

The Collectors Club

PHILATELIST

Volume 55 Number 6
November 1976

My Stamps Were

SOLD BY GREG MANNING AUCTIONS

Sounds nice. And you can rely on the fact that the financial results will be nice too.

Today's high market, added to our superior catalogue production, professional lotting, and wide catalgue distribution all combine to make the sale of your stamps by Greg Manning Auctions a logical choice for you when you decide to sell.

And our very competitive commission rates mean more money in your pocket—less in ours. "Sold by Greg Manning Auctions" doesn't only sound nice, it makes a lot of sense.

GREG MANNING AUCTIONS, INC.

76 South Orange Ave.
South Orange, N. J. 07079
Telephone: (201) 762-7660

"The firm collectors rely on"


Roger G. Weill
Raymond H. Weill
RARE
Recognized
Buyers
STAMPS
Roger G. Weill • Raymond H. Weill
RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
407 Royal St., New Orleans, La. 70130
Telephone 581-7373 — Area Code 504



OCTOBER & APRIL

These are the months when international stamp buyers travel to Hamburg to attend MOHRMANN — AUCTIONS — OUR auctions.

We will undertake the auctioning of all or part of your collection in the highly paying German Market. No collection is too big . . .

Do you have any interesting material to dispose of? If you do, then it is time to discover the lucrative German Market. Hundreds of others have.

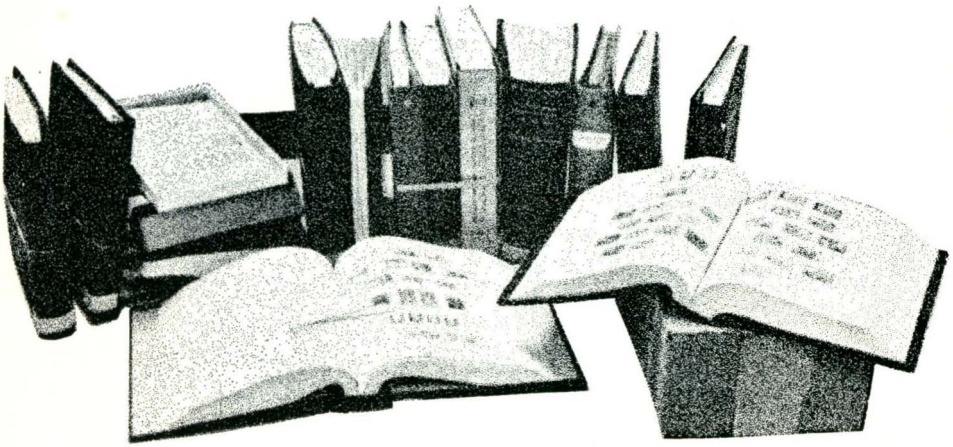
Deadline for our famed International Spring Auction is January 5th. Write to us for advice or just send us your treasures. No customs duty or other such formalities. We take care of everything.

EDGAR MOHRMANN & CO.

For Over 50 Years a Leading International Auction House

D-2000 Hamburg 11 - Gr. Burstah 19 - Postfach 11 10 07
Telephone (040) 36 41 51/2 • Cables: EDMORO

WANTED



IMMEDIATE CASH REWARD...

for stamps, covers, accumulations and collections of philatelic worth. We will travel to you for large holdings. Our needs are great and our buyers are offering top prices. If you've been holding out for the right time to sell, now is it. For fast action drop us a line or "drop-a-dime", and we'll put a buyer on your trail real soon.

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum Inc.

1819 J. F. KENNEDY BLVD.
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

CALL:
AREA CODE (215)
567-5200

Big enough to do the job . . . small enough to care



WANTED

IMPORTANT GENERAL COLLECTIONS
SINGLE RARITIES

as well as

BIG SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

either for cash purchase
or to be broken up for our next international auction sale for which we are going to prepare again our famous 27,000 catalogues

Please get in touch with

CORINPHILA **8023 ZURICH** (Switzerland)
Bahnhofstrasse 102 **P.O.B.**

Quality Breeds Quality

We Buy Quality

to Sell Quality



CATERING TO THE ADVANCED COLLECTOR.

IN 1975 WE HANDLED OVER $2,000,000.00 IN TRANSACTIONS FOR OUR CUSTOMERS. WE TRAVEL FOR APPRAISALS IN ORDER TO ASSIST IN BUILDING OR SELLING WORTHWHILE COLLECTIONS.

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUCTION AND PRIVATE MARKET IS UNPARALLELED. OUR CONSULTATIONS CAN AID NOT ONLY IN BUILDING AWARD-WINNING COLLECTIONS BUT IN THE CHOICE OF ROUTES TO FOLLOW IN ORDER TO SELL - AUCTION, PRIVATE SALE OR OUTRIGHT PURCHASE.

LINE OF CREDIT LETTER & BANK REFERENCE UPON REQUEST.

ANDREW LEVITT Inc.
P. O. Box 342
Danbury CT 06810
(203 743-2016; 743-1908

Life Member APS, SPA, BIA, ASDA, Philatelic Foundation,

Collectors Club of New York, etc.

BERNARD BEHR
"EXPERT"

COMING OUT SOON

OUR
"NET PRICE SALE"
CATALOGUE

ASK FOR IT NOW

It Will Include a Highly Specialized
Collection of

FRANCE
(Mostly Early Classics)
FRENCH COLONIES
and
MONACO CLASSICS

also

A Fine Selection of EUROPEAN Countries
(Mostly Classics of First Quality)

Want lists covering all the world up to 1950 are welcome. You may quote Scott or Yvert Catalogue.

BERNARD BEHR
26 Avenue de l'Opera
Paris Ier, France

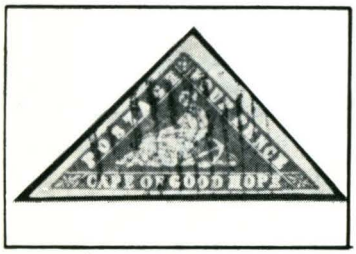
WISE COLLECTORS CONTACT STANLEY GIBBONS FIRST

Over a period of 120 years, Stanley Gibbons have built up an unbeatable reputation in the Philatelic World.



The Rare Stamps Department of 399 Strand offers personal service to all overseas clients, whether they visit us in London or exchange letters; the advice of our expert staff is always freely available.

The Specialist Register is an index showing individual requirements and interests, which enables us to inform you regularly of the material we have in stock. We also keep special lists of particular 'wants', so that if a rare item becomes available we know just who wants it!



Please fill in the coupon, or use it as a guide when writing, and tell us about your particular interests. Our vast stock of classic stamps, covers, postmarks, varieties, specimens, proofs and colour trials from all over the World is there for the asking!



Countries/Areas of Interest _____

_____

I collect only mint (unused O.G.) ☐ used ☐ both ☐

I collect pre-stamp material ☐ I do not ☐

I collect covers ☐ I do not ☐

I specialise in the following _____

_____

I am prepared to spend £50 ☐ £100 ☐ £250 ☐

£500 ☐ More ☐

I would like to receive photostat offers of scarce material when available. YES ☐ NO ☐

Name _____
(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Address _____

_____

_____

Signature _____

References (if not known to us) _____

_____

Date _____

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED
391 STRAND, LONDON, WC2R 0LX. ENGLAND

CCP/11

By Appointment to H.M. the Queen Philatelists

What does the ASDA mean to you?

Here are eight beneficial answers:

1. Every member of the American Stamp Dealers' Association has signed a Code of Ethics and Pledge to promote fair trade practices and good relations with the public, assuring the collector of the highest standards of ethics in all their dealings.

2. ASDA members offer a medium for trade through the outright purchase or sale of individual stamps, covers and collections or by conducting public auctions, or both.

3. The ASDA disseminates accurate and reliable philatelic information to the collecting fraternity either through the medium of the public press or by private means.

4. The ASDA and its members individually, assist recognized agencies of the government in the prosecution of law violations relating to philately.

5. The ASDA and its chapters hold annual exhibitions for the benefit of the hobby, to promote and encourage new collectors and educate the public at large.

6. Advice and counsel is available from the members with respect to all aspects of collecting and particularly with respect to purchase or sale of valuable properties.

7. The ASDA has recommended a code of conditions for the conduct of public auctions.

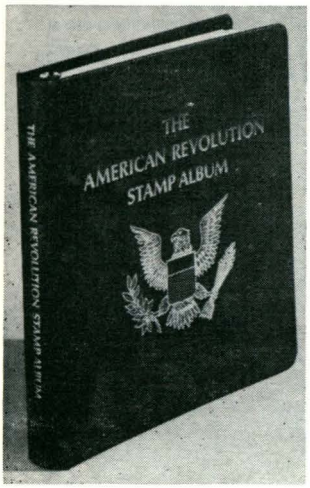
8. The American Stamp Dealers' Association together with the American Philatelic Society has formed a joint Expertization Committee which for the first time in the history of philately offers the collector and dealer alike a group of experts in every field of collecting who can authenticate rare stamps with a certification of their true state.



AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

595 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022

A REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPT IN ALBUMS



". . . offers a new dimension in collecting, and the best example of 'painless history' yet published."
—Ed Susman, Hartford TIMES

"One of the finest albums we've seen . . . the heroic struggle for our nation's independence comes to life in the pages . . ."
—Hal Shapiro, Long Island Sunday PRESS

". . . provides spaces for over 130 stamps, chronologically portraying the struggle for independence and the beginning of a new nation."
—Franklin Bruns, Jr., The Philadelphia INQUIRER

"Organized with space for over 130 stamps to tell the entire story from Lexington and Concord to the 1789 inauguration of our first president."
—H. Rowland Dallas MORNING PRESS

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION STAMP ALBUM

From Minkus, the Creative Publishers, for every collector, every American, this unique album is at once an illustrated history of the American Revolution AND a handsome volume in which to display over 130 significant stamps. Relive the nation's birth through words, pictures and the appropriate stamps which were created to commemorate this inspiring story. From the founding of the first colonies through Washington's inauguration in 1789. By Beatrice Hessen, Managing Editor of the MINKUS STAMP JOURNAL.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY STAMP ALBUM	$10.00
1975 Supplement	$ 1.00

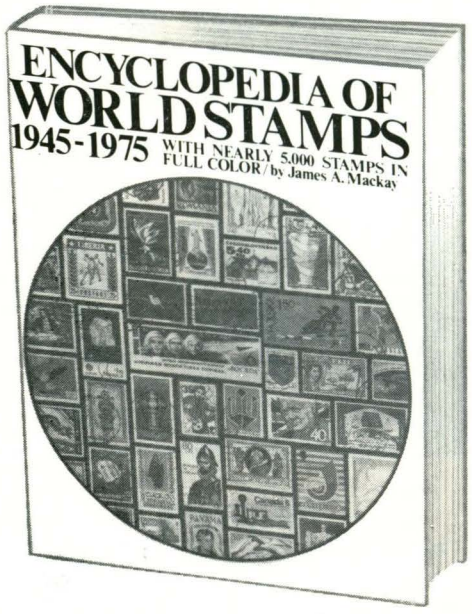
STAMPS FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION STAMP ALBUM

135 different historical issues that tell the story of the war that gave America its independence	$329.00
114 different stamps (all included in the group above)	$ 64.00
64 different stamps (included in the groups above)	$ 20.00
100 different used stamps	$ 10.75
50 different used stamps (included in group above)	$ 3.50

All merchandise available at leading dealers across the nation and the stamp & coin department of these fine stores:

ATLANTA—Rich's
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh
CHEVY CHASE—Woodward & Lothrop
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.
CINCINNATI—Pogue's
CLEVELAND—The Higbee Co.
COLUMBUS—Lazarus
DENVER—May-D & F Co.
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Gimbels
HARTFORD—G. Fox
HOUSTON—Foley's
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres
MILWAUKEE, WISC.—Gimbels
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche
NEW YORK—Gimbels, Gimbels East
PARAMUS, N. J.—Gimbels
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbels
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's
PORTLAND—Meier & Frank
RICHMOND—Thalhimer's
ROCHESTER—Sibley's
SAN ANTONIO—Joske's of Texas
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium
SANTA ANA, CA.—The Bon Marche
SHERMAN OAKS, CA.—Bullock's
SKOKIE, ILL.—Marshall Field & Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Famous Barr
TORRANCE, CA. (Del Amo)—Bullock's
TOWSON, MD.—Hutzler's
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.—Gimbels
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Gimbels

Presenting the most vivid and valuable stamp encyclopedia ever published!





Exact color reproduction of postage stamps has only recently been permitted. This makes possible, at last, a book like *Encyclopedia of World Stamps, 1945-1975.* A reference work that brings almost the same pleasure, fascination and excitement as would an actual comprehensive collection of all the world's stamps!

The three postwar decades have been the most interesting in philatelic history. Many new nations have emerged —and nearly all use stamps as a medium for projecting their national image. The range of issues, and the amount of graphic skill lavished upon them, has been enormous.

This sumptuous volume reproduces in full color—with actual postmarks—nearly 5,000 rare stamps issued since World War II by countries ranging from the superpowers to Katanga, San Marino, Tonga, and the Netherlands Antilles. Only the most important of a country's issues are shown.The author, James A. Mackay—formerly keeper of the British Museum's stamp collections, and now philatelic correspondent of the London *Financial Times*—provides a broad review of each decade, plus nation-by-nation summaries of philatelic activity.

Perfect for browsing, this unique book will become a standard reference for philatelists the world over. 9⅜" x 12⅜". 112 color plates. $24.95

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD STAMPS 1945-1975

James A. Mackay

—At bookstores or use this coupon—

McGraw-Hill Book Company
Dept. PL, 35th floor
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10020

Rev.09

Please send me copy(ies) of Encyclopedia of World Stamps, 1945-1975 @ $24.95.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ Zip_____

Check or money order enclosed. P 76
Please add applicable taxes.

Tad Aono knew Harris would give him maximum return on his stamp collection so he sent it on a 5,000 mile trip...

Tad Aono mailed his stamp collection from Honolulu to Boston because he expected courtesy, prompt negotiation and a generous price. Mr. Aono wasn't disappointed. Nor are the hundreds of other philatelists who sell to Harris each year. Harris constantly buys collections and accumulations, provided they are worth $100 or more. We are interested in buying nearly all types of philatelic material, especially stamps of the U.S. and British North America, and world-wide or special country collections that are strong in sets. Harris has vast experience. We've been buying stamps from collectors since Woodrow Wilson sat in the Oval Office.

Why Tad Aono chose Harris when he decided to sell his stamps:

We have a world-wide reputation for unquestioned integrity, built up over 60 continuous years of doing business.

We make liberal cash offers and have the financial resources to pay spot cash for purchases of any magnitude. We make immediate payment in full.

For serious-minded sellers, we make free appraisals.

In addition to buying from collectors, we handle estate and institutional purchases regularly.

We pay more because we buy for retail stock, not for resale to dealers.

No haggling or delays; no "working up" to the right price. The first price that we quote will be the only price that we will pay.

Safety of stamps in our custody is guaranteed. We have the largest and finest facilities in the world.

If you are not entirely pleased with our offer, your stamps will be promptly returned intact, at our expense, with no charge to you.

Tad Aono's note typifies the comments of the thousands of collectors who have sold stamps to Harris:



1481 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii

H.E. Harris & Co., Inc.
Appraisal Dept.

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your check for $1,367.00 in payment for my stamp collection. I would like to express my sincere appreciation for your generous appraisal.

No stamp dealer here was able to match your offer. I am happy to have sent my collection more than five thousand miles away for the liberal offer.

Sincerely Yours,

Tad Aono

Tad Aono

You built your collection carefully. Sell it with equal care.



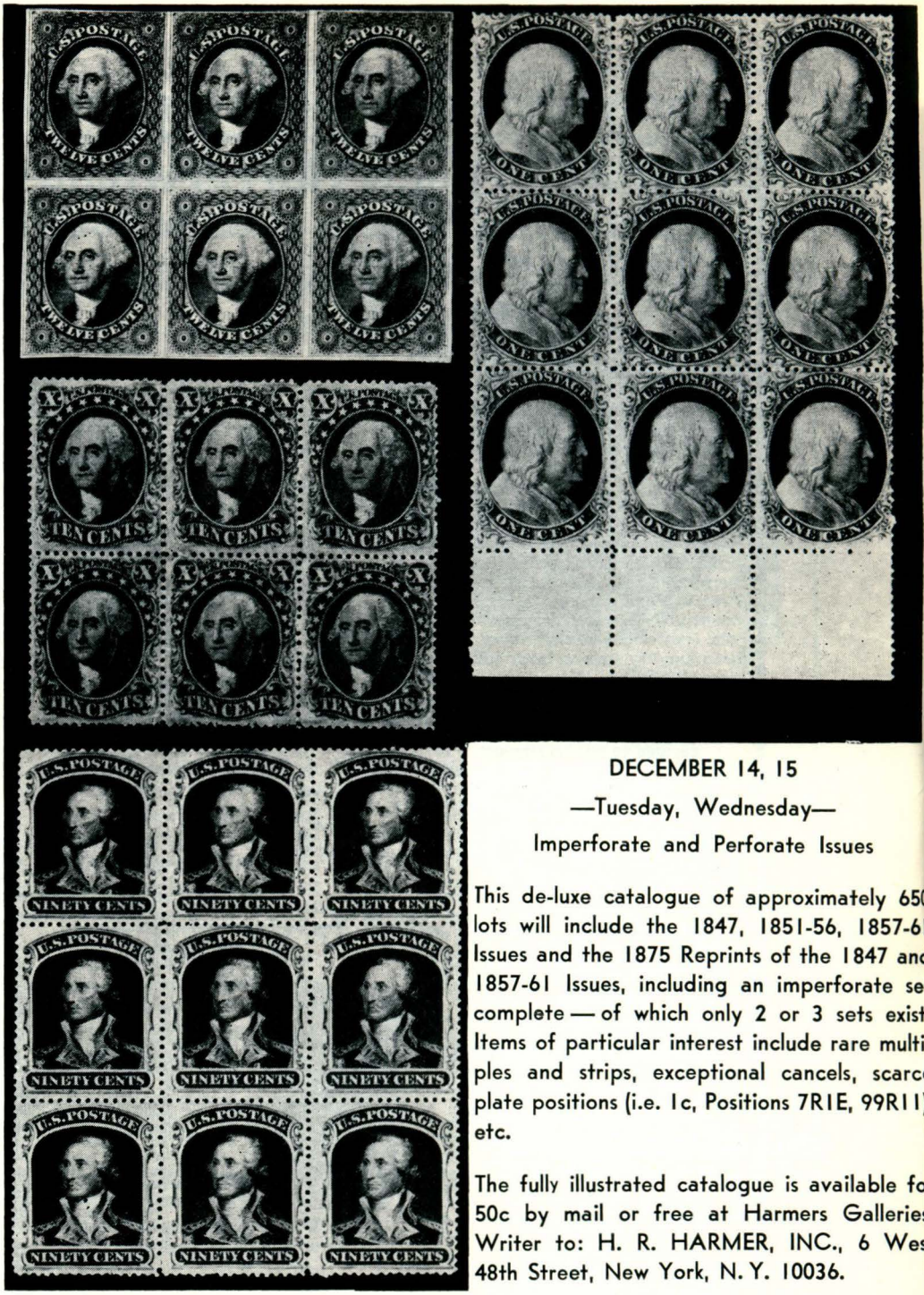
When you are ready to sell your stamps, be sure to contact our Appraisal Department. Highlight information about your collection would be helpful; it need not be technical or complete. Please do not send your collection until we request it. If you would like to learn more about selling your collection, send only 50¢ for our booklet of valuable information, "When You Have Stamps to Sell." It gives you valuable suggestions and tells you more about H.E. Harris & Co., Inc., the World's Largest Stamp Buyer.

ASDA

H.E. Harris & Co., Inc.®

Our 60th year! 1916-1976

Dept. SS-23, Boston, Massachusetts 02117



DECEMBER 14, 15

—Tuesday, Wednesday—

Imperforate and Perforate Issues

This de-luxe catalogue of approximately 650 lots will include the 1847, 1851-56, 1857-61 Issues and the 1875 Reprints of the 1847 and 1857-61 Issues, including an imperforate set complete — of which only 2 or 3 sets exist. Items of particular interest include rare multiples and strips, exceptional cancels, scarce plate positions (i.e. 1c, Positions 7R1E, 99R11) etc.

The fully illustrated catalogue is available for 50c by mail or free at Harmers Galleries. Writer to: H. R. HARMER, INC., 6 West 48th Street, New York, N. Y. 10036.

H. R. HARMER, INC.

6 WEST 48th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

Telephone: (212) 757-4460 (3 lines) Cable: Harmersale, New York

INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS — NEW YORK — LONDON — SYDNEY

THE LOUIS GRUNIN GRAND PRIX NATIONAL COLLECTION

— Off-cover portion —





It's number one with us . . .

This beautiful pair of U. S. #1 realized $1,500.00 against a catalog of $350.00 in our March 1976 auction.

Located in our nation's capitol, Kaufmann's offers knowledgeable buyers and sellers a superior auction service featuring outstanding U. S., Confederate and Worldwide stamps and covers.

