	"
6822	2c	Book	6834	1c	"
6823	1c	Ordinary	6835	1c	"
6824	1c	"	6836	1c	"
6825	15c	"	6837	1c	"
6826	1c	"	6838	2c	"
6827	2c	"	6839	2c	"

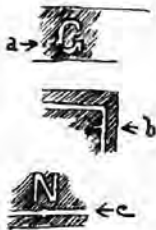
No.	Denominations	Class	No.	Denominations	Class
6840	2c	"	6903	7c	"
6841	1c	"	6904	7c	"
6842	2c	"	6905	9c	"
6843	2c	"	6906	2c	"
6844	1c	"	6907	9c	"
6845	1c	"	6908	20c	"
6846	2c	"	6909	20c	"
6847	2c	"	6910	20c	"
6848	2c	"	6911	30c	"
6849	1c	"	6912	2c	"
6850	2c	"	6913	12c	"
6851	1c	"	6914	30c	"
6852	2c	"	6915	9c	"
6853	2c	"	6916	7c	"
6854	1c	"	6917	30c	"
6855	2c	"	6918	9c	"
6856	2c	"	6919	7c	"
6857	2c	"	6920	20c	"
6858	1c	"	6921	30c	"
6859	2c	"	6922	9c	"
6860	2c	"	6923	7c	"
6861	1c	"	6924	30c	"
6862	2c	"	6925	9c	"
6863	3c	"	6926	20c	"
6864	1c	Book	6927	30c	"
6865	1c	"	6928	30c	"
6866	2c	Ordinary	6929	7c	"
6867	2c	"	6930	9c	"
6868	3c	"	6931	12c	"
6869	1c	Book	6932	7c	"
6870	2c	Ordinary	6933	20c	"
6871	2c	"	6934	12c	"
6872	1c	Book	6935	20c	"
6873	2c	Ordinary	6936	7c	"
6874	2c	"	6937	1c	"
6875	1c	Panama Canal	6938	20c	"
6876	2c	Ordinary	6939	2c	"
6877	2c	"	6940	1c	"
6878	3c	"	6941	1c	"
6879	1c	Book	6942	1c	"
6880	1c	Panama Canal	6943	2c	"
6881	2c	Ordinary	6944	1c	Panama Canal
6882	3c	"	6945	1c	Ordinary
6883	2c	"	6946	1c	"
6884	1c	Book	6947	1c	"
6885	1c	"	6948	1c	"
6886	2c	Ordinary	6949	1c	"
6887	2c	"	6950	2c	"
6888	2c	"	6951	2c	"
6889	2c	"	6952	2c	"
6890	2c	"	6953	1c	"
6891	1c	Panama Canal	6954	1c	"
6892	1c	Book	6955	1c	"
6893	2c	Ordinary	6956	2c	"
6894	2c	"	6957	2c	"
6895	2c	"	6958	1c	"
6896	2c	"	6959	1c	"
6897	2c	"	6960	2c	"
6898	2c	"	6961	1c	"
6899	30c	"	6962	1c	"
6900	12c	"	6963	2c	"
6901	9c	"	6964	2c	Book
6902	12c	"			

GAMBIA.

BY A. H. WEBER, F. R. P. S.

(Continued from Page 38.)

The Two Penny stamp presents the following points that enable me to place the several stamps in the sheet.



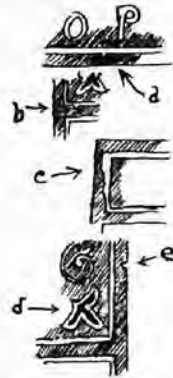
- # 1 a. White flaw on the back of G of GAMBIA
 b. Small white dot at right end of upper panel
 c. Nick in lower panel under N



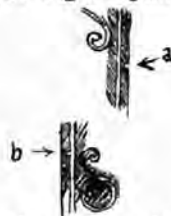
- # 2 a. Nick in outer line above first A of GAMBIA
 b. Break in outer line at corner of lower right spandrel
 c. Small white dot on outer line below P



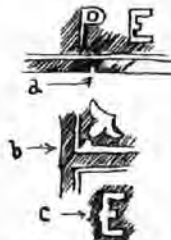
- # 3 a. Nick in outer line at N. E. corner of stamp
 b. Small white dot on outer line middle of right side
 c. Nick in outer line at upper scroll of lower right spandrel



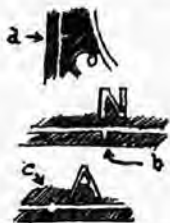
- # 4 a. Nick in outer line under O P
 b. Nick in line under corner of lower left spandrel
 c. Left white line of upper panel made broader by flaws
 d. White dot in trifoliate ornament in lower right spandrel
 e. Nick in outer line opposite lower right spandrel



- # 5 a. Small white dot on outer line just below lower scroll of upper right spandrel
 b. White dot on outer line at top of upper scroll of lower left spandrel



- # 6 a. Nick in outer line under P
 b. White dot in corner of lower left spandrel on the white line
 c. White dot on back of first E



- # 7 a. Flaw at upper point of lower left spandrel
 b. Break in outer line under N
 c. White dot on line below second A of GAMBIA



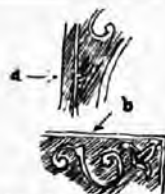
- # 8 a. White spot in medallion close to the nose
 b. Nick in side of lower right spandrel



- # 9 a. White dot in upper left spandrel to the left of the lower scroll
 b. Flaw in line above C
 c. End of upper scroll in lower left spandrel almost closed by white dots



- # 10 a. White dot middle of right side outside of circle
 b. White spot in O



- # 11 a. White dot on lower point of upper left spandrel opposite eye
 b. White dot on upper scroll in upper right spandrel



- # 12 a. Nick in lower panel under O
 b. Small white dot in lower panel under EN



- # 13 a. White spot in medallion close to the nose
 b. Spur on lower scroll in upper left spandrel
 c. Flaw in middle of right end of lower panel



- # 14 a. Two fine white dots to right and below P
 b. White dot on lower scroll in lower left spandrel
 c. White dot on inner side of circle opposite upper left spandrel



- # 15 a. White spot in upper panel between B and I

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

BY J. M. BARTELS.

The New Denominations.

Considerable progress has been made in the additional values which are soon to supplement the current regular issue. As previously announced five new values are soon to appear in order to facilitate the stamping of parcel post packages. The 12c stamp will be the first to appear and printing was begun about Feb. 18th. The 7c will be second and the 9c next, while the 20c and 30c may not be seen until some time later. The writer was privileged to see die proofs of all values in the adopted colors which are here described. All had been officially approved by Postmaster General Burleson on Jan. 29th and each item bore his signature. It is not likely that the names of the colors as designated by the ink manufacturers will be accepted by philatelists as several of them would certainly seem to be misnomers from the collectors point of view. Our own views might be expressed as follows:

7c "black". Head of Washington. Not much is to be said except that the color seems to have a slight tendency toward a grayish shade.

9c "pink". Franklin. This is totally different from anything we have ever seen termed "pink", and will surely not be so termed in the catalogues especially if we have in mind the 3c pink of 1861. We would feel inclined to describe it as a rather light shade of dull rose red. It is something new in color and we cannot recall any other stamp similar to it. Anything in the nature of a tint into bluish is certainly totally absent. We were however informed that present day ink manufacturers recognize various tints or shades of pink.

12c "maroon". Franklin. This is a very dark shade which we would prefer to term dark purple brown. It is in fact quite similar to a rather light shade we have seen of the \$1.00 Washington.

20c "ultramarine". Franklin. This is the same ink used for the 10c registry stamp which was recently discontinued.

30c "vermilion". Franklin. This might be termed an orange brown red which is totally different from the 2c vermilion of 1875. It has a strong orange tint and certainly a little brown. It might in fact almost be called terra-cotta, which would be more expressive than the official designation.

It has not been stated when the new stamps will first be issued but the 12c is likely to be out about the time these notes appear in print.

New Official Postal Card.

Quite an innovation in the postal issues of the U. S. is an official postal card for use of the postal savings system. The new card made its appearance in December last, but has so far escaped the attention of new issue chroniclers. This card is intended to be used exclusively by postmasters in sending their monthly reports of postal savings transactions to headquarters in Washington. The official stamp is circular, the center is a large unshaded numeral "1" similar in design to the green parcel post due stamps. It is surrounded by a background of engine turned lines with "CENT" below "1". The design is surrounded by a double line circle inscribed in white Roman capitals "U. S. POSTAL SAVINGS-OFFICIAL MAIL". Additional printing on the face of the card is "Post Card" in the customary place, "Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Postal Savings, Washington, D. C." and a form number in small type in the lower left corner, "5-5527". The back contains considerable printing, the blanks to be filled in by the postmaster. It is a white card, smaller than the regular size. Stamp and printing are in black, and made in one operation by the present manufacturers of the regular postal cards, the Government Printing Office at Washington.

We chronicle:

Official Postal Card (Postal Savings System)

1c black on white, size 126x76mm.

The Rotary Presses.

After many delays and the overcoming of innumerable obstacles, it is

now evident that the new presses which will print stamps from cylindrical plates will be turning out postage stamps for public use before these notes are in print. Numerous little changes and improvements have been made by the inventor Mr. Stickney in order to avoid any possibility of a hitch after regular printing had once commenced. The new stamps will be used exclusively in coils, joined sidewise (perf. vertically) for the present. New plates have been made for this specific purpose.

It will be quite easy for collectors to distinguish the stamps printed by the new process. In the first place the perforation will be different. While we are not certain of the gauge we can say that it will be approximately 10, perhaps the same as in the stamp booklets recently changed to 10. The size of the stamps will be larger, due to the fact that there will be no shrinking of the paper after printing, as is now the case, the new method being a dry process instead of wetting the sheets as formerly. This difference in size will be apparent to the eye veen without measuring. The impressions are uniformly clear and distinct.

We learn that 90% of all coiled stamps now issued are joined sidewise and the only concern calling for imperf stamps in coils is Shermack. Possibly the issue of the endwise coils may be discontinued after a while.

Mr. Ben. R. Stickney, mechanical expert and designer of the Bureau, has promised to furnish the GAZETTE with an article on his new invention, and to supply several up to date photographs. We hope to have it in time for our next issue.

Postal Savings Stamps.

If the officials of the P. O. D. had their own way in the matter we believe that the postal savings stamps would soon meet the fate of the parcel post issue and be discontinued. In the latter case it was found that the postmaster general had authority to make improvements in the service and act independently of Congress, and one of his first moves was to abolish the special stamps. This same authority it seems does not apply to the Postal Savings System, and an Act of Congress would be necessary to abolish the special stamps.

In the beginning, postmasters were strictly instructed to dispose of postal savings stamps and envelopes "as waste". The customary method of doing this is to sell by contract all accumulations of waste paper etc. In a conversation with Chief Thompson of the Postal Savings System the fact was brought out that the contractor who purchases the waste is entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Department when it comes to utilizing such "waste" to the best advantage and he has a right to do what he pleases with any stamps and stamped envelopes that may come his way. Attention was also called to the fact that occasionally such stamps escaped cancellation and might thus find their way into collections in unused condition. At any rate the division chief did not even pretend to assert, that such stamps could be subject to seizure by post office inspectors when found in private hands.

Parcel Post Stamps.

The only denomination so far exhausted is the 1c stamp. Requisitions for this red 1c stamp were very numerous even long after the supply had become exhausted. This is due to a peculiar fact. The senders of circular letters concluded quite naturally that anyone receiving a piece of mail bearing a red stamp would be less likely to cast it aside as a circular than the same with a green stamp. Thus the popular demand and rapid consumption of this denomination. The supply of all others is naturally decreasing rapidly. The 2c and 10c ones are probably the next to be sold out.

All plates for the regular parcel post stamps have now been cancelled for destruction but not so the parcel post due plates, although they are likely to follow soon. The plates for the 10c registry stamp have met a similar fate as no more will be printed. A window clerk said the other day that not long ago he had to ask every applicant for a 10c stamp, whether he wanted to register a letter, send a special delivery, a parcel or what?

The Bureau recently went to a great deal of trouble to supply a western philatelic writer with much valuable information concerning parcel post

plates, plate imprints and the actual time at press of each plate. This philatelically historic and useful information has been published in our Boston contemporary, but we note that our notes in the GAZETTE have also been utilized to a large extent.

The Museum Collection.

Mr. Joseph B. Leavy of New York has been "on the job" at the U. S. National Museum since early November and is making much progress in arranging and mounting the stamp collection. We may briefly mention that the Government is exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of such an experienced and ardent philatelist. The committee appointed by the American Philatelic Society at its Annual Convention last August held its first meeting at the Museum on Feb. 21st. Present were Messrs. Beck, Leavy, Morris, Wheaton and Bartels. It was decided to request Mr. Leavy to furnish for publication a list of U. S. and other stamps which are missing in the collection and to request donations in this manner. In many instances stamps of a quite common nature are wanted and of course there are no funds available for the purchase.

Mr. Leavy is doing very attractive work in mounting. The lettering is done on a typewriter before the stamps are mounted. Two sizes of type are represented on the machine in use, which makes it possible to have inscriptions in two sizes of capitals. The effect is very neat and considerably ahead of anything we have seen accomplished by the use of a typewriter. We are pleased to state that in his work Mr. Leavy is not confining himself to the use of any one catalogue, but is sufficiently discerning to use his own judgment according to the requirements of each individual case. In U. S. and Colonial Possessions spaces are left for all known varieties in order to properly record their existence and to emphasize the fact that certain things are still missing. This may also be an aid in securing donations from collectors visiting the museum.

We understand that a suitable cabinet is being constructed to hold the collection when mounted. Protection against light is of course a salient feature.

The Museum is in possession of considerable material in the nature of valuable duplicates which according to present day market quotations would run nicely along into five figures. Most notable among these are nearly a whole sheet of each value of the much prized bluish experimental paper of current design. It is hoped that some means may be devised ere long to convert such duplicates for the benefit of the regular collection either by means of exchange or for the establishment of a fund which would be used for purchasing missing specimens. It can already be stated without exaggeration that this collection will be of great value for study and reference even to the advanced collector. For instance in Austria we find the early issues each followed by the various printings of reprints, the value of which is constantly growing in importance as the number of specializing collectors increases.

Mr. Leavy's contract we believe is to run for one year, but the work can impossibly be finished in so short a time. There has been some talk of making the position of government philatelist a permanent one, but the relatively small compensation and other requirements are certainly a very small inducement to any man who might be considered in the same class as the present incumbent.

Precancelled Stamps.

The privilege of using precancelled stamps has been granted certain concerns with the instruction to let none of the specimens get into other hands. Incidentally we made inquiries while in the office of the Third Assistant as to the exact use of such stamps, especially the high values. It was mentioned not long ago, regular \$1.00 stamps were being sold in blocks with full gum but precancelled at a fraction of their face value. We now learn that such an occurrence cannot be explained in any legitimate way and it must be a case of breach of trust, fraud or theft. The Third Assistant's office would greatly appreciate at any time information regarding the source of precancelled stamps which might be offered unused in blocks.



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No. 3.

EDITORIAL.

On

Rewards of Merit.

The most important event of the month, to our mind, is the conferring of the Lindenberg Medal for 1914 upon Dr. Jose Marco del Pont. "Peace hath her victories no less than war", and the crown of fame awarded annually by the Berlin Philatelic Club "For Conspicuous Service to Philately" is not less worthy of note than the trophies won under more stirring circumstances on the battle-field of Exhibition competition. Yet we see little in public print of the Lindenberg Prize—probably because, being purely a reward for scholarship, it has to do with thought rather than things.

The Lindenberg Medal has one special justification for its existence—that it provides a means for honoring philatelic scholarship *per se* and in the abstract. The ablest and most profound students of Philately are not always able to form fine collections on their own account; and are hence debarred from any substantial triumphs in the Exhibition field. Dr. Marco del Pont is not one of these; his collection is one of the finest of two or three in South America; and several other Lindenberg Medallists (notably Dr. Legrand and Mr. Castle) have been as celebrated for their collections as for their philatelic writings. But at least half of those who have received this "Nobel Prize" of Philately are, on the contrary, more renowned for their scholarships than for their collections; and have probably never won any important medal at a philatelic exhibition. And it is certainly a fine and splendid thing that Philately should thus be able to crown the student quite irrespective of his achievements as a collector.

The giving of rewards of merit for distinguished excellence in any field of philatelic effort, is, in fact, no mean or unimportant incentive to such excellence; and the custom may well and advantageously be extended—al-

ways, that is, within reasonable limits. Too great prodigality of rewards would, of course, cheapen their value and diminish their estimation.

The study and collecting of stamps is, it is true, primarily undertaken and carried on for self-satisfaction. But we are much in the wrong if the appreciation and applause of one's fellows is not, at certain stages of philatelic progress, an almost indispensable stimulus. To do a thing well is always a great satisfaction; but there is scarcely a man alive, who does not crave sympathetic recognition from others for such work as he may perform, and who is not by the praise of others inspired to fresh endeavors. The philatelist who has achieved anything notable in philatelic study is sure to meet the most kindly recognition, and plenty of aid and encouragement. There was never a body of savants readier to exchange information and to put data and material at the disposal of one another than the philatelic students of the world. Appreciation being, therefore, so considerable a factor in nerving the student to gird up his loins and invade fresh fields. Philately shows herself wise in giving this appreciation, where she can, a distinct and tangible form. The Exhibition medal is one such form, and a good one: But it is possible, we think, to devise other forms, which shall be constantly available, instead of only once in several years, as with Exhibition awards.

A College of Philately.

At the Official Banquet of the recent Exhibition, Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, in a brilliant speech, outlined a plan for an American College of Philately. He chose to cast his remarks in allegorical form, professing to relate a dream he had had the preceding night, and it is probable that most of his hearers were puzzled to decide how far he was in jest and how far in earnest. We do not undertake to answer this latter question; but we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Morgenthau's notable speech contained the possible germ of a project capable of profound good to American Philately—and one, we think, not so impracticable of accomplishment as many of the diners seemed to fancy.

Why, we may ask, should it not be entirely feasible to institute such a body as was that night proposed; with its degrees of Fellowship to mark the good work of such philatelists as might signally deserve that distinction—and the resultant fusion of the best philatelic thought and energy of this country into a compact and in a sense centralized force. The institution of such a body would, of course, call for no small degree of moderation and restraint on the part of those performing the delicate duty of choosing the original corps of members; assuming that the original composition of the body would be selective and membership afterward elective. A firm hand would be needed to curb the dictates of personal friendship; for if a body of this kind were to be anything more than a sham and mockery, many of the finest fellows in stampdom would have to knock at its door in vain. Such a College, to be worth while, would needs be a picked cohort of highly effective men; so carefully selected as to make membership therein an unqualified attestation of exceptional philatelic merit. And it certainly ought to be possible for a few men—of sufficiently high standing and wide acquaintance with American philatelists to be qualified to act as founders—to agree upon a list of, say, twenty-five men, not a name of which anyone would be tempted to criticize. We are glad to say that we do not think so poorly

of American Philately as to believe there would be any great difficulty in finding twenty-five men in this country in selecting whom the selectors would highly honor their own judgment and wisdom.

We believe that such a body could accomplish much good, particularly by providing a common center and focus for public philatelic projects; not merely a nucleus and starting point for such projects, but a forceful and aggressive agency for their successful accomplishment. And it would certainly enlarge and enrich the lives of American philatelic students by providing a special rank of honor to compensate in a signal manner, toil that is otherwise quite unrequited.