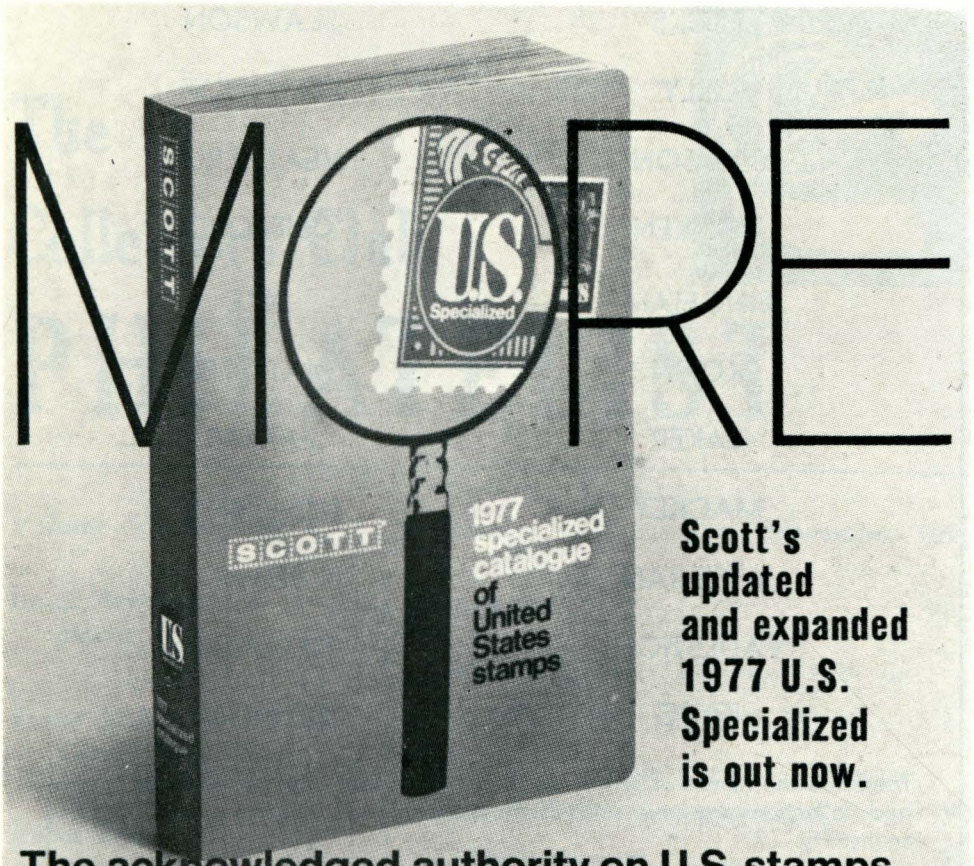
Prospective sellers can write for our free booklet **How to Properly Evaluate and Sell a Stamp Collection.** Please include a stamped addressed #10 envelope.

Buyers, send us your name and address with zip code and collecting interests to receive our next three catalogs free.

WASHINGTON D.C.

Kaufmann Auctions

John W. Kaufmann, Inc.
1010 Vermont Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202)638-5658



Scott's updated and expanded 1977 U.S. Specialized is out now.

The acknowledged authority on U.S. stamps brings you more information than ever before.

More new issues, more price changes. The U.S. Specialized is the only truly comprehensive Catalogue of U.S. stamps and their varieties, collectible blocks and covers. Like every new edition, the '77 lists all the new issues. But more important, through the exhaustive research and thoughtful judgment of our editors, this year's edition has over 23,000 price changes. And that's more new prices than we've ever shown.

More for First Day Cover collectors. For cover lovers, we've done major surgery on our listings. This year, starting with Scott No. 1254, we've added First Day Covers to our regular listings, complete with prices and city of issue. That's in addition to our comprehensive, detailed First Day Cover Section.

More on Postal Markings. For the Postal Marking aficionados we've expanded the Markings history section. Now it goes all the way back to 1673. We've added a discussion of the stampless covers used between 1847 and 1855. And we've explored canceling methods, including the private "fancy cancels." What's more, a new Precancel section now illustrates most of the bureau styles as well as many locals. It no longer just describes them.

More on Booklets. For the first time, we've illustrated booklet covers, and added unexploded booklets to the Booklet Pane Section. And . . . we've also Scott-numbered all major booklets to make them easier for you to identify.

More on Christmas Seals. We've really streamlined our Christmas Seal Section, adding printing sources to the listings and renumbering se-tenant blocks as units, to conform with actual collecting practices.

Order the 1977 U.S. Specialized from your dealer or directly from us. The price for our flexible-binding edition is only $13* and our hard-covered version is only $20*. That's the one thing about the '77 Specialized that *isn't* more.

*Suggested retail prices.

SCOTT®
Serving collectors since 1863.

Scott Publishing Company • 530 Fifth Avenue • New York, N.Y. 10036

HICKS	SLAWSON
LILLY	MALCOLM
SIMPSON	WEATHERLY
NEINKEN	CLIFFORD
BINGHAM	DIKE
KOHN	MATTHIES
BAKER	PARKER
MACKEY	DOWNING
WISEMAN	BLAKE
FAULSTICH	NEWBURY
KRUG	SEYMOUR

These are the names of just a few of the important philatelists whose specialized collections we have sold. There are hundreds of others, many desiring anonymity.

THERE'S A REASON WHY WE HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH THE SALE OF THEIR SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS AND THE REASON IS SIMPLY THIS !

We know what we're doing !

It takes years of experience and the knowledge acquired over those years to be able to give proper treatment in full measure to such important collections. We possess these requirments and it is something to keep in mind when the time comes for the disposal of your specialized collection, to say nothing of your holdings in straight material. Informative brochure sent on request.

ROBERT A. SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES, Inc.

120 EAST 56th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

TEL. (212) 753-6421 ESTABLISHED 44 YEARS

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 55, Number 6 November 1976

Contents

Ira S. Zweifach
Editor

Ernest A. Kehr
Contributing Editor

Abbot Lutz
Advertising Manager

Editorial Staff:
H. D. S. Haverbeck
Robert P. Odenweller
Ira Seebacher
Philip Silver
Ernest Wilkens

The Collectors Club Philatelist is published bimonthly (Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.) by The Collectors Club, Inc., 22 E. 35th St., New York, N. Y. 10016. — Annual subscription rates: $15; $10.00 for non-profit institutions. Individual copies: $3 ea.

© The Collectors Club, Inc., 1976

ARTICLES Page

France, The 1931-35 — 2Fr. Arc de Triomphe Stamp — Charles Neidorf .. 375

The Literary Philatelist — 1. "Caveat Lector" — J. D. Hayhurst, O.B.E. 394

2. The Postmaster 395

The Establishment of Postal Facilities at Aden (Contd.)—Murray A. H. Graham 397

DEPARTMENTS

Editorial 374

The Clubhouse

Meeting of Feb. 16, 1976 — Newfoundland Rarities 406

New Members 412

Book Reviews 413

New Books Received 416

EDITORIAL

RESPONSIBLE PHILATELY

Interphil is behind us now, a financial success due to the sound business management of F. Burton Sellers and James T. DeVoss. For that we are grateful.

More than that, it was a place to meet friends, many of whom are scattered over the world, and it was a place to renew contacts with the dealer fraternity. However, as a place where the beginning collector might be stimulated to continue the pleasure of the hobby, it left something to be desired.

Although the display of "great rarities" drew large crowds, mostly of curiosity seekers, the largest crowds thronged the area set apart for the Philatelic Agencies of stamp issuing entities. Therein lies the rub. Many of these Agencies and Postal Administrations were, and are, the very ones responsible for the flood of "labels" passing for postage stamps — the very same items that appear on the "Banned List" of the F.I.P. and draw the "Black Blot" of the A.P.S. In fact, many of these Postal Administrations depend on these "labels" to support their political organizations.

At their booths one could purchase stamps which never saw the country of origin. Under the rules of F.I.P. such material cannot be exhibited in international competition, why then, should they allow it to be peddled at an F.I.P. international show? Perhaps it was necessary from the financial point of view, but in no way can it be construed as helpful to philately.

Although the frames were well lighted and there was ample space to walk between them, the crowds attracted to the area inhabited by the Philatelic Agencies largely avoided them. While this gave the serious philatelist a chance to examine the huge array of exhibits at his leisure and make notes without disturbance, those frames were the basic reason for the show's existence. Containing some of philately's finest material, they deserved better.

We believe that shows of an international nature, judged by philatelists of international reputation, should not have to pander to the lowests tastes of the hobby, the philatelic come-on, the questionable. Can such not be eschewed at future events?

H. D. S. Haverbeck

1976 PROGRAM AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 3	— ***CONFEDERATE PHILATELY*—Charles E. Kilbourne, Charlottesville, Virginia**
November 17	— ***CANADIAN RATE COVERS, 1851-1875*—W. E. Lea, London, England**
December 1	— ***MAILS VIA PANAMA*—Col. James T. DeVoss, State College, Pa.**
December 15	— ***BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE***

Program Committee:

LOUIS GRUNIN, Chairman ABBOT LUTZ



FRANCE

The 1931-35 2 Fr. Arc de Triomphe Stamp

By Charles Neidorf

On the basis of evaluation of all the plate characteristics of this interesting stamp, a comprehensive methodology of plating has been worked out that is not only applicable to early French engraved stamps, but may well be helpful to students working on plating many other stamps.*

Introduction

The first French engraved stamp (Scott's No. B27) did not appear until as late as 1928. Prior to that time the French stamp printery (Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Poste in Paris) had been involved in the production of a very few issues of engraved stamps, but only to a limited extent: the plates were prepared and stamps were printed therefrom by private concerns, which then turned over the sheets to the Atelier for gumming, perforating and issuing. This happened with the 1902 issue of Somali Coast (Nos. 34-63), the 1903 issue of Madagascar (Nos. 63-77) and the 1917 issue of French Morocco (Nos. 55-71). At a somewhat later date an engraved series for Monaco (Nos. 40-55) and Belgium (Nos. 162-169) were produced in a similar manner.

Agitation on the part of the public for more artistic stamps led to experiments with recess printing even prior to World War I. At that time, however, the postal administration was in no position to comply, possessing neither the presses, nor the plates, nor the skilled technicians, nor even the inks needed. As a result, when someone with sufficiently high rank in gov-

*This is an abbreviated report on the results of a study in progress for many years. Publication of the full-scale version being out of the question because of its length and the large number of illustrations incorporated in it, the writer is indebted to Robert G. Stone, editor of the France & Colonies Philatelist, for suggesting that the complete manuscript be deposited in the Collectors Club library, where it is available for consultation.

ernment (i.e., Marshal Lyautey, first Resident-General of French Morocco) insisted that a new issue be engraved, the Atelier had no choice but to arrange to have the work done by private concerns.

Not until 1927, following renewed agitation on the part of the public and after the financial situation subsequent to the devaluation of the franc had improved somewhat, did funds become available for the purchase of the necessary equipment from the firm of Chambon, with which the Atelier previously had worked to perfect the rotary presses used to print typographed stamps.

Between 1928 and 1934 a considerable amount of experimentation took place before the Atelier perfected its techniques for producing engraved stamps. The plates kept wearing rapidly and changes in the presses led to problems; so revisions and new dies and plates had to be made frequently to meet the printing requirements. The numerous resulting varieties of the 3 fr. Cathedrale de Reims stamp (Nos. 247, 247A, 247B, 248), the 5 fr. Mont St. Michel stamp (Nos. 249, 250), the 10 fr. Port de la Rochelle stamp (Nos. 251, 251A, 252) and 20 fr. Pont du Gard stamp (Nos. 253, 254, 254A) have been extremely attractive to specialists, who have published many studies of them.

In sharp contrast, the Arc de Triomphe stamp, issued on Aug. 29, 1931 (see Dr. R. Joany's study of the early French engraved stamps[1]), has a simple, unadorned catalogue listing indicative of the fact that only a single die was involved in its production. Consequently, although by no means overlooked by other students, this stamp has never been regarded as being as rewarding a subject for investigation as the other denominations.

Charles Neidorf, a keen student of French philately, is a former winner of the "CCP" medal for his massive study of the "Tour Hassan" issue of Morocco now available as a publication of The Steinway Memorial Publication Fund.

What it lacks by way of multiple die types, however, is more than made up for by the presence of a vast array of *relief breaks, plate retouches* and *shifted transfers.* Study of these plate variety characteristics, heretofore undervalued, ignored or undetected, has yielded new insights into the manner in which the Arc de Triomphe plates were prepared and, in several instances, were modified during their periods of use.

In addition, on the basis of evaluation of all the plate characteristics, a comprehensive methodology of plating has been worked out, the applicability of which is not necessarily restricted to the early French engraved stamps but may well be helpful to students working on plating many other stamps.

It is now well known that two types of dies were used to prepare each of the denominations (2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 fr.), which were intended for general postal use and required volume printings. The original *nitrided* dies were intended for the preparation of flat plates. Only one of these, however, the die for the 20 fr. Pont du Gard denomination, was actually used to prepare a flat plate from which stamps were printed and sold to the public. Shortly thereafter the Chambon rotary press was put into operation.

At the outset an effort was made to use the nitrided steel dies to prepare the cylindrical rotary press plates. In the process of preparing the 10 fr. Port de la Rochelle plate, however, it was noted that the fineness of the engraving on the die was a source of difficulty. Thereafter more vigorously engraved case-hardened steel dies were substituted. In the case of the Arc de Triomphe stamp the nitrided die was used only to produce a few rare essays. The printed stamps were derived solely from the case-hardened die. Issued in sheets of 25 (5 x 5), the stamps were printed by chrome-plated bronze cylindrical plates comprising three 25-subject detachable sections.

A *relief break* is a break in a line standing up in relief on a transfer roll. Such defects originate during the

process of entering the subjects on an engraved plate, which requires that the transfer roll be rocked back and forth repeatedly over each impression under the tremendous pressure exerted by a transfer press. Any local weakness in the metal of the transfer roll, or any extreme brittleness (characteristic of the rolls in use during this very early period) could, and very often did, result in damage to one or more lines standing up in relief on the roll. Such damage might take the form either of a sharp, instantaneous break or else of a progressive deterioration of the weakened section of the line, as more and more of it crumbled away in successive operations. On the stamps relief breaks show up either as blank sections in normally solid inked lines or else as weakened sections of such inked lines. What makes it worth paying attention to such defects is that each one is a permanent, distinctive, identifiable plate characteristic, indicative of the state of deterioration of the transfer roll.

As for the *plate retouches*, strictly speaking it should not come as a surprise to learn that they can be found on copies of the Arc de Triomphe stamp, in view of the fact that it has been known for a long time that plate retouches exist on copies of the 3 fr. Cathedrale de Reims and 10 fr. Port de la Rochelle stamps, which were produced during the same period by the same procedures. What *is* surprising is the far-reaching extent of such retouching on the Arc de Triomphe plates (no less than six plates affected, some retouched more than once) plus the fact that none of this retouching has previously been noted.

One must bear in mind that the plates were chrome-plated bronze, not steel, cylinders made up of three detachable 25-subject sections. When it was decided to resort to plate retouching, simply dechroming the plate exposed the unhardened and therefore retouchable bronze surface. Each section was then detached and turned over to a different engraver; then the sections were reassembled and the plate rechromed.

The very numerous *shifted transfers*, probably more familiar to some readers as "double transfers" or "reentries," originate, according to Baxter[2], as a consequence of faulty operation of the transfer press (excessive pressure on the transfer roll or rocking it back and forth too rapidly), or else, according to De Lizeray[3,4], as a consequence of faulty composition of the metal of the bronze plates (excessive amounts of air entrapped during the casting process, resulting in "soft" spots). Shifted transfers cause a partial doubling of the design at one or both ends of the design (most frequently at the right end). Different degrees of doubling, often combined with different degrees of a slight twisting of the superimposed impressions, give rise to a surprisingly wide range of distinctive plate characteristics, which are indispensable for identifying individual plate positions, particularly in the unretouched state.

1. Identifying the Arc de Triomphe Plates

Any intensive study of this stamp, once the student has convinced himself of the futility of searching for multiple die types, inevitably concentrates first on the relief breaks, simply because they are present in such abundance and variety. Just to identify them and to classify them in a manner that makes any kind of sense presents a considerable challenge. Clearly, the primary justification for devoting the large amounts of time and effort that this task calls for is that the relief breaks serve to indicate the progression of the stages of deterioration affecting the transfer rolls used to prepare the plates. Any group of relief breaks affecting a particular transfer roll must of necessity be different from every other group relating to the other transfer rolls. Actually, the relief breaks serve to identify not just a particular transfer roll but usually a specific plate, since in all but a few instances a

given transfer roll was used to prepare only a single plate.

The importance of positive identification of *all* of the transfer rolls and plates cannot be over-emphasized. Failure to achieve this essential first objective inevitably means that copies derived from different plates are likely to be confused and lumped together, leading to all sorts of erroneous conclusions.

Study of the relief breaks is not without its pitfalls. One must beware, in particular, of drawing hasty conclusions based on concentrating one's attention solely on a particularly prominent relief break, without paying due regard to the breaks in other parts of the design. This is because certain lines were subject to deterioration repeatedly, on different transfer rolls; the characteristics of the engraving on the master die made them especially subject to excessive strain during the rocking-in process, and therefore subject to repeated breaking in a similar fashion. The result is that a significant number of confusingly similar-looking relief breaks appear on copies derived from different plates, raising problems of proper identication.

A further complication arises at an early stage because of the sheer magnitude of the task, bearing in mind Baron de Vinck's[5] statement that no less than 15 plates were used to print this stamp (16 identified by the writer). When one realizes that there are well over a thousand plate positions to take into account and that the number of identifiable relief breaks runs into the hundreds, it quickly becomes apparent that unless a great deal of material is examined any study of the relief breaks is bound to be incomplete. One must also take into account the possibility that material from certain plates might be scarce or even rare; if so, unless the amount of study material were fairly large one might never come across material from certain plates.

With this in mind, the writer considers that he was fortunate in eventually being able to acquire *more than 8,600 copies* of the Arc de Triomphe stamp. Study of this material confirmed that there were indeed wide variations in the scarcity of copies derived from different plates (see fig. 1).

As more and more stages of transfer roll deterioration were identified and as more and more material was acquired, it became obvious that there was an imperative need to speed up the identification process drastically, so as to be able to determine quickly from which plate any newly-examined copy was derived, without having to resort to a slow, painstaking scrutiny every single time.

Ideal solutions to philatelic problems (or any other problems, for that matter) are only rarely achieved, but in this instance it was possible to do surprisingly well, by making a determined search for useful characteristics in areas *other* than those where the most prominent relief breaks appeared, especially in the area of the lettering underneath the design (see fig. 2-4). Recognition of a relatively small number of distinctive features peculiar to each plate made it entirely feasible to assign well over 95% of all copies examined to a specific plate or group of related plates, rapidly and with complete assurance. Inevitably a small percentage of copies proved to be more troublesome, but in the end none presented an insoluble problem. In other words, there were none of what French students refer to as "les états zéro," copies without distinctive characteristics that either cannot be assigned to any particular plate or else, if they can, defy attempts to plate them.

In addition to being illustrated in figs. 2-4, the distinctive features of each plate appear, in the form of verbal descriptions, in a *dichotomous taxonomic key* that regrettably, in the interest of brevity, must be restricted to the complete manuscript. This device may be unfamiliar to some readers but probably not to any one who has had some contact with the biological sciences, being widely used to assist in identifying members of natural groups, for example trees, flowering plants,

Neidorf Plate #	No. Copies Examined	Percentage of Total	No. States of Transfer Rool	Plate Retouching
A	57	0.66	16*	—
B	89	1.03	15*	—
C	303	3.5	39	—
D	921	10.67	30	I, II, III
E	996	11.54	21	I, II, IV
F	382	4.4	26	V, VI
G	47	0.54	12*	—
H–1	596	6.9	26	VI, VII
H–2	518	6.0	4	—
H–3	532	6.16	4	"Touched Up" Lettering
H–4	432	5.0	6	—
I	130	1.5	28	V, VI, VII
J–1	676	7.83	12	—
J–2	1,532	17.74	12	—
J–3	767	8.9	10	—
K	662	7.67	33	—
	8,640			

*Almost certainly incomplete because of small number of copies from plates A, B and G available for study.

Fig. 1: Tabulation indicating the relative scarcity of material from the various Arc de Triomphe plates and, to some extent, the degree of complexity of these plates. The order in which the plates are arranged is intended to correspond to the chronological order of use, but is subject to correction, particularly in the case of plates F, G and I. It should be noted that plate K was used after plate J–1 but before plates J–2 and J–3.

Plate H–1 is derived from one transfer roll and plates H–2, H–3 and H–4 from a related but separate transfer roll. Similarly, plate J–1 is derived from one transfer roll and plates J–2 and J–3 from a related but separate transfer roll. Each of the other plates is derived from a specific transfer roll used only to prepare that particular plate.

ferns, mushrooms, birds, mammals or whatever. The writer has found such diagnostic keys equally indispensable in his study, where they were to incorporate the verbal descriptions of distinctive plate characteristics needed to identify positions on a large number of plates. When used in conjunction with the photographs, the key makes it possible to resolve fairly quickly all but the most difficult identification problems.

Achievement of the indispensable objective of devising a rapid yet reliable method for identifying the products of each plate was only one phase of the study of the relief breaks. Literally hundreds of man hours were devoted to sorting out the many often confusingly similar-looking stages of transfer roll deterioration, assigning each of the more than 8,600 copies examined to a specific stage of transfer roll deterioration on a specific plate, photographing the hundreds of relief breaks and preparing illustrations incorporating these photographs. All of these illustrations, because of their sheer bulk, are confined to the complete manuscript.

In the writer's opinion the devotion of so much time and effort to the study of the relief breaks was justified on a number of counts:

1. The illustrations constitute an indispensable reference source of information that must be available before one can proceed to other more intensive phases. If they did not exist they would surely have to be recreated by any other student undertaking a serious study of this stamp.

2. The effort to assign every single copy examined to a particular stage of transfer roll deterioration led, in a number of instances, to the detection of copies with anomalous combinations of characteristics, which could not logically be fitted into the known sequence of stages of transfer roll deterioration. Upon investigation such copies turned out to be derived from positions, on three different plates, that had been subjected to the type of plate retouching undertaken to cover over the disfiguring effects of certain prominent relief breaks, usually affecting the right or left margins of the Arch of Triumph, or both. The appearance of the retouched lines might lead one to assume that such copies were derived from a far earlier stage of transfer roll deterioration than was actually the case, but at the same time other relief breaks, elsewhere in the design, which were not retouched, clearly originated at a much later stage (see figs. 6-8). There can be no doubt that many instances of this type of plate retouching would have gone undetected had not a determined effort been made to leave no copy of this stamp unaccounted for.

3. In connection with efforts to identify each of the positions on various plates, there was a strong incentive to discriminate as many stages of transfer roll deterioration as possible. The greater the number of such stages the fewer the number of positions one had to check in trying to identify a newly-examined copy; only positions derived from the same state of the transfer roll needed to be considered, rather than laboriously having to check all of the other plate positions, 74 of them.

2. The Plate Retouches

As previously noted, retouching of the Arc de Triomphe plates was by no means an isolated phenomenon. Inasmuch as it went undetected for such a long period, however, it is unlikely that we shall ever have a complete record of the dates when the retouched plates were in use. Conceivably the information could be reconstructed if it were possible to examine a sufficiently large number of dated corner blocks from the affected plates. This would, however, be no easy task inasmuch as the needed material, while it probably still exists in France, is no doubt widely dispersed.

It is clear, however, that the retouching was done primarily during what can properly be called the experimental period of production of the

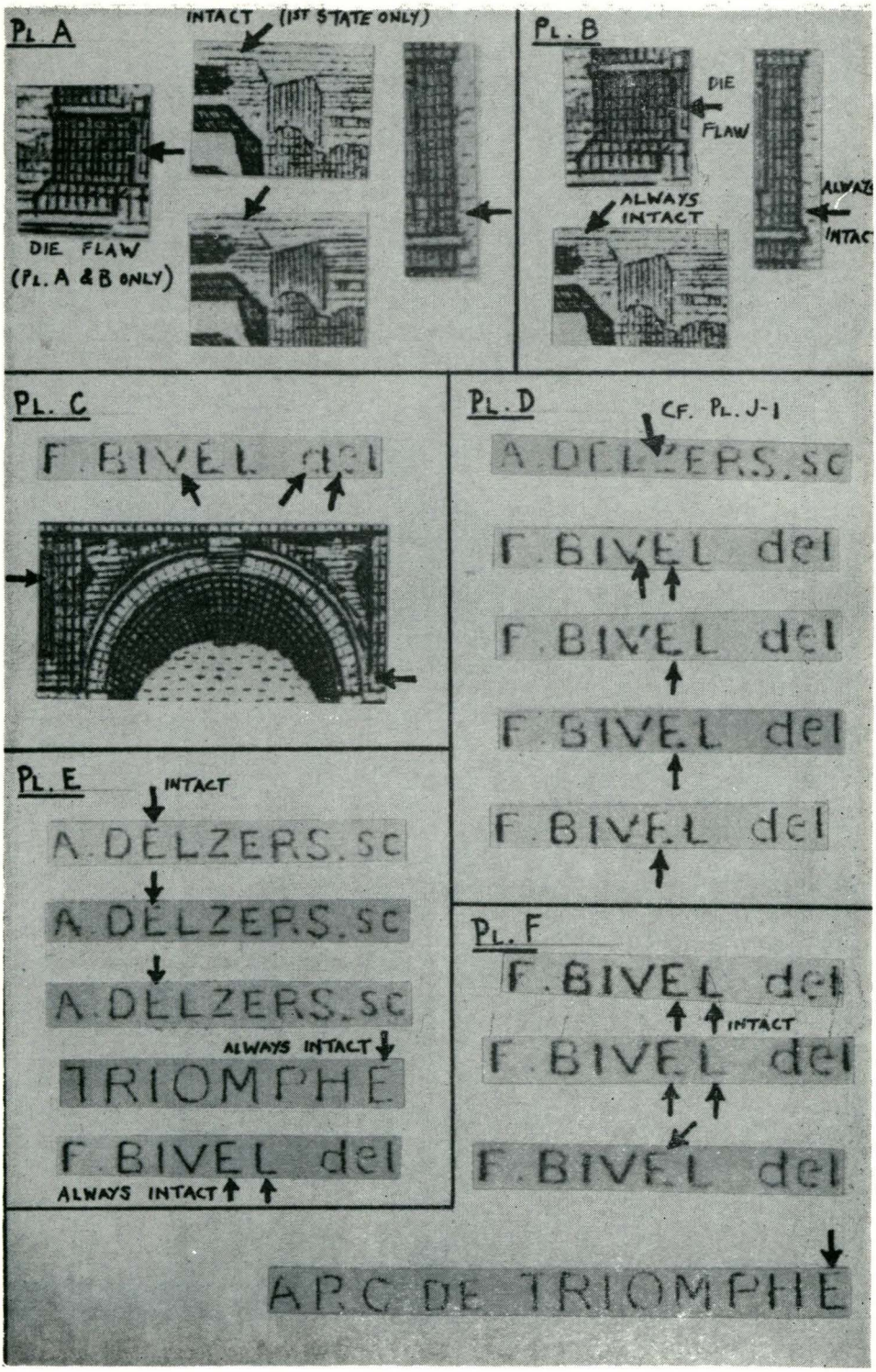

PL. A
INTACT (1ST STATE ONLY)
DIE FLAW
(PL. A & B ONLY)
PL. B
DIE
FLAW
ALWAYS
INTACT
PL. C
F. BIVEL del
PL. D
CF. PL. J-1
A. DELZERS. SC
F. BIVEL del
F. BIVEL del
F. BIVEL del
F. BIVEL del
PL. E
INTACT
A. DELZERS. SC
A. DELZERS. SC
A. DELZERS. SC
ALWAYS INTACT
TRIOMPHE
F. BIVEL del
ALWAYS INTACT
PL. F
F. BIVEL del
INTACT
F. BIVEL del
F. BIVEL del
ARC DE TRIOMPHE

Fig. 2.

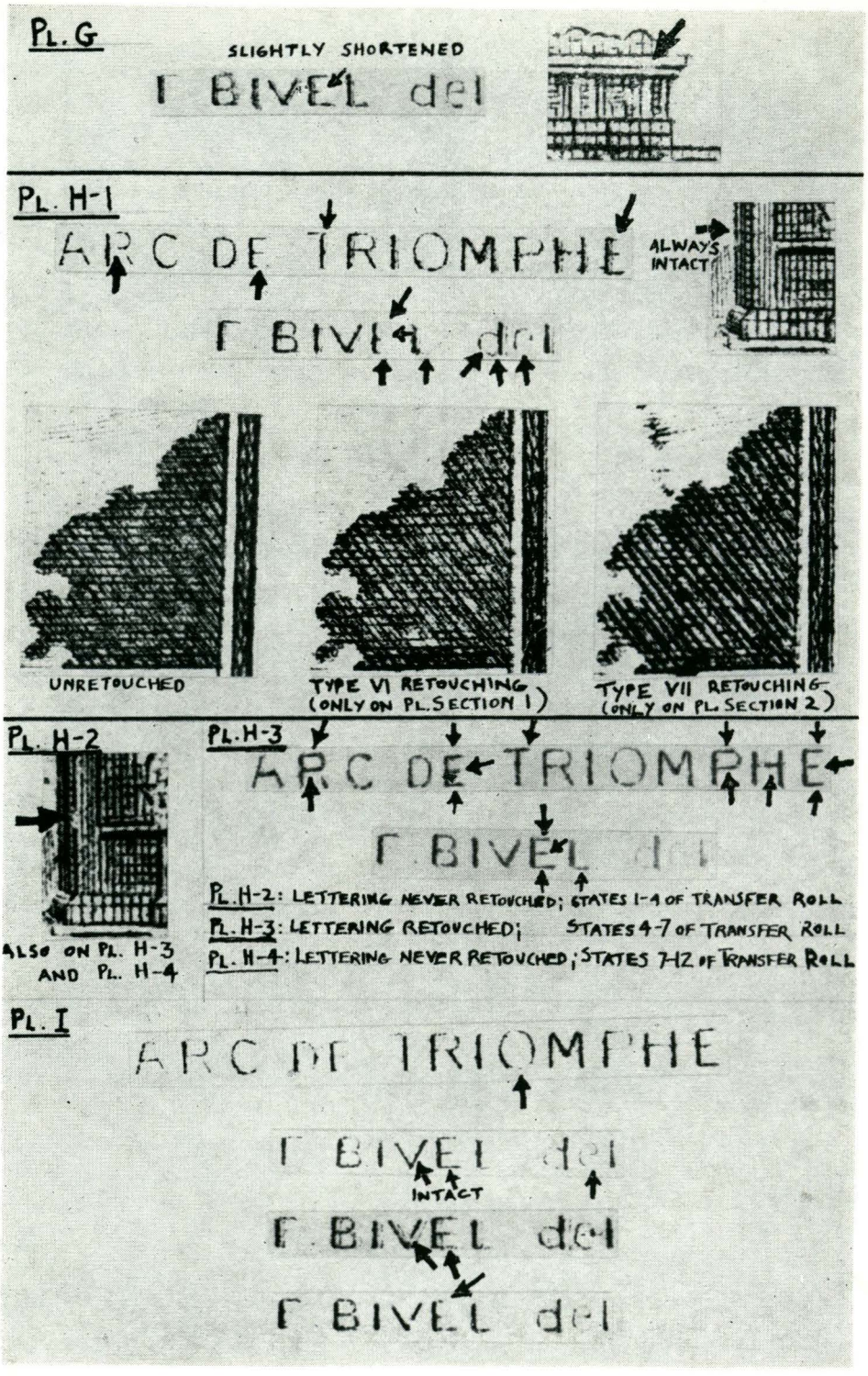

PL. G
SLIGHTLY SHORTENED
PL. H-1
ALWAYS INTACT
UNRETOUCHED
TYPE VI RETOUCHING (ONLY ON PL. SECTION 1)
TYPE VII RETOUCHING (ONLY ON PL. SECTION 2)
PL. H-2
ALSO ON PL. H-3 AND PL. H-4
PL. H-3
PL. H-2: LETTERING NEVER RETOUCHED; STATES 1-4 OF TRANSFER ROLL
PL. H-3: LETTERING RETOUCHED; STATES 4-7 OF TRANSFER ROLL
PL. H-4: LETTERING NEVER RETOUCHED; STATES 7-12 OF TRANSFER ROLL
PL. I
INTACT

Fig. 3.


PL. J-1
ARC DE TRIOMPHE
ALWAYS INTACT
INTACT
ARC DE TRIOMPHE
ARC DE TRIOMPHE
F BIVEL del
A DELZERS. sc
F BIVEL del
SHORTENED
F BIVEL del
PL. J-2 : STATES 1-12 OF TRANSFER ROLL
ARC DE TRIOMPHE
ARC DE TRIOMPHE
F BIVEL del
F BIVEL del
F BIVEL del
F BIVEL del
PL. J-3 : STATES 13-22 OF TRANSFER ROLL
ALL VERTICAL LINES MINUTELY DOUBLED
PL. K
F BIVEL del
F BIVEL del

Fig. 4–5.

Arc de Triomphe plates, the rather surprisingly long period between the first day of printing (Nov. 20, 1930) and the first day of issue of this stamp (Aug. 29, 1931). During this period printings were made from no less than nine plates, including five that were retouched. Only one other plate (which we designate plate H-3) was subsequently retouched, in 1933, or rather "touched up," as a plate-finishing operation prior to being used to print stamps.

As to the reason why extensive plate retouching was resorted to, one must bear in mind the extent to which the Atelier kept altering and improving its production techniques during this period, switching from nitrided to case-hardened steel dies, from flat plate to rotary press printing, from steel to bronze cylindrical plates, from line to comb perforators, making changes in the quality of the steel used for the dies and transfer rolls and, most likely making other modifications the writer is not aware of. Plate retouching was just another aspect of the on-going experimentation, which for a time provided a cheap way to correct deficiencies in the procedure so new plates would not have to be made, but eventually was abandoned, perhaps because it was too bothersome and time-consuming.

Occasionally one comes across copies derived from the early Arc de Triomphe plates on which various lines in the area of heavy criss-crossed lines directly above "2 Fr" (hereinafter referred to as the "right foliage mass" inasmuch as it is interpreted as representing the massed foliage of a row of trees adjacent to the Arch of Triumph) print irregularly lighter than the rest of the design. This may have been the result of defective chrome-plating, causing bits of the chrome to flake off, or possibly of defective plate-wiping or some other cause. Whatever the explanation, it would appear that such uneven printing bothered the Atelier sufficiently to lead it to resort to a major effort to correct the situation: no less than five of the early printing

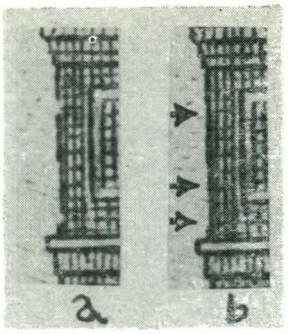


Fig. 6. a. Plate E, Pos. E21–2, unretouched state.
b. Plate E, Pos. E21–2, matching retouched state.

plates (designated by us as D, E, F, H-1 and I) had the right foliage masses extensively retouched, after being used in the unretouched state to print stamps.

What stands out immediately in studying the retouches is that they cannot possibly all be the work of a single engraver. That is hardly surprising, in view of the large number of affected plate positions, and is entirely consistent with the inference that each section of the disassembled plate was turned over to a different retoucher. On the basis of distinctive styles of engraving the retouches fall into two main groups: types I to III, which consist of a grid of horizontal and diagonal lines (found only on plates D and E) and types V to VII, which consist solely of parallel diagonal lines (found only on plates F, H-1 and I); type IV retouching is in a separate category.

Type I retouching (see fig. 9-b) has the horizontal and diagonal lines of retouching very numerous, even and close together, the diagonal lines somewhat thinner and closer together than the horizontal lines. It appears on 25 positions on one section of plate D and 25 positions on one section of plate E.

Type II retouching (see fig. 9-c) has fewer, more widely spaced lines, usually equally heavily engraved. It affects 37 positions on plate D (25 on one plate section plus 12 on a second

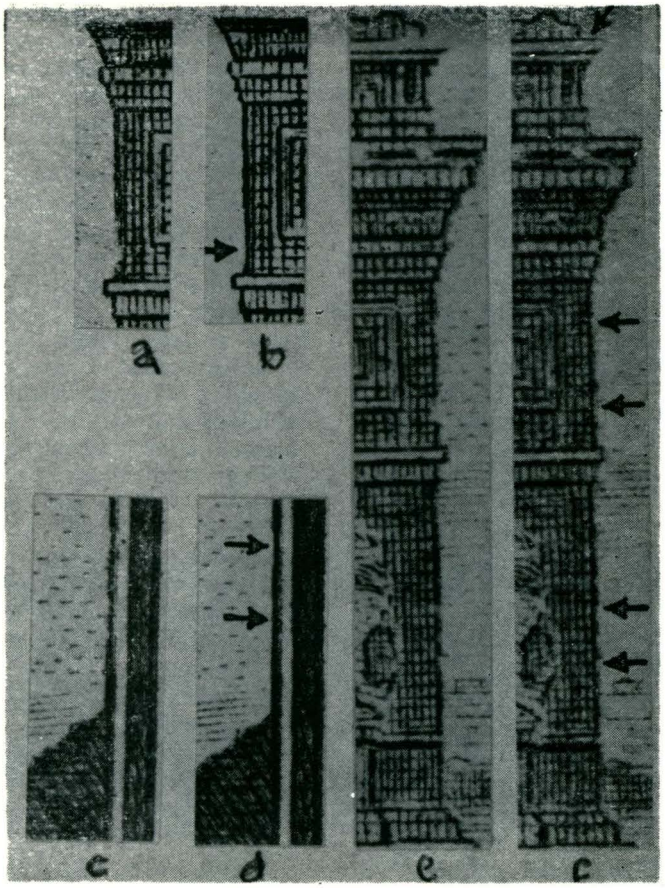


Fig. 7–a, 7–c, 7–e: Plate F, Pos. F17–4, unretouched state.
7–b, 7–d, 7–f: Plate F, Pos. F17–4, matching retouched state.

section) and 25 positions on one section of plate E.

Type III retouching (see fig. 9-d) has the horizontal lines conspicuously close-set, not extended all the way to the right margin of the foliage mass; the right inner frame line opposite the foliage mass is invariably heavily retouched. Only 13 positions on one section of plate D have this type of retouching.

Note the numerical distribution of the retouched positions on plate D: *25 I, 25 II, 12 II + 13 III.* A plausible-seeming explanation for this arrangement, though perhaps not necessarily the only one, is that after working on 13 positions the engraver responsible for type III retouching was unable, for some reason to continue and that the rest of the retouching on this plate section had to be done by the engraver responsible for type II retouching.

Type IV retouching, which affects only the positions on one section of plate D, is in an entirely different category. The retouching is confined to a strengthening of the right margin of the Arch of Triumph, covering over the disfiguring effect of a number of relief breaks. Inasmuch as matching unretouched copies have never been found for any of the copies with type IV retouching (which, incidentally, are quite scarce), there is a distinct possibility that this one section may have been "touched up" as a plate-finishing operation, before being used to print stamps for the first time.

As noted, type V to VII retouching consists of parallel diagonal lines. Even within this restricted range, however, one can recognize three distinctive styles of engraving.

Type V retouching (see fig. 9-e) has the parallel diagonal lines so close together over the entire area of the foliage mass as to cover over practically all traces of the underlying horizontal lines. It affects the positions on one section of plate F and one section of plate I.

Type VI retouching (see fig. 9-f) has the diagonal lines thinner and more widely and irregularly spaced, so that the underlying horizontal lines are readily apparent. It affects the positions on one section of plates, F, H-1 and I.

Type VII retouching (see fig. 9-g) has the diagonal lines more widely and evenly spaced than on types V or VI and distinctively heavily engraved. It affects the positions on one section of plate H-1 and one section of plate I.

Apart from these basic differences

1. Only plates D and E were subject to *additional* retouching after they had been used in the first retouched state to print stamps.

a. On *plate D* the additional retouching was restricted to a strengthening of that portion of the right inner frame line immediately adjacent to the foliage mass (see fig. 10), affecting

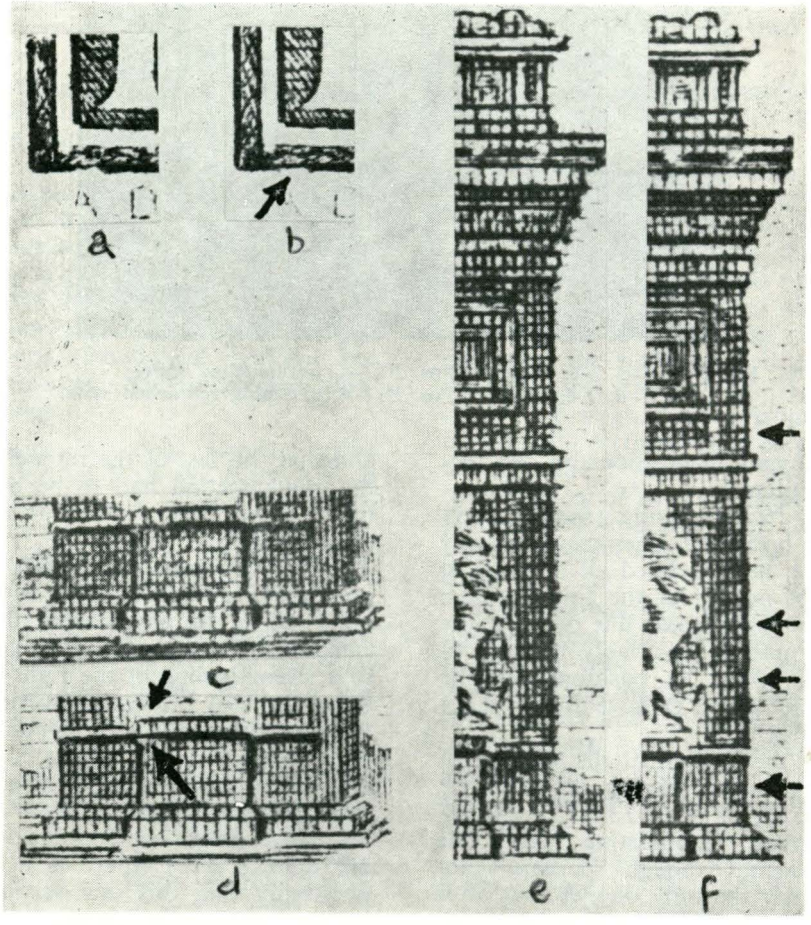


Fig. 8–a, 8–c, 8–e: Plate I, Pos. 126–6, unretouched state.
8–b, 8–d, 8–f: Plate I, Pos. 126–6, matching retouched plate.

only the positions on the section with 25 type II positions; a single position on the section with type II + III retouching has an entirely different kind of additional retouching. At first the additional retouching appeared to the writer to involve no more than a perfectly straightforward operation, requiring that a single line on each position be strengthened, so that the task might well have been handled in a single brief period of time. However, after examining a horizontal pair with type II retouching, he was puzzled, at first, and then flabbergasted to realize that the left stamp had the right inner frame line retouched but the right stamp did not. Inasmuch as he had previously found a number of copies from the same position as the right stamp which very definitely did have the frame line retouched, this could only mean that the horizontal pair was derived from a state of the plate earlier than the final one; in other words, that there were at least three retouched states of plate D.