South American Philately.

Speaking of Dr. Marco del Pont reminds us of the great strides Philately is making in South America. The Philatelic Exhibition held at Rosario in December is reported to have been a very great success. Messrs. de Rodriguez, del Pont and other eminent Argentinian Collectors showed some of their finest specimens, and so complete was the success scored that there is much talk of holding a much larger and more important Exhibition,—very possibly of international character—at Buenos Aires in 1916.

It may also be noted, by the way, (still in connection with the del Pont award) that South America may justly plume herself over the fact that she has a Lindenberg Medallist in advance of North America. We shall be greatly surprised, however, if Mr. Luff's turn does not come round one of these days—not to forget Mr. Pack, whose claim to recognition of this sort grow greater every year.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole has become a staff writer on the GAZETTE. Mr. Poole is too well known to the philatelic public as the editor of "Public Opinion" to need any further comment by us and we can assure our readers such articles on philatelic topics as only Mr. Poole can write.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Stamp collectors who are interested in the propoganda of their hobby—who would like to educate the average man to a better appreciation of the value of stamp collections and the science of Philately to the historian, and especially to the student of the history of the last century, are impatiently awaiting the outcome of the invitation of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the American Philatelic Society to hold its annual convention in San Francisco during 1915.

The exposition management has offered the society, free of charge, for the purposes of the convention, the use of assembly and exhibit rooms either on or off the exposition grounds, recommending, however, the use of rooms within the one million dollar fire-proof Auditorium building, now in course of construction at the Civic Center of San Francisco.

The two local societies, the Pacific Philatelic Society, located in San Francisco, and the Berkeley Philatelic Society, among the members of which are some of the most prominent philatelists in the country, have passed resolutions in which each society has called attention to, and joined in extending the invitation of the exposition management to come to San Fran-

cisco during the exposition year, and representatives of the two local societies will attend the 1914 convention of the American society, in August, and there urge the invitation. The membership of these two local societies represent an aggregation of collections which in broadness of scope and completeness will surprise the eastern collector not informed as to the development of the science on the Pacific coast, and the members will endeavor to convince their fellow enthusiasts throughout the country of the peculiar interest Californians have in Philately.

The history of the English speaking race in California is exactly contemporaneous with the history of the postage stamp in this country, both having in the main developed since 1840. California is now the home of a cultured leisure-loving people; and although Philately by reason of its nature is well within the range of the amateur of moderate means, the wide distribution of wealth in this state makes it a fruitful field for the development of this most delightful hobby.

This fact, and the great educational significance of the exposition,—the great hordes of enlightened people who are coming from all over the world to teach and be taught at the exposition, make the benefits to result from the selection of San Francisco as a meeting point in 1915 apparent.

The bureau of Conventions and Societies of the exposition has already secured 218 conventions for San Francisco during 1915, each to last from three days to two weeks. The daily average of conventions in session throughout the duration of the exposition is already four, and the number will probably be doubled before the opening of the celebration. An amazing proportion of these congresses are educational, and many are international. Among the number are: The International Congress on Education, the International Efficiency Congress, the International Congress of Authors and Journalists, the American Historical Association, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Academy of Medicine, the American School Peace League, and the National Education Association. There are also special historical and genealogical societies, and associations of collectors in various science too numerous to mention.

It is practically certain that the American Numismatic Association will meet in San Francisco some time in July or August of the exposition year, and, since so many philatelists are interested in numismatology as well, it is hoped to have these two conventions follow one after the other; and, if possible, to have the coin and stamp exhibits located in the same building, preferably in the Auditorium, where the high class of the structure would render the treasures safe, in rooms adjoining each other, and adjoining the assembly halls in which the conventions will be held.

The climatic advantages of San Francisco, which during the months in which the Philatelic Society usually meets (July and August) are unequalled upon the American continent, and the lure of an exposition, which in the beauty of its architecture and landscape gardening, and in the perfection of exhibits in all departments, will be unprecedented in the history of exposition building, will not only assure an unequalled attendance of members of the society and of outside amateurs, but will bring large numbers of people of that cultured class from which collectors must be recruited to the exposition and place them in reach of the educative efforts of those collectors fond of exploiting the charms of Philately.

In the Palace of Fine Arts there will be assembled a loan collection of

art treasures which will surpass any similar art collection ever assembled in any country at any time. This is saying a great deal, but the directorate of the department of Fine Arts is ready to "make good". World famous paintings and great pieces of sculpture that never before have been permitted to leave the galleries and museums of Europe, have been promised for the Fine Arts exhibit, and so complete will be this temporary robbery of the art treasures of the world, that the exposition throughout its entire ten months duration will be a continuous congress of artists and art lovers. The significance of this is apparent to any collector.

While it is a little premature to talk of the stamp exhibit, it will undoubtedly be of unprecedented interest. The United States government has appropriated a large sum of money to be expended upon a post-office exhibit, and the Post Office Department is being urged to make a complete historical exhibit of United States stamps. If this is made, it will be made as a part of the government exhibit, and will arouse national interest, especially among the schools.

In addition to this, some of the finest collections of stamps in this country are owned by Californians. The monetary value of the collections of specialists residing in the San Francisco Bay district alone amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. William H. Crocker, vice president of the exposition, is owner of one of the finest, if not the finest, collection of stamps upon the Pacific coast, which he has graciously offered as a nucleus for any exhibit that may be made. Mr. Crocker has specialized in New South Wales stamps, and has an unusually fine collection of Sidney Views, some of them unused. He acquired the nucleus of this collection a year or so ago from the Castle collection, when it was divided and sold by Stanley Gibbons, and has added to it from time to time. The collection includes the rarer varieties, many of them two-plated. He will also exhibit his Mexican collection and his collection of United States stamps, which is one of the most complete in this country.

Another interesting exhibit will be M. J. Gardner's collection of Japanese stamps, undoubtedly the finest ever assembled, which has recently been sold to a San Francisco philatelist. Another probable exhibit will be the magnificent Henry J. Crocker collection, including the Crocker collection of Hawaiian stamps, which has taken so many gold medals at previous exhibitions. Other collections which are owned locally and will probably be available for the exhibit are: The Phillips collection of Western Franks; the Goetz collection of the Canal Zone; the Folte collection of Nicaragua, the Stoltz collection of Hawaiians; the Lazarus collections of Chile, and St. Vincent. Also, the Currier collection, which is one of the finest and most complete of general collections anywhere, is owned locally and will be available for the exhibit.

To these will be added the cream of the great eastern collections, bringing the exhibit up to the high standard set by recent exhibitions in this country and abroad.

The Standard Catalogue of The Philatelic Society of Natal.

The Philatelic Society of Natal has in preparation the compilation of a standard catalog, free from commercial bias, and listing everything the general collector or the specialist would desire in the stamps of the Cape of

Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. They have secured the assistance of a large number of specialists who are doing their best to make the work a success but they request the practical support of every collector who can give them any information regarding uncatalogued varieties, shades or freaks.

The price of this catalog is to be about 2sh.6p.

Charles Byron Bostwick.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Bostwick who disappeared from his home on January 4th, as announced in a previous issue of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Bostwick, undoubtedly in a state of amnesia, found his way to Amagansett, L. I., where he had been accustomed to spend his summers, and there lost his way in the woods, and died of exposure.

He was 42 years of age, and a graduate of Princeton College. As a Philatelist he was well known, both here and abroad for his special interest in Siam, Cayman Islands and used 20th century English Colonials.

We beg to extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his family in this, their great loss and bereavement.

We are indebted to Mr. R. M. Simmans of Colon, for the following data in regard to the special issue of Panama stamps to commemorate the 4th centenary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

Total number printed 1,000,000

Total number sold:

Province of Panama	63,260	
" " Colon	23,840	
" " Bocas del Toro	5,300	
" " Cacle	2,740	
" " Los Santos	1,900	
" " Chiriqui	3,722	
Total	100,762	
Total burned as per Official Act, March 22, 1913	899,238	1,000,000

The Washington Post on Feb. 23rd contained an entire page advertisement profusely illustrated, of H. F. Colman seeking to buy stamps. This is the first instance which comes to our attention of one of the large dailies containing such an extensive and costly ad. Surely it emphasizes the growing importance of stamp collecting.

Mr. Howard C. Beck of Washington informs us that he recently quite accidentally ran across a package of documents pertaining to the issue under federal regulation of embossed revenue stamps as used in various states for several years around 1800. He is collating this information for publication. Incidentally we may mention that he has also found some of the stamps embossed on documents especially for Maryland.

NOTES ON THE 1911 ISSUE OF ENVELOPES.

BY VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

19th Issue.

New Contract—Mercantile Corporation of N. Y. City
July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1915.

In arranging the 1911 issue the envelopes are divided into two main groups representing:

- A. Old knives: or knives of the same shape as used for the 1907 issue.
- B. New knives: Compared with the former issue the bottom flap has been greatly reduced; the two side flaps now overlap each other. At the same time their upper edges have been cut down so as to form an obtuse angle at the junction point.

KNIVES.

Under the 1911 contract entirely new knives were called for by the P. O. Department for sizes 5 and 13 and a change in the dimensions of size 11. The contractor however changed also, without authority from the P. O. Department, sizes 3 and 8. This is stated in a letter from the P. O. Department to J. M. Bartels Co. dated March 8, 1913, referring to the change in sizes 3 and 8:

"This was not done upon authority, nor with the approval of the Department, but because the contractor assumed, from the fact that his bid covered the new, or No. 2 cut, in other sizes than Nos 5 and 13, that he was authorized to furnish them.

"The new contract provides that No. 11 envelopes shall be $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $5\frac{1}{4}$, as formerly.

"It is not contemplated to change Nos. 7 and 9 envelopes to the low cut pattern."

Recently Knife 89 has been slightly altered.

WATERMARKS.

The watermarks used for this Issue are Nos. 15-16-17-18.

Watermarks 1907 and 1911 were used simultaneously only from Jan. 1, 1911 to June 30th, 1911, by the Paul A. Sorg Paper Co., in the manufacture of manila paper. After July 1st, 1911 that firm used Wmk. USSE 1911 only. Consequently we find four watermarks.

1. No. **15**. U. S. POD 1907, in manila paper furnished by the Paul A. Sorg Paper Co., Middletown, Ohio.

2. No. **16**. U. S. POD 1911, in paper furnished by the Aetna Paper Co., Dayton, Ohio; also manila paper, Paul A. Sorg Co., Middletown, Ohio.

3. No. **17**. USSE 1911, in paper furnished by the American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., and after July 11, 1911, by the Paul A. Sorg Paper Co. (manila paper).

4. No. **18**. US-SE, 1911, in paper furnished by the Aetna Paper Co.

With the exception of Wmk. 15 which is found in this issue only on white and buff paper with new shape of envelope, all the other watermarks i. e. Nos. 16, 17 and 18 appear on nearly all papers and sizes and on a variety of old and new shapes. On account of the various watermarks, the different shapes of the same size envelopes, and the changes in the dimensions of former sizes (size 11), the following method of listing is adopted to simplify the cataloguing of the present issue:

OLD KNIVES.

Wmk. 16—**POD 1911.**

1c (A, B, C var. 1)—2c (A, A2, C,)—4c (B)—5c (A)

Wmk. 17—**USSE 1911.**

1c (A, B, C var. 1)—2c (A, A2, C, D var. 3)—4c (B)

Wmk. 18—**US-SE 1911.**

1c (A, B)—2c (A, A2, C)

NEW KNIVES.

Wmk. 15—**POD 1907.**

2c (A, A2)

Wmk. 16—**POD 1911.**

1c (A, B, C)—2c (A, A2, C, E)—5c (A)

Wmk. 17—**USSE 1911.**

1c (A, D)—2c (A, A2, C, D var. 1, E)—5c (A)

Wmk. 18—**US-SE 1911.**

1c (A, D)—2c (A, A2, C, D var. 1, E)—5c (A)

DESCRIPTION OF DIES.

Dies of the 19th Issue.

1c green. Dies A, B, C, D. Nos. 114, 115, 124, 127.

DIE A: 1907—Wide D in UNITED; letters S in States narrow. (Die 114.)

DIE B: 1907—Narrow D in UNITED (Die 115.)

DIE C: 1910—Letters S in States broad; O of ONE oval instead of circular; N narrow; C elongated; U far from ONE. (Die 124.)

DIE D: 1912—Enlarged circular O. All letters E with short bars; NE parallel; Back of bust forms angle above T of Cent. (Die 127.)

2c Carmine, Dies A, A2, C, D, E (1912) Nos. 116, 117, 119, 125, 126.

DIE A: 1907—Oval O and C in TWO CENTS; E not raised above C. (Die 116.)

DIE A2: 1907—Recut head. Two distinct bunches of hair, clearly divided at top. A distinct lock in center pointing upward. (Die 117.)

DIE B: 1907—Round O in TWO. E of CENTS raised above C. (Die 118.)

DIE C: 1907—Fine lettering. Head lines altered; round O in TWO. (Die 119.)

DIE D: 1910—All letters S broad, otherwise similar to Die A. (Die 125.)

DIE E: 1912—Entire change of bust. Cross bar in A of STATES very low. Point of bust tapers. More colored space below bust than in DIE A.

4c Black, Die B, No. 121.

F and figure 4 are 2 mm. apart; narrow U in FOUR. (Die 121.)

5c Blue, Die A, No. 122.

F of FIVE over 2½ mm. long. (Die 122.)

On account of the great variety of shapes or knives and of the various watermarks, this issue offers the collector of entires unusual opportunities for study. It is undeniably true that only a few years hence a number of the present envelopes will be rarities, as even now, of quite a number, only a few copies have been found, though collectors all over the United States have been on the lookout for them.

MEXICO.

Comments on the Arrangement of the 1868-72 Series.

BY RITTER VON RAIMANN.

I was much interested in the article on Mexico, 1868-72 by Mr. S. Chapman in Vol. IV., No. 1, of the PHILATELIC GAZETTE. I have been working on this issue, especially the 12c and 25c denominations because these values can be obtained in sufficient quantity for study.

In regard to the arrangement of a specialized collection as noted by Mr. Chapman in the aforesaid article, I beg to make the following comments: the division into thin and thick numerals in my opinion is not sufficient. There is no doubt in my mind that the issue with the thin numerals, at least the 25c, was made by two different designers. I therefore, would classify the issue as follows:

- (a) Thin numerals designed by X.
- (b) Thin numerals designed by Y.
- (c) Thick numerals, of which there are 10 distinct types.

I am more interested, however, in the differences in the design of the stamp; surcharges, cancellations and errors in color are of secondary interest to me.

My idea of proper classification in general would be as follows:

- I. Proofs.
- II. Forgeries.
- III. Unused, if possible and each value separated according to varieties of numerals and paper under the subdivisions, a, b, c above-mentioned, disregarding surcharges entirely.
- IV. All normal types of all values.
- V. All retouches in their various states with the reasons therefore together with unretouched copies showing the defects requiring retouching (naturally only such as were retouched in the course of printing). The retouches which were made on the first stone belong to the various types and are to be omitted.
- VI. Defects which occur constantly, as for example the variety without period in group c.
- VII. Errors in color and marked shades.
- VIII. The different papers.

All minor varieties not provided for above, could be classified under a separate subdivision B. It is questionable, however, where minor varieties of the design, as for example, 85 instead of 25 properly belong; perhaps under a subdivision under group VI.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the 25c exists with No. 28 (Chiapas), also 1871 with Chiapas 12mm. black.

SHORT NOTES.

U. S. Stamps Overprinted, Shanghai, China.

These stamps have been reported in several European Philatelic papers and the matter was taken up with Mr. Ralph, the Director of the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. We quote what he says on the subject which explains itself:

"You also state that several reports have appeared in the philatelic press to the effect that during November and December last, the United States post office at Shanghai used stamps which had been surcharged "Shanghai China", but on December 20th the surcharge was discontinued, and request to be advised whether any such surcharge was printed at this

Bureau, and if so what were the quantities and denominations supplied to said agency; also the date of shipment.

In reply I beg to state that such surcharge as you mention was not printed by this Bureau, and I regret to state that I have no information on the subject which I could furnish you."

March 11, 1914.

This Department has not authorized the surcharging of adhesive postage stamps by the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China. The Agent has been asked for a report concerning the alleged surcharging of stamps, and until the report is received the Department is not in position to furnish information on the subject.

A. M. Dockery,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions.

The annual meeting of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions was held on Monday, March 2, 1914, at the Collectors' Club. Owing to the blizzard which made travel difficult, the attendance was not as good as expected. However, the meeting was a most harmonious one, and the following gentlemen were elected to the Board of Directors:

To serve for 1 year—Joseph S. Rich.

To serve for 3 years:

J. Murray Bartels
N. M. Lewy
N. B. Newman
Charles Ploch
E. B. Power

Percy G. Doane
J. C. Morgenthau
A. E. Owen
B. W. N. Poole
C. F. Waldron

The Board has under advisement an amendment to the Membership Clause making the dues to the Association \$1.00 annually and judging from the sentiment generally expressed this amendment will probably be adopted. We believe this a most excellent idea.

The Association was incorporated solely for the purpose of holding the Exhibition last October and it was the purpose to disorganize as soon as the Exhibition matters had been closed but the almost universal demand for another Exhibition and the perpetuation of the Association made some such action as contemplated by the Board of Directors necessary.

THE MAIN VARIETIES OF THE BI-COLORED PAPUAN STAMPS.

Gibbons' Numbers 52-91, Scott's Numbers 28-49.

BY WM. H. MATTHES.

Every collector who has tried to specialize these interesting stamps knows there are many varieties not mentioned in any catalogue. No doubt they all have, like myself, often wished for a list which would at least describe the main varieties. After having studied Papuan stamps for several years and communicated with several good students of them, especially Mr. A. H. La Rue of Binghamton, N. Y., and Dr. R. F. Teschan of Milwaukee, such a list of the main varieties is published herewith for the benefit of those who are now trying to specialize or who may try to do so in the future.

The bicolored Papuan stamps were lithographed in Melbourne and each sheet contains 30 stamps, 6 horizontal rows of 5.

Varieties common to all bicolored issues, "Papua" small letters, wmk. upright or inverted, sideways or sideways reversed, Gibbons' numbers 52-80, Scott's numbers 28-40.

- No. 7 in sheet: Heavy black diagonal lines between sails, variety termed "sail".
 No. 20 in sheet: Black dot below "P" of right Postage.
 No. 23 in sheet: Colorless streak in clouds; variety termed "rift".
 No. 28 in sheet: Black vertical line to right of sail; variety termed "comet".

Varieties peculiar to the ½d, "Papua" small letters.

- No. 8 in sheet: Odd right figure 1.
 No. 20 in sheet: White leaves at right.
 No. 21 in sheet: Thick right "d".
 No. 28 in sheet: Traces of white leaves at left.

Varieties peculiar to the 1d, "Papua" small letters.

- No. 9 in sheet: Red hair-line in left Postage.
 No. 14 in sheet: Bird-like form at lower right; variety termed "bird".
 No. 19 in sheet: Two short red lines below frame at right.
 No. 28 in sheet: Red dot on line at tip of left leaf.

Varieties peculiar to the 2d, "Papua" small letters.

- No. 13 in sheet: Line in left lower corner instead of dot.
 No. 16 in sheet: Heavy colored plug over left 2.
 No. 17 in sheet: Broken inner frame-line at left Postage.
 No. 19 in sheet: Broken frame-line above left 2.
 No. 20 in sheet: White leaves; right outer frame-line broken.
 No. 27 in sheet: White leaves; lower frame-line broken.