The likelihood is remote that we shall ever know exactly how many positions had the frame lines strengthened on the second retouched state and how many not until the third retouched state, or to date their periods of production. Certainly postmarks are not likely to be helpful, bearing in mind the fact that sheets of stamps from all four states of plate D, plus sheets from eight other plates, several in multiple states, were kept in reserve after being printed and not released to the public until after the first day of sale of this stamp. Whether there was any sort of time-phased release of the sheets, roughly corresponding to their chronological order of production, is unknown, but is hardly likely to prove very helpful in any case.

b. On *plate E* the additional retouching was confined to the section with type I retouching and was rather more complex than was the case on plate D. Here the intention clearly was to cover over the disfiguring effects of various relief breaks, especially those affecting the upper left margin of the Arch of Triumph (see fig. 6), but also, in a few instances, those affecting the right margin of the Arch. In addition, in scattered instances the upper half of the left inner frame line was strengthened and in one instance there was a minute strengthening of the first letter *E* in *DELZERS,* underneath the vignette. There are indications that the additional retouching on plate D, like that on plate D, was done in two stages, but the discussion of this aspect must be confined to the complete manuscript.

2. Plates F and I were also subjected to retouching of various parts of the design, but this was done at the same time that the right foliage masses were worked on, not later on, as in the case of plates D and E.

a. *Plate F:* on the positions with *type VI* retouching that portion of the right inner frame line opposite the foliage mass is invariably heavily retouched. Also, there is extensive retouching of the upper left margin of the Arch, the entire margin of the Arch and a section of the right inner frame line directly above the foliage mass (see fig. 7).

b. *Plate I:* On the position with *type V* retouching the left foliage mass is also retouched, solely by means of horizontal lines. Roughly half of the area of the left foliage mass is affected, the retouching being confined to a broad band following the irregular right margin. As a result, the contrast between the adjoining unretouched and retouched areas is readily apparent (see fig. 11-b).

On the positions with *type VI* retouching on plate I the right inner frame line opposite the foliage mass is invariably heavily retouched, as is on plate F (but is never retouched on the plate H-1 positions with type VI retouching). The left foliage mass is also retouched, solely by means of horizontal lines, which extend all the way across the left foliage mass, so that indications of retouching are less readily apparent than on the positions with type V retouching (see fig. 11-c).

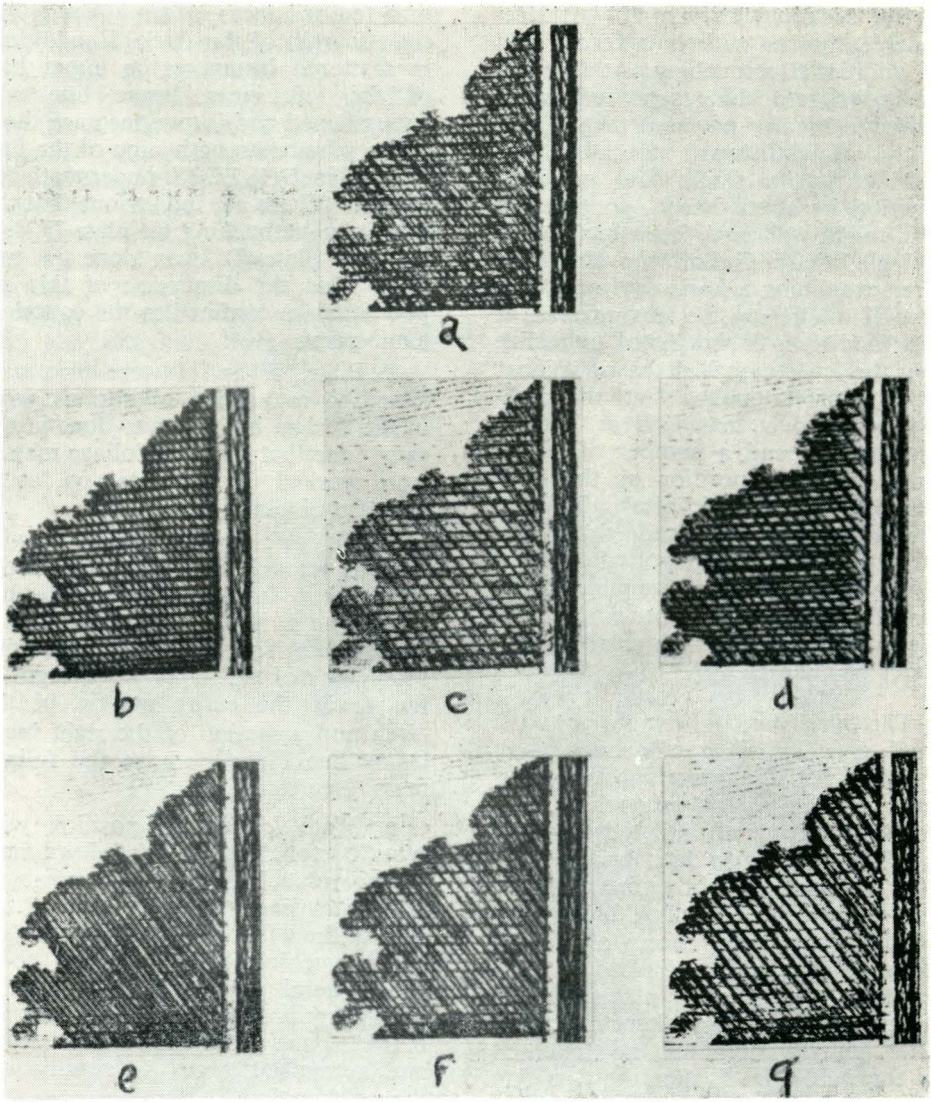


Fig. 9. a: Unretouched state of right foliage mass.
b: Type I retouching. Horizontal and diagonal lines closely and evenly spaced; diagonal lines thinner than horizontal lines.
c: Type II retouching. Horizontal and diagonal lines more widely spaced, equally heavily engraved.
d: Type III retouching. Horizontal lines conspicuously close set, not extended to right margin of foliage mass; right inner frame line bordering foliage mass heavily retouched.
e: Type V retouching. Only diagonal lines retouched, so closely spaced as to cover over virtually all traces of the unretouched horizontal lines.
f: Type VI retouching. Only diagonal lines retouched, thinner and more widely spread than on type V, allowing underlying unretouched horizontal lines to show through.
g: Type VII retouching. Only diagonal lines retouched, more widely spaced than on types V or VI, more heavily engraved than on type VI.

In addition, the right margin of the Arch is strengthened and the disfiguring effect of various other relief breaks are covered over (see fig. 8).

The final type of retouching, which affects only plate H-3, was not undertaken until 1933. On copies from 70 of the 75 positions on this plate there are clear indications of strengthening of various letters in the words *ARC DE TRIOMPHE* and/or *F. BIVEL del,* underneath the vignette (see fig. 12). Inasmuch as matching copies from an unretouched state of these positions have never been found, it would appear that the lettering was "touched up" as a plate-finishing opperation, prior to the first use of this plate to print stamps. As for the missing five positions, these may eventually turn up with "touched up" lettering, but it is also quite possible that they were overlooked by the retoucher, so that they alone exist unretouched; indeed, copies from four unretouched positions have been identified which are believed to fall in this category.

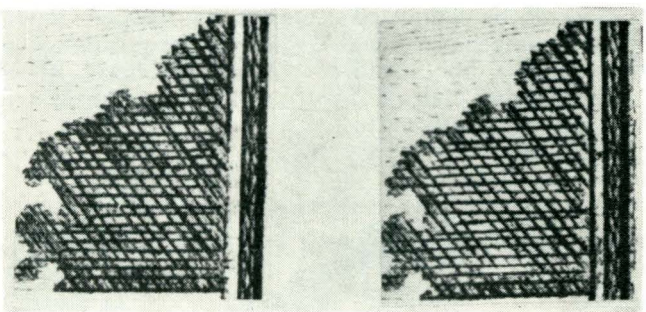


Fig. 10. a: Plate D, Pos. D23–1. First retouched state; only right foliage mass retouched. b: Plate D, Pos. D23–1. Second retouched state; right inner frame line retouched.

3. Position Identification Studies

On plates D and E the retouching was done in such a bold and distinctive manner, generally speaking, that identification of the retouched positions is relatively easy. Once one knows what to look for the retouches stick out, figuratively like a sore thumb, and one can only marvel that they went undetected for such a long time. On plates F, H-1 and I, on the other hand, although the fact that they were retouched is readily apparent to the properly alerted eye, the characteristics of the parallel diagonal lines of retouching are often rather monotonously similar on the various positions derived from the same state of the transfer roll. Nevertheless, distinguishing characteristics must exist, since each one was separately engraved, and where the search for such features becomes rather tedious there are invariably distinctive differences in the degree of prominence of the shifted transfers that can be relied upon for making distinctions.

As for plate H-3, in the vast majority of instances the characteristics of the "touched up" lettering can be relied upon for identifying the positions. In those few instances where confusion may arise, additional distinguishing features can invariably be found by referring to the characteristics of the shifted transfers.

On the basis of study of these features diagnostic keys were prepared for identifying the positions on the retouched states of plates D, E, F, H-1, H-3 and I. These keys, plus enlarged photographs of all of the retouched foliage masses and all of the "touched up" lettering, will be found in the complete manuscript.

Also included are keys to the identification of the matching positions on

the unretouched state of these plates, where they exist (this excludes the positions on one section of plate E, which exist only with type IV retouching, and all of the positions on plate H-3, never found unretouched). In addition, there are keys to the identification of the positions on five plates that were never retouched: C, H-2, J-1 and K. Identification of the positions on these plates was possible for two reasons: the number of copies seen was comparatively large and the characteristics of the shifted transfers were sufficiently varied to be useful. In contrast, no studies of the material from plates A, B, or G could be completed because of the small number of copies seen from these plates, nor could studies of the material from plates J-2 and J-3 be brought to a successful conclusion, despite much effort. Such material exists in abundance but the characteristics of the shifted transfers vary within such a narrow range that many of the positions are virtually indistinguishable one from another.

It should be noted, in passing, that plate flaws, the mainstay of so many other plating studies, are by no means lacking on copies of the Arc de Triomphe stamp. The problem is that they quite often did not appear until after the plates had been in use for some time; that is, many positions do not have flaws in the early state of the plate. To attempt to rely exclusively on the plate flaws for identification of the positions would inevitably mean that many of the copies examined must remain unidentified.

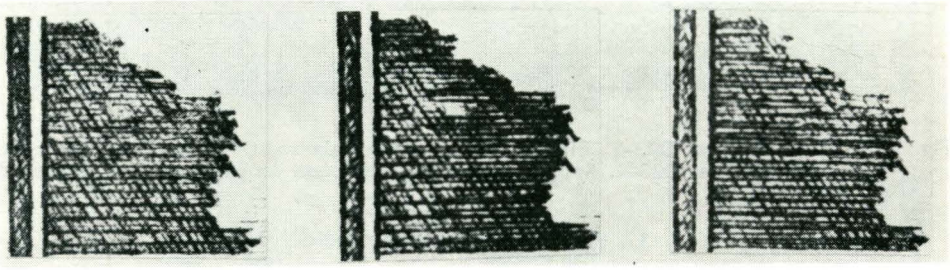


Fig. 11. a: Unretouched state of left foliage mass.
b: Only horizontal lines retouched, in broad band along irregular right margin of left foliage mass; contrast between retouched and unretouched areas readily apparent. Found only on copies from one section of Pl. I with type V retouching.
c: Only horizontal lines retouched, across entire area of left foliage mass; presence of retouching much less readily apparent. Found only on copies from one section of Pl. I with type VI retouching.

4. Plate Layout Studies

Identifying the positions on any of the plates is a far more modest objective than reconstructing the plate layouts. If all one wants to do is to account for every position derived from a particular plate, then it is quite sufficient to assign purely arbitrary position numbers to each of several positions derived from a particular state of the transfer roll. Reconstructing the plate layout on the other hand means that the exact position of every single position is pinpointed. But it also means that a great deal of special material must be acquired in order to achieve this objective, notably multiple pieces from overlapping positions and sheet margin copies—and there's the rub. At this late date it would be difficult, if not impossible, to acquire much of this special material.

And yet, even with the very modest number of dated corner blocks and other blocks and horizontal and vertical pairs and strips available to the writer, it was possible, once the

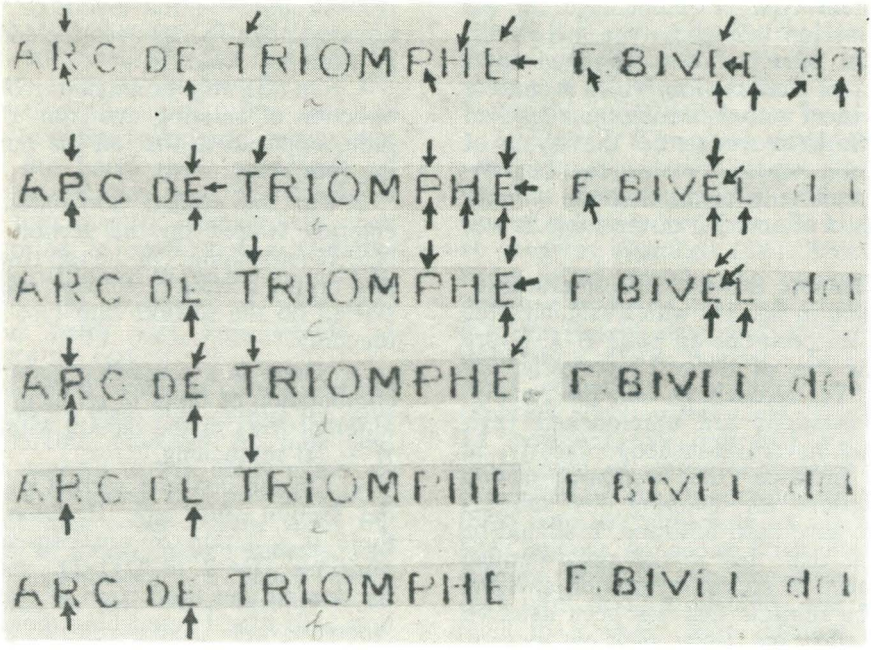


Fig. 12. a: Characteristics of unretouched lettering on copies from Pl. H–1, H–2, H–3 and H–4; relief breaks indicated.
a–f: Plate H–3; "touching up" of lettering indicated.

task of identifying the positions had been completed, to make significant progress towards reconstructing the layout of positions on several of the plates, thereby bringing to light information otherwise unobtainable about variations in the manner in which these plates were prepared.

The answer is immediately available if one analyzes a simple tabulation which lists the number of stages of transfer roll deterioration affecting a particular plate and which also indicates how many positions were affected by each stage and which types of retouching appeared on these positions (see figs. 13 and 14).

A tabulation of this sort, referring to *plate D,* is presented in fig. 13, which solely for the sake of brevity is confined to the first 25 plate positions. The term "1st" refers to the first stage of transfer roll deterioration and the tabulation indicates that it affects three positions, each having type I retouching; the second stage affects one position with type I retouching, and so on. It will be noted that small groups of positions with one type of retouching are followed by small groups having a

1st: 3 I	**8th: 1 II**
2nd: 1 I	**9th: 1 II**
3rd: 1 I	**10th: 1 II**
4th: 1 II, 2 III	**11th: 2 II**
5th: 1 II	**12th: 2 II**
6th: 4 II	**13th: 2 III**
7th: 2 II	**14th: 1 III**

Fig. 13. Plate D: The first 25 plate positions. The terminology used indicates that the first stage of transfer roll deterioration affects three positions, each with type I retouching, the second stage affects one position with type I retouching, and so on.

1st: 1 VI	**7th: 1 VI**
2nd: 1 VI	**8th: 3 VI**
3rd: 1 VI	**8th: 2 VI**
4th: 2 VI	**10th: 7 VI**
5th: 1 VI	**11th: 1 VI**
6th: 1 VI	**12th: 4 VI**

Fig. 14. Plate H–1: The first 25 plate positions. The same terminology is used here as in fig. 13. The first stage of transfer roll deterioration affects a single position with type VI retouching, the second stage likewise affects a single position with type VI retouching, and so on.

different type of retouching. On the assumption that each type, or combination of types, was confined to a different plate section, which is entirely consistent with the conclusions reached in efforts to reconstruct the layout of position on this plate (see below), this can only mean that the *normal* method of entering of the subjects was used.

Compare this with the situation indicated in fig. 14, which tabulates the first 25 positions on *plate H-1*. Every single one of these 25 positions has type VII retouching, and the remaining positions are unretouched (evidently never retouched). Clearly, in this instance, the *section-by-section* procedure for entering the subjects must have been followed. It should be noted that this is the only verified instance of section-by-section entering of the subjects that has been detected thus far, but there may, of course, have been others, which remain undetected only because of a lack of suitable study material.

A second question that needs to be considered in attempting to reconstruct the plate layouts is, in which direction were the subjects entered: all from left to right or all from right to left, or in different directions on different horizontal rows? To answer this question what are needed are horizontal pairs or strips in which adjacent posisions are derived from consecutive stages of transfer roll deterioration. Analysis of such material as was available to the writer indicates that most frequently the direction of entering was from right to left, as seen on the stamps (in the opposite direction, of course, on the plate), but as might be expected there are exceptions, on various plates.

Space limitations obviously rule out any detailed consideration here of the various plating studies, which can be found in the complete manuscript. Nevertheless, *some* indication is appropriate, even in an abbreviated report, of the outcome of at least one such study. For this reason the diagram in fig. 15, which represents the reconstruction of the layout of positions on plate D, has been included as an example. Note that:

1. On the top horizontal row the direction of entering was from left to right, opposite to that on the remaining four rows.

2. On the second horizontal row entering started on the section with type II retouching. On the top row and also on the bottom three rows entering started on the section with type I retouching.

3. There is a somewhat scrambled combination of types of retouching on different rows of the section with type II + III retouching.

4. On the first and second rows of the section with type II retouching there is a group of ten consecutive positions (D6-2 to D11-2), and on the second and third rows of the section with type I retouching there is a group of ten consecutive positions (D15 to D21), the explanation for the origin of which is different in each instance. The ten consecutive type II positions are the result of a *reversal in direction of entering* of the subjects on successive horizontal rows. The ten consecutive type I positions are the result of a *change in the plate section* selected for initiating the entering of the subjects on consecutive horizontal rows.

5. The diagram pinpoints the location of several positions derived from states of the transfer roll which affected only a single plate position. Thus, it predicts that positions D3, D8, D15, D22 and D26 *must* be located at the left end of a horizontal row, and that positions D14, D21 and D24 *must* be located at the left end of a horizontal row. Such predictability means that the reconstruction can be at least partially verified, provided that suitable material (sheet margin copies) can be examined, but it also means that the reconstruction is subject to quick discrediting if even a single piece inconsistent with it can be found.

6. The fact that the types of retouching on each horizontal row around the circumference of the cylin-

drical plate must follow one another in a fixed sequence [*5 I, 5(III + II), 5 II*], combined with the fact that the numerous stages of transfer roll deterioration must also follow one another in a fixed sequence, means that there are fairly rigid constraints on what possibilities need be considered (and which can be disregarded) when attempting to work out a tentative reconstruction of the plate layout. Obviously, the existence of such constraints helps very considerably to simplify the task.

The writer would be remiss if he did not make it clear that despite the very considerable amounts of time and effort devoted to this study much remains to be done. It is preeminently a project that could benefit from the efforts of many more students and from examination of much more material, to help solve various problems. Two problems, among many, are the following:

1. *Plate G:* Only 47 copies, identified as coming from 23 positions, were seen. Because of the scarcity of material it is uncertain whether one, two or three plate sections were prepared. It is quite possible that examination of additional material would show that this plate is entirely normal, but at this point one cannot be sure.

2. *Plate I:* The number of copies seen was considerably larger (130), but just how thinly this material is spread can be judged from the number of positions identified (79). This last figure is no mistake; no amount of intensive study has been able to reduce it to the logical maximum of 75 positions in a plate. Besides, there are other indications of a rather unusual situation affecting this plate. The first 34 positions, as indicated by the progression of stages of transfer roll deterioration, are all unretouched. But three types of retouching (V, VI and VII) appear on copies from the remaining positions. On the basis that each type, in all probability, was confined to a single plate position, the inference is that at least four plate sections must have been prepared, presumably at least one by the section-by-section technique. It is also possible, however, that the transfer roll was

I	III + II	II
1– 1, 1–2, 1–3, 2, 3	4– 1, 4–2, 4–3, 5, 6– 1	6– 2, 6–3, 6–4, 7– 1, 7– 2
	II III II	
17– 2,17–1,16–2,16– 1, 15	14,13–2,13–1,12– 2,12– 1	11– 2,11–1, 10, 9, 8
	III II	
21, 20,19–2,19– 1, 18	25– 5,25–4,25–3,25– 2,25– 1	24,23–3,23–2,23– 1, 22
start	end III II	
25–10,25–9,25–8,25– 7,25– 6	27– 9,27–8,27–7,27– 6,27– 5	27– 4,27–3,27–2,27– 1, 26
start	end III II	
29– 1,28–2,28–1,27–11,27–10	30– 2,30–1,29–9,29– 8,29– 7	29– 6,29–5,29–4,29– 3,29– 2
start	end III II	

Fig. 15: Plate D: Reconstruction of layout of positions. Positions are identified by either: Top horizontal row, direction of centering on transfer roll, left to right. Remaining four rows, right to left.

a. A combination of two numbers, the first referring to the stage of transfer roll deterioration, the second referring to a particular position derived from that stage; or

b. A single number, in those instances when a particular stage affected only a single plate position.