Varieties peculiar to the 2½d, "Papua" small letters.

- No. 2 in sheet: Dot under right "E".
 No. 9 in sheet: Break in frame over right 2.
 No. 12 in sheet: Break in right "d".
 No. 17 in sheet: Thin left "d".
 No. 18 in sheet: Break at right "d".
 No. 19 in sheet: Spots under right "Postage".
 No. 20 in sheet: White leaves at right.
 No. 25 in sheet: Spaced "Pua".
 No. 27 in sheet: White leaves at left.

Varieties peculiar to the 4d, "Papua" small letters.

- No. 7 in sheet: Dot after right "Postage".
 No. 11 in sheet: Blotches in left 4 and oval.
 No. 15 in sheet: Dot before right "Postage".
 No. 18 in sheet: Thin left "d".
 No. 20 in sheet: Round "O" in left "Postage". Right oval.

Varieties peculiar to the 6d, "Papua" small letters.

- No. 12 in sheet: Dot before right "Postage".
 No. 16 in sheet: Line after "U".
 No. 26 in sheet: Half bar in first "A".
 No. 27 in sheet: Odd second "A".

Variety peculiar to the 1/-, "Papua" small letters.

- No. 12 in sheet: Small "A" in "Papua".

Variety common to all bicolored issues, "Papua" small letters, wmkd. sideways.

No. 11 in sheet: Black blotch at right of sail along sky-line, variety termed "black ravine".

Varieties peculiar to the 2½d. "Papua" small letters, wmk. sideways.

No. 16 in sheet: Blue dots near left "Postage".

No. 18 in sheet: Heavy blotch over right 2½.

Variety peculiar to the ½d. "Papua" large letters, perf. 11, wmk. upright or inverted, Gibbons' No. 81.

No. 21 in sheet: Black spot under "U".

Varieties peculiar to the 2sh6p. "Papua" large letters, perf. 11, wmk. sideways, Gibbons' No. 91, Scott's No. 49.

No. 8 in sheet: Frame to right of "Papua".

No. 21 in sheet: Odd 2 at left.

No. 25 in sheet: Line below right "Postage".

No. 27 in sheet: 2 to left connected with dividing-line.

No. 30 in sheet: Odd first "A" in "Papua".

Varieties common to all bicolored issues, "Papua" large letters, perf. 12½, wmk. upright or inverted, Gibbons' Nos. 82-90, Scott's Nos. 41-48.

No. 16 in sheet: Cut in sail.

No. 18 in sheet: White triangle in the lakatoi.

Varieties peculiar to the ½d. "Papua" large letters, perf. 12½.

No. 6 in sheet: Loop in lower frame-line.

No. 21 in sheet: Top of "d" to right defective.

Varieties peculiar to the 1d. "Papua" large letters, perf. 12½.

No. 19 in sheet: Last "A" in "Papua" closed.

No. 21 in sheet: Large red dot below last "A" in "Papua" A.

No. 27 in sheet: Second "P" of "Papua" with defective foot.

Variety peculiar to the 2d. "Papua" large letters, perf. 12½.

No. 18 in sheet: "Postage" at right.

N. B. The thin "d" is found in the 4d of this issue also, No. 18.

Variety peculiar to the 2sh6p. "Papua" large letters, perf. 12½, die I.

No. 7 in sheet: No ball to first 2.

These are in my opinion the main varieties of the bicolored Papuan stamps. All of them are to be found but once on a sheet, consequently in the proportion of one in thirty. No. 23 of the "small Papua", the "rift in clouds" has generally been looked on as the most important of the Papua varieties, probably because it was better known, yet I do not regard it as such, inasmuch as it is merely a white streak and as such classes with the partially shaded and white leaf varieties numbers 20, 27 and 28, yet all the varieties mentioned are so clearly defined and recognizable from the other stamps that they are bound to be given a place and of value.

On Nov. 18th, 1911 the late Mr. Ewen wrote in the "Weekly Stamp News" regarding the variety "rift in clouds": "We believe that another 10 years will convert a collection of this variety into a veritable gold mine". Already then he valued this particular variety five times the price of the ordinary stamp. There being so many varieties just as distinct as the "rift", is it a wonder that the collecting of Papuan stamps is so particularly fascinating and fashionable?

A FUTILE ATTACK ON THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE SPANISH MARIANNAS.

The Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung of February 21, 1914 publishes a lengthy article by Judge W. Priwe on the now well-known and authenticated stamps of the Spanish Mariannas. Briefly summed up, the Judge declares these stamps a bogus issue, and declares them of no value.

It is a universally recognized principle of law that a plaintiff has no standing in court unless he can produce full and satisfactory evidence for his complaint. In other words, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff. Mere unsustained allegations of wrong are ruled out. Applying this broadly recognized principle of law to the case in hand, what is the result?

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE published May 1, 1912, the sworn affidavit of Col. Blanco, formerly the Governor of the Mariannas. This affidavit was obtained by Brig. General Bandholtz, an officer in the United States Army and a gentleman of the highest character. We note that the affidavit is sworn to before an official of the United States Court.

Next, THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE published the full text of the "Official Decree", signed by Eugenio Blanco, dated September 18, 1899, which we obtained from our correspondent who accompanied the Spanish Commission as correspondent of one of the prominent Spanish magazines.

This sums up our evidence, which is in no way weakened by the allegations of Judge W. Priwe, all of which are unsustained. To prove his case the Judge will have to prove by clear cut evidence the following:

- (1) Col. Blanco, a highly esteemed Spanish officer, has committed perjury.
- (2) Col. Blanco did not issue the decree during the time he acted as Governor.
- (3) If allegation 2 is true, Col. Blanco must be proven to have committed the following heinous offences:
 - (a) With full knowledge to the contrary he manufactured a decree, and
 - (b) Purposely inserted a false date,
 - (c) Incriminated himself furthermore by taking a false oath before a United States Court.
- (4) Brig. General Bandholtz, and no one has a better knowledge of Philippine history, was the willing dupe of Col. Blanco.
- (5) The law does not assume criminal intent unless it can be proven that the person committing a crime was vitally interested in the outcome of the crime. In our case, there is no particle of evidence or proof that Col. Blanco received any benefit, material or otherwise, from making the affidavit, or issuing the Decree.

We invite Judge W. Priwe to furnish the evidence on all these points.

Unless such evidence, full and satisfactory, is forthcoming, we are forced to reject these allegations as utterly worthless and without a particle of foundation, and the Spanish Mariannas will continue to be a well authenticated issue, notwithstanding Judge W. Priwe to the contrary.

J. MURRAY BARTELS.

REVIEWS.

Review of Gibbons Part II. 1914 Edition.

(Continued from Page 40.)

The primary distinction between major and minor varieties is obvious enough; that major varieties are those readily recognizable as distinct from others of similar type or family, while minor varieties, on the other hand,

are those presenting only slight and elusive points of difference from the main or normal issue—points of difference that it takes some pains and discrimination to discover. But the term "minor variety" seems to carry with it to most minds a suggestion of triviality and insignificance that but ill accords with the real importance of this class of varieties in modern Philately. The minor variety is the groundwork and basis of modern scientific Philately—its very food and life. It would be well, therefore, if the utility of the minor variety in the general scheme of Philately were more widely recognized, and the term itself rescued from the shade of reproach which it seems at present rather generally to convey.

In this very matter of cataloguing, there exists, and will probably always exist, strong differences of opinion among stamp people as to how far a catalogue should go in its inclusion of minor varieties. There is likewise a difference of opinion and of practice on this point among those who publish catalogues; or at least an aim at different types of collectors by different policies in this regard. Gibbons is frankly a minor variety catalogue. Not, of course, that it neglects the major varieties—which would be, in any catalogue, an absurd impossibility—but that it goes very far, indeed, in listing minor varieties. In terming it a minor variety catalogue we mean that it is the kind of work which might be easily cut down to half its present number of pages without sacrificing anything that the everyday general collector would regard as especially essential. Gibbons is too technical for the average, general collector. It is not, probably, the catalogue to be recommended to the tyro. But in its lucid grouping of sub-varieties, and the extent and completeness of its lists of all such varieties it is a very great and useful work. To collect "according to Gibbons" would, in the case of many countries, be a task calling into play a large amount of philatelic skill and knowledge—much more than the average catalogue user presumably possesses. But we should certainly say that the constant use of Gibbons would be an admirable prescription for increasing this philatelic skill and knowledge.

It is, of course, utterly out of the question for us to enter here upon any elaborate explanation of the Gibbons scheme of treatment—nor would readers familiar with the work thank us for telling them what they already so well know. Something must, however, be said about the new prices—to many collectors the one point of absorbing interest about a new edition of this kind, and not, it must be confessed, a matter of entire indifference to even the least sordid of us. Art for art's sake is all very well; but there is a solid comfort in finding one's philatelic wealth materially increased by a new catalogue that rather puts to havoc all these fine-spun theories about the joy of collecting being the stamp-man's greatest recompense. Be it known, therefore, (the news is not so very surprising) that there are a great number of very decided advances in price in the new Gibbons. These are to be found practically all through the book, except in the case of a few very much neglected and unpopular countries; but the great and superlative rise is in old Europeans. Many of these have gone up to a really amazing extent—most markedly the German and Italian States, Spain and Switzerland. Next to old Europeans, South Americans come in for the largest rise and there are a great many notable advances in this section. Numerous U. S. varieties have been moderately advanced, and a few quite sharply. The whole book is, in fact, so far as prices are concerned, of cold comfort to the man who is just starting to build up a collection on any extensive scale, and of great satisfaction to the considerable philatelic investor.

A Synoptic Key to the Catalogued Envelope Stamps of the United States. Being a system of alternates such as is used in Botany and Zoology in the determination of plants and animals, a system unique in Philately and so simple that a child can with accuracy determine the most difficult die of the

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Economist Bulletin Appears Monthly

We have discontinued our regular yearly Price List and each number of our Bulletin will contain sections of our former list both U. S. and Foreign, also special offerings and bargains that we purchase during the month, also a complete list of New Issues. This will be just what you have been looking for and if you wish to receive it regularly send 12 cents just to cover cost of postage for 1 year. You will save many times this amount in first number alone.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPT.	Unused	Used
1c yellow	\$1 50	
6c yellow	65	
INTERIOR DEPT.		
1c to 90c complete	4 50	
1c to 30c, 9 var.	2 50	1 65
JUSTICE DEPT.		
1c purple	60	
2c purple	1 25	
6c purple	1 10	
12c purple	1 25	
15c purple	2 50	
POST OFFICE DEPT.		
1c to 30c, 9 var.	3 50	2 25
90c black		75
STATE DEPT.		
1c green	1 00	
6c green	50	
7c green	1 50	1 15
10c green	1 40	
12c green	2 00	
15c green	2 00	
24c green	4 25	
30c green	3 25	
90c green	6 00	
42 green and black	13 00	
TREASURY DEPT.		
1c to 90c except 24c	3 40	2 75
7c brown	1 00	70
24c brown	5 00	1 50
90c brown	75	
WAR DEPT.		
7c rose	1 00	
10c rose	45	
12c rose	60	
15c rose	15	
24c rose	15	
30c rose	20	
90c rose	45	
1879 ISSUE—American Bank Note Soft Paper		
INTERIOR DEPT.		
1c vermilion	75	
12c vermilion	63	
15c vermilion	1 00	
POST OFFICE DEPT.		
3c black	06	
TREASURY DEPT.		
3c brown	35	
10c brown	1 00	
WAR DEPT.		
1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 10c set	30	
10c rose red	10	
12c rose red	15	
30c rose red	45	

We have most all other Departments in stock which are not quoted above.

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Danish West Indies No. 28, block 4	75
German China No. 327, block 4	35
Liberia No. 176a, block 4	3 00
Paraguay No. 35, block 4	15
— Sheet 50	1 80
— No. 197, sheet 50	25
Spain No. 510, block 4	12
— block 12	50
— No. 511, block 4	12
— block 12	35

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We take pleasure in announcing that we have acquired the services of

MR. P. M. WOLSIEFFER

of Chicago, as General Manager of the

Philadelphia Stamp Co.

We have also purchased Mr. Wolsieffer's stamp stock, goodwill, approval card and stock book patents.

Our facilities for stamp auction work are now unsurpassed and the combined Wolsieffer and Philadelphia Stamp stocks will enable us to fill want-lists and to send out promptly our celebrated "Convenience in Stamp Buying" volumes, approval books and special selections, in better shape than ever before.

Stamp Auctions are booked as follows:

March 27th and 28th: Collection of the late J. I. Barnhurst.

April 17th and 18th: Collection of J. Bernhard Mencke.

May 15th and 16th: Particulars later.

Other Sales pending.

Mr. Wolsieffer will be glad to welcome personally all callers at our office and hear from old friends and new, by mail.

The March Stamp Drummer will give further details.

Write for anything you need in the stamp line and come to see us whenever possible.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO.

Percival Parrish, President.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Gen'l Manager.

1204 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

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PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO.

Perceval Parrish, President.

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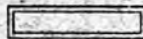
Transfer 2600

Vol. IV

APRIL, 1914

No. 4

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE



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No. 4

THE FIRST ISSUE OF VICTORIA.

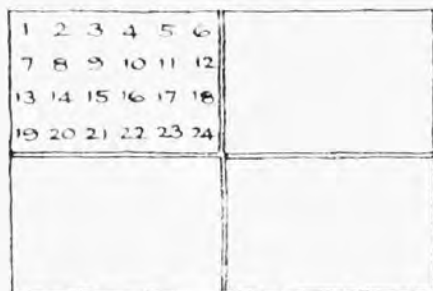
Mr. Paek's Stamps at the Royal Philatelic Society.

On February 17th last, the one penny values of the "half-length" Victoria stamps of 1840-1841 were shown at a session of the Fellows of the Philatelic Society in London, who met for that purpose.

This splendid philatelic work evoked the greatest enthusiasm of all time. Mr. L. L. R. Hansburg showed the stamps, and both Mr. Hansburg and Mr. P. Castle, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, talked about them.

Through the courtesy of the London Philatelist and Mr. Paek, we are so proud in this issue, some illustrations of a part of this notable philatelic work.

Mr. Hansburg blazed the way in his investigations of these stamps, and Mr. Paek has carried some parts of the work still further, and we believe the stamp guides furnished at the London meeting will prove of real value to those collectors interested in the stamps of the first issue of Victoria.



PANE DIAGRAM

Twenty-four panes (Campbell Print) — same and plate direction
 Twenty-four panes (Campbell Print) — same and plate direction
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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1914.

No. 4

THE FIRST ISSUE OF VICTORIA.

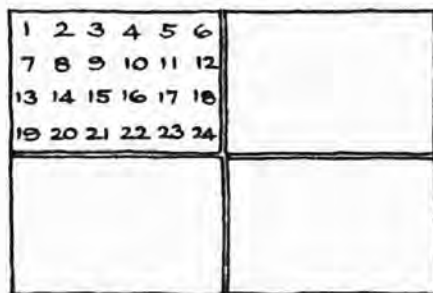
Mr. Pack's Stamps at the Royal Philatelic Society.

On February 19th last, the one-penny values of the "half-length" Victoria stamps of 1850-1854 were shown at a session of the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society in London, who met for that purpose.

This splendid philatelic work evoked the greatest enthusiasm of all present. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg showed the stamps, and both Mr. Hausburg and Mr. M. P. Castle, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, talked about the display.

Through the courtesy of the London Philatelist and Mr. Pack we are able to print in this issue some illustrations of a part of this notable philatelic work.

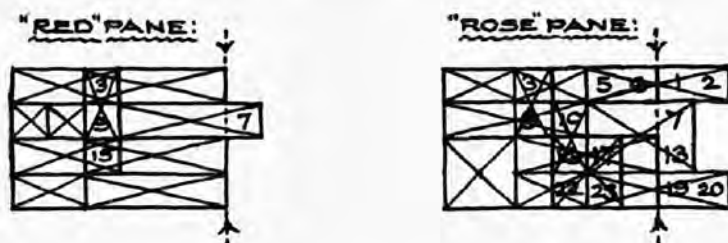
Mr. Hausburg blazed the way in his investigations of these stamps, and Mr. Pack has carried some parts of the work still further, and we believe, his plating-guides furnished at the London meeting will prove of real value to all those collectors interested in the stamps of the first issue of Victoria.



PANE DIAGRAM:

Victoria one-penny "Campbell Prints" pane and plate diagram.

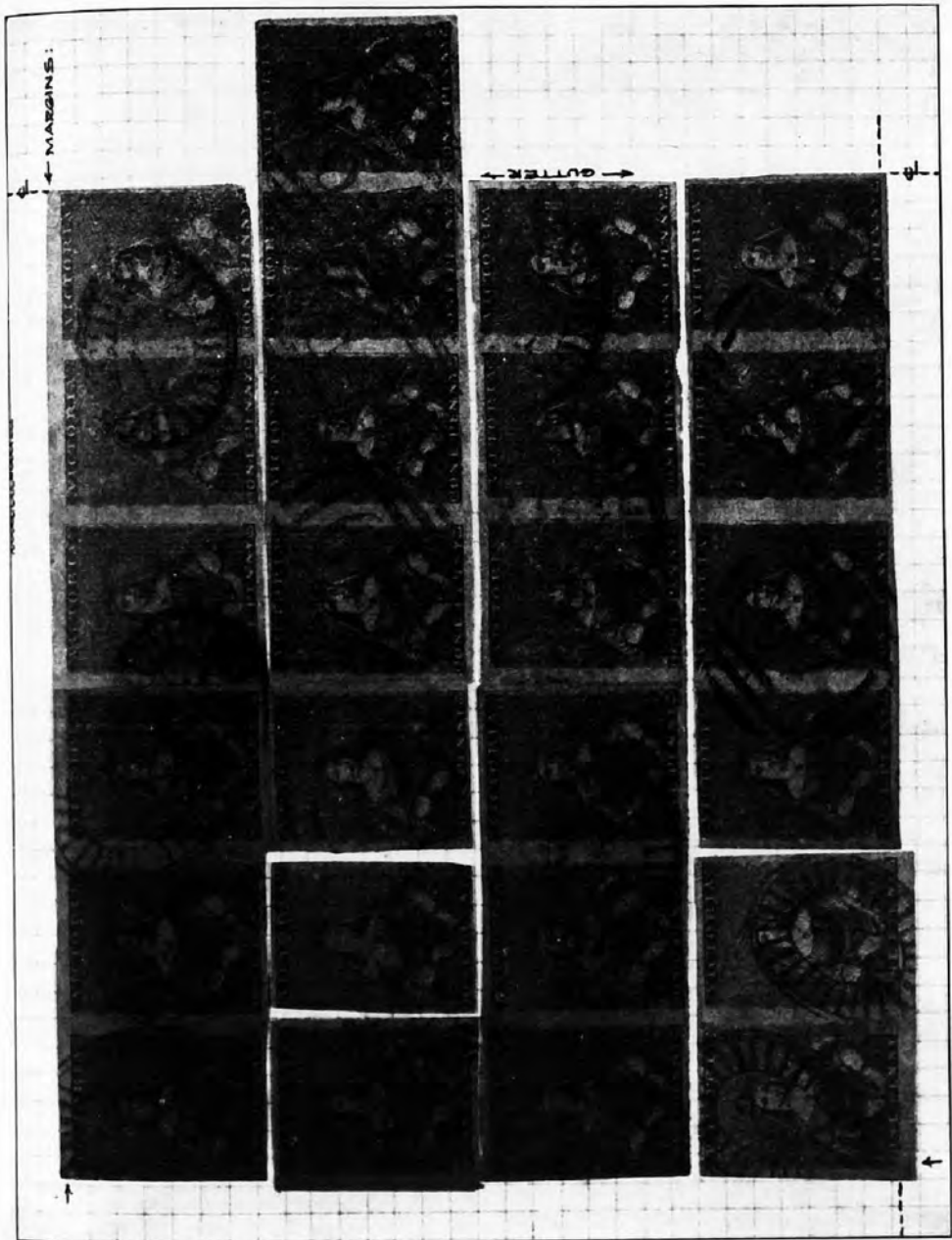
Twenty-four varieties, six by four, composed a pane; which repeated formed a sheet of four panes (2x2) containing ninety-six stamps.



Comparative diagrams of the platings in the "red" and "rose" shades showing how certain vertical pairs and blocks in one, key the horizontal pairs and strips of the other, and provide proof of the correctness of the plating.

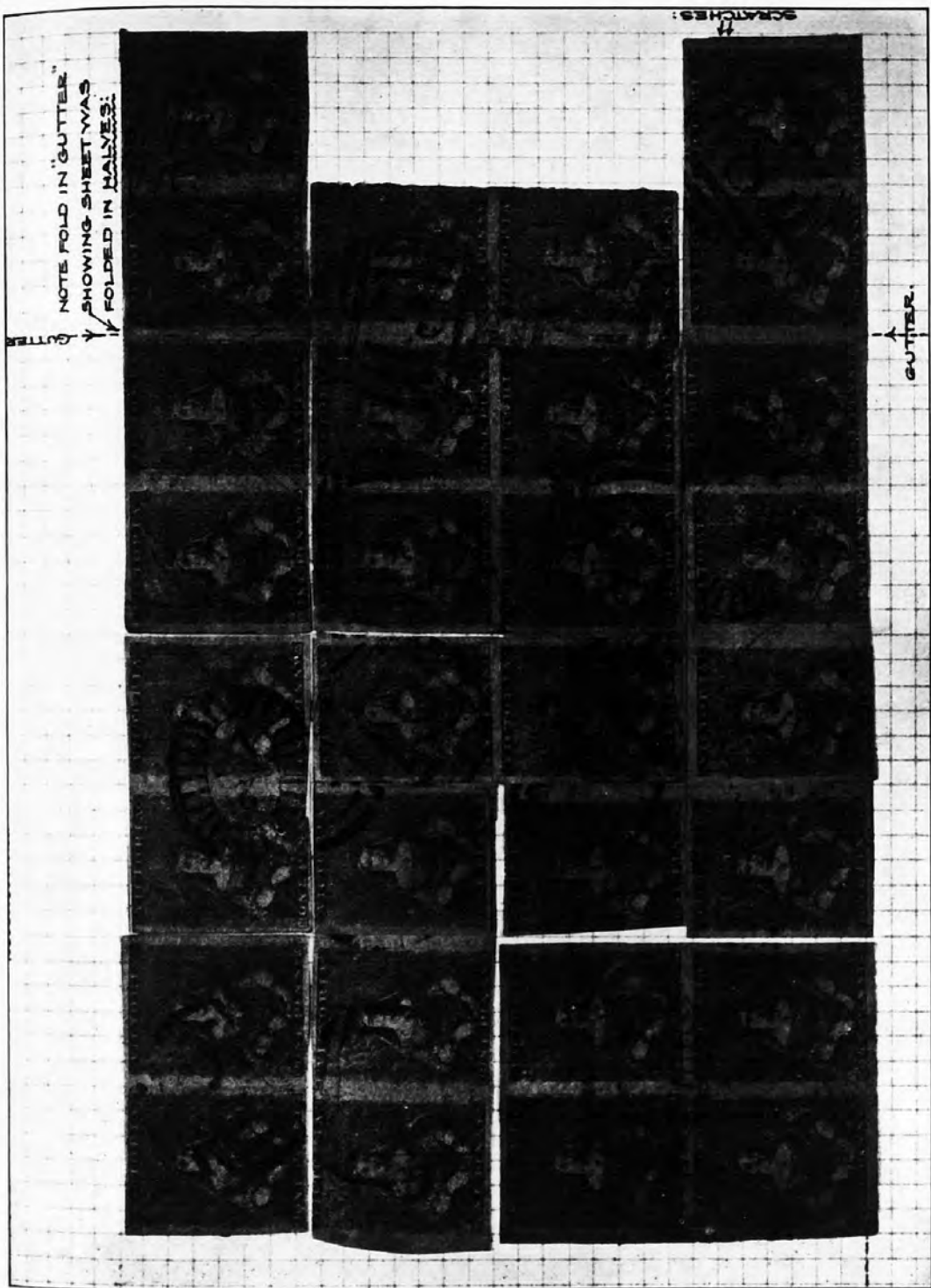
PLATING GUIDES FOR THE 1 PENNY RED AND 1 PENNY ROSE OF THE
"CAMPBELL PRINTS" OF VICTORIA 1854.

1. Small white spot in background one millimeter to the right of veil, and slightly below line of chin; "O" of "ONE" joined to lower margin; a white oblique flaw $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long between upper arm and right border; dot of color outside right frame $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. below northeast corner.
2. There is a small block of color on lower frame directly under vertical stroke of the "E" in southwest corner; a minute white dot $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. to the right of top of "A" of "VICTORIA"; small white dot before "E" of "ONE".
3. There is usually a horizontal white spot on right edge of veil 1mm. above shoulder; a white oblique spur below "Y" of "PENNY"; a conspicuous triangular white spot between "A" of "VICTORIA" and northeast corner ornament.
4. Small hazy white dot between the "N's" of "PENNY"; "E" of "PENNY" like an inverted F.
5. Two white dots between the "N" and "E" of "ONE"; irregular white flaw in background at right of upper arm; sometimes a white spot between the bases of "R" and "I" of "VICTORIA".
6. White spots on top of crown; at left of left upper arm; and below left bracelet.
7. Small white dot in background 2mm. to the right of crown; long oblique white flaw between right arm and right border; a white flaw in left border directly over the "E" in southwest corner.
8. Inner edge of right border is broken $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. down from top; small red spur from lower line of the square at southeast corner, projecting upwards between the lower angles of "W".

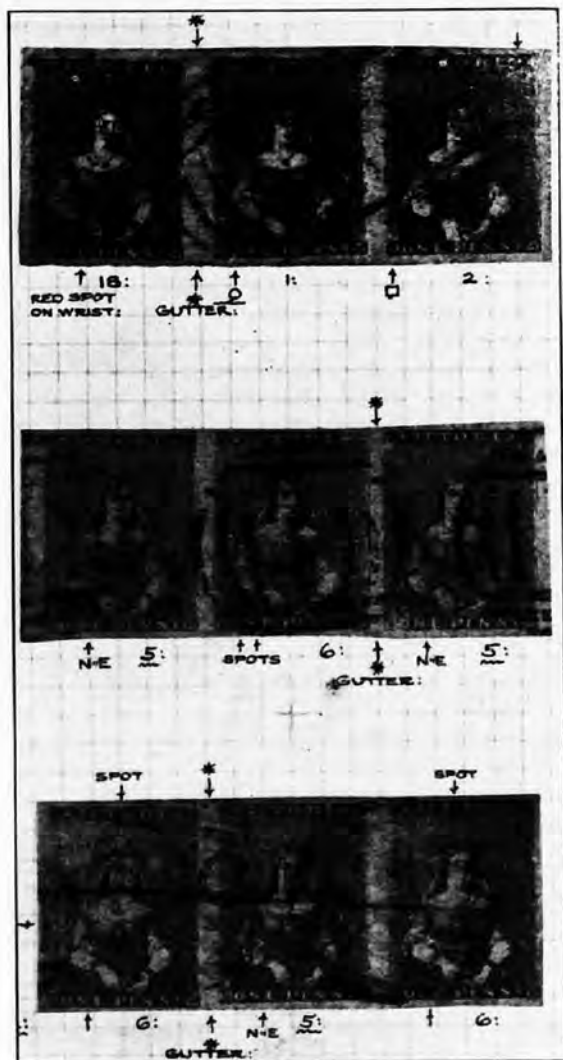


1854 "Campbell Prints" in brick-red shades. A reconstructed pane of twenty-four subjects of the one-penny.

9. White spot in background against left border in line with top of corsege; "E" of "PENNY" more like an L than an E.
10. There is a white diagonal dash pointing northeast at middle of waist-line usually forming a clean right angle with one of the diagonal shade-lines of dress that run in the opposite direction; there is a white dot on the dress directly over "Y" of "PENNY"; also a white triangular dot after "A" of "VICTORIA".
11. A conspicuous vertical white dash at right of and close to the first "N" of "PENNY"; white oblique dashes between "R" and "I" of "VICTORIA" and following "A".
12. Small white dot following "A" of "VICTORIA", below the level of top of letter; irregular base-line below the "E" in southwest corner and the "O" and "N" of "ONE".
13. A triangular white flaw in right border 1mm. above the "W" in southeast corner; there is a white dot on right edge of left border 10mm. down from top of stamp.
14. There is a white flaw in background directly under "C" of "VICTORIA"; a large irregular oblique flaw at right of right arm, like similar ones on Nos. 1, 5 and 7.
15. There is a long white notch in lower edge of stamp below "NE" of "ONE"; there is a white dot in background 2mm. to the right of edge of veil and in line with mouth; a small dot after "A" of "VICTORIA".
16. "P" of "PENNY" joined with white border below it; white flaw in left border directly over the "E" in southwest corner; white spot on dress below left shoulder and just to the right of scepter.
17. White dots like periods following "P" and both "N's" of "PENNY"; also a white spot after "Y"; a white dot precedes top of "E" of "ONE"; a triangular white dot after "A" of "VICTORIA".
18. Red spot on wrist of left arm, just below bracelet.
19. Lower edge of southwest corner is shaved off so that the "E" in southwest corner has no base; large white oblique flaw as in Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 14 between right arm and right border; white spot in background at right of veil and close to its edge, and on line with neck.
20. White dot between tops of "N" and "Y" of "PENNY"; small red spur on lower edge at southwest corner of square containing the "W"; small white dot after "A" of "VICTORIA".
21. White flaw at right of right arm nearly a rhomboid in shape; usually left border shows a white flaw just above the "E" in southwest corner; small white spot in left border half way up.
22. Lower frame-line thick and bulging below "O" of "ONE"; white dot in "C" of "VICTORIA"; also in between upper arms of cross in northeast corner.
23. White spot on right edge of left border 2mm. above tip of scepter; white oblique dash parallel to and to the right of the right arm of the "Y" of "PENNY"; several white flaws in background at right of queen, being especially noticeable in the rose prints; triangular spot at right of "A" of "VICTORIA".
24. Heavy line of color above the "E" in southwest corner; white spot after "A" of "VICTORIA"; lower left loop of bow on breast is whiter than in other types.



A reconstructed pane of twenty-four subjects of the one-penny of the "Campbell Prints" in the "rose" shades. There are many pairs, strips and blocks in this plating as is shown on the illustration of the comparative diagrams, providing a complete demonstration and proof of the plating (see diagrams).



Substituted transfers of the one-penny "Campbell Prints". Owing undoubtedly to the unequal wear of the stones some of the transfers composing a pane became defective and were replaced by transfers of other types, producing in this manner abnormal sequences of types. If such unusual panes are met with during the solution of a "plating problem", it will readily be seen that much uncertainty and confusion are the result. From the stamps shown in this illustration proof is provided of at least five substitutions of one type for another. It is probable that the entire left side of the pane was damaged, and that other numbers were substituted for numbers 1-7-13-19, which composed the first vertical row in the pane. These substituted transfers I find to be very rare, and those shown in this illustration include all that I have ever seen.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 BARTELS' CATALOGUE OF ENTIRE ENVELOPES.

BY V. M. BERTHOLD.

CHANGES.

Page	102	2252a	change price to 40c
"	102	2254	change price to 40c
"	103d	2477	change size to 6
"	103f	2618	Blue not Buff
"	103g	Delete	Nos. 2674 and 2675

ADDITIONS.

Page	103	2273e	13v.14	White	Carmine	171x95	83	
"	103d	2267	7v.1	"	"	225x98	51	
"	103d	2487A	3	O.Buff	"	149x85	80	
"	103d	2495	9	Amber	"	257x111	61	
"	103d	TWO CENTS, CARMINE—Die 125 (Die D)						
		2504	9v.5	White	Carmine	257x111	61	
"	103d	FOUR CENTS, BLACK—Die 121 (Die B)						
		2509	9	White	Black	257x111	61	
"	103f	2576A	13	Amber	Green	171x95	89	
"	103f	2613	5	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
		c	5v.3	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
		f	5v.6	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
"	103f	2614	5	Amber	Carmine	160x89	87	
"		a	5v.1	Amber	Carmine	160x89	87	
"	103f	2615	13v.3	White	Carmine	171x95	89	
"	103f	2615A	13v.3	Amber	Carmine	171x95	89	
"	103f	2615B	13v.3	Blue	Carmine	171x95	89	
"	103g	2636	5	Amber	Green	160x89	87	
"	103g	2673	5	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
"		a	5v.1	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
"		d	5v.4	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
"		f	5v.6	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
"		h	5v.9	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
"		i	5v.10	White	Carmine	160x89	87	
"		j	5v.11	White	Carmine	160x89	87	

The Transfer Roll Relief Varieties of the 1c U. S. 1851-57 Issue

BY CARROLL CHASE, M. D.

Knowledge of the location on the 1c plates of the different impressions rocked by various transfer roll reliefs, is an invaluable aid in deciding from which plate or sometimes even which horizontal row on the plate, any single copy comes.

It may be well to define a transfer roll relief as the stamp design (in appearance reversed but not inverted) showing in relief on the margin of the transfer roll.

In plating the Type IV stamps (all from Plate 1 second state) a knowledge of the two transfer roll relief varieties found on this plate is absolutely necessary.

In all, seemingly twenty transfer roll reliefs (probably on five and possibly more different transfer rolls) were used in making the various plates for the 1c value.

The different transfer rolls I have numbered from 1 to 5 while the reliefs appearing on each roll are indicated by letters.

Transfer Roll No. 1 bore two reliefs upon its surface—A and B. This roll was used for Plates No. 1 and 2 and the arrangement of the impressions from the two reliefs on these plates is as follows:—Relief A was used for the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 10th horizontal rows, while B was used for the other four—the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th. Two exceptions to this arrangement must be noted. The eight right hand stamps (all Type I) in the top row of the right hand pane of Plate 1 (first state) were rocked on the plate by one of the reliefs—probably A, before it was trimmed at the bottom—this trimming making the impressions Type II. It should be explained that a mistake was made in my previous article where I stated that the 9 instead of the 8 right hand stamps in this row were rocked by an untrimmed relief and were thus Type I. The error was made because No. 3 in this row (3 R 1) shows a shift at the bottom which gives the appearance of a full scroll. In a later article these eight stamps will be illustrated. Though the impressions were made with the transfer roll relief untrimmed the full design at the bottom of the relief was transferred to the plate so that the designs on the stamps are not absolutely perfect at the bottom.

99 R 2 (The 99th stamp in the right hand pane of Plate 2) was probably rocked on the plate by Transfer Roll Relief A, but as it was short transferred top and bottom (thus becoming Type III) it cannot definitely be proven which transfer roll relief was used.

Transfer Roll Relief A on this roller was trimmed at the bottom only, while relief B was trimmed both top and bottom. Reference to the illustrations will make the distinction clear. It should also be noted that the lower right corner ornament was cut away a bit more at the bottom on Relief B than on Relief A.

The trimming of the Transfer Roll No. 1 reliefs was done because it was difficult to rock the bottom of the full design completely on the plate, as is evidenced by the eight attempts in the top row of the right hand pane of Plate 1, first state.

Transfer Roll No. 2 was used to make the third imperforate plate which probably was numbered 3, although I have never seen the number. I realize that it hardly seems reasonable but the evidence seemingly points conclusively to the fact that there were no less than seven reliefs on this roller. These reliefs were used as follows to make this plate. Relief A rocked the 1st horizontal row all the way across both panes of the plate; Relief B the 2nd row; C the 3rd and 7th; D the 4th and 8th; E the 5th and 9th; F the 6th and G the 10th.

These reliefs may be differentiated as follows:—Relief A shows the stamp absolutely complete at top and considerably trimmed away at bottom, showing just a trace of the right scroll.



DIAGRAM 1.

Relief B is practically complete at N. E. & N. W. The top line is broken from above the middle of "P" to past "S" of "POSTAGE." At the bottom the stamp shows traces of both scrolls.

Relief C is practically complete at N. E. and N. W., while the top line is broken from above the last of "P" to above the middle of "S" in "POSTAGE." At the bottom the stamp shows traces of both scrolls though slightly different from Relief B.

Relief D is nearly complete at N. E. The top line is broken and bent downward above the right half of "P" and starts again above the middle of "T". The bottom is trimmed to show but traces of the scrolls.

Relief E was much cut away at N. E. and N. W. The top line is broken from above the last of "S" of "U. S." to above the center of "T". The design is almost complete at S. W. and nearly as complete at S. E.

Relief F is considerably cut away at N. E. and N. W., but not as much as Relief E. The top line is broken from above the middle of "S" of "U. S." to above the middle of "T." It shows more or less of a blur over "P" and "O". The design is considerably cut away at the S. E. and S. W. corners.

Relief G is absolutely complete at the bottom, while the top is practically the same as Relief F although the break in the top line does not extend quite so far to the right.

Reference to the illustrations will aid in identifying these varieties.

Transfer Roll No. 3 was used in making plates No. 7, 8, 9, 10—and just possibly some of the following numbered plates—4, 5, 6 and 11; although at the present time I am much inclined to doubt whether Plates 4, 5 and 6 were ever in existence or, if so, whether they were used for printing stamps. Plate 11, as will be explained later was quite possibly made with Transfer Roll No. 4.

It may be noted here that plates made with Transfer Rolls 3, 4, and 5 were used only for perforated stamps.

I have seen complete panes, or large blocks from all of Plates 7, 8, 9 and 10 and feel certain that they were all made with Transfer Roll No. 3. This Roll, as is the case with Transfer Roll No. 2, evidently bore seven reliefs upon its surface, and was used to rock the horizontal rows on these plates in exactly the same order as on Plate 3, viz.: A for the 1st row; B for the 2nd; C for the 3rd and 7th; D for the 4th and 8th; E for the 5th and 9th; F for the 6th and G for the 10th.

Stamps from the reliefs on Transfer Roll No. 3 may be identified as follows:—All are trimmed on all four sides and thus are Type III. Relief A shows the right and left upper ornaments nearly complete but can most easily be told by the dot between two short parallel vertical lines at the N. W. corner of the stamp. I feel fairly certain that these lines were on the transfer roll as one of the designs rocked by this relief is "shifted" to the left at the top of the stamp and shows these lines as well as the rest of the design to be duplicated. There are no "markings" at either side of the design. Most of these stamps also show a faint horizontal guide line at the top but I do not think this was on the transfer roll.

Relief B may be told most easily by the faint "markings" at the right of the design. These "markings" were probably caused by the burr left on the roll after removing the side ornaments with a file or other tool. The N. E. corner ornament is nearly complete and the bottom line at the left runs to below the center of "E" of "ONE."