Continued on page 415

THE LITERARY PHILATELIST

Two delightful items have come our way which we would like to share with you. The first, by J. D. Hayhurst, O.B.E., appeared in "Stamp Collecting," and the second in "The New Yorker." We hope you enjoy them. ***(I.Z.)***

"CAVEAT LECTOR"

By J. D. Hayhurst, O.B.E.

It is recounted* that the American writer James Street came away from a cinema performance of "Gone with the Wind" in a tremendous fury, cursing David O. Selznick and everyone else connected with the production, saying that in the burning of Atlanta the fools had the smoke blowing in the wrong direction.

I was reminded of this anecdote when reading the historical novel, "Burr," by Gore Vidal. The narration is set in the period 1833 to 1840 with references back to Aaron Burr's military and political career between 1775 and 1808; he was Vice-President of the United States under Thomas Jefferson from 1801 to 1805. On page 106 of the Panther edition of the book, the narrator records a meeting with his father in 1833 outside the Post Office in New York's Wall Street and the father says, "I've been buying stamps."

Now, as everyone knows (just as everyone knows the direction of the wind when Atlanta was burning), the first United States postage stamps (the Postmasters' stamps) were issued in 1845, twelve years later. Suppressing the inclination to throw the book away as rubbish, I read on—to page 403, where Burr is describing the end of his term as Vice-President: ". . . *the Senate . . . voted to give me the frank for the remainder of my life. So I have been paying for postage stamps ever since.*" All would have been well if only the word "stamps" had been omitted, but I suppose that if Gore Vidal could believe that the United States was issuing postage stamps in 1833 he might just as well believe that it was issuing them in 1805; the enormity of his first error is not, therefore, increased.

But note the mention of the frank, a more erudite reference than one to a postage stamp. Students of the postal history of the United States will, I feel sure, confirm that the franchise was at that time granted to the Vice-President while in office, but not thereafter; and, no doubt, examples exist of Burr's signature on franked letters. With these two errors behind me, I was not really surprised to read on page 546 of the narrator, still in New York, paying for a stamp on June 30th, 1836. However, there is once more a display of erudition: he bought it from "the temporary post office." The Wall Street post office was, presumably, destroyed in the great Manhattan Fire of December 16th, 1835 and, six months later, a permanent replacement was still awaited.

I do not seek to disparage "Burr"; it is a most readable book. So is "The French Lieutenant's Woman" by John Fowles set in 1867, largely in Lyme Regis. Yet, on page 165 of the Panther edition, the hero receives, in an orange envelope, a telegram sent from his uncle's house on Salisbury Plain. Now, as everyone knows, the Post Office telegraph service with its orange delivery envelopes did not open until August 1st, 1869 (or perhaps a few *days* earlier). Mist internal telegrams in 1867 were of the Electric and International Telegraph Company and were delivered in a greyish-brown envelope.

*See "Life in a Putty Knife Factory" by H. Allen Smith.

It would be for further research to ascertain whether one of that company's 1,000 offices was at Lyme Regis, possibly at the railway station (if there were one).

These are examples of philatelic anachronisms in serious novels by serious authors; others undoubtedly occur. Philatelists on holiday and separated from their collections, may this summer be sitting in deck-chairs reading fiction. If they are entirely addicted to their hobby, their choice of book might be "Antigua, Penny, Puce" by Robert Graves, first published in 1936, the theme of which is a conflict of claims to title in a unique postage stamp. Alternatively, and more modern, is "The Scarlet Ruse," by John D. MacDonald, published in 1973, based on the acquisition for investment of portfolios of rare adhesive postage stamps in outstanding condition and the opportunity for a criminal substitution of stamps of inferior condition. The author was clearly provided with excellent background data. But suppose that a non-philatelic novel has been chosen and the holiday-maker is somnolently turning over the pages when suddenly he is jolted into full consciousness by a failure of an author to have a total and accurate knowledge of every postal system in the world. Let the reader be tolerant and forgiving but, nevertheless, let him record the offending passage. I invite reports of such errors which might be gathered together into an anthology. In any event, the Editor of *Stamp Collecting* has promised to publish the best.

THE POSTMASTER

In 1921, William Faulkner, then aged twenty-four, became postmaster of University, Mississippi. He remained in that job until 1924, at which time he was fired. Shortly before the Post Office Department let him go, it sent him a letter, which, in a roundabout fashion, has reached our hands, and which, to our knowledge, has not been published before. We print it in full, for whatever light it throws on the literary life:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Office of Inspector
Corinth, Mississippi

Mark Webster, Inspector — Case No. 133733-C
September 2, 1924.

SUBJECT: UNIVERSITY MISSISSIPPI: Charges vs the postmaster; neglects official duties, indifferent to interests of patrons; mistreatment of mail, etc.

Mr. William C. Faulkner
Postmaster
University, Mississippi.

DEAR SIR:

The following charges have been made against you as postmaster at University, Mississippi:

1. That you are neglectful of your duties, in that you are a habitual reader of books and magazines, and seem reluctant to cease reading long enough to wait on the patrons; that you have a book being printed at the present time, the greater part of which was written while on duty at the post-office; that some of the patrons will not trust you to forward their mail, because of your past carelessness and these patrons have their neighbors forward same for them while away on their vacations; that you have failed to forward and properly handle mail for various patrons of the office, some of whom follows: M. G. Pasuer, Rev. W. I. Hargis, Miss M. W. Means, W. A. Scarbrough, Jimmy Jones, Judge Heminway and many others; that you have closed up the box of John Savage and others after they had paid their box rent and you had receipted them; that you returned COD parcel No. W22705, from John Ward, Mens

Shoes, New York City, addressed to H. E. Ray Jr., after he had given you an order in person and left ten cents in money to forward to him at 924 Filmore Street, Corinth, Miss., and you had notified him for postage and he sent you postage from Corinth as per your order, yet the parcel was returned to senders marked "unclaimed."

2. That in addition to the above careless handling of mail you failed to deliver a letter to Jimmy Jones until after he had gone to your father (who is Secretary of University of Mississippi), and got a note regarding the delivery of same (Jones being a well known patron of your office); that on another occasion a contractor working at the University was compelled to get your father to help him get a package out of the office, which you had held for two or three days; that you placed two or three letters in the box of Mr. R. L. Sullivan (the box next to Chancellor Hume's box), which had been written to Mrs. Hume by Dr. Hume while away from home, and since Mr. Sullivan was away on his vacation these letters remained in the box of Sullivan, until placed in the box of Chancellor Hume by Assistant Postmaster Bell, some three or four days after Dr. Hume had returned home and had made considerable inquiry concerning same.

3. That you are indifferent to interest of patrons, unsocial, and rarely ever speak to patrons of the office unless absolutely necessary; that you do not give the office the proper attention, opening and closing same at your convenience; that you can be found playing golf during office hours.

4. That you mistreat mail of all classes, including registered mail; that you have thrown mail with return postage guaranteed and all other classes in the garbage can by the side entrance, near the rear door, which was addressed to the following patrons: F. E. Farquer, Howard B. Wallace, Wm. Ross Kennedy, University Store, Dean J. H. Dorrah, University of Miss. Hospital, Gordon Hall Boarding House, Alex L. Bonduarant, Mississippian, William R. Raley, Ricks Hall, Mrs. J. W. Harris, W. G. Kirkpatrick, Ike Edwards, Mrs. R. J. Shlhran, Forrest Woods, J. W. Bergman, C. O. Harris, Traber Dobbins, T. H. Samdrelette, Mrs. P. E. Irley, Chas. C. Evans, Taswdl P. Haney, Robt. Cannon, Walter Dement, R. E. Wilson and others; that this has gotten to be such a common occurrence that some patrons have gone to this garbage can to get their magazines, should they not be in their boxes when they looked for them.

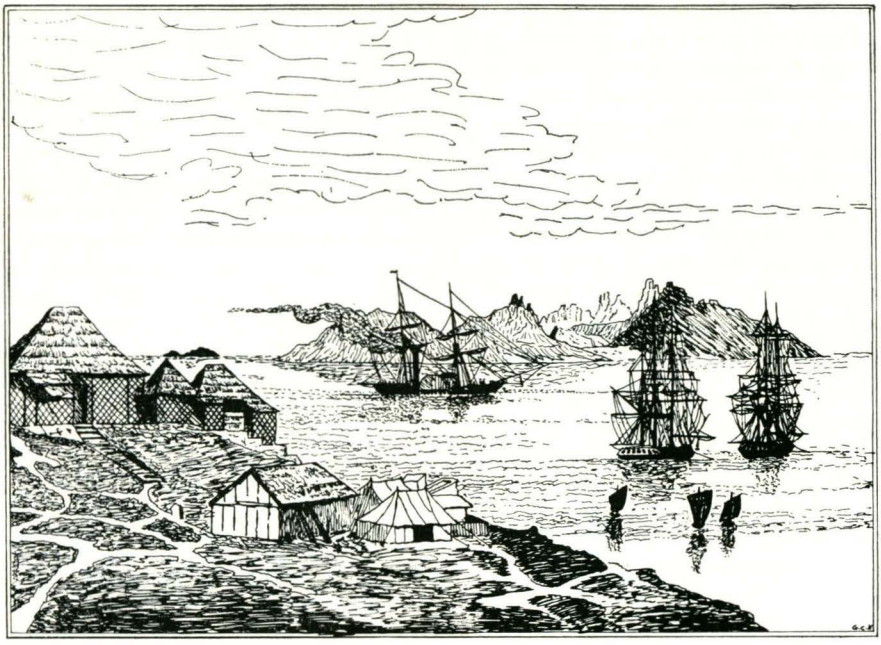
5. That you do not prepare return receipts when requested by senders of registered mail; that you have two registered letters of foreign origin on hand that have been held since December 1921, and February 1922, that you have lost registered letter No. 104, from Arena, Miss., addressed to Mr. E. S. Roberts, and that you have carelessly handled several other registered letters.

6. That you do not give postage due mail proper attention, one instance being when a letter addressed to Rev. W. I. Hargis by Bank of Oxford, was held several days without notice being placed in addressees box, later being called for and delivered to senders.

7. That you have permitted the following unauthorized persons to have access to the workroom of the office: Dick Bell, D. B. Holmes, Jimmy Jones, M. A. Pigford and others, and have permitted card playing in the office.

You will please advise me in writing, within five days from this date, stating whether the charges are true, in part or wholly so, and show cause, if any, why you should not be removed. Failure to receive a reply in this prescribed time, will be deemed as evidence that you have no defense to offer, and action will be taken accordingly.

Respectfully yours,
MARK WEBSTER
Corinth, Mississippi
Postoffice Inspector



Steamer point Aden.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POSTAL FACILITIES AT ADEN

By Murray A. M. Graham

Continued from page 313, Vol. 55, No. 5, Sept. 1976

A new Postmaster General in Bombay (Dr. E. Impey) and also a new Director General in Calcutta (Mr. G. Paton) now come into the picture. We find the former writing to Aden (September 18th, 1856) about moving the Post Office from Camp to Steamer Point as though this was the first time anybody had thought of the idea, and the latter writing to Mr. Hart (on the same day!) about the vexing matter of what should be done about a Postmaster for Aden. Paton's views added a fresh voice to the contretemps which I am sure was not welcome in Aden. Hart finally got around to forwarding the Director General's letter on December 23rd:

"I have the honor . . . to state that after reconsidering the proposal to remove the Post Office to Steamer Point it appears to me advisable, if that measure be deemed absolutely necessary, that the Assistant Resident shall be considered Ex-Officio Post Master without remuneration in the same manner as in some of the non-regulation Provinces. It has been found expedient to require the local executive Officers to receive charge of the Post Office. If the Right Honorable the Governor in Council sees no objection to the Assistant Resident being ex-officio Post Master beyond the circumstance of his being occasionally absent on mission duty, it appears to me that his

temporary absence will not, with an efficient Head Clerk, interfere with the working of a small Post Office such as that at Aden."

The remainder of Paton's letter and most of Brigadier Coghlan's indignant reply (January 21st, 1857) is concerned with the Post Office Establishment and therefore included in that part of this chapter. However two paragraphs of the Resident's reply are relevant here:

"The Duties of the Post Master at Aden are not so light as the Officiating Director General appears to think they are; the Aden delivery is small, but the receipt & the shipment of so many mails monthly require constant attention, & if the duty is to be properly performed, a proper establishment & accommodation must be provided.

With respect to the office of Post Master I now think the Government of Bombay decided rightly in objecting to appoint the Assistant Resident, whose frequent & lengthened absence might be inconvenient: since the proposal to appoint him was made, the Postal duties have considerably increased by new Lines of Steamers; & other circumstances have occured to strengthen the objection."

This episode in the development of the Aden Postal Service was, to all intents and purposes, brought to its close by the Director-General's decision to appoint a full-time Deputy Post Master, as Hart wrote Coghlan in his letter of August 31st, 1857:

"I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acquaint you that the Director General of the Post Offices in India has reported to Government that a Deputy Post Master will be appointed as early as practicable to take charge of the Aden Post Office."

Mr. Anderson belatedly (Dec. 4, 1857) sent Coghlan a copy of the Resolution which put into effect that decision passed in Calcutta (May 22nd) a good six months previously:

"Mr. Rassam, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council observes, is reported to have accepted office at Aden on a Salary of 300 Rupees per month, 200 Rupees whereof are paid to him as Arabic Interpreter to the Political Agent there, and 100 Rupees as Post Master.

As the removal however of the Post Master of Aden to Steamer Point is reported by the Director General of the Post Office in India to be absolutely necessary, and as Mr. Rassam cannot, as Arabic Interpreter, take up his quarters at Steamer Point, where his presence is required for the performance of his duties as Post Master, a necessity has been felt for the appointment of a separate officer to perform the duties of the Post Office. It is therefore proposed that Mr. Rassam may be released from all duties connected with the Post Office, and a Deputy Post Master appointed, on a salary of 100 Rupees a month, who, with the chief part of his Establishment will reside at Steamer Point."

The first full-time nominee of the Bombay Postmaster General, W. I. Nicker, took over the Aden Post Office from Rassam, on September 25th, 1857. This fits in reasonably well with Captain Hunter's statement that "in 1857 the Aden office was placed under the Director-General of Post Offices in India." However, the postmaster was *not* paid Rs. 250 per mensen until a "qualified officer from London" took charge a couple of years later (Feb. 1860). Nicker appears to have left Aden quietly, remaining there about a year. His successor, W. Potts, replaced him equally quietly, judging by a letter to Potts from the Assistant Resident, Captain Playfair (October 31st, 1858):

"I am directed to inform you that it has accidentally come to the knowledge of the Political Resident that you have assumed charge of the Post Office at Aden.

The Political Resident does not

doubt that you have been regularly appointed. At the same time a report should have been made to him personally or in writing, as it is obviously improper that any public office in Aden should be taken up without his knowledge.

I have therefore to suggest that you rectify this omission as soon as possible, and I am directed to inform you that a copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Postmaster General Bombay."

Brigadier Coghlan sent a countersigned copy of the letter to Bombay to show his displeasure, and to cover himself should there be something irregular about the transfer. Everything was above board in the case of the next appointee, Jocelyn Waller, who wrote (Feb. 3rd, 1859) from the Post Master's Office, Aden:

"I have the honor to inform you that I am appointed by the Post Master General at Bombay, Post Master at Aden, a copy of whose letter I beg to forward to you. I should do myself the honor of waiting on you personally on this occasion, but as the Suez Mail may be expected hourly, I may be required here at any moment."

As we shall see, David Leighton, the new Postmaster General at Bombay, wrote a long letter to Coghlan (Feb. 25th, 1859) appealing to him for his views on overcoming the difficulties being experienced in the management of the Aden Post Office. I intend, however, at this point to deal only with Coghlan's remarks anent the Postmastership sent in his reply (March 16th, 1859):

"I have, in the foregoing statement of the office establishment, disregarded the Salary of the Post Master, Rs. 100 per mensem. First because it has never undergone any change, and second because I wished to discuss the question separately.

You ask my opinion as to whether I consider it sufficient. My reply is that if you are content with the services of a youth who, whatever may be his personal character & future qualifications, has no experience whatever in any public capacity, then the salary is ample. If on the other hand you desire the services of an experienced and capable officer, the salary must be increased.

Why did the last two postmasters remain so short a time in Aden? Manifestly because it was impossible to them to retain charge of the Aden post office on the miserable inadequate salary attached to it. Aden should not be the stepping stone to Indore or Poona, it is of equal importance with either of them.

Irresponsible head clerks and accountants in Aden are paid as highly as the Post Master — it can hardly therefore be considered fair to exact from the latter as much work as the former perform, coupled with the charge of a department and serious pecuniary responsibility, without an increase in emoluments."

Coghlan's eloquent arguments had obviously given Leighton the support he needed to get a worthwhile change made in the management of the Aden P. O. He was able to write Coghlan (August 19th) that the Government of India had sanctioned (on June 17th) an increase of establishment, and, more significantly, that in future it was to be under the control of a trained Postmaster:

"As regards the Deputy Post Mastership, the salary has been raised from 100 to 250 Rupees on the understanding that it is to be filled by a properly qualified officer from the London /Post/ Office. The amount, therefore, now sanctioned cannot consequently be drawn by Mr. Waller who may, however, be considered as *acting* Deputy Post Master, which, as he will then have no substantive appointment in the Department, will entitle him to draw half the salary, i. e. Rs. 125/"/."

Application has been made to the London Office for an experienced and capable Post Master for Aden, and on his arrival there, Mr. Waller can be nominated to some other appointment in the Post Office in India should he wish to continue in the Department."

Waller was now able to enjoy an increased salary as acting Postmaster for a good six months before a "properly qualified" official arrived from England. Three brief letters filed away in the Records tidily bring this stage of my study to its close:

1) General Post Office /London/
20th February 1860.

To: The Officer Administering the Government &c, &c, Aden.

"I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that the bearer of this letter, Mr. Jackson Walter Barwise, has, in compliance with the request of the Acting Postmaster General of Bombay, been selected by His Lordship to fill the appointment of Postmaster of Aden.

Mr. Barwise is reported by the Head of the Department of this Office in which he has served to be a zealous, steady and intelligent Officer, and the Postmaster General trusts that he will discharge in an efficient manner the duties devolving upon him in his new capacity."

(sgd.) F. Hill.

Coghlan's endorsement follows:

"Recd. 22nd March 1860.

"I informed Mr. Barwise that I recd. a report from him & one from Mr. Waller of date of transfer of Office."

In compliance with this instruction we find:

2) *Waller to Coghlan,* 23rd March 1860.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have handed over the Charge of this Office on the 22nd day of March to Mr. Barwise who arrived from England per Steamer Jeddo to take up his appointment as Deputy Post Master of Aden."

3) *Barwise to Coghlan,*
23rd March 1860.

"I beg to inform you that, according to instructions received from Bombay, I arrived here on the 20th Inst. and assumed charge of the Aden Post Office from Mr. Waller on the 22nd Mch."

(Sgd.) J. W. Barwise.

2. THE EARLY POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

"I found nothing in the early Records to support Captain Hunter's statement that a Post Office Establishment of two clerks and four peons was sanctioned in January 1839. Such evidence I did find would suggest, albeit negatively, that there was initially no Post Office establishment at all. In fact, the Post Office was not even under the Political Agent's control. Captain Hobson, Staff Officer to the Officer Commanding the Troops at Aden received an allowance for being postmaster and, no doubt, was able to use soldiers to fulfil postal clerk and peon functions. These personnel would, of course, not have been available to Commander Haines's newly-appointed assistant when he eventually asumed charge of the Post Office early in 1840.

At that time, too, there was no Post Office in the sense of a building fulfilling that specific purpose. The mail was dealt with in the Staff Officer's "office," a tent, or more probably, one of the buildings requisitioned from the dispossessed Sultan such as those taken over for Ordnance and Commissariat stores. Haines commandeered the Sultan's house (rather grandly described at times as "the palace") for his agency, office and quarters. He told Bombay in his report (August 2nd, 1939):

"I have gone to a trivial expense in making a few rooms in the Sultan's House habitable for the Political Agent, his Followers and Office &c. It is, however, a wretched habitation, and I would respectfully suggest an appropriate building, with outhouses and Guard Room

be erected as early as convenient."

The Bombay Government was, however, in no hurry to get too embroiled in Aden. They told Haines (9th September 1839):

> "No doubt can exist that ultimately suitable quarters will be required for the Political Agent at Aden, but the Governor in Council is of opinion that it will be a desirable measure before incurring any large outlay on this account, to ascertain by experience whether Aden is likely to become a place of commercial importance or not. In the mean time however Government will be happy to receive a Plan and Estimate of what may be considered necessary on this account."

Haines's enthusiasm must have been dampened by this discouraging reply, since the subject is not mentioned again for a year. By that time he had an assistant agent to accommodate as well. We find him writing on September 17th 1840 to the Executive Engineer, a Lieutenant Curtis:

> "By direction of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council I have the honor to request you will be pleased to draw up a plan and estimate of a permanent Building for the Agency at Aden.
>
> It should have a flat roof for Government do not approve of grass being used on buildings in the vicinity of the Town.
>
> Independent of apartments for the Political Agent, accommodation will be required for his Assistant and Writers. There should be two rooms for Officers Vizt. Civil Office and a small one for the Post Office and there should be a strong room for the Treasury near where the Guard at the entrance will be. Godowns, servant's room, cook house, stable all should be compactly placed in the compound."

No progress could have been made towards erecting a new building, for ten months later we find Haines (20th July 1841) defending himself for renting a house to serve as the Assistant Agent's office and quarters. (Readers will remember that the Assistant Agent was, among other things, Chief of Police as well as Postmaster):

> "I beg to inform you that it was only when placed in great difficulty that I rented the House in question for the Police & Post office and that it required upwards of a month's persuasion to obtain it for 50 Rupees per month, the owner's first demand being 125 Rupees.
>
> Houses are so scarce and bad in Aden, that no other could be obtained to answer the purposes. All others are occupied and my Office, a room in the ruined Palace being only 10 feet broad by 25 long has not sufficient room in it for writers and people who must necessarily daily enter it."

The first time Haines mentions the existence of any Post Office establishment is in a letter (23rd December 1840) dealing with the conflicting demands placed upon the Assistant Political Agent by the various duties the Bombay Government required him to attend to:

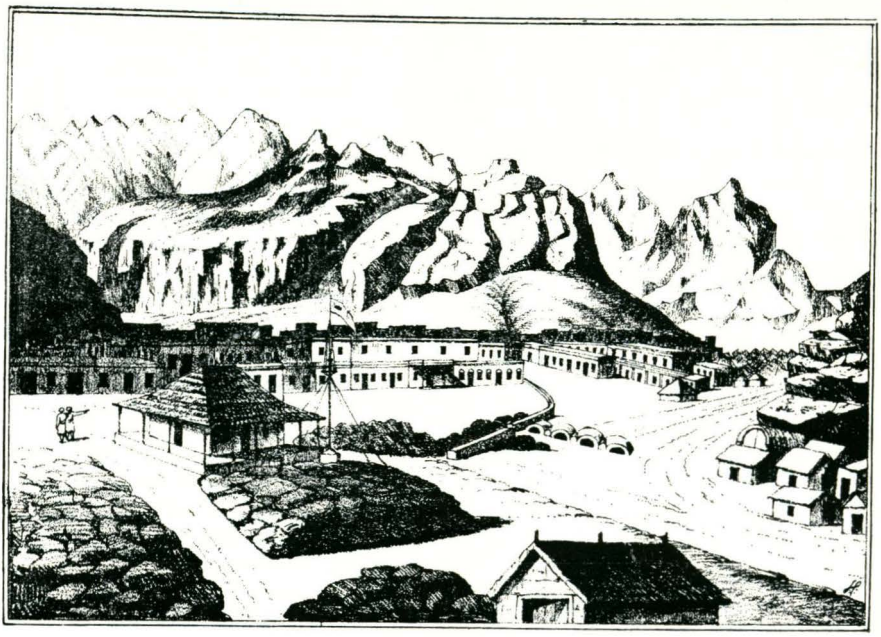
> ". . . the first 4 hours after the Steamer's arrival being occupied by the Assistant in assorting letters, and distributing the Packet, the very last one having contained 800 covers and the Post Office Clerk unable to conduct even the assorting."

Haines further says the Post Office clerk is "constantly sick." Thus it would appear that his Assistant (then Lieutenant Cruttenden) had to sort out the mail by *himself*.

On June 1st 1841 we find Haines again writing to the Bombay Government about the work load laid on Cruttenden, adding support to the latter's request for help. One paragraph in the letter is worth quoting:

> "The duties of the Post Office has increased in double proportion and to my knowledge the Assistant Political Agent has paid a Writer for some time to assist him from his own Salary."

These two extracts, in my opinion,



View of Aden.

An early view of Aden. The "rented" Post Office was in one of the buildings in the front row to the right of the flagstaff.

provide definite proof that there was only *one* clerk or writer in the Post Office Establishment in the early years and unofficially at that. No mention is made of any Post Office peons; I take this to indicate that those that must have been there were also unofficial, being paid for out of the Postmaster's pocket.

Due to the gap in the extracts between 1842 and 1854 as explained earlier, I cannot say when the Post Office establishment was formerly sanctioned. However, in 1849, as we shall shortly see, there were two clerks and two peons on the payroll. Getting closer but not yet up to Captain Hunter's initial establishment (1839) of two clerks and four peons!

The paucity of the Post Office establishment is emphasized in an exchange of letters in January of 1855 between Captain I. P. Porter of the Indian Navy (then the Senior Naval Officer at Aden) and the Political Resident, Brigadier Coghlan. I think that the substance of these letters is worth quoting for the light it sheds on conditions in Aden at that time, and for giving us the first intimation of the wish to move the Post Office from Camp to Steamer Point, which was not fulfilled until exactly three years later.

Porter to Caghlan, 11th January 1855:

> "I have the honor to inform you that on my arrival here a horseman was in the habit of bringing the letters and Postal Notices to the "Point"—from the Post Office /ie. in Camp/. A footman was then substituted but latterly neither letters nor intimation of any kind have been sent to me or to the Officers under my command.
>
> May I therefore beg you will do me the favor to direct that the same civility as formerly, may be extended to "point" as regards postal arrangements for the future."

Coghlan to Porter, 16th January 1855:

"I have to inform you in reply that up to this time, the post office has been held by my assistant /ie, Lieutenant R. I. Playfair/ and that officer was in the habit of sending the point letters by his own establishment; this was done purely as a civility, one to which the point Residents have no claim.

A separate officer /ie, Mr. Rassam/ having been appointed to the charge of the post office this arrangement is no longer practicable as he is allowed no establishment by Govt. for any such purpose, and it now becomes necessary for Residents at the Point to do as they always, till very lately, did, namely to send up their own messengers immediately on the arrival of the Steamers to take down their letters. As the arrival of a Steamer is generally known at the Point earlier than in the Camp, their arrangement can always be made so as to admit of the messenger being in Aden before the mail.

I am very desirous to consult the convenience of the residents at the Point & I will endeavour to make some arrangement to that end, but the case is not so easy as you suppose it to be, for we have no available Messengers: the proper remedy will be to establish a Post Office or a Branch at the Point, & I hope to see this done with some increase of establishment."

Porter to Coghlan, 17th January 1855:

"I . . . beg further to state that the arrangements for sending letters and postal notices to the point were in force before your Assistant had anything to do therewith. A Government Sowar was appropriated to that purpose till none but Naval Officers remained here, when a footman was deemed sufficient. Now the communication has been stopped altogether; and I therefore beg again to request that the Government means which were available when camp or military people were at the point may be considered so still to myself and the branch of the Service I have the honor to command here.

In conclusion I beg to concur entirely with you as to the advantage of a Post Office at the Point instead of Camp, for the mails must be landed and despatched from here, and the circumstances of their being opened & assorted here would not add delay to the time of issue in Camp, though by lightening them of the Point papers &c it might expedite it."

Coghlan to Porter, 21st January 1855:

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter in which you inform me that arrangements for sending letters &c were in force before my assistant had anything to do therewith.

This is doubtless correct but as the post office was for a considerable time under charge of the Assistant it was possible for him to make arrangements which are impossible to the present incumbent, for he has not the means.

The fact of Camp or Military people being at the Point would make no difference in my proceedings, but it has always happened that when the Camp people were there the Assistant was likewise there & as a civility to the residents generally he permitted his own mounted orderly to bring down their letters, but no arrangement was made for the convenience of any particular class, and the orderly was not withdrawn because the Military Residents removed, but because the Post Master did so.

I regret therefore that I have it not in my power to make any alteration in the Postal System now prevailing, the details of which are under the control of Mr. Rassam who will, I have no doubt, oblige the public in every way to the extent of his very limited means."

Though the arrangement whereby Mr. Rassam had been made Postmaster as well as Interpreter had seemed a good one to the authorities

in far away Bombay, it was not working out at all well in practice. Coghlan made this clear to Bombay in his letter of March 13th 1855. In it he suggested that, in order to meet the increased demands on the postal facilities the main office should be transferred to Steamer Point where the mails are landed and put on board. He also recommended that the Camp Office be converted into a receiving house. And to operate such an arrangement, he asked that the existing Post Office establishment of two clerks and two peons be increased by one clerk and two peons:

"I have to request you will submit to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council my representation of the necessity for some improvement in the Postal arrangements of this place.

"The town of Aden, where the present Post Office is situated, is at a distance of Five (5) miles from the harbour. On a Steamer being signalled, a camel is dispatched from Aden (none being procurable at Steamer Point) under charge of a Post Office peon[1] who receives and brings the Inward Mails to Camp. The Outward Mails are taken down in the same manner.

"I cannot better illustrate the inefficiency of the present system than by taking the case of the Mail from Aden to Bombay, which carries the bulk of the official correspondence, and that of the Mercantile Community. This Mail is carried by a Steamer, always ready to receive it, and which leaves six (6) hours (at most) after the arrival of the Steamer which brings the English Mails. This time would be sufficient were it not reduced by the inefficient system now prevailing which makes it necessary to close the Bombay Mails the instant those from England arrive in the office, even before the latter can be delivered.

"Since the present arrangement was instituted, Steam Communications has greatly increased, and promises to increase still more, as I believe it is in contemplation to run a line of Steamers between the Mauritius and Suez, and as a consequence, the number of letters sent to await the arrival of Passengers here has increased in proportion. It would be a matter of no small convenience to them and no little saving of trouble to the present establishment, if the letters could be kept ready for delivery at Steamer Point.

"It frequently happens that two or more Steamers arrive on the same day, and on such occasions the confusion is heightened, the risk is increased and the Post Office establishment is tasked really be-beyond its powers.

"The remedy is so obvious and inexpensive that I do not hesitate to state my opinion that, considering the size and importance of Aden, it amounts to a necessity. The remedy which I suggest is the erection of a receiving house at Steamer Point, and turn the present post office into a receiving house. The Mails would then be opened and closed at Steamer Point and letters could then be posted several hours later than at present; all hurry and confusion would be avoided, and every class of the community greatly benefitted.

"A house might be erected at Steamer Point for about Rupees Two Thousand (Rs. 2000) and until this were completed one might probably be rented for a trifling sum. The Engineers having so many important works on hand at present, it probably could not be executed by that department, but if Government would be pleased to sanction that outlay, I entertain no doubt that a substantial building might be erected under the superintendence of my Assistant, and all Timber work could be executed in the Jail by means of convict labour. I think it might possibly be effected at a

1. Not a clerk and a peon as stated by Capt. Hunter. (Op. Cit.).

less outlay than the sum I have mentioned.

"The present establishment is as follows:

1 Post Master	Rupees	100
1 Head Clerk	"	50
1 2nd Clerk	"	25
2 peons @ Rupees 8 each	"	16

"Under the arrangement I now propose the following would be sufficient,

1 Post Master	Rupees	100
Total ..	"	191
1 Head Writer available for either office	"	60
1 2nd Writer for Point office	"	30
1 3rd Writer for Point office	"	25
2 peons @ Rs. 9 each ..	"	18
2 peons @ Rs. 8 each ..	"	16
Total ..	"	249
Total increase		58

Respectfully soliciting the early attention of Government to this proposal for the removal of an inconvenience felt and complained of by all classes."

As we have seen, this letter did not get much of a reception from the Director General, who, in his reply (June 12th 1855) said "the Post Master of Aden should transfer the Post Office and his residence from the Cantonment to Steamer Point with as little delay as possible leaving one writer in Camp to receive letters." . . . "a working Post Master with one clerk at Steamer Point ought to be able to perform with sufficient rapidity the work of closing and delivering the Aden Mails." He wrongly, "presumes all letters are sent to be sorted at Bombay," and finally, "does not consider that an increase in the number of Delivery Peons is necessary," because, "under Section 34 of the Post Office rules orderlies are sent for Soldier's and Sepoy's letters."

Coghlan then wrote (July 20th) to Mr. Hart of the Bombay Government (part of which letter is quoted previously) taking Riddell to task item by item:

". . . The reason why the transfer of the Post Office to Steamer Point must entail an increased expenditure is that living there is much more expensive than in Aden, every necessary of life, even water, having to be brought a distance of five miles, and thus the clerks who would be perfectly content with salaries of Rs. 50 & 25 respectively in Aden, would be no pecuniary gainers by having them raised to Rs. 60 and 30, were a residence at Steamer Point compulsory.

"There is another point which appears to have escaped the attention of the Director General, namely that, though the postage leviable here is almost exclusively Steam postage, yet letters are not brought each day to the post office. They are brought in a mass on the last safe day: and thus, though for many days in the month the work in the post office is light, yet on the arrival & departure of Steamers of which there are about Eight every month, the work is very hard and even under the present system, the establishment is not more than equal to it.

"With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Director General's letter, I would observe that the allowance of Peons I have suggested, namely two for each office, is not more than is indispensably necessary. The delivery of letters alone does not require so many, but it must be remembered that the mail sent from Camp to Point, must be under the charge of a Peon, as also must that sent from the shore to the Steamer, and as Steamers from & to India frequently arrive on the same day, it often happens that the peons have more than they can possibly do, and the necessity which ought never to happen, of borrowing police peons, occurs even now.

"The Director General does not mention in what manner the transfer of the post office to Steamer Point is to be effected; I suggest that the sum of Rs. 2000 be sanctioned towards erecting a receiving house

(Continued on page 416)

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of Feb. 16, 1976

NEWFOUNDLAND RARITIES

Presented by ROBERT H. PRATT

(This belated report of the meeting of Feb. 16th was transcribed from a tape recording made by Mr. Horace Harrison during Mr. Pratt's talk.)

The subject of my talk tonight is basically out of my head, not off the notes. Newfoundland is a collectors paradise. This delightfully philatelic country has among its 270 listed stamps, a veritable treasure trove of collectable items.

What you see displayed here is a small portion of my collection running up to 1900. We start with the earliest stamps, those produced by Perkins Bacon in 1857. This first page contains three essays of which two are of the thruppence. The one in the middle, found in 1965, was unknown up to that time. If you look at it closely you will see that the 3 on the left hand side is cockeyed and engraved differently from the final stamp. It is the only such example ever found of that particular essay.

The next frame contains the one pence die made from a composition of the New Brunswick six-penny die. To make it the 6p was turned around, the crown and the center ornament changed and the rose thorn and thistle were put into it. Basically, however, the outline comes from the New Brunswick die. You will see if you look at the 3c plate group (there are no die proofs of the 3-penny stamp) that the center design has a double ring around it which is not true in the essays. That was finally cleared out after the original impression was made.

Next, we show some used examples of the 3-penny, 1-penny and 5-penny stamps. The 5-penny die was made by changing the value in the 1-penny stamp. Multiples of these stamps are very difficult to find. Surprisingly, there are only three of the 5-penny and two of the 1-penny known except on cover.

The 4-penny is shown here in plate proofs and die proofs. Following that we see the whole gamut of the Scarlet Vermillion stamp issued Jan. 1, 1857. As we all know, these stamps were printed 20 to a pane. The 1-penny, 5-penny and thruppence were printed with different numbers of stamps to the plate. I've forgotten the exact number at the moment.

The bisect of the 8-penny stamp shown here, the pair of the 4-penny and the pair of the 8-penny were used to make a 12-penny rate. The "A92" cancellation was made on a Cunard ship that put into St. John's harbor for coal, picking up passengers from wrecked ships or just to come in out of the storm. This other cancellation is the one used in 1865. It's valid, since these stamps were still available at that time.

The 1-shilling die proof and plate proofs are shown here so you can compare it with the essay also shown. You'll find that the spandrels in the lower corners have been changed although the final value is as its shown.

Newfoundland ran out of stamps in 1859. R. Shea, the acting Postmaster General (never officially so designated) requested that more stamps be printed. The Governor of the island and his advisors, however, decided against it, causing an even greater shortage. The 8-penny bisect and bisect shillings you see here on cover were some of the results of that shortage. Interestingly enough, the bisect 8-penny is the most common of any remaining Newfoundland covers. There are more of those around than anything else, which is quite different than one might expect. Take the printing in 1860 of the 4-penny, 6-penny and 1-shilling orange.

Very few multiples are left of these orange stamps. What you see here is four fifths of the total multiples known.

At that time a Mr. Armond Hill of the Postmaster General's office in London requested Perkins Bacon to provide him with stamps of all the colonies overprinted with the word, "cancelled." This was done in 1861 between the printing of the orange stamps and the second printing of the rose stamps. Very few of these remain, although four of each value were turned over to Hill. Some of them are shown here. They are from the first printing of the rose stamps in 1861.

A curious thing happened that year. The government ordered new stamps, but for various reasons they didn't arrive. One was that a ship had to turn around and go back to England causing the stamps it carried to be sent on another vessel. The Postmaster General in the meantime became impatient. He wrote to the agent in London and ordered another group of stamps in the same values. The two printings arrived in Newfoundland at the same time and today it is extremely difficult to distinguish between them. In fact, it's almost an impossibility. People have said, "This is thick paper," "This is thin paper." None are correct. The papers used in 1861 for these stamps were hand-made. Manufactured in a small box, the sheets contained a watermark in one corner. Since the paper was handmade and hand-rocked, its thickness varied from one side to the other or from top to bottom. You can find those variations even on these little sheets that you see here. Anyhow, there were two printings in 1861. Both arrived in Newfoundland late in the year and they weren't issued until early in 1862.

A very interesting and singular stamp came out of those printings, the 1-penny red brown or brown red, which has a very high price today. You will notice that it and the 5-penny have the same coloration. The question is, how did such a thing occur?

If you study the Perkins Bacon records, you will find that there were four sheets unprinted of the 1-penny stamp. The 5-penny stamp was printed next. The ink used, I believe, was discolored by some of the rose ink becoming mixed with brown, making it red brown. The missing four sheets were discovered at the end of the printing giving you the 5-penny and the 1-penny with the same color. It's an interesting theory.

Strangely, the 1-penny red brown from that printing, as far as I know, is not today available with a cancellation from that period. Apparently they were all used for newspapers and presumably destroyed. I have not seen a single copy of the 1-penny 1861 with what I would call a legitimate cancellation.

The tuppenny is also a very interesting stamp. There is today only one full sheet like the one you see here left of all the sheets that were printed. The rest have been broken up or destroyed. There was a partial sheet in the Dale sale which has since been broken up into a block of eight and two blocks of four.

The 5-penny can be found in various colors. As a matter of fact, so can all the rest of the sheets. We've tried to show here a smattering of them. This sheet shows the watermark extended over two sheets of the "20" to a sheet stamps. These are used copies of the second 1861 printing, and here we come to another curiosity. Everybody says the 8-penny was not used. Well, it was. It had a value and a purpose. It could cover the rate to France or it could cover the rate to England via the United States.

Here's another "A92" cancel from a Cunard ship. Here's a "235" cancel. We'll hit that a little bit later. There are three covers known of the bisect 8-penny like this. In my opinion they are somewhat questionable. I do not think a Newfoundlander at that time would spend an extra half-penny to send a letter internally.

I'm curious about this one and I'd like advice thereon. From the rate change which took place on April 9th

1865 until the first of 1866, there were no cent stamps. Pence stamps were used to cover the cents rates. The cancellations I show here were used during that period and are perfectly valid. However, in 1866 the cancellations changed and by that time the cents stamps, which we'll come to later, were in use, although I've only seen one cover. It was dated December 24th 1865, coming in the period from November 15th onward when cents stamps were presumably used. Is it not strange that you find only one cover in use during that period? Later on, when relations were begun with the United States, the specimen stamps you see here were overprinted and sent to the Post Office Department there to ensure the validity of various stamps used in the mails. The overprint was necessary because the stamps had never been demonitized. In fact, they can be used today at full value.

These three pages are from Perkins Bacon sample sheets. In 1902 Stanley Gibbons wanted some pulls taken from the old dies of Newfoundland because, they said, forgeries were on the market and they needed something to compare them with. Perkins Bacon obligingly prepared a sheet for such use. It was called "sheet X." Later on somebody realized that the stamps on "sheet X" were pretty good and had the stamps defaced. In the meantime a member of the Royal Family got word of what had happened. A good collector, he wanted copies of the material made for him before it was too late. It was done and here you see in Plate X some very excellent copies in the color of the scarlet vermillions and the color of the oranges. The six pence/half penny shown was listed in the catalog as being on wove paper. It never was. It was one of the sample sheets. The listing's been removed now, thank goodness. But, just to show you how dangerous they are, compare the colors. They're very close, indeed, but not quite.

The American Bank Note Company began to print stamps for Newfoundland in 1865, and here is a composite of all they produced in what is known as the "First American Bank Note Period." In 1879 they reprinted the dies from the Newfoundland stamps. Each value of the first "cents" issue has these Godall dies. These five colors were printed from them.

Many Newfoundland stamps are very difficult to find. Most difficult are the 5c, which we will come to, and the 3c orange vermillion. And here is the 2c codfish. It is in here to show the codfish and the seal which, in the Perkins Bacon records, were said to have been originated first by them and further claimed that the American Bank Note Company copied their design for the 2c and 5c issues. Unfortunately that is not true. It's the other way around. I have at home a mock-up plate of a £1 note made in 1866 by Mr. Pease, in which the thing he used to copy was a cut out stamp, the 5c brownseal. Perkins Bacon copied America, America didn't copy them. The printings on this paper were used to make the mock-up design of the notes. This is the plate for the £2 note which came out in 1881. These are the photographs I got from Arnold String of the American Bank Note Company showing the designers of the 5c and 2c stamps. One of them is Pease.