Relief C is easily identified by the heavy "markings" at the right. Clearly printed copies also show a faint "marking" at the left. The bottom line at the left runs to below the left end of "E" of "ONE."

Relief D also shows distinct "markings" at the right and a faint "marking" at the left. The bottom line at the left is a trifle shorter than that on Relief C.

It should be stated that the "markings" at the right on Relief B, C and D are distinctly different one from another. Reference to the illustrations will make these variations clear.

Relief E shows no "markings" at either side. The upper right ornament is nearly cut away. The upper label is slightly damaged, an easily noted depression showing above "T" and a slight one above "O." The de-



DIAGRAM 2.

sign is much cut away at the S. W. corner and the bottom line at the left is very short.

Relief F shows no markings at the sides. The design is much cut away at the N. E. corner and the top line is missing from above the right end of "S" of "U. S." to above the middle of "T". The upper label is damaged over "O" and "S" of "POSTAGE" so that the background instead of being solid is made up of wavy lines. The lower ornament under "NT" of "CENT," which in the full design ends in a scroll, is much cut away. The bottom line at the left runs to below the center of "E" of "ONE,"

Relief G is very similar to Relief F at the top, although the top line at the right is shorter. It shows a similar damage to the upper label over "O" and "S" of "POSTAGE." The bottom line at the left runs to below the center of "E" of "ONE." As this relief was used only for the designs of the bottom row it never shows another design below it. The design, though in many respects similar to "F," can easily be differentiated from it by the ornament under "N" and "T" of "CENT" which is so nearly complete that it shows a faint trace of the turned-under scroll.

Transfer Roll No. 4. Stamps showing evidences of having been printed from a plate or part of a plate made by this roller are so scarce that I am unable to give very positive information about them. The roll evidently bore two reliefs—just possibly more. I am unable to tell which plate was made with this roller, though I think quite possibly it was Plate No. 11. There is a bare possibility that the upper left corner of the left pane of Plate 12 was rocked by this roller. The two reliefs are as follows:—Relief A, which was used for the top row of the plate at least, shows the design absolutely complete at the top. The design at the bottom is cut away so that the stamps are Type II. The lower left corner ornament was trimmed only to the extent of removing the full curves—that is the curved lines at the extreme bottom of the full design. All the stamps that I have seen printed from impressions of this relief show two strong guide dots at the N. E. corner, one above the upper right ornament, and the other to the right of this ornament. Of course, if this relief was used for rocking other rows on the plate these dots will not be found.

Relief B was used at least for the second horizontal row on the plate. The roller was so trimmed that the stamps are typically Type II at the bottom. The trimming at the top is more distinctive. The right and left upper ornaments are very slightly trimmed, but the top line is entirely missing from above the center of "P" to above the right end of "T."

Transfer Roll No. 5 bore two reliefs upon its surface, and was used for Plate 12 and just possibly for Plate 11.

Relief A was not trimmed at all, showing the design complete on all four sides—thus making perfect copies of Type I.

Relief B shows the design absolutely complete at the top, but trimmed at the bottom, so that the stamps were all Type II. The lower left ornament was much trimmed away, being decidedly more incomplete than on Relief B of Transfer Roll No. 4.

In rocking the right pane of Plate 12 the reliefs were used as follows for the various horizontal rows:—Relief A was used for the 3rd, 5th, 9th and 10th rows and probably for the 7th, while Relief B was used for the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th rows and probably the 8th. The left pane of Plate 12 shows this same arrangement in part but most of the horizontal rows show a few of the reliefs which do not normally belong there.

In identifying the positions of various stamps it must always be borne in mind that these illustrations were made from very clearly printed stamps and that wear of the plates, or impressions not perfectly clear from any cause, will not show all the characteristics as here printed. This is particularly true of the "markings" at the sides of Reliefs B, C and D of Transfer Roll No. 3. For example it is exceptional to find copies which will distinctly show the markings at the left. The facts stated in this paragraph cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Throughout the article "Right Pane" and "Left Pane" of the plate refer to the right pane and left pane of the finished stamps and not to the right and left panes of the plate itself.



DIAGRAM 3.

PORTUGUESE STAMPS USED ABROAD.

BY W. N. WYETH.

There seems to be just now, considerable interest taken in the stamps of Portugal and Colonies; but with it all, I have failed to find mention of what stamps were used in these colonies before the mother country surcharged her own or made special issues for them. If we desire to collect the stamps of a country it seems to me, the proper procedure is to commence with the stamps first actually used, which in practically all cases, are those of the mother country or those of an adjacent colony without any distinguishing feature, other than the cancellation. Witness the Mauritius stamps used in Seychelles, or Fiji used in Tonga or Queensland used in Papua; these are so rare, having been used for legitimate correspondence, that it is well worth while to look for them.

First on the list is the Azores in the Angra District, of which the cancellation was as shown by No. 1 and No. 2. They were later changed to an upright oval; but the numbers were the same.

No. 1 is the rarest.



The Horta District used, No. 3 and No. 4.



This also was later changed to an upright oval form, but the numbers remained the same. No. 3 is the rarest.

The Ponta-Delgada District used No. 5, No. 6, No. 7.



The shapes of these (Nos. 5 and 6) also varied in form, but the numbers remained the same. No. 5 is the rarest.

The small Islands of this group, outside the three districts named used No. 8 which so far as I have found was placed on the face of the cover, and the stamps cancelled with the name of the town to which the letter was sent upon arrival.

ILHAS

This word is Portuguese for Islands.

The next are the Madeira Islands. They used Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.



The forms of Nos. 9 and 10 were varied; but the numbers were not changed. I find the No. 45 cancellation the rarest. Nos. 12 and 13 can be found on the ordinary stamps of Portugal of the present issue. I have not attempted to go into any historical account of the above, deeming it unnecessary for the purposes of this article. In conclusion I would add that all of these colonies also used a large horizontal oval form of cancellation showing name and date. The specimens in my collection show only a portion of this, therefore I am unable to give a tracing.

I am reliably advised that so far as known the other colonies did not use the ordinary Portuguese stamps, but forwarded their letters without stamps either prepaid or paid upon arrival. Collectors who have used Colonials cancelled with these numbers, can now place them under the colonies in which they were used by referring to the illustrations shown. No other numbers were used in Azores or Madeira. If other numbers are found on regular issues for these Islands they are those of Portuguese towns cancelled on arrival in Angra. My collection goes to and includes the 1879 issue of Portugal and Horta, the 1880 issue of Ponta-Delgada, and Madeira to and including the current issue.

AUCTION REPORTS.

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A new stamp album for the beginner and medium collector, in one volume in which the rare and high priced stamps are omitted. Spaces are provided for some 15,000 varieties, including both 19th and 20th Century issues, and all types are illustrated with full size cuts. Intermediate between the Imperial and the International, it fills a long felt want for an album which can be used by the average collector or beginner, with the hope that eventually he can fill all the spaces, which ultimately is practically the aim of the larger proportion of stamp collectors.

In looking through the pages we find quite a number of stamps cataloguing under \$10.00 which could readily have been included, such as the 10c '47, and which are missed immediately by the more advanced collector. However, taken all together the production is a very creditable one, gotten out in the usual good style of the publishers, and uniform with the International Editions.

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No.1 Bound in boards, half cloth with red cloth covers.....	\$2.00	\$2.25
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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

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VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1914.

No. 4

EDITORIAL.

On A

New Catalogue

The catalogue question, like the poor, is always with us. When all other subjects fail, one can always take a whack at the catalogues and lustily belabor the superficialities, inaccuracies and inconsistencies of these publications—or, perchance, outline some brilliant and elaborate plan for compiling a new catalogue, of supreme and startling merit.

A great many such catalogues have been projected and promoted in this country—on paper—with great cry and no wool as the final summary of the matter; and we therefore refuse to take too seriously—for a while yet, at any rate—the project of a very well-known western stamp man for a new and independent American catalogue.

We base our scepticism on the belief that the securing of the unanimous participation and harmonious co-operation of the American stamp trade in a project of this kind would be so difficult that only some man of very great genius could bring it about. And men of very great genius, besides not being startlingly numerous, have matters of larger moment than this to look after. The theories of our western friend are specious and attractive; but the rub is in how to practically work them out. There is no question but that the American stamp trade would very warmly welcome a new catalogue differing in some respects from Scott's—particularly in tabooring the publisher's own advertising. This is the most vulnerable point in the Scott Catalogue's armor; and the trade has certainly some reason to feel aggrieved at being thus compelled to circulate a rival's advertising.

It might be answered to this that no dealer is compelled to handle the Scott Catalogue; that if he does carry the work in stock it is purely of his own volition. This argument falls to the ground, however, when we consider that collectors do virtually demand that dealers carry this work, and that the dealer who failed to stock it would have the poor consolation of knowing that his clients would procure it through some other channel where-

by he would simply lose the profit of the sale. Collectors must have a catalogue; Scott's is the sole work of the kind published in this country: thus the dealer really is forced to swallow his resentment and constitute himself a distributing agent for a competitors announcements—inasmuch as the offensive pages cannot well be torn out of the volume, prior to the sale, without considerably disfiguring and damaging it. We grant that this is a galling state of affairs; and we are furthermore, of the opinion that the publishers of "Scott's" would use good judgment in conciliating the trade by leaving out these obnoxious pages. However, with the wide, assured and steady circulation of the work they are in a position to be perfectly independent in the matter, and are probably pursuing the course that in like circumstances would be pursued by most keen business men.

While this point we have been considering is, we think, the basic source of the trade's discontent with the Scott catalogue, other indictments are brought against it. The assertion is made that vast quantities of its quotations are wrong—that great numbers of stamps are over-valued, and great numbers of others under-valued. This is, of course, the old, old charge that has over and over again been brought against every important stamp catalogue in the world. No work endeavoring to assign values to the stamps of the world will, it is safe to say, ever escape criticism on this score—and some of this criticism will always be just, because it will never be in the power either of any single compiler or of any board of compilers, however expert and experienced, to learn all that there is to be learned on this subject. If some means could be devised to utilize the collective knowledge on this point of every stamp man in this world, then—and then only—might we expect virtual perfection in pricing. But it goes without saying that this is absurdly impossible.

The actual fixing of a catalogue's prices must at all times be the work of a very few men. Among the theories of our western friend is one to this effect—that after an expert compiler had gotten the work in such shape as to be ready for the final revision, a convention of stamp dealers should meet and revise the prices, country by country, consuming in the process a week or ten days. We should imagine that if any considerable number of this country's principal dealers assembled for any such purpose, one of two things would happen—either the work of revision, if completed in as short a time as that mentioned, would be hasty and superficial; or, if the assembly once got well warmed up to its work, it would remain in session many months and embroil itself in one of the most tedious series of discussion in the history of human argument. It may be set down as a safe general principle that no two dealers in this or any other country could agree on the pricing of a dozen stamps of debatable value—of which there are, in every catalogue, many, many thousands—without an argument of at least an hour's duration. Agree, that is, if they were fixing these prices, not in an academic sense, but as the irrevocable standards of a book which piumed itself on being the ultimate exponent of human wisdom in the matter of stamp pricing. And if two dealers could thus differ, what would be the increased difficulties of rational decision with twenty or thirty or forty thrusting a finger into the pie.

It is not as if stamp values were a thing ascertainable by any rule or formula—as, for instance, by following the Capen Theory that the total value to collectors of the existing supply of any certain stamp might reasonably be set at \$50,000. Thus, if of a certain stamp there were only one

specimen in existence (all the rest having been destroyed) that one would on the Capen rule, be worth \$50,000; if fifty copies existed, each one would be worth \$1,000; if five thousand, each one \$10, and so on. Even, however, were this theory sound and workable (we need scarcely say that it is neither) there would be the further and insuperable difficulty of determining the existing supply. This is possible in the case of a few celebrated rarities, but otherwise wholly out of the question. There are many stamps which exist in much greater quantities than catalogue compilers suppose, and many others whose abundance they over estimate. A stamp may seem to be almost wholly out of the market, yet there may be big supplies of it held somewhere, awaiting the propitious moment for disposal. A stamp may temporarily be passing through the compiler's hands frequently, yet it may be that almost the whole available supply of it is concentrated under his immediate observation, and his idea of its commonness is therefore wholly wrong. There are many such factors that upset all possibility of pricing by any general rule based on mathematical deductions. A great majority of catalogue quotations are really shrewd guesses, based on the best information, and the best of it is bound to be fragmentary and incomplete. And if the cataloguer be not one man, but twenty, his information is still certain to be only partly right, because to be wholly right one would have to find out, not the experience of these twenty men in regard to a certain stamp, but the experience of twenty thousand.

There is still a good deal of truth to the old proverb that too many cooks spoil the broth. We never expect to see a better catalogue produced in this country, (that is, one that is fairer and more accurate in its pricing) by any system of composite editorship.

L. G. Q.

Philately in the Popular Magazines

It is surely a sign of progress when the popular magazines will accept and print an article or story on stamps. Up to the present time magazine editors have shied at such material and have always considered it as appealing to too limited a class in consequence of which writers on the history and development of postage stamps were compelled to depend upon the trade papers for exploiting a Science of Philately.

In the Strand Magazine for April, Mr. D. B. Armstrong appears with an article entitled "Postage Stamp Romances." This is altogether a very readable article and practically traces the early use of the adhesive postage stamp in the old world and the new, after which he makes a selection of a number of stamps which are not first issues but have a history.

To the philatelist these tales are old but for the non-collecting public there is no doubt in our mind that there is an element of interest which is sure to be aroused when it can be pointed out that stamps and stamp collecting mean more to the collector than merely an accumulation of bits of paper.

United States Postage Stamp Illustrations

In the article referred to above we were brought face to face with the law of the United States prohibiting the use of illustrations of U. S. stamps. It seems rather unusual to say the least, and to the average person unexplainable, why an article giving illustrations of all the other stamps mentioned therein should have no illustration of the United States issue. Surely

there can be no harm in permitting illustrations of stamps to be made especially for use in a philatelic work or an article like the one mentioned.

This of course could be done with proper restrictions which would safeguard the interests of all concerned, and it seems to us that now is the time for philatelists all over the country to agitate this question and if it is done simultaneously and with concerted action there is no reason to doubt favorable action from Washington.

There is no time like the present for beginning this movement as it will be a great help to stamp collectors in general and especially the beginner who finds difficulty in placing the U. S. issues.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the PHILATELIC GAZETTE:

MEXICO

Arrangement of the 1868-72 Series

Dear Sir:—

I have read with interest the comments of Admiral Ritter von Raimann in your March number and I am glad to see that so distinguished a Philatelist agrees in the main with the arrangement I have adopted.

I am quite in accord that the division of the thin numerals is important and I have provided for this under my "General" groups 5 and 6.

The sheets of 50 are, of course, the earlier or (a) numerals and the sheets of 100 the (b) numerals of Herr von Raimann.

In the case of the thin figures as no two stamps are alike the "ideal" specialized collection should contain (a) a complete sheet of 50 of each value and (b) a complete sheet of 100 of each value. These might be followed by (c) complete sheets of each value and of each setting of the thick figures.

Recognizing the impossibility of completing even the thick figures I provide group 6 in which a collector can show single specimens only of each value in each of the 10 types.

In regard to Herr von Raimann's group VI the variety without period of the 12c (group c) is known as "retouched" and the "no period" 25c is also a retouch so both these should come under his group V. I find it convenient to include the so-called 85 under the same group (my No. 7) as the defect is not constant. It occurs only on type 2 and appears to be due to wear.

In regard to Chiapas I have not seen No. 28 without overprint but Chiapas 12 m.m. black (also 12½ m.m.) is included in the list in your January number. The 12 m.m. also exists in 1870.

It was on account of my recognizing that certain collectors would not be interested in overprints, cancellations, &c. I divided my scheme into

A General

B Districts

so that any collector might adopt either or both divisions.

Yours faithfully,

S. Chapman.

REVIEW.

We will publish under this head, each month, the prices realized at auction on such items as we believe will interest our readers.

J. C. Morgenthau & Co.—76th Sale.

UNITED STATES

Lot No.	Realized
27—1847, 10c black (29), vertical pair, lightly cancelled in red; the upper stamp variety with vertical line through the second "F"	26.00
28—10c black (29), horizontal strip of 5, lightly cancelled in red	52.00
32—1851, 1c dark blue, type 1 (30a) with light red Carrier cancellation	76.00

34—1c blue type 1 (30), horizontal pair, lightly cancelled in black	61.00
39—1c pale blue type 2 (31), horizontal strip of 6, used on original	14.50
61—1c dark blue, type 3 (32a), lightly cancelled in blue	30.00
89—3c claret (33G 14a), on so-called watermarked paper, unused, o. g.	7.75
101—3c red (33), the so-called "Gents" variety, unused and on watermarked paper	10.00
110—5c red brown (34), horizontal strip of 4, lightly pen cancelled	32.00
111—10c green (35), line over "Postage" almost complete, horizontal strip of 3, lightly cancelled	27.00
120—10c green (35a) irregular block of 8, used	23.50
121—10c green (35), block of 12, 2 horizontal rows of 6, lightly cancelled, the upper row without line over Postage, the lower row with the line almost complete	56.00
134—12c gray black (36), horizontal pair from right side of sheet lightly cancelled, the right hand stamp showing crack in plate	10.50
135—12c black (36), block of 10, lightly cancelled	41.00
174—1857, 5c orange brown, block of 8, the 4 upper stamps Type 2 (48), the lower type 3 (49), unused, o. g.	52.00
187—10c green type 1 (50), line above "Postage" reentered, used	11.00
197—12c black (51), block of 14, the rare narrow setting, used	33.00
202—24c red lilac (52b), 2 copies, used together on small piece of original, lightly cancelled in blue	17.50
230—1861, Sept., 5c buff (67), lightly cancelled in black	8.00
301—1867, 24c lilac (99), unused, o. g.	38.50
302—30c orange (100), unused, o. g.	24.50
357—1871, 30c full black (143), unused, o. g.	16.60
366—1873, 6c dull pink (159), block of 4, unused, o. g.	10.25
367—6c dull pink (159), block of 4, unused, o. g.	10.25
383—5c blue (179), block of 4, unused	13.50
474—1901, 1c green and black Center Inverted (294a), block of 4, unused, o. g.	212.50

Confederate States

629—1863, 20c green (212), block of 10, from bottom of sheet, with imprint Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va., unused, o. g.	11.00
--	-------

Mexico

752—1856, 8r red lilac (5), overprinted "Saltillo", used on front of cover for registration	12.50
753—8r red lilac, without overprint (5b, G25), used on cover similar to those in above lots	15.50
756—8r red lilac (5), horizontal pair, overprinted "Puebla"	15.50
759—1861, ½r buff (6), block of 36, 6 rows of 6 stamps each from lower part of sheet, unused, o. g.	70.00
783—8r (10), horizontal strip of 3, overprinted "Saltillo", used for registration, with 1r, 2r (7, 8), on very fine cover	26.00
835—1864, 8r red Name Only "Tampico" (25c, G54), unused	25.00
850—1866, engraved, 7c lilac (31), horizontal strip of 3, unused, o. g.	16.00
859—1867, ½r gray (42), lightly cancelled	21.25
906—1872, Laid Paper Perf, 12c blue (100a), lightly cancelled	33.50
946—1892, 5p carmine (228), horizontal pair, lightly cancelled	45.00
1003—Campeche, 1867 Original, 25c black and blue (2), lightly cancelled "Laguna"	49.00
1004—50c black and blue (3), the overprint "Campeche" inverted, lightly cancelled "Hecelchakan, Jan. 2, 1868"	96.00

J. C. Morgenthau & Co.—77th Sale.

12—United States, 100c black on bluish (29)	15.25
40—Confederate States, New Orleans, 2c blue (104), very fine copy, lightly cancelled in black; these 2 cent stamps used on covers, very rare	12.60
45—1862, 2c green (202), lightly cancelled in black	7.25
55—Austria, Lombardy Venice, 15c red (4), on yellow paper, 2 copies used together on a cover from Venice to Trieste. The cover had been used before from Trieste to Venice and bears on the inside the 6kr (5), of Austria	15.00

64—Canada, 6p violet (13), lightly cancelled in black, on cover from Sherbrooke to Burlington, Vt.	38.50
79—Bremen, 1866, Perf. 13; 10gr black (14), horizontal pair on cover to New York, the stamps lightly cancelled in black	89.00
85—Saxony, 1855, 10ng blue (14), used on cover to New York with 3ng yellow (12), lightly cancelled "94" in black	19.50
120—Tuscany, 1860, 80c pale red brown (29), used on cover with Italy 1855 40c red (14)	12.50
132—Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 6r black, vertical lines (9) lightly cancelled in black	12.75

United States. Stamps not on cover.