The first designs for the 5c seal stamp were executed for the "Province of Newfoundland," but were rejected since Newfoundland was a colony. These are the essays of that rejected design. I show a complete die proof of the 5c seal and color plate proofs made by the American Bank Note Company to show the Newfoundland government.

Here is the 1865 5c brown seal stamp, the first one issued for that value. The 10c stamp which came out later is interesting. It is a derivation of a die made for Canada. The 5c value shown here degenerated into this and finally came out as the 10c stamp. The 12c stamp, of course, came out between.

Now we get to the 13c stamp shown here. The interesting thing about this large block of them and that of the

24c is that around 1890 a Mr. Lemeasure, chief auditor and accountant for the post office, formed a company in conjunction with several other Newfoundlanders. They bought residue sheets of these stamps at 5% below face — the standard discount then allowed dealers — and held them. On checking their purchase they discovered there were more stamps in the till than they thought. Sharp traders, they sold them back to the post office, this time at a profit of 5%. The large sheets of both these two stamps came out of that collection.

The one stamp printed by the National Bank Note Company, the 1c variety, appeared in 1868. Why this company was selected to print the stamp is unknown. These are the color trials of that stamp from the plate proof, and this is the stamp. It was issued because of an act passed in 1867 which decreed that transient newspapers and newspapers opened and forwarded to recipients in Newfoundland would be charged a fee of 1c.

That same year the 5c was reprinted in black. It was used until the rate was changed in early 1870 to 3c which was used to frank Newfoundland internal mail. There were no stamps to meet the rate change until the 3c orange vermillion stamp shown here appeared on the scene. In the meantime bisect 2c stamps were used together with a whole 2c stamp to make the 3c rate. A notice appeared in the Newspapers in September 1870 stating that from that time on bisect stamps would not be considered as franking. It further stated that any letter so franked would be considered unpaid and would be charged a double rate. That ended the use of bisect 2c stamps. At the same time the 6c stamp, to be used for double rate internal postage or for registered internal postage, was printed. That stamp really didn't come into its own until 1873. The 2c stamp, the 10c stamp and the 12c stamp were in short supply in 1870 and all were reprinted. This is confirmed by the very sketchy records which came out of Newfoundland and by various covers on which you find the 10c and the 2c taking the place of the 12c or the 10c and two 1c stamps to make the 12c.

Then, in 1871, the National Bank Note Company ran out of the 1c value and it was reprinted. In 1873 the 3c was reprinted, this time in blue instead of in orange vermillion or whatever you want to call the color in which the stamp was originally issued. In addition, printing quantities were increased. Early printings ran 100,000 to an order, now they ran 200,000 to an order or even 300,000 or 500,000. The 5c stamp, the black one, also ran out and was reprinted in blue, becoming the 5c of 1876.

There were 300,000 of them printed, but they were highly unpopular being difficult to separate. Private perforations sprang up to ease the situation such as the one you see here. They are very difficult to come by. The 1c, 2c and 3c were also issued rouletted over a period of time extending to 1879.

The "235" cancel shown here is one that has intrigued people for many, many years and much has been written about it. It was in use from 1873 to January 1888. Covers showing its use at other times or periods seem to be cancelled to order. In fact, the cancellation device probably belonged to somebody in the post office. It originally came from Staindorp in England and evidently was never returned after it was superceded. How it later got back to England and who brought it there is unknown. We do know, however, that it disappeared from use early in January 1888.

Here are some more specimen overprints of the kind you saw with the pence issue. These are on the stamps prevalent in 1872. In November of that year, a treaty was consolidated with the United States which allowed stamps of Newfoundland to pay transit postage any place in this country. These are the counterpart of the Perkins Bacon sample sheets, and these are some done by the American Bank Note Company. I have recorded

some 104 different shades of these things on about five different papers. To try to catalog them all is most difficult. Some of the better ones on the heavier papers were perforated. They, too, are shown here. Some were gummed and you find all kinds of things written about them. They are, I believe, called the Mandell print.

Now we come to the product of the British American Bank Note Company which took over the contract to produce stamps in 1880. Outside of the samples that I have seen in Ottawa in the files of that company, these are the only die proofs I know of that exist of those particular stamps. The British American Bank Note Company was instructed to copy those stamps prepared by the American Bank Note Company that were in use. The 13c here is an essay of those stamps, the rest are copies using different motifs, but with the same values as those printed by the American Bank Note Company that were currently in use. While the catalogs say one thing, I have different feelings about the times of issue of these stamps. I cannot verify all of them because the British American Bank Note Company, though they searched diligently, could not find records to support what I have to say. However, it is my feeling that the rosy colored stamps, the 3c blue and the 5c light blue were issued in 1880. I also feel that the darker colored stamps and the 2c stamp were issued in 1882.

These Newfoundland stamps with St. Pierre & Miquelon cancellations are interesting. St. Pierre, until 1885, had no stamps of its own and the island was serviced by coastal boats from Newfoundland from 1872 onward. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that stamps of Newfoundland would be used to frank mail emanating from that French colony. Here is the "235" cancel again. It, as you see, is on a great many British American Bank Note stamps.

Here is an engraving of the Newfoundland dog found on the ½c value issued for newspapers in 1887. Here is a reissue of the 1c, now in green; the 3c, now in brown; and the 10c, (the white paper stamp of 1870) which had run out. Needing a new one, they changed the value on the 13c essay to 10c and put that out in 1887.

In 1890 they needed a new 3c stamp. The British American Bank Note Company, it is said, and I cannot verify it, in alliance with the American Bank Note Company, made this design and this stamp. It was issued in many different shades. Some people report they distinguish 18, but I find that difficult to believe. Here's some varieties, two imprints — one on top and one at the bottom, imperf between. One can find them on quite a few things. The next stamp, however, is one of the most interesting of those. A quantity of them were sent to Newfoundland in 1896. The ship carrying them was sunk. The mail bag containing the stamps, some four bundles, had red markings on it. It lay in the water for 14 days and the red bleached out coloring the stamps. Finally reclaimed, the stamps were brought to the post office in Newfoundland and were shown to the Postmaster General. He declared them soggy, useless and wasteful. "Put them on a radiator and see how they come out," he ordered. Suddenly, however, they disappeared. Someone said they were put in the attic and they were forgotten. Four years later it was discovered that an enterprising gentleman, one of the post office auditors, had run off with 30,000 of the stamps and was now selling them around the island. Many of them were used and some of them are here. The incident was dubbed the "Capulant Caper" after the name of the sunken ship. Mr. Paine, the man who snatched the stamps, finally got rid of them, making approximately $1,000 on the whole lot. He was dismissed from the service with a slap on the wrist.

In 1890 the Newfoundland government issued its first postal stationery. There were four different envelopes with various printings of each — five of some, two of one, etc. You see

them here. The specimen overprints, here, were printed by De La Rue in quantities of 400 for each value.

Here is a later issue of the 5c stamp and the 5c black dog stamp. There is an interesting follow up on that. The ½c black dog stamp was issued twice. Once in 1893-94 and again, why nobody knows, in 1897 after the so-called reprints. I have not been able to discover any fact about these two stamps which are reprints from the American Bank Note Company plate authorized for use in Newfoundland. How many were made and when they were made is not exactly known, although the catalogs say it was in 1894. They further say that the plates were transmitted to Ottawa and were printed there by an affiliate of the American Bank Note Company in New York.

In 1886, and this came out in the investigation of the post office in 1900, a series of five stamps were reprinted because the Postmaster General thought that philatelists would like to buy them in complete sets. They are the reprints of 1896 and are not credited with being used postally, but they were. There were 20,000 of each of the five values you see here printed and a lot of interesting correspondence went on about them. People chided the government, the noisy "Evening Telegram" got on the P. O.'s back and there was all kinds of flack raised in St. John. Nevertheless, the reprints were sold.

Capitalizing on the fuss, a Mr. Olman got on the bandwagon, garnering the greatest number of the stamps before he went broke a year later. Following this fiasco, a new stamp shortage developed and the Postmaster General asked permission to overprint some 3c stamps for use on local correspondence, newspapers, etc. The government refused him. That was in September 1897. By early October the 1c value also ran out and the Postmaster General decided to overprint anyway. The result was Newfoundland's first provisional issue of overprinted stamps shown here.

Printed 50 to a sheet, they are minus the top imprint because the top of the sheet was torn off to allow the register mark to fit in a local press.

Now we come to the Cabot issue, designed, approved and created by the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland. He decided, against the will of the Postmaster General, that they needed an issue of stamps that would sell Newfoundland to the outer public. He felt, too, that if the set had a lot of values philatelists would buy them, the revenue of the colony would be increased and everybody would profit. It didn't work out that way. Those values were still highly available as late as 1924.

A certain quantity were overprinted, stamped or cancelled by a device that caused an uproar. Some of the stamps so cancelled were sold to a collector and the rest were eventually destroyed. There are a lot of them left around.

Another postal fiasco, these overprinted stamps were first sold by the post office in sheets. The next day sales were limited to not more than five to a customer. The following day only one was allowed to a customer. The speculators were at work.

The first stamp of this set, the 1c, was issued December 1897. It is the last issue printed by the American Bank Note Company and contained in addition to the 1c, the ½c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c values. The 4c was issued in 1901 on the visit of their Majestys to Newfoundland. Here we find the first incidence of plate blocks in Newfoundland stamp issues. They were introduced by the American Bank Note Company in that year.

Here is another shipwreck stamp, the 2c of 1908. Carried on a ship which sunk off the coast of the United States, they were washed ashore at Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts. When it was decided to print a replacement, the Colonial Secretary said he didn't like the stamps with all the faces of the Royal Family on them. He wanted something different. This stamp with the map of the island was the result. It takes us to the end of the century

and my talk. Thank you.

A brief question and answer period followed and a very pleasant meeting was brought to a close.

NEW MEMBERS

No.	Name	Address	Collecting Interest
5925	Walter Kruschel	Berlin, Germany	Old German States
5926	Cortland Eyer	State College, Pa.	Franco–American Philatelic Relations
5927	Howard B. Mass	Kingston, N. Y.	General Collector
5928	Dr. Soli Contractor	Worcester Park, Surrey, England	India & Native States
5929	Ahmed Abdul Karim	Byculla, Bombay, India	India and General
5930	Chalmers M. Yohn	Lewistown, Pa.	Essays & Proofs; U. S. 1861–1867
5931	Henry W. Beecher	Eagle Point, Ore.	U. S. Postal History; Internationally–used Reply Cards
5932	Howard Barnstone	Houston, Texas	British Honduras
5933	Sol Salkind	Bronx, N. Y.	U. S. Covers
5934	Francis R. Mac Cauley	Savannah, Ga.	Pre–1950 covers of Portuguese & British Colonial Africa
5935	Don Heller	State College, Pa.	Romania; Philatelic Literature
5936	Joseph L. Lincoln	Philadelphia, Pa.	None given
5937	Peter J. Wiedemann, C.E.T.	Cambridge–Galt, Ont., Canada	Canadian Postal History: Used Switzerland; Dead Letters & Undeliverable Mail
5938	Diane D. Boehret	Brookhaven, Pa.	German Naval Mail; German Colonies; German Post Offices Abroad
5939	Ricardo Del Campo	Miami, Fla.	Cuba
5940	John Fosbery	Newton Abbot, Devon., England	Latin America
5941	Adolfo W. Eimbcke	Monterrey, Mexico	Mexico; Hamburg; German Colonies
5942	Robert C. Richter, Jr.	Houston, Texas	British Honduras/Belize
5943	Theodor Kerzner	Toronto, Ont., Canada	Canada
5944	Daria Ann Maresh	Cleveland, Ohio	Postal History of Cleveland, Ohio
5945	James I. Maresh	Cleveland, Ohio	Elements of Postage Stamp Design
5946	Mrs. C. E. Gram, Jr.	New Orleans, La.	U. S. & U. N. First Day Covers & Commemorative Cancels
5947	Joseph Hackmey	Tel–Aviv, Israel	Holy Land; Jordan; Saudi Arabia
5948	Leonore Niegelberg	Little Neck, N. Y.	U. S.

Book Reviews

1977 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. III. Scott Publishing Co., 530 5th Ave. N. Y., N. Y. 10036. 856 pages, plus Addenda. Flexible binding. Available from dealers and the Scott Pub. Co. $13.00.

You may add 1,125 postal emanations to the ever proliferating list of stamps that engulf the battered collector annually. Pouring from the presses of those countries whose names begin with the letters G through O, they all came into being June 1975 to May 1976.

Ranging from Gabon in West Africa to Oltre Giuba in East Africa, they not only circumnavigate the globe, with side trips north and south, but comprise a listing that adds 60 new pages to Vol. II of the 1977 Scott Catalogue.

As in the previous volumes there are an extraordinary number of price changes in this new section of the four-volume compilation — 29,800 to be exact. More than 95% are increases.

Leading the group in number of changes is Hungary with 3,118, Germany (excluding Berlin or the Zones) with 2,460, the Netherlands with 1,637, Italy with 1,559 and Jugoslavia with 1,520. Even tiny Montenegro shows 185 price adjustments.

As always, the classics show a steady uptrend. For example, among the German States about half the stamps of each have moved upward from 20 to 50%.

Germany proper shows an interesting shift in the 1923 inflation issues. The unused stamps are down and the used stamps show increases.

Greece manifests an increase of 25% in almost all of the Hermes Heads, predominently among the unused. An especially sharp rise is found in the pricing of the 1927 1d, center inverted (No. 328b), used. It jumps from $1,200 to $4,000.

The Netherlands, for years a rather static country, shows price rises in all categories from 1852-1956. Semi-postals, starting with B-2 and running through practically every set to 1975, have been increased 15-40%. And so it goes through country after country.

Of course, there have been many revisions and changes in the various country listings and an addition. Listed for the first time is Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portugese Guinea.

The 1923 handstamped provisionals of Georgia have been rearranged, keeping the violet surcharges as major numbers and lowering the black and magenta impressions to minors. In Iran the 1912 handstamped overprints of ex-Shah Mohammed Ali (Nos. 520-527) have been deleted along with Nos. 024-027 and Q1-Q18. Israel has had many "with tab" listings added, and Mexico has had the definitive listings, both regular postage and air-mail, of the past two years reworked with some renumbering. Nicaragua has had six sets of 1974-75, 75 stamps in all, removed from the general catalogue and relocated in the "For the Record" section. Other revisions abound.

Oddly enough Volume III has exactly the same number of pages as Volume II — 856 containing stamp listings plus 40 pages of introductory matter that include the helpful, "Information for Collectors, Catalogue Terms," "Lists of Colonies" and new "Common Design Types" sections.

An excellent reference work and a useful philatelic tool, it is a volume well worth having. *(I. Z.)*

Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, 1977. 943 pages, illustrated. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, WC2R OLX, England. Price £6.25 ($12.95)

This is the 79th edition of the "Bible" for British Commonwealth collectors and philatelists. Pricing has been increased to keep pace with the

world wide inflation. There have also been changes, additions, and deletions in more than 19 stamp issuing entities, including substantial improvements in the Indian Native States listings.

As always, this catalogue continues to be the most important source of basic information for collectors in the British Sector. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Stanley Gibbons Overseas 1: Foreign Stamp Catalogue, A-C: Second Edition. 810 pages illustrated. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, WC2R OLX, England. Price £6.25 ($12.50)

The four volumes of the Stanley Gibbons Overseas Stamp Catalogue embark on the second edition with the issuance of this volume. The general high standards of the Stanley Gibbons catalogues are maintained throughout.

It is three years since this volume last appeared and except for the very cheapest stamps, practically every price has been changed to keep up with accumulated inflation, currency depreciation and the state of the market. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Sverige - Katalogen 1976 - 77. 422 pages. Flexible binding. Published by the Philatelic Society of Sweden, Birger Jarisgatan 18B, 144 34 Stockholm, Sweden. No price given.

The 1976-77 Sverige-Katalogen has been something to look forward to. Each edition has specialized articles and information not listed in any previous edition. One tends to save and cherish these catalogues, especially if Swedish stamps are your collecting interest. This year's highlights are: well illustrated Sperati forgeries of the 3 and 24 Skilling, the 17 Ore grey Lion Type 1866, and the Provisional stamps of 1899 with perforation 14, a listing and explanation of the late Skilling Branco reprints, the Swedish Military Post — with a survey from ancient times and a concluding article on the first Swedish Air Mail. All of the above have been inserted into their proper position in the catalogue.

Pricing is interesting, especially in the postal stationery and local stamp issues. Everything up, but not that much.

This is a beautifully printed book on quality paper. The catalogue is in both Swedish and English. All pricing is in Swedish currency. *(Abbot Lutz)*

The Indore State Handbook. The postal history of Indore State from 1829-1950, by N. J. Harkawat. 71 pages with illustrations and map. Published by N. K. Harkawat, Sitamau (M. P.) India. Order from N. K. Harkawat, 29 Simon-Side Terrace New Castle-upon-Tyne NE6 5 JY, England. Price £3 ($6.00)

The first International Philatelic Exhibition, held in India during November, 1975, brought a flurry of publishing to the philatelic community of that country. This handbook, while relatively thin, is by no means to be overlooked. It supplies a wealth of material in its 71 pages. To write a handbook on the early postal history of any Indian State is not an easy task. Records of the postal system and of the issuance of stamps were not maintained properly in many cases. Nevertheless, the author has tried to make a complete survey of the early postal history of Indore State. He has succeeded to a great extent. He has tried his best to illustrate the early handstruck stamps applied by the Imperial Post as well as by the State post on early letters. He has, I believe, furnished for the first time some small details of the "Brahmani Dak" or "Brahmin Post" which was an efficient postal system covering all the States in Malwa and Rajputana.

His coverage of the postage stamps is adequate. It is evident that the articles and studies that have been published on these stamps outside of India were not available to him. While there are no misstatements of fact,

those writings would have served to add much detail to his work. This is particularly evident during the Regency period of 1908-1928. The author's treatment of the postal arrangements during this time is sketchy. It is much better covered in the Kohl Handbuch.

The volume is well printed and sturdily bound. The needful illustrations are clear in detail and very useful to the student. Mr. Harkawat has shown that he is a promising student of philately and postal history. I would strongly recommend this book to students of the Indian States. It is particularly valuable to beginners forming a collection of Indore State.

(H.D.S.H.)

The Ledger of Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster General, 1776. Reprinted by Historical Documents Publishing Co., P. O. Box 105, Vineland, N. J. 08360. $3.75.

Just a few months ago postal historians were favored by the US Philatelic Classics Society's reprint of Hugh Finlay's Journal, certainly a most significant event in the bicentennial year. Now Historical Documents has brought out an equally significant and similarly affordable piece of source material.

The importance of this ledger, as well as certain controversy surrounding its authorship, was outlined in a 1975 article appearing in "NJPH," the journal of the N. J. Postal History Society by C. M. Hahn. As noted there, Franklin was out of the country in 1778 when the second series of entries were made. Consequently, there is some question as to the actual scribe. Nevertheless, publication now is a major event for postal historians. The original edition, issued by the U.. S. Post Office in 1865 was printed on cheap acid paper. Very few copies exist in philatelic hands.

The original forward is reproduced, noting that the volume was "rescued from the flames during the burning of the Post Office Building on Tuesday morning, December 15, 1836, by W. W. Cox, Messenger of the Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department."

An extensive order for this book has been placed by the National Park Service as well as by several historical and antiquarian societies. Availability for postal history students as well as collectors of philatelic literature may be limited. *(E. E. Fricks)*

ARC DE TRIOMPHE (Contd.)

used to prepare two plates in the normal manner, one unretouched and the other retouched. Only analysis of additional study material could provide an answer to this perplexing question, until then it will remain a mystery.

References

1. Joany, R.: "Les Prémiers Timbres Français Gravés en Taille–Douce: Période de 1928 à 1934." Le Monde des Philatélistes, I, April, 1963, p. 37; II, May, 1963, p. 19; III, June, 1963, p. 19; IV, Aug. 1963, p. 11; V, Sept. 1963, p. 15; VI, Oct. 1963, p. 7; VII, Dec. 1963, p. 11; VIII, Jan. 1964, p. 23; IX, Feb. 1964, p. 31; X, March, 1964, p. 31.

2. Baxter, James H.: "Printing Postage Stamps by Line Engraving." A.P.S. Handbook, 1st ed., 1939.

3. De Lizeray, Pierre: "Les Re–entry Expliqués." L'Écho de la Timbrologie, No. 1187, pp. 399–400, Oct. 1952.

4. De Lizeray, Pierre: "Les Re–entry de France." Bulletin Philatélique du Midi, No. 259, pp. 1209–1211, March, 1964.

5. De Vinck de Winnezeele: "Les Types des Timbres de France (1900–1938)," 2nd ed., p. 48, 1938.

at Steamer Point, and tho' this might not, in the hands of the Engineer Department be sufficient, yet with the assistance of Convict labor it would be ample.

"In conclusion I would beg to represent that, if the propositions I made in my former letter be not adopted entire, the public service would be better conducted by matters remaining in the present imperfect state, than by attempting to carry out my proposed reform with an insufficient establishment."

Riddell, however, was not to be budged from his position. We read in his letter of September 8th 1855:

"In my opinion, the existing establishment of the Aden Post Office is sufficient to accomplish the object proposed in Brigadier Coghlan's letter of the 13th March, if the Post Master were unfettered by other duties. This being the case, I cannot apply for an increase of establishment and I would suggest the advantage of making the Interpreter independent of the Post Office."