146—1851, 12c black (36), unused, o. g.	20.25
152—1857, 24c lilac (52), hand stamped "Supplementary Mail" in red, o. g.	16.50
288—Wurtemberg, 18kr dull violet (6), horizontal, lightly cancelled, in blue	16.50
291—18kr blue (18), used on piece of original with 9kr (22)	19.50
795—Peru, ½p buff (6), lightly cancelled	10.50
802—1862, 1d red (12), horizontal strip of 10, unused, o. g.	12.50
854—Mozambique, 1902, 65r on 15r red brown (74), horizontal pair, the right hand stamp without surcharge, unused, o. g.	20.25

Nassau Stamp Co.—44th Sale.

United States

24—1847, 10c black, unused, o. g.	60.25
40—1851, horizontal pair	141.00
45—type 4, 1c blue, unused, o. g.	7.50
51—horizontal pair, lightly postmarked in black	22.00
187—1862-66, grided 9x13, 5c light brown, unused, o. g.	21.00
234—Reissue, 1869, original without grill, 15c brown and blue without diamond, unused, full o. g.	55.00
457—1901, 2c carmine and black, center inverted, unused, full o. g.	335.00
458—4c chocolate and black, surcharged "Specimen", unused, o. g.	40.25
580—State, \$5.00 green and black, unused	101.00

Nassau Stamp Co.—45th Sale.

United States

11—1847, 5c red brown, unused, o. g.	10.70
24— — 5c dark brown, unused, o. g.	10.25
26— — 5c orange, unused, o. g.	22.00
27— — horizontal pair, on original cover	9.00
31— — 10c black on bluish, unused, o. g.	50.00
68—1851, 5c red brown, unused, full o. g.	77.00
84— — 12c, diagonal half used as 6c, on entire cover, with horizontal strip of four, 1c blue	61.00
86— — 24c lilac, unused	166.00
145—1857, 24c red lilac, unused, no gum	45.00
192—1861, Sept. 3c pink, unused, full o. g.	83.00
212— — 5c olive yellow, unused, full o. g.	52.00
233— — 90c marine blue, unused, o. g.	34.00
263— — 24c steel blue, unused, o. g.	95.00
300—1869, picture inverted, 15c brown and blue, lightly cancelled	415.00
392— — Picture inverted, 24c green and violet, lightly cancelled	265.00
427— — without grill, 1c buff, unused	51.00
487—1870, 2c pale red brown, double impression, lightly cancelled	10.10
689—1893, imperf. 2c violet, vertical pair unused	35.00
690— — error, 4c blue, unused, o. g.	70.00
730—1895, error watermarked U. S. I. R., 6c dull brown, horizontal strip of 3, lightly cancelled	155.00
776—1901, center inverted, 1c green and black, unused, o. g.	33.00
1084—Cuba, 1910, center inverted, 1c green and violet, unused, o. g.	17.50
1085— — center inverted, 2c carmine and green, unused, o. g.	54.00
1086— — center inverted, 10c brown and blue, unused, o. g.	58.00
1088— — center inverted, 1910, 10c orange and blue, unused, o. g.	33.50

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Fine U. S. and Foreign 19th
Century Collection

May 12 Auction Sale

20th Century Collection

Write for Catalogue

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TENTH EDITION, 1914

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At the request of a large number of our clients, we have decided to publish, besides the Ordinary Edition, an

EDITION-de-LUXE

So far we have not decided whether this Edition-de-Luxe will be printed on THIN PAPER, with an Alphabetical Index on the edge, or on GOOD WRITING PAPER. We shall be glad to receive as soon as possible orders for such Edition-de-Luxe, stating which paper would be preferred. The larger number of orders for either of the two papers will decide which is to be used. Under NO circumstances a larger quantity than previously ordered will be printed.

At present we are unable to give a quotation for either of these Editions-de-Luxe.

PAUL KOHL, G.m.b.H.

CHEMNITZ,

Saxony, Germany

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Economist Bulletin Appears Monthly

We have discontinued our regular yearly Price List and each number of our Bulletin will contain sections of our former list both U. S. and Foreign, also special offerings and bargains that we purchase during the month, also a complete list of New Issues. This will be just what you have been looking for and if you wish to receive it regularly send 12 cents just to cover cost of postage for 1 year. You will save many times this amount in first number alone.

U. S. DEPARTMENTS.

We offer some special bargains in this line. They should be purchased now while prices are low, they are bound to advance in the very near future. In some cases the unused have no gum, but they are fine brilliant copies.

1873 CONTINENTAL ISSUE.

AGRICULTURAL DEPT.	Unused	Used
1c yellow	\$1 50	
6c yellow	65	
INTERIOR DEPT.		
1c to 90c complete	4 50	
1c to 30c, 9 var	2 50	1 65
JUSTICE DEPT.		
1c purple	63	
2c purple	1 25	
5c purple	1 10	
12c purple	1 25	
15c purple	2 50	
POST OFFICE DEPT.		
1c to 30c, 9 var	3 50	2 25
90c black		75
STATE DEPT.		
1c green	1 00	
5c green	50	
7c green	1 50	1 15
10c green	1 40	
12c green	2 00	
15c green	2 00	
24c green	4 25	
30c green	3 25	
90c green	6 00	
82 green and black	13 00	
TREASURY DEPT.		
1c to 90c except 24c	3 40	2 75
7c brown	1 00	70
24c brown	5 00	1 50
90c brown	75	
WAR DEPT.		
7c rose	1 00	
10c rose	45	
12c rose	60	
15c rose	15	
24c rose	15	
30c rose	20	
90c rose	45	

1879 ISSUE—American Bank Note Soft Paper

INTERIOR DEPT.	
1c vermilion	75
12c vermilion	63
15c vermilion	1 00
POST OFFICE DEPT.	
3c black	96
TREASURY DEPT.	
3c brown	35
10c brown	1 00
WAR DEPT.	
1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 10c set	30
10c rose red	10
12c rose red	15
30c rose red	45

We have most all other Departments in stock which are not quoted above.

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Chili 1905 1 peso mint rare	2 50
Holland Jubilee 1914 8 var	95
Greece Unpaid Lithographed 11 to 5 Dr. complete, 14 varieties	3 50

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20th Century British Colonials

Many in Blocks of Four

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Diagrams 1, 2, 3

Illustrating the Article on
UNITED STATES, ISSUE
1 8 5 1

By Dr. Carroll Chase

Printed Separately, 25c the Set

Order from the Publishers

U. S. SPECIAL PRINTING

2c pale red brown, Scott's No. 211b, superb, o. g.	\$12 50
2c pale red brown, Scott's No. 211c, pair, superb, o. g.	100 00

COLUMBIAN ISSUE

\$1 superb o. g. block 4	9 00
2 " " " 4	12 00
3 " " " 4, imp't & plate No.	18 00
4 " " " 4, " " " "	22 00
5 " " " 4, " " " "	26 00

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Philadelphia Stamp Co.

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Our facilities for stamp auction work are now unsurpassed and the combined Wolsieffer and Philadelphia Stamp stocks will enable us to fill want-lists and to send out promptly our celebrated "Convenience in Stamp Buying" volumes, approval books and special selections, in better shape than ever before.

Stamp Auctions are booked as follows:

April 17th and 18th: Collection of J. Bernhard Mencke.

May 15th and 16th: Particulars later.

Other Sales pending.

Mr. Wolsieffer will be glad to welcome personally all callers at our office and hear from old friends and new, by mail.

The Stamp Drummer will give further details.

Write for anything you need in the stamp line and come to see us whenever possible.

PHILADELPHIA STAMP CO.

Percival Parrish, President.

P. M. Wolsieffer, Gen'l Manager.

1204 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have acquired the services of

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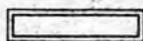
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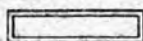
JUNE, 1914

No. 6

THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE



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THE PHILATELIC GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. IV

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1911

No. 6

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Detailed History of the General Issues of United States Postage Stamps From 1847 to 1890.

BY

CARROLL CHASE, ARTHUR E. OWEN, AND WILLIAM E. SPRAGUE

The writers beg to announce that under this title they plan to publish and complete a description of those issues of U. S. postage stamps which they have collected and examined, and with such study as they have been able to give it. They do this with full knowledge that many of the problems are yet unsolved, but by printing the work chapter by chapter in the PHILATELIC GAZETTE they hope to elicit much further information, so that when a final and complete manuscript may be made before the work appears in permanent book form.

The history of the 1847 issue will be undertaken solely by Mr. Sprague and Mr. Chase. That of the 1847-1849 issue, including the Early and Franklin issues, will be written by Mr. Chase. That of the 1849-1867 and 1869 issues will be written jointly by Mr. Sprague and Mr. Owen. That of the issues from 1870 to 1890 will be the lot of Mr. Owen. The chapter on the manufacture of United States stamps, and the various problems connected therewith, will be written by the three authors conjointly.

The various cancellations, in no degree the exception, will furnish the writer with a knowledge of this interesting branch of philately, increasing the full understanding of the history of the various issues.

Because of the fact that the shades of some of these stamps are more nearly complete than others, the various cancellation offices of the United States will not necessarily appear in their order of issue. In each chapter by the authors different stamps of the various issues may appear simultaneously.

The articles on the 1847 and 1849 issues, which have appeared in the January, April and May, 1911 numbers of the GAZETTE are a part of the material for the description of the printing of the 1847 issue. Page IV is completed the printing points of interest of the 1847 and 1849 issues will be discussed.

The writers make a strong appeal for such details as may be missing in this history. The credit will be given and material sent for inspection will be carefully handled and promptly returned. Stamps of the various issues should be sent to the author writing the history of that particular period. Addresses are as follows: Dr. Carroll Chase, 1909 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Arthur E. Owen, 81 Grove St., Montclair, N. J.; Mr. Wm. E. Sprague, 14 William St., New York, N. Y.

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BY

CARROLL CHASE, ARTHUR E. OWEN AND WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE.

The writers beg to announce that under this title they plan to publish as full and complete a description of these issues as is possible with such material as they have collected and examined, and with such study as they have been able to give it. They do this with full knowledge that many of the problems are as yet unsolved; but by printing the work chapter by chapter in the PHILATELIC GAZETTE they hope to elicit much further information, so that when the serial is complete many corrections may be made before the work appears in permanent book form.

The history of the 1847 issue will be undertaken jointly by Mr. Sprague and Dr. Chase. That of the 1851-1857 issues, including the Eagle and Franklin Carriers will be written by Dr. Chase. That of the 1861-1867 and 1869 issues will be written jointly by Mr. Sprague and Mr. Owen. While that of the issues from 1870 to 1890 fall to the lot of Mr. Owen. The chapter on the mode of manufacture of United States stamps, and the various problems connected with it, will be written by the three authors conjointly.

The various cancellations in use during these periods will receive due consideration, as a knowledge of this interesting branch of philately is essential to the full understanding of the history of these issues.

Because of the fact that the studies of some of these stamps are more nearly complete than others, the various emissions discussed in this serial will not necessarily appear in their order of issue. In fact chapters by these authors on different stamps of the various issues may appear simultaneously.

The articles on the 1c 1851 and 1857 issue which have appeared in the January, April and May, 1914 numbers of the GAZETTE are a part of the serial. After the description of the plating of the 1c 1851 Type IV, is completed the remaining points of interest of the 1c '51 and '57 issues will be discussed.

The writers make a strong appeal for such data as may be missing in this history. Due credit will be given, and material sent for inspection will be carefully handled and promptly returned. Stamps of the various issues should be sent to the author writing the history of that particular period. Addresses are as follows:—Dr. Carroll Chase, 1050 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Arthur E. Owen, 81 Grove St., Montclair, N. J.; Mr. Wm. B. Sprague, 54 William St., New York, N. Y.

A DETAILED HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ISSUES OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1847 TO 1890.

BY

CARROLL CHASE, ARTHUR E. OWEN AND WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE.

1c 1851. The Reconstruction of Plate 1 in Its Second (Recut) State.

BY CARROLL CHASE, M. D.

Plating, that is reconstructing sheets of stamps by placing each stamp in its correct position as printed from the plate, has long been a favorite study with advanced philatelists. Only in this way may many problems be solved with certainty. Of course, to allow of plating, each stamp in the sheet must be different from every other stamp. Only line-engraved stamps will here be considered.

When each stamp has been engraved directly on the plate by hand, as for example the Sydney Views and early Mauritius, the problem is comparatively easy. But even where the plate was made from a transfer roll so that the impressions at first were all alike, plating may still be accomplished by the aid either of recutting or touching up of the design—done necessarily by hand—for example our 1c 1851 plate under consideration; or by plate flaws, guide lines, etc. (as the 5c New York was plated) or perhaps by both of these aids. Re-entering a plate which usually results in many "shifted transfers," also helps. By re-entering is meant the deepening or strengthening of an impression on the plate by rocking the transfer roll over it a second time. In the case of the 1c '51 one plate (Plate 1 Second state) had many of the impressions on the plate re-entered, and all but one of the two hundred impressions had certain parts of the design recut by hand. Thus each of the two hundred designs is a bit different from every other one, and plating is made possible. Fortunately for collectors about 65% of all of the 1c '51 were printed from Plate 1 Second state, and consequently are the recut (Type IV) stamps.

With the aid of many overlapping strips and pairs and a few blocks, I have been successful in reconstructing this entire plate. With the help of illustrations, diagrams and printed descriptions I am here undertaking to show the essential differences of each of these two hundred stamps so that collectors may plate such Type IV 1c '51 and '57 as they wish.

To determine whether or no any of these stamps are recut examine both the top and bottom line. If recutting is present, either one or both of these lines will appear heavier than normal, and in many instances this heavier line begins and ends abruptly. The later the printing after the recutting was done on this plate, the more easily may the re-cut lines be noted. This is so because the plate became worn, and the recut lines being deep and strong wore but little and show stronger by contrast. Also examine the upper and lower labels for recutting. If recutting is found here the bottom line or both lines will also invariably show recutting. A good magnifying glass is essential in plating. With good light the eyes need never suffer.

In plating one of these stamps five things are to be noted. Examining the stamp for them in the following order will simplify the process as much as is possible.

First determine whether the stamp has sufficient margin on any one side to prove it to be from the edge of the sheet. A $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. margin at either side of a 1 mm. margin top or bottom is sufficient as these measurements are greater than the distance between any two stamps in the sheet. Copies showing a piece of the imprint plate themselves, while a copy showing the center line of the sheet is identified as to vertical row.

Next note which transfer roll relief was used for rocking the impression on the plate. If the stamp shows Transfer Roll Relief A to have been used the stamp comes from the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th or 10th horizontal row, while if the stamp shows Transfer Roll Relief B to have been used it comes from the 2d, 4th, 6th or 8th horizontal row.

Next see whether or not the stamp shows a guide or position dot. If it has such a dot at the upper right corner, the stamp comes from the top row, unless it be a copy from the 4th, 6th, 8th or 10th row so cut that it shows the guide dot of the stamp above. If this be so a part of the stamp above will probably also show. One stamp in the top row (10R1) shows no guide dot. If the stamp has a dot at the lower right hand corner it comes from the 3d, 5th, 7th or 9th horizontal row but is not the extreme right hand stamp in any of these rows in either pane, as these particular stamps show no dot. In a few instances two or three dots close together are found in place of the single dot. The size and exact location of the guide dots in relation to the nearest part of the stamp design must be determined with extreme accuracy. This is of the utmost importance in plating.

Next look for shifted transfers which are numerous on this plate, no less than 33 being found in the left pane and 14 in the right pane. A shift appears as a duplication of some part of the design; that is blue markings are found somewhere on the stamp in addition to the normal design. Most commonly these are found in the letters of the lower label. The next most frequent shifts are those showing the background of the medallion shifted to the left; the next, those showing the lower ornaments shifted.

Then note the recutting. If the bottom line only is recut the stamp comes from the top row. It must be remembered that one stamp in the top row (4R1) was not recut at all. If the top line only is recut the stamp comes from the bottom row or is one of the following twenty stamps, 29L1, 30L1, 43L1, 47L1, 50L1, 67L1, 81L1, 84L1, 30R1, 44R1, 48R1, 49R1, 61R1, 62R1, 63R1, 66R1, 67R1, 69R1, 89R1, or 90R1. If the upper label is recut by a line defining part of its upper edge the stamp is one of the following six: 51L1, 52L1, 60L1, 71L1, 77L1, or 79L1. If the stamp is recut at the bottom only and in addition shows the lower label to be recut (a line joining the "E" of "ONE" and the "C" of "CENT") the stamp is one of the following from the top row, 1L1, 2L1, 3L1, 6L1, 7L1, 9L1, 10L1, 2R1, 3R1, 8R1, or 10R1. If the stamp is recut at the bottom only and lower label is not recut the stamp is one of the following from the top row, 4L1, 5L1, 8L1, 1R1, 5R1, 6R1, 7R1, or 9R1. It will be remembered that 4R1 was not recut at all.

It might be well to call attention to the top line of the stamps in the top row of this plate. It is complete but not recut on all of these stamps. This line (which is rather heavy on the die proofs) was satisfactorily rocked on the plate and is clear enough almost to give the impression of having been recut.

If both the top and bottom lines are recut and the lower label is recut, as just described, the stamp is one of the following, 21L1, 24L1, 26L1, 41L1, 42L1, 52L1, 53L1, 66L1, 69L1, 70L1, 79L1, 90L1, 21R1, 23R1, 24R1, 26R1, 43R1, 45R1, 46R1, 47R1, 72R1, 84R1, 87R1. The length and thickness of the recut lines and their position in relation to the labels (their distance from the label) must be noted with extreme care. To a large extent it was these recut lines that made plating possible so the importance of studying them carefully will be understood.

Finally, note the spacing between the stamp being plated and the ones at the right and left of it. Even single copies often show a part of the next stamp on one side or the other. In determining this distance measure the narrowest space between the upper right side ornament of the left hand stamp and the upper left side ornament of the right hand stamp. Besides measuring this distance note whether one stamp is higher than the other, or is even with it. Some vertical rows are very noticeably higher or lower than the next vertical row all the way down the plate.

A copy of one of these stamps mutilated by having part of the design showing the recutting or the guide dot covered by heavy cancellation, or cut

away often cannot be plated unless it happens to be one of the more prominent shifts; but on the other hand every copy with margins all around and not too heavily cancelled or too badly soiled or faded may be plated. It is obvious that pairs, strips and blocks are much easier to plate than single copies because one of the stamps may often quickly be identified as one of the prominent varieties. Horizontal strips necessarily show the spacing between three or more stamps and this also is a great aid.

In reference to the diagrams used for illustrations it must be understood that the recut lines are shown only diagrammatically. On an illustration of this size it is impossible to show more than the relative position and length of the recut lines. The thickness of the recut lines shown on the diagrams is necessarily exaggerated. With such stamps as show a guide or position dot at S. E. corner will be given a much enlarged diagram of the lower right corner ornament with the guide dot. This is done to show more accurately the exact relative position of this dot which is of the utmost importance in plating.

These diagrams will be presented in blocks of ten—two horizontal rows of five. Thus each pane will require ten pages of illustrations. Each two consecutive blocks of illustrations will complete two horizontal rows of a pane, beginning naturally with the top of the left pane. A printed description of each stamp—in table form—will be given with the illustrations.

(To be continued.)

THE A. P. S. CONVENTION AT NIAGARA FALLS, AUGUST, 1914.

There are some members of the American Philatelic Society who have such pleasant recollections of the last Niagara Falls Convention that they need no urging to attend another at the same place; but the last meeting held there seems to the vast body of younger members to be back in the dim and hoary past, and the majority may need a word of advice in the matter. It is simply this, to those who don't know; that Niagara Falls is the finest convention spot in the country; its attractions, of course, are famous the world over and hardly need mention; it is the cheapest and most convenient summer city to reach that the entire country can offer. The happy selection of such a spot combined with the fact that the Society is now at one of the most prosperous periods of its existence, will no doubt bring together at the coming meeting a larger and more enthusiastic crowd than has ever before attended an A. P. S. Convention—and this is saying a good deal.

The dates set are August 11, 12 and 13. The headquarters will be the International Hotel, situated close to the cataract's edge and convenient of access to all points of interest. Entertainment, of course, will be of the usual double nature—formal (more or less) and informal, plenty of the latter. Further information on this point will be forthcoming in due time. The word now is simply, to make up your mind to be there—you will never regret it.

The members of the Buffalo Collectors Club have generously offered to donate the official badges, and a handsome design with a view of Niagara Falls, worked out in copper and enamel has already been selected for this purpose. This will form a very attractive souvenir for all those who attend and the Buffalo Club deserves to be commended for its generosity and enterprise. That this is one of the liveliest branches of the A. P. S. is well known to all who attended the convention held at Buffalo in 1901, the year of the Pan-American Exposition. The fact that the Buffalo Club is in charge of the arrangements at Niagara Falls this year is, in itself, a guarantee that the various details of entertainment will be well taken care of.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS: Julian Park, Chairman; Hugh C. Barr, vice-chairman; the membership of the Buffalo Collectors Club (F. P. James, Sec'y.)

NEW PLATE NUMBERS.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, we are enabled to furnish our readers with the full list of plate numbers to June 1:

No.	Denomination	Class	No.	Denomination	Class
6965	2-cent	Book	7013	2-cent	Ordinary
6966	"	"	7014	"	"
6967	1-cent	Ordinary	7015	"	"
6968	"	"	7016	5-cent	"
6969	2-cent	"	7017	1-cent	"
6970	1-cent	"	7018	5-cent	"
6971	2-cent	"	7019	2-cent	"
6972	"	"	7020	"	"
6973	"	Book	7021	5-cent	"
6974	1-cent	Ordinary	7022	"	"
6975	"	"	7023	1-cent	"
6976	2-cent	"	7024	2-cent	"
6977	"	"	7025	"	"
6978	"	"	7026	"	"
6979	"	"	7027	1-cent	"
6980	"	"	7028	2-cent	"
6981	1-cent	"	7029	"	"
6982	"	"	7030	1-cent	"
6983	"	"	7031	2-cent	"
6984	2-cent	"	7032	1-cent	"
6985	"	"	7033	20-cent	"
6986	"	"	7034	2-cent	Panama-Canal
6987	1-cent	"	7035	"	"
6988	2-cent	"	7036	12-cent	Ordinary
6989	1-cent	"	7037	12-cent	"
6990	"	"	7038	2-cent	Panama Canal
6991	2-cent	"	7039	"	"
6992	"	"	7040	50-cent	Ordinary
6993	"	"	7041	2-cent	"
6994	"	"	7042	50-cent	"
6995	"	"	7043	2-cent	"
6996	1-cent	"	7044	"	"
6997	2-cent	"	7045	"	"
6998	"	"	7046	"	"
6999	"	"	7047	"	"
7000	"	"	7048	"	"
7001	1-cent	"	7049	50-cent	"
7002	2-cent	"	7050	2-cent	"
7003	1-cent	"	7051	"	"
7004	2-cent	"	7052	"	"
7005	"	"	7053	"	"
7006	"	"	7054	"	"
7007	"	"	7055	"	"
7008	1-cent	"	7056	"	"
7009	2-cent	"	7057	50-cent	"
7010	1-cent	"	7058	2-cent	"
7011	2-cent	"	7059	"	"
7012	1-cent	"	7060	"	"
			7061	"	"

THE STAMPS OF FORMOSA.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

The recent acquisition of a few Chinese stamps overprinted "FORMOSA" which, though apparently never actually issued, were undoubtedly essays produced by official sanction and under official authority, has induced me to look up the history of the various labels reported as Formosan postage stamps from time to time. Some of these are mentioned in the Advanced Catalogue, one issue used to be listed in Scott's catalogue though it is not now even included in the "local" supplement; while others form the subject of isolated references in various philatelic journals. These labels turn up from time to time and generally succeed in mystifying collectors so that the following short resume of the published facts may be of general interest.

Formosa, or Taiwan, as it is sometimes called, is an island in the China Sea having an area of about 13,500 square miles. It was a Chinese colony for many centuries until in 1895, after the Chino-Japanese war, it was ceded to Japan. The Dutch established themselves on the island from 1624 until 1661 but this seems to have been the only serious attempt at a European "invasion". The Chinese only succeeded in subduing the western part of the island and until comparatively recent times racial hatred between the Chinese and Formosans was so bitter that a member of either race would shoot the other on sight at the slightest provocation. Even now the mountainous parts of the interior are inhabited by semi-savage tribes which have never really acknowledged Japanese rule.

In the Chinese settlements on the western side of Formosa these existed, as in China generally, a postal service which was probably in active operation at the time of the Norman Conquest. It was a purely native post, unknown except to residents, and no necessity for stamps arose until about 1887. The history of the few labels which appeared then and later is more or less unsatisfactory and in detailing such facts as are known the subject falls naturally into three divisions, viz:—(1) stamps issued under Chinese authority; (2) stamps issued under the so-called republic; and (3) the recently discovered essays.

(1). Stamps Issued Under the Chinese Administration.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

The first stamps were issued in 1887 or 1888 and were extra large labels of primitive design. In fact the design, as can be seen from the accompanying (reduced size) illustrations consists of native characters without any ornamental embellishments. Type I was intended for use on official letters only. The stamp proper consists of the wide portion at right. The native

characters in the top compartment are "T'ai wan yu p'iao", meaning "Formosa Postage Stamp." The character in the central vertical column denote the date; those at the right, the weight of the package; and those at the left, its destination. The narrow column at the extreme left is the counterfoil, while in the central column is the serial number and value. When the stamps were used they were divided down the column containing the serial number and value, the counterfoil being retained by the sender and the remainder placed on the package. The whole of the inscriptions were in black except the character denoting the serial number, which was in red.

Type II represents the public postage stamps, the characters at top being "Yu cheng shang p'iao" or "Public Postage Stamp". These were not sold to the public, as they had no standard value, but were affixed by the official in charge of the Post-office, who filled in the value and other necessary particulars. Both public and official stamps were printed on native white or yellowish laid paper. Kohl's catalogue illustrates a third type, as shown below, but regarding this I can find no information at all.



TYPE III.

It has been stated that these were not postage stamps but simply receipts for money paid. But as all postage stamps are simply receipts for money paid for the performance of a stated service I fail to see the force of this argument. If an official letter addressed from Formosa to Peking in May, 1888, is to be relied upon they are certainly postage stamps, though of course of a local character. As this document is of particular interest I append the translation as published in the "Philatelic Record" for October, 1888:—

For information I enclose a copy of the new regulations which have been made by the Government of Formosa. Under these regulations the old official mode of transmitting letters has been turned into a regular postal service for the public. The following are the principal regulations:—

- 1st. The post is conveyed by runners.
- 2nd. The postal routes are divided into stages of one day's journey, or a length of 70 to 100 li.
- 3rd. The letters and parcels are conveyed at the rate of 20 cash per tael and per stage, with a supplementary charge for delivery in places which are out of the ordinary route.
- 4th. The postage stamps are of two kinds, official and ordinary. The first are supplied gratis to the public offices for use on official documents, and the others are sold to the public.

As regards the stamps the system is embarrassing, and is open to criticism, the sale to the public not being made discreetly. Thus, for example, anyone wishing to send a letter from Mohei to Teckeham goes to the office of the district of Mohei, where he pays in advance 60 cash for the three stages. The post gives him a receipt for his letter, and itself affixes the stamps. The letter is thus sent to Tapei, and from thence to Tiongleck, and on to Teckeham, receiving at each stage a supplementary stamp, as evidence probably of the responsibility of the office which affixes the stamp.

The latter part of the above letter is open to misconstruction for it refers not to a new stamp put on at each stage but to a cancellation or control mark which was applied.



TYPE II.

The stamps of the second issue are much more imposing labels. The central design consists of an awe-inspiring dragon at top, with a running horse below. Such an apparition as this dragon would make any self-respecting horse run though possibly it has some special Celestial significance. In the frame the numerals "20" appear in each of the four corners. At the top is "FORMOSA"; at the base "CHINA"; while the side columns are filled with native characters. These stamps were printed in London from plates engraved by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. They are on a thin, hard, white wove paper, and have a perforation of 14. They were printed in sheets of 25 in five rows of five and the manufacturer's imprint was engraved in the centre of the bottom margin. The stamps were printed in both red and green though the value of both was 20 cash. These labels appear to have been ordered, presumably for the Formosan government, by the then British Consul of Tamsui, Formosa, and though they were undoubtedly intended to be issued and used in connection with the Formosan post, it seems equally certain that none were ever used for postage. Why they were never used has not been explained but the British official responsible for their production states that none were used for postage but, instead, they were used as railway tickets on the Formosan Government Railway. From a philatelic standpoint, therefore, these labels are no more than essays.

The "Monthly Journal" recorded a pair of the green labels overprinted in native characters in two vertical lines. This overprint, doubtless had something to do with their use as railway tickets. Kohl's catalogue mentions this label printed in brown in which condition it is, presumably, a proof. Lithographed forgeries of these labels are known though they are but poor travesties of the handsomely engraved originals.

(2). Stamps Issued by the Republican Government.

Although the island of Formosa was formally ceded to Japan by China after the war, many of the Chinese in the island objected, especially those in the south. With Governor Tang at their head they refused to recognize the sovereignty of Japan and formed the Republic of Formosa. The foreign powers were notified, officials were elected including Tang Ching Sung himself as President, and a considerable army was raised by combining the Chinese soldiery, which still remained on the island, with the numerous patriots who at once enlisted. The Japanese seem to have taken Taipeifu, the northern capital, without opposition and as they continued their march south Tang and some of his friends lost courage and escaped to the mainland. After capturing the northern parts of the island the Japanese rested awhile and this was accounted weakness on their part by the Chinese of the south. Under the lead of a strong force of soldiers known as "Black Flags" and with headquarters at the port of Tinanfu it was determined to continue the republic, Liu Yung Fu, a general who had been commander in chief of the military forces of Formosa, being elected president. The republic had but a short life, for on October 21st, 1895, its troops were utterly routed by the Japanese, but during the short period of its existence two sets of stamps were issued. Several reasons are given for the issue of these labels all, doubtless, equally "authentic". One writer says, "Now Liu found it difficult when supplies were cut off from the mainland to be able to keep even a Chinese force on full pay, so among other methods of raising money he decided upon an issue of postage stamps. Their use was rendered obligatory for he ordered that no letter should go through the native post offices, nor over to the mainland, without bearing sufficiency of the new stamps according to rates imposed".

Another writer says, "Naturally, the progressive officials of the republic hit upon the issue of stamps as an ideal means to raise revenue".

Another writer, with more imagination than those previously quoted, gives his ideas as follows:—"It appears that Liu had reason to suspect some person of sending information through the post office (Native) and so, in order to give him a pretext for vice he decreed that no letters should leave the island unless they bore stamps to be issued by his government, and that all letters must pass through the Customs before being sent on board steamers or other vessels for transmission to the mainland. It is said that he did actually by this means discover one or two treasonable communications. Anyhow the above is a true account of how and why the stamps came to be issued, and proves that they were bona fide used for postal purposes, and were not merely gotten up with the sole intent of preying on the eager philatelists all over the world." One might almost imagine that this gentleman was biased in his opinions!

The first mention I can find of these labels is in the "Monthly Journal" for November, 1895, where we read "The execution of these labels leaves much to be desired; there is a central design, we believe, but whether it represents a dragon, or a squirrel, or a landscape, or anything else—or even which is the right way up—we have not been able to discover. There is also an inscribed frame but the characters in it are equally illegible to us in any direction." These illegible labels appear to have been produced very hurriedly, the "die" being engraved locally on silver. There were three different values: 30 cash or 3 cents, printed in green; 50 cash or 5 cents, printed in red; and 100 cash or 10 cents, printed in violet. These stamps were printed on thin Chinese paper and were imperforate. As to how many were issued accounts differ. One writer says "certainly not more than 8000 sets"; another says "about 5000 only of these were issued"; while, as will be seen from the quotation from a S. S. S. S. circular printed below, another informant puts the number at 2000. At any rate the issue was soon exhausted and owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the design the die was melted! Another attempt was made locally to produce a suitable die but as this was equally unsuccessful a new die was obtained from Canton. The stamps printed from this die were of the same values—3, 5, and 10 cents respec-



TYPE 2

tively—but the 3 cents was printed in various shades of blue instead of green as before. Kohl's catalogue mentions the 10 cents in blue and black and it is said these were issued owing to the violet ink giving out. The design of this second issue is illustrated below, the characters at the top meaning "Formosa Republic". Those on the left of the central design mean "Stamp Paper" or "Sitan", the phonetic rendering for stamp, and the characters in the right hand column indicate the value. The design in the center is meant to represent a tiger, which animal was adopted as the emblem of the republic.

The number of the second series issued is as indefinite as those for the first set for I find estimates varying from 5,000 to 18,000 of each denomination. These stamps were perforated, and all were printed on un gummed paper. It is said that Liu "or some one in his Zamen" retained possession of the die after the decease of the republic, apparently with the intention of printing whatsoever further supplies were required to meet the Philatelic demand.

I will conclude my notes regarding the republican stamps by quoting the following information from Circular #4 issued by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps in December 1895:—

FORMOSAN REPUBLIC. A set of these stamps was brought out by Liu-Yung-Fu, the chief of this newly-formed republic. The following information respecting them has been furnished by an Englishman out there.

There have been two issues; the first was impressed from a very poor die (I fancy, locally made), on a rough kind of tissue paper. These were not perforated but had to be cut off the sheet as required. This issue is entirely exhausted as only 2000 were made. Although on the spot and very favourably situated for getting official stamps, I know that no genuine ones of this issue are available, for I have tried to get them. It is stated that the die, being so imperfect, was melted and attempts made to make another. This was also a failure, and so a die was ordered from Canton, where th's work is well done, and the second issue made. These have the same device as the first, only much clearer, and only three kinds of either variety were issued, viz. (face value), 3, 5, and 10 cents in red, violet and blue respectively (the first issue were in red, violet, and green respectively). There have been no surcharged stamps. The second issue is on perforated paper, specially got for the purpose. The greatest care will have to be exercised in accepting stamps after the republic ceases, as the die is in the possession of the Chinese associated with Liu, and as they are quite aware of the financial opening these stamps afford, may go on manufacturing them. Liu has already opened negotiations with the Japanese, so the whole thing will last ten days or a fortnight. [The letter is dated the 10th October]. These stamps have been compulsorily used for native letters going hence to the mainland of China, and all letters sent through native Post Office to be vised at the Custom House to see they had the stamps affixed, so thus far they are genuine. The Customs has been under the supervision of a foreigner, who, it is said, is or was a member of a foreign syndicate to sell these stamps. There have been only 5000 of the second issue impressed up to date, but whether more may be made in the interests of speculation before the end actually arrives I cannot say.

While the history of these stamps is unsatisfactory in some respects, owing to the different statements of "fact" set forth by different historians, yet all writers seem to agree on the important and philatelically essential point that the stamps were a legitimate postal issue. On the evidence available I think it must be admitted they were a bona-fide issue, even though of a local nature, and their philatelic standing would appear to be at least as good as that of the labels issued by the Boers at Pietersburg or, to quote an earlier instance, by the freebooters responsible for the short-lived republic of Stellaland.

Since Japan has had complete control of Formosa its government has been in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor and the ordinary postage stamps of Japan have been used in connection with its postal service.

(3). The Recently Discovered Essays.



ESSAYS

The history of the Formosan stamps, as gleaned from the scanty information published in the philatelic press from time to time, indicates that the large labels produced locally and used about 1887 or 1888 had the implied sanction of the Chinese for no steps were taken to suppress them. Indeed, judging from some interesting essays I acquired recently it is highly probable that the Chinese authorities themselves at one time had the idea of supplying special stamps for use in its Formosan colony. About eighteen months ago I obtained from a well-known firm of English stamp dealers a number of 3 and 5 candarin stamps of the 1885-88 issue of China which were overprinted with the name "FORMOSA" or native characters meaning (presumably) the same thing. The accompanying illustration shows the style of type used in each case. I have entire sheets of forty stamps of both denominations, properly gummed and perforated, the left hand pane of each being overprinted "FORMOSA" in red, reading diagonally upwards, and the right hand panes being overprinted with four native characters, also in red. The perforation gauges $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and as this was not used for the ordinary Chinese stamps until 1888 it is not unreasonable to presume that these essays appeared some time subsequent to 1888,—probably soon after the large native productions had shown that stamps were a useful adjunct in connection with the Formosan post. That these essays were undoubtedly official in origin is proved from the fact that they are printed on unwatermarked paper, whereas the Chinese stamps of this type were all watermarked with the "Ying-Yang" symbol. Had the essays been merely a private proposition the ordinary watermarked stamps would have been used. I also have an entire imperforate sheet of the 3 candarins value similarly overprinted, and an imperforate sheet of the 5 candarins which is overprinted with the Chinese characters on both panes, the overprint on the left-hand pane being inverted. I have also this value in small blocks with native overprint on the back. As these essays must have been prepared some time between 1888 and 1895 it is curious that nothing has been heard of them before. I might add, in conclusion, that they came from a gentleman who held a high position in the Chinese Customs Service and who retired to England on a pension about two years ago.

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EDITORIAL.

Again we present our enlarged quarterly number which is the sixth regular issue under the present management. A sufficient number to give our transient readers a definite idea as to our policy with reference to the GAZETTE. Also sufficiently long in point of time, for us to determine that the GAZETTE as now produced by us is falling considerably behind the cost of production, and we must look to the dealers and collectors for an increase in their support; to the dealers for advertising, and the collectors for subscriptions.

With the series of articles on United States issues now running, the GAZETTE easily holds its position as the leading exponent of Philately in America. Collectors who are alive to their opportunities will subscribe to the Gazette as in no other way will they be able to obtain the information apprising them of the new discoveries which are being made from day to day in the issues of our own stamps which unfortunately have been so long neglected. There is no question that those who avail themselves of this early knowledge will reap the benefit of profitable advances to add to the pleasure of collecting in a material way. This holds equally true for the dealer.

The A. P. S. Convention.

The time for the A. P. S. convention is again at hand and the convention committee makes its first announcement which we have printed in full on another page.

The selection of Niagara Falls as the convention city, is a happy one, as its natural beauties alone are of such a character as to offer strong attractions for a weeks holiday, but, when coupled with the pleasure to be derived from meeting congenial spirits—and those who have attended the conventions know how congenial these spirits are—the lure is irresistible.

To those members who have never attended one of these conventions, as well as those who have never been to the Falls, we would suggest that they make a special effort to attend, for in so doing they will get a new conception of what the A. P. S. really is, and in addition, be assured of a most enjoyable visit, because the pleasure trips which are a part of the entertainment are planned by members of the committee who live in the vicinity and know what to provide.

The Auction Season.

The auction season just concluded was a most successful one from every viewpoint. Never in the history of Philately has there been so much liquidation as indicated by the number of sales, and never have the offerings been bought up so steadily and at constantly increasing prices.

The significance of this is not difficult to see. The collectors and dealers of Europe having turned their attention to the American market, have been buying so liberally that American collectors have had to pay top notch prices for whatever they wanted. In addition to this, the pioneer work on United States issues by Dr. Chase, Stevenson and others, has stimulated an interest in United States issues, never before known.

It is also not beyond conjecture to believe that the exhibition last fall had something to do with the interest in stamps evidenced by this activity.

Several facts stand out pre-eminent in considering auction prices as a whole, chief of which is that the catalogue prices on a large proportion of the early issues are altogether too low, and need considerable revision upward.

1c 1851. A Detailed Description of the Ten Stamps in the Top Row of the Right Pane of Plate 1 (First State).

By CARROLL CHASE, M. D.

It is to be regretted that the first two illustrations for the article with the above title appearing in the May 1914 number of the Gazette are slightly incorrect (because of faulty printing) as follows:—

1R1 (1st State). The illustration should show a different arrangement of dots at the N. E. corner, viz:—One strong dot should appear where the illustration shows two fairly heavy dots close together, and two faint dots close together should show a little to the right of this heavy dot.

2R1 (1st State). The illustration should show a faint mark where the right full scroll would appear if the stamp were Type I.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS.

Very little of interest to Philately is transpiring at Washington these days. The writer accompanied by Dr. V. M. Berthold paid a flying visit to the Capital May 29th and called at several of the executive offices.

The Bureau of Engraving & Printing has almost completed its removal into the new palatial buildings to the South of the former red brick structure near the Washington Monument close to the banks of the historic Potomac. The new building, so excellently constructed for the exigencies of the service, is a marvel in innumerable ways, but a detailed description would hardly be expected here. The perforating and gumming of stamps were about the only operations still being carried on in the old building.

Mr. Stickney's new invention about which extensive reports have been previously printed, has at last passed the experimental stage, and large rolls of two

cent postage, ten stamps wide have been printed. They will be used exclusively in stamp coils. We could not fail to be impressed with the perfection of every detail in the finished product. The soft waxy appearance and unapproached uniformity in shading, so free from the irregularities due to the unevenness of printings from hand wiped plates, are most noteworthy. Aside from this feature the new product will be easily distinguished by the slightly larger size of the stamp which is printed on dry paper not subject to shrinkage. We now await eagerly the final announcement that the presses will be running daily and producing stamps to their fullest capacity. This Mr. Stickney informs us is now definitely only two weeks off, and should be an accomplished fact by the time these notes are in print.

The five new denominations of stamps 7, 9, 12, 20 and 30 cents have made their appearance and large numbers of single copies and blocks have found their way into collections. Even used copies of all five values have been sold by the hundred in New York.

Collectors and their friends desiring well centered stamps of the new denominations are meeting with their usual difficulties, especially when a larger quantity is wanted. The lady clerk at the New York main office stated that in 50 sheets of 20 stamps she failed to find any that were fit for a collection. Correspondents living abroad should bear in mind the difficulties with which we here have to contend in securing not only stamps well centered but copies perforated all around. In the regular stamps 19% have an imperf. edge and in the larger sized parcel post the percentage is nearly one third, or 13 in each sheet of 45 stamps.

A Court House Stamp Search. It is more frequently the collector who makes the original finds than the professional philatelist, yet it was the writer's privilege a few days ago to secure full access to all old papers in the Court House of his native county at Warrenton, Va. After going over dusty records running back some eighty-five years, and sweltering under a tin roof in the attic heated by a Southern sun in June, without even seeing as much as one common stamp, we reached the conclusion that court houses were not what they were cracked up to be from the stamp hunter's point of view. The clerk then recalled that there might be something of value among the old papers which had been thrown into a box in the cellar to be burned. The first sign of encouragement was the discovery of a package of several hundred Virginia State Notes of Confederate days, followed by several old bonds of the same period. Soon an envelope bearing a combination with a 5c red brown of 1857 were brought to light but beyond this there was scarcely a stamp or envelope for which a collector would give a dime. However, other searches in the same vicinity turned out somewhat better, especially the correspondence of an old boyhood acquaintance, the late Dr. Gustavus R. B. Horner, a surgeon in the U. S. Navy for many years. But even here, years ago youthful stamp hunters had in the customary careless way despoiled the correspondence of every odd looking stamp, especially those of the Navy Department. Some interesting officially franked covers, the forerunners of the departmental adhesives from 1848 to 1873 were saved to Philately.

New Postal Card. The new Jefferson 1c postal card will be issued quite shortly and official notices relative to same are about to be sent to postmasters.

A valuable U. S. Envelope record discovered. A search in departmental files instigated by Dr. Berthold reveals the information that the first official sanction of stamped envelopes was an Act of Aug. 31, 1852, authorizing such an issue and the contract was awarded to Geo. F. Nesbitt on Oct. 25, 1852 (Statutes Vol. X, page 141). The price paid said contractor was as follows: No. 1 (note) \$1.50, No. 2 (Ordinary letter) \$1.75 and No. 3 (official) \$3.00 per thousand. There was much delay in the delivery of the first envelopes at which the department expressed its disgust in February 1853. The actual first date of issue had never been definitely ascertained, but the same source now informs us that it was in June 1853. The stamp contractors Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, & Butler had been asked to submit bids for manufacturing also the stamped envelopes but declared that their establishment was not in a position to handle the proposition. The first envelope contract was arranged to expire simultaneously with the stamp contract, namely June 10, 1857.

At the National Museum. Mr. Jos. B. Leavy is making excellent progress in arranging the official stamp collection. The new specially constructed cabi-

net has been completed and is now installed. The U. S. including cut square envelopes are already on exhibition as are the stamps of a number of other countries, in which the work of mounting has been completed.

Parcel Post Stamps. So far, postmasters have not been instructed to push the sale or use of the regular parcel post or green postage due stamps. Of the latter large quantities are still available. This month, a year will have expired since the printing of both classes of stamps was discontinued. Collectors will be grateful for the following list of both classes of stamps still on hand June 11th at the Bureau. It gives a good idea of prospective rises in values.

Parcel Post Stamps.

25-cent stamps	1,110,559
50-cent stamps	582,544
75-cent stamps	4,219,219
1-dollar stamps	549,864

Postage Due Stamps, Green.

1-cent stamps	2,211,304
5-cent stamps	1,160,644
25-cent stamps	1,223,364

A bill is pending in Congress and must be acted upon before the present session closes to abolish the use of Official Postal Savings Stamps. If passed all correspondence at present requiring them will be mailable without stamps under the customary official frank.

Vera Cruz. The Post Office Department has found it necessary to issue a notice that no special surcharged stamps have been issued for use in Vera Cruz. Numerous requests have been received for such stamps, some enclosing remittances. While on this subject we may state that both federal Mexicans with the regular Mexican cancellations, and U. S. stamps with U. S. cancellations are being used in that city.

AUCTION REPORTS.

J. M. Bartels Co.—52nd Sale.

Lot No.

15	U. S., 1888, 1c, imperf. strip of three, used on cover (214a),	\$49.00
65	— 1847, 10c black, red cancellation, wide margins on all sides,	5.00
68	— 1851, 1c type III, unused, fine margins all around,	42.00
70	— — 10c yellow green, recut line top and bottom, used,	15.50
73	— — 12c brownish black shade, showing line of next stamp on three sides, used,	4.00
119	— 1870, 24c royal purple, perfectly centered, unused, part o.g.,	11.50
124	— 1873, 10c, double paper, full o.g.,	38.00
190	Gt. Britain, 1848, 10p red-brown, horizontal pair, used,	6.75
191	— — 10p, very fine copy used,	3.80
218	Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 1p (1), deep shade on strongly blued paper, used pair,	11.00
230	— 1855-58, 6p lilac (5), pair used,	12.00
238	— — 1s yellow green (6), superb pair, lightly cancelled,	10.25
293	New South Wales, 1851, 2p dark blue, horizontal pair, plate I, Nos. 10 & 11, used,	46.00
297	— — 2p violet blue, pair, Plate V, 8 & 9, lightly cancelled,	35.00
330	New Zealand, 1859, 1s blue green (12), lightly cancelled horizontal pair,	26.50
403	Victoria, 1850, 3p blue (22), pair, splendid margins all around, used,	6.75
445	— 1857, wmk. star, 1p yellow green (48,S.31), strip of three, used,	5.50
457	— — 1p blue green (54), irregular strip of four, lightly cancelled,	9.60
482	West Australia, 1853, 6p deep gray black (4), vertical pair on cover,	51.00
533	Cuba, 1883, 20c, error, surcharged, 10c (108a), unused,	16.50
604	Luxemburg, 1852, 10c black and gray black, pair of each used,	3.50
607	— — 1sg red, deep shade, pair, used,	3.50
608	— — 1sg red, bright shade, pair, cancelled in red,	5.10
614	— — 40c red orange (12), used block of four,	14.50
632	Oldenburg, 1860, 1g (13), margins,	4.25

J. C. Morgenthau & Co.—80th Sale.

Lot No.		
173	Br. Columbia, 1866, 3p pale blue (7), block of 9, unused, o.g.,	7.50
208	Br. Guiana, 1860, 24c green (22 G 39), unused,	9.50
277	Br. Honduras, 1884 CA; 6p yellow (16), unused, o.g.,	11.50
278	— — 1sh gray (17), unused, o.g.,	12.00
322	Canada, 1852, 3p red (4 G 6), pair, the right stamp with slight shift, used,	6.10
324	— — 6p greenish black (5b), used,	9.20
325	— — 6p greenish black (5b), used,	8.50
327	— — 6p violet on thin paper (5d, G 13), used	10.10
328	— 1855, 10p blue (7), used,	10.50
329	— — 10p blue (7), used,	9.50
330	— — 10p blue (7), lightly cancelled,	9.10
331	— 1857, ½p rose (8 G 5), lightly cancelled,	6.25
334	— — 7½p green (9), lightly cancelled,	23.75
335	— — 7½p green (9), used,	22.75
337	— — 6p violet, thick soft paper (10 G 15), used,	15.25
399	Cape of Good Hope, 1853, Blued paper, 1p red (1), used,	5.20
400	— — 1p red (1), lightly cancelled,	4.30
403	— — 1p red (1), block of 4, used,	9.25
411	— 1855, 1p rose (3), block of 4, lightly cancelled,	9.00
432	— 1861, Laid paper, 1p red (7), lightly cancelled,	28.50
433	— — 1p rose red, lightly cancelled,	27.50
439	— 1863, 1p carmine (12a), pair, unused, o.g.,	7.25
440	— — 4p blue (13), pair, unused, o.g.,	7.50
442	— — 6p violet, (14), pair, unused, o.g.,	9.50
447	— — 1sh pale emerald (15a), pair, unused, o.g.,	37.50
451	— 1883, C. C. ½p on 3p claret (39), used,	12.50
482	Ceylon, 1857, Blued Paper, 6p plum, (2), used,	5.60
494	— — 6p brown (7), lightly cancelled,	6.50
510	— 1861, 8p brown (21), lightly cancelled,	18.50
556	— 1879, 2r50c claret (82), unused,	22.00
853	Great Britain, 1860, 1½p lilac rose (32), unused, o.g.,	7.75
876	— 1880, 2sh pale brown (77), lightly cancelled,	16.25
892	— 1882 £5 orange (93), light registration cancellation	18.25
893	— — another,	16.00
894	— — another,	18.25
936	— Official I. R. 1882, 5sh rose (307), used	21.00
1049	Ionian Is., 1859, ½, 1, 2p, block of 4 each, unused, o.g.,	14.50
1139	Mauritius, 1848, Early impression 1p vermilion on blue paper (G7), lightly cancelled,	30.50
1148	— 1859, 2p deep blue (14), fine early impression, (G 26), lightly cancelled,	14.50
1224	Natal, 1859, Perf. 14; 1p rose (8), block of four, unused o.g.,	14.50
1255	— 1902, £5 (98), postally used on piece of original	10.50
1280	Nevis, 1879, 6p olive gray (16), unused, o.g.,	21.00
1303	New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh violet (3), lightly cancelled,	46.00
1312	Newfoundland, 1857, 1p violet brown (1a), block of 4, unused, o.g.,	10.50
1483	Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s reddish violet (6), used,	31.00
1571	Rhodesia, 1891, £5 yellow green (14), used on piece of original	12.50
1572	— — £10 brown (15), used on piece of original,	15.00
1604	St. Christopher, 1870, 2½p red brown (5), block of 4, unused, o.g.,	21.00
1659	St. Lucia, 1864, 6p pale lilac (13), block of 4, unused, o.g.,	12.50
1660	— — 6p deep lilac (13a), block of 4, unused, o.g.,	17.50
1703	St. Vincent, 1880, 5sh rose (29), lightly cancelled,	46.00
1705	— — 1p on 6p yellow green (32), unused,	17.50
1803	Sierra Leone, 1876, 6p brown purple on blued paper, (18a), block of 4, unused, o.g.,	21.50
2056	Trinidad, 1859, Clean Cut Perf., 4p violet brown (29), block of 4, unused, o.g.,	33.50
2057	— — 6p yellow green (31), block of four, unused, o.g.,	41.00
2060	— 1869, C. C. 12½, 5sh dull lake (56), block of 4, unused, o.g.,	32.00
2228	Zululand, 1890, 5s rose (13), unused, o.g.,	12.10

ROMAN STATES.

By F. C.

The 50 Baj and 1 Scudo of 1852.

We begin, with this number, a series of articles or studies of the old stamps. These are primarily intended for the general collector who is more interested in completing all the issues of a country than in specializing to the high degree to which many of our collectors are now devoting their time and energy.

Every philatelic publication of importance, and especially those which come from abroad contain articles on stamps abounding in technical expressions, which are too scientific for the average collector. While these articles appeal to the scientist and help to make up that vast amount of technical knowledge now comprehended in the Science of Philately they are too deep for that group of collectors who simply collect for the pleasure of possession. They also have a desire for knowledge, but theirs is rather to be able to distinguish the genuine from the bogus, or the original from the reprint.

These articles are designed with that end in view, eliminating so far as possible all technical expressions, and giving a few concise facts which will enable collectors to distinguish the good from the bad.

Our first study will be of the 50 baj and 1 scudo Roman States. These stamps are very much desired by every collector because they are classics of the purest kind and perhaps more so on account of their historic interest. The designs for the two stamps were made by the Sig. Giovanni Valagna and the stamps together with the other nine values of the same issue were printed in 1852 at the printing office of the Vatican in Rome. Innumerable essays of color on various kinds of paper were submitted before the final choice of blue for the 50 baj and red for the 1 scudo both on white paper was made.

It may be stated at the outset that the impressions of the stamps of the issue are in most cases defective and it may be safely said that it would be rather difficult to find two stamps exactly alike in all the details of the design.

To facilitate our study we have had an enlarged illustration made so that the principal details will be easily distinguishable.



The details peculiar to all the genuine 50 baj stamps and which make them easily distinguishable are as follows:

- (1) The letters RAN of FRANCO are joined at the bottom.
- (2) The letters NCO are further apart and equidistant.
- (3) The base of the first L of BOLLO is a trifle shorter than the second one.

(4) The letters TAL of POSTALE are close together and joined at the base.

(5) The orb and cross on top of the papal tiara, situated between the two keys of the coat of arms lean to the right, instead of being exactly perpendicular.

The color of the 50b varies between pale blue and dark greenish blue. The gum is slightly yellowish and the paper is very hard, sometimes having an oily appearance, in which case the stamp appears to have thin spots.

In the so-called worn impression, (B) the above mentioned details do not exactly apply, but these can always be distinguished by the color which is invariably ultramarine, in lighter or darker shades.



Referring now to the 1 scudo, (C and D) we find some of the details of the 50 baj present, as noted in (1) and (2), but differing in the others.

(1) The letters RAN of FRANCO are joined at the bottom.

(2) The letters NCO are further apart and equidistant.

(3) The first L of BOLLO is slightly larger at the base than the second L.

The color wrongly given as red is in reality rose, and is found varying from the pale to the deeper shades; originally it was very bright rose.

This stamp with undoubted original cancellation is very scarce and the majority of them are imitations more or less well made.

We do not pretend in this article to lay down rules for recognizing the genuine cancellations as it takes much study and long experience to detect the counterfeits. We will only mention that the authentic cancellation owing to the oxidation of the black ink used, has a bluish cast. The two cancellations (C and D) illustrated herewith naturally are authentic.

The usual cancellation for both the 50 baj and 1 scudo was the grill, but sometimes a dated Postmark was used which if it fell on the stamp makes the stamp still rarer. The "Assicurada" cancellation (E) on the cover was used in addition to the dated or grill postmark, for registered mail but it was never used on the stamp.

The 50 baj and 1 scudo were never reprinted.

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1c—Die B — S.5	Amber.
1c—Die C — S.8v.1	Amber; 13 v.1 Amber.
2c—Die A — S.5	Amber; 5 Blue; 13 Amber; 13 Buff; 14 White.
2c—Die A2— S.5	Amber; 13 Amber; 14 White; 14 Amber.
2c—Die C — S.3	White; 5 Blue; 13 White.

Wmk USSE 1911 No. 17.

1c—Die A — S.3	White; 5 White; 5 Amber.
1c—Die B — S.5	White; 13 Blue.
2c—Die A — S.4	White.
2c—Die A2— S.5	White; 7 Buff; 8 Amber; 13 Blue; 14 White.
2c—Die D — S.7 v.1	Blue.
4c—Die B — S.8	White; 9 Amber.

Wmk. US-SE 1911 No. 18.

1c—Die A — S.2	White; S.3 White.
1c—Die B — S.5	Amber.
2c—Die A — S.3	Amber; S.3 Buff; S.7 Amber; S.7 Blue; S.9 Amber.
2c—Die A2— S.9	White.
4c—Die B — S.8	White; 9 White.

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PAUL KOHL, G.m.b.H.
CHEMNITZ, Saxony, Germany

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