Coghlan was equally obdurate in his reply (November 20th). That letter is quoted earlier, but I would like to repeat the last paragraph here:

"On reconsidering the proposal contained in my letter dated 13th March last, I am of the opinion that it is moderate and the modification suggested in it is necessary for the convenience of the Community and efficient discharge of public business. I trust therefore that the Director General in again looking at the case will withdraw his objection and recommend the trifling addition which I ask."

It would be nice to think that Riddell took heed of Coghlan's "last words." We find that he approached the Supreme Government in Calcutta for an increase to the "cost of the Post Office Establishment at Aden," which was accepted on February 20th 1856. We also find that he passed a copy of the order recommending the change to the Bombay Government on March 19th, and that they, in their turn, sent it on to Coghlan on April 14th. It deals for the most part with separating the position of Post Master from that of Arabic Interpreter, but once again the inevitable was delayed.

(To Be Continued)

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE LIBRARY

Imperial Russian Stamps Used in Transcaucasia, Part Two: Tiflis by P. T. Ashford. Published, 1975, by the British Society of Russian Philately. 74 pages, illustrated, softbound. Price $4.00 from the Society, 9 Pentre Close, Ashton, Chester CH3 8BR, England. Gift of the author.

Rhodesia: A Study of the Postage Stamps of 1896 by Howard B. Young. Published, 1975, by the author. ca. 79 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Gift of the author.

Nederland 1852, 10 Cent, Plaat IV - IX (6 volumes) by G. C. van Balen Blanken and Bert Buurman. Published, 1974-75, through J. L. van Dieten, Tournooiveld 2, The Hague, Netherlands. Six volumes, ca 90 pages each, hardbound.

American Air Mail Catalogue, Fifth Edition, Volume One. Published, 1974, by The American Air Mail Society. 474 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Available from George D. Kingdom, P. O. Box 499, Conneaut, Ohio, 44030.

Stamps of Denmark, Iceland and Norway: The Earlier Issues by Ernest H. Wise. Published by William Heinemann Ltd., 1975. 214 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Price £5.50 from Heinemann, 15 Queen Street, London, W1, England. Gift of the Publisher.

Stamps of Sweden and Finland: The Earlier Issues by Ernest H. Wise. Published by William Heinemann Ltd., 1975. 168 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Price £4.75 from William Heineman Ltd. Gift of the publisher.

Stamps of Italy Used Abroad. Part Six by S. D. Tchilighiria ad R. R. Bernardelle. Published, 1974, by Studio Filatelico Silvano Sorani, Via Dogana 3, 20123 Milan, Italy. 74 pages, illustrated, softbound. Price £6.40.

Bale Catalogue of Palestine & Israel Postage Stamps. 7th Edition. Compiled by Michael H. Bale. Published by Mr. Bale, 1975. 214 pages, illustrated, softbound. Price $4.95 from Holy Land Stamp Co., P. O. Box 2423, Boston, Mass., 02208. Gift of Mr. B. Hoffman.

Catalogue des Oliteràtions de Paris sur les Timbres au Type Sage 1876 à 1900 by D. C. Hoogerdijk. Published, 1973, by the author, Kasteelhof 8, The Netherlands, Leiderdorp. 223 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society.

The Pneumatic Post of Paris by J. D. Hayhurst. Published, 1974, by the France & Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain. 27 pages, illustrated, map, softbound. Price $2.40 from the Society, 18 Rodney Way, Boxgrove Park, Guildford, Surrey, England. Gift of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society (U. S.).

General Scheme of (the railway post offices) of New Jersey, September 1, 1891 by the U. S. Railway Mail Service. Reprinted, 1975, by the Historical Documents Publishing Co., P. O. Box 105, Vineland, N. J., 08360. 94 pages, illustrated, map, softbound. Gift of E. Eugene Fricks.

The George Walcott Collection of used Civil War Patriotic Covers compiled by Robert Laurence. Facsimile, 1975, from the 1934 catalogue, published by Robert W. Grant, P. O. 2060, Hanover, Mass., 02339. 261 pages, illustrated, priced, hardbound. Gift of the publisher.

Briefmarken-Spezialkatalog: Die Bogenzähler der Bundesrepublik by Günther Schwartz. Published, 1974, by the author. 20 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of the author.

Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises (T.A.A.F.) Philatelie, Histoire Postale by Henri Tristan. Published, 1974, by the author, 1 Rue de la Mission-Marchand, F75016 Paris, France. 292 pages, illustrations, map, softbound. Gift of the author. Price 100 Francs.

On The Stamps of Fiji by John Gartner. Published, 1973, by The Newthorn Press, Australia. 16 pages, softbound. Gift of the author.

The History of the United States Post Office to the Year 1829 by Wesley Everett Rich. Published, 1924, by the Harvard University Press. 190 pages, hardbound. Gift of Mr. Al Zimmerman.

Norfolk Island Cancellations and Postal Markings compiled by D. A. R. Murray Brown. Published, 1975, by the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain. 35 pages, illustrated, map, softbound. Price $4.00 from A. E. Young 58 Livesay Crescent, Worthing, Sussex, England. Gift of the publisher.

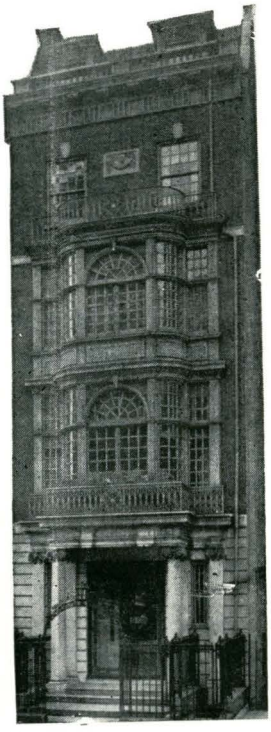
History of Letter Post Communication Between the United States and Europe 1845-1857, Second Edition by George E. Hargest. Published, 1975, by Quaterman Publications, Inc., 5 South Union Street, Lawrence, Mass., 01843. 236 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Price $25. Gift of the publisher.

A Glossary of Spanish Philatelic Terms, edited by Eric V. Bailey. Published, 1974, by The Spanish Study Circle London, 86 pages, softbound. Price $3.50 from Mr. Bailey, "Fair Winds" Inworth, Essex CO5 9SH, England. Gift of Mr. Bailey.

Italian Air Mail Catalogue, Volume One: 1846-1930 by C. Cherubini and S. Taragni. Published, 1974, by G. Orlandini, Via Martelli 8, Florence, Italy. 299 pages, illustrated, hardbound, bi-lingual — Italian and English. Gift of the publisher.

U. S. Army Post Offices and Navy Numbers in the Pacific, World War II by Stanley C. Jersey. Published, 1974, by the Pacific Islands Study Circles of Great Britain. 9 pages, softbound. Gift of Mr. Howard Lee.

Photo Cachet Catalog (of the work of) Albert E. Gorham by David Zubatsky. Published, 1974, by FDC's Only, P. O. Box 206 Stewartsville, N. J., 08886. 53 pages, illustrated, looseleaf. Gift of the publisher.



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016

1976 Officers

H. D. S. Haverbeck ..... *President*
Ira Zweifach ..... *Vice-President*
Ernest Wilkens ..... *Secretary*
Albert H. Higgins ..... *Treasurer*

Governors

Class of 1976	*Class of 1977*	*Class of 1978*
Herbert J. Bloch	Ernest A. Kehr	H. D. S. Haverbeck
John R. Boker, Jr.	Abbot Lutz	Norman S. Hubbard
Albert H. Higgins	Alex Rendon	William H. Miller, Jr.
Louis Grunin	F. Burton Sellers	Robert P. Odenweller
Bernard D. Harmer	Philip Silver	John D. Dowd
Ernest Wilkens	Ira Zweifach	Ernest E. Fricks

Trustees

John R. Boker, Jr. H. D. S. Haverbeck Philip Silver

PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS

Published by The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

UNITED STATES

United States, The Ten Cents Stamps of 1855-59 — M. I. Neinken, 1960	$10.00	☐
The Pony Express — M. C. Nathan and W. S. Boggs, 1962	$10.00	☐
United States, The 5c Beacon Air Mail Stamp of 1928 — H. M. Goodkind, 1965	$ 2.00	☐

CONFEDERATE STATES

Civil War Prisons and Their Covers — E. Antrim, 1962	$10.00	☐

OVERSEAS

Afghanistan, Its 20th Century Postal Issues— F. E. Patterson, III, 1965	$10.00	☐
Corrientes, The Issues of 1856-59 — L. Stich, 1957	$ 2.00	☐
French Morocco: the 1943-44 Tour Hassan Issues — C. Neidorf, 1953	$ 1.50	☐
Honduras, The Black Air Mail — I. I. Green, 1962	$ 1.00	☐
Philatelic Handbook for Korea, 1884-1905 — Korea Stamp Society	$10.00	☐
Manchoukuo — H. K. Zirkle, 1964	$10.00	☐
The New Hebrides, Postal Stamps and Their History — N. Hals and P. Collas, 1968	$10.00	☐
New Zealand, 1898-1900; Great Barrier Reef Island Pigeon Post Stamps — J. R. Walker, H. L. Chisholm and H. M. Goodkind, 1969	$ 5.00	☐
A Postal History of Spain — T. Van Dam, 1973	$12.00	☐

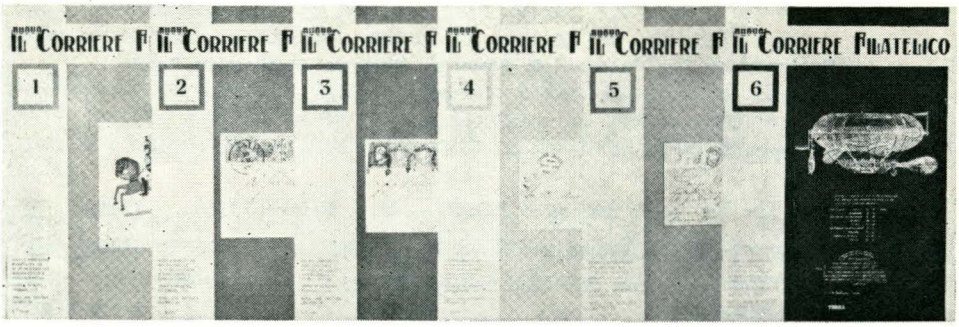
COLLECTORS CLUB

The Collectors Club Philatelist, Cumulative Index to Volumes 1 to 50, 1922-1971 — E. C. Wilkens and J. D. Dowd. 1972	$10.00	☐
Reprint of the First Scott Catalog, 1868 — 21 pages	$ 2.00	☐

SPECIAL TO MEMBERS: 25% DISCOUNT ON ANY BOOK ORDERED FROM THIS PAGE

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016



NUOVO IL CORRIERE FILATELICO

6 NUMERI PUBBLICATI IN UN ANNO
420 PAGINE STAMPATE

36 RECENSIONI DI PUBBLICAZIONI
63 ARTICOLI DI 50 TRA I PIÙ FAMOSI AUTORI INTERNAZIONALI
25 ARTICOLI TRADOTTI IN INGLESE, FRANCESE E TEDESCO

DISTRIBUZIONE IN TUTTO IL MONDO

ABBONARSI PER UN ANNO VUOL DIRE RICEVERE PUNTUALMENTE LA PIÙ PRESTIGIOSA RIVISTA DI FILATELIA AEROFILATELIA E STORIA POSTALE

6 ISSUES A YEAR
420 PAGES PRINTED

36 REVIEWS OF BOOKS
63 ARTICLES BY 50 OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING AUTHORS IN THE WORLD
25 ARTICLES TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DISTRIBUTED ALL OVER THE WORLD

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR A YEAR, ONE WOULD RECEIVE PUNCTUALLY THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS MAGAZINE OF PHILATELY, AEROPHILATELY AND POSTAL HISTORY

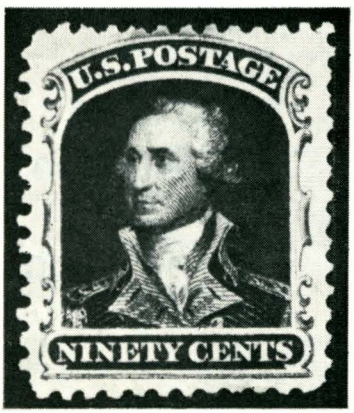
Desidero ricevere informazioni per l'abbonamento a:
I would like to receive detailed information concerning the subscription to:
IL NUOVO CORRIERE FILATELICO
Via Martelli, 8 - 50129 Firenze (Italy)

nome
name
via
adress
città
town

Wolffers' name on the auction means quality in the sale.

NEXT:
DEC. 9, 10 & 11
JAN. 13, 14 & 15

Catalog FREE at store 3 weeks prior to sale. By mail: Send name, address and $1.



U.S. #47*
Offered in Oct. '76 sale

RICHARD WOLFFERS, Inc./Stamps and Stamp Auctions

(415) 781-5127 • 127 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108

440

SELL TO A PROFESSIONAL

WHO APPRECIATES YOUR PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWS THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT

WE BUY FROM A-Z

PAYING TOP DOLLAR

A Air Mail Cover Collection
B Ballon Monte, British Collections
C Classics of the World
D Danish West Indies, Denmark
E Europe (West), collections, accumulations
F FDC (better) all countries
G Germany 1849–55, Michel items our specialty, Colonies, Saar
H Holdings of all kinds
I Israel and forerunner collections
J Japan Spec. collections & early covers
M Mint sheets U.S. & West Europe
N Netherlands & Colonies, early covers
O Oldenburg covers
P Postal History collections
Q Quality stamps of all countries
R Rarities of all countries
S Stampless covers and collections
T Thematic collections
U U.S. Collections, covers, sheets, plate blocks, stampless collections
V Vatican collection, high values
W War covers 1756-1903
X X-Rated Stamps are not wanted
Y Yemen covers 1926-1939
Z Zeppelin covers, collections all countries our specialty

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS Mail insured or registered for our inspection with price or our highest offer is Air Mailed to you 24 hours after receipt of your property. Material is held intact pending your decision. No lists please. Min. Shipment $100.

ARTHUR A. FALK

OFFICE: 380 No. Broadway, Jericho, N. Y.

Mailing Address:
P. O. Box 232, JERICHO, N. Y. 11753
Tel. 516 - 433-0066

For Quality U. S. A., Canada, Great Britain and British Commonwealth of the Classic Period, please contact W. E. LEA (PHILATELISTS) LIMITED, world leaders in this area.

W. E. LEA (PHILATELISTS) LIMITED

1 THE ADELPHI

JOHN ADAM STREET

STRAND

LONDON WC2N 6AP

Tel 930 1688/9

Cables: LEASTAMPS.

Do Not Sell Your Collection

as long as you enjoy collecting and as long as you have fun with your stamps. But when you get tired of a collection because it has reached its goal, when you want to start in another philatelic field, do not hesitate to dispose of the "finished" collection. In this way you will obtain additional funds for purchases in your new field. When you decide to sell, talk with a dealer whom you have trusted with your purchases. He is the right man to sell for you the items he has once sold to you. We are always happy when we can give advice and help of this kind. Contact us when the time is ripe and we will do our best to arrange a satisfactory sale of your material, either by private sale or by auction.

MERCURY STAMP CO., INC.

10 East 40th Street

New York, N.Y. 10016

Tel.: MUrray Hill 3-6745

Cable Address: Mercstamp Newyork

If you are searching for a truly choice classic cover, your prime source is:

MIDWAY STAMPS LTD.

193 CLINTON AVE.

DOBBS FERRY

N. Y. 10522

PACIFIC ISLANDS

MALAY -- BORNEO AREAS
COVERS, PROOFS,
POSTAL HISTORY MATERIAL

Saipan-Marianas, Japanese Mandate 1st flight Yokahama to Saipan, 1939 ..... $67.50

Cook Islands — Pair ½d Torea on 1903 cover (Scott 15) $75.00

New Hebrides — 5d (Scott 45) with clear "Paquebot/Sydney" pmk $65.00

Satisfaction guaranteed. Similar material available from other Pacific Islands and Malay-Borneo areas.

References Please

Visit my booth at the ASDA Show.

HOWARD LEE
P. O. Box 5950A
New York, N. Y. 10017

FRANK GODDEN ALBUMS

F.G. DE LUXE—genuine Morocco leather in dark shades of red, blue or green. Binder is gold-tooled and padded with soft-lined dust-proof slipcase. Sixty pages gilt-edged with rounded corners. The F.G. POPULAR half bound in dark green leather with fifty pages and slipcase. Also the economical F.G. WARWICK in dark blue and maroon—fifty pages with slipcase. Album pages available separately.

For illustrated brochure and prices contact:

PHILIP T. WALL
536 WOODVALE DRIVE
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27410

ROBSON LOWE IN BERMUDA
at the
SOUTHAMPTON PRINCESS HOTEL

December 2 a. m. BERMUDA I–HAWAII a specialized collection including early covers, Missionaries, Inter–Island, mixed frankings and other rarities.

p. m. BERMUDA II–BERMUDA: including the collection formed by the late Arthur Pierce, the J. F. Drake covers, and many fine singles, blocks, proofs, etc., etc. *Catalogue by airmail $4*

December 3 BERMUDA III–BRITISH WEST INDIES: a fine sale in–cluding the Livingston Dickason Grenada and valuable sections of Bar–bados, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, etc., etc. *Catalogue by airmail $4*

* * * * *

The Bermuda auction is being held to coin–cide with the **Bermupex Exhibition.** Clients wishing to attend the Auction and Exhibi–tion can secure accommodation at the Southampton Princess Hotel from Robson Lowe's block booking subject to availability. Further details from Robson Lowe, or con–tact Miss Gill Humberstone direct, at the Southampton Princess Hotel, mentioning the 'Auction and Exhibition'.

WE SELL YOUR STAMPS WHERE THEY SELL BEST



ROBSON LOWE INTERNATIONAL LTD.,
50, Pall Mall,
London SW1Y 5JZ, England

Cables: "Stamps London SW1".
Telex: 915 410, V.A.T. No. 239/4486/31

COVERS

POSTAL STATIONERY

Specialist Material

●

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?

New England Stamp
643 Fifth Ave. South
Naples, Florida 33940

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MEXICO 1856-1868

Samuel Chapman

In this book Chapman goes into great detail about the types and amounts of stamps sent to various postal districts, presented in tabular form. Many pages are devoted to the "Eagle" and "Maximilian" issues. This 416–page hardcover reprint includes 2 new appendices: The first contains 5 illustrations of original postal documents and the second is a series of Chapman listings by Sr. Roberto Garcia–Larranaga, originally published in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* in 1953-54 to bring the book up to date. This work is as correct now as it was 50 years ago and is a necessity to anyone interested in the early Mexican postage stamps and system.

$30.00 (Postpaid)

Quarterman Publications, Inc.
5 South Union Street
Lawrence, Massachusetts 01802

HOW TO SELL YOUR STAMPS AT AUCTION.

Send for a free detailed brochure.

WAVERLY TRADING COMPANY

Licensed Auctioneers
Box 78-A
Waverley, Mass. 02179
617 - 923-9716

SPECIALIZING IN

CHOICE

UNITED STATES

Stamps and Covers

CANADA

PENCE ISSUES

Bruce G. Daniels

ROOM 612
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON, MASS. 02109

OUR 37TH POSTAL HISTORY AUCTION

Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1976 at the BILTMORE HOTEL, N.Y.C. Parlour A

Illust. Catalog on Request

Almost 1100 lots of Classic U. S. Covers. 16 Photoplates. Features a Prizewinning Collection of **Western Express Stampless** to Flown Zeppelin Covers. Send for your catalog today.

AL ZIMMERMAN
843 Van Nest Ave.
Bronx, N. Y. 10462
Tel. 212 - 822-7333

POSTAL HISTORY SALE
TUESDAY
NOV. 30, 1976
Send For
Free Catalogue
on
View at A.S.D.A. Show
Booths 27 & 28

POSTAL HISTORY SALES, INC.
(THE CLEARING HOUSE FOR STAMPS AND COINS, INC.)
764 West 181st Street
New York, N. Y. 10033
U. S. A.

NOTICE:

To our many customers in the U. S. A. and Canada:
Due to our rapidly growing postal business, necessitating larger premises and more staff, we have transferred our Head Office and Postal Section to

120 Church Street, Brighton BN1 1WH, Sussex

to which all further enquiries should be addressed. The Retail Section will remain at our London Branch at the

Strand Stamp Centre, 84 The Strand, London WC2.

We shall continue to welcome your enquiries for early issues and postal history items of the world. Also remember that we deal in all periods of Switzerland from the early stampless to the latest issues.

LEO BARESCH Philatelist
120 Church Street
Brighton BN1 1WH, Sussex
England

Agents in the U. S. A.: John F. D. Baresch
P. O. Box 383
Burlington
Mass. 01803

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

PUBLICATIONS

By J. R. Purves, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.

Postal History of Port Phillip District	$3.50
The "Emblems" of Victoria	$6.50
Victoria: The Postage Dues	$6.50
Victoria: "Butterfly" and "Barred Oval" Cancellations 1850-55	$2.50
Victoria: The "Barred Numeral" Cancellations 1856-1912	$10.50
Victoria: The "Registered" and "Too Late" Stamps 1854-58	$10.50
Victoria: 1901-12 Issue (The 3d., 4d., and 5d. Values)	$1.00
Victoria: The V Over Crown Watermarks	$1.00
Philately from Australia: Cumulative Index to Vols I-X, 1949-58	$1.50
Philately from Australia: Cumulative Index to Vols XI-XX, 1959-68	$1.50
The Postal History of Barakoma Airfield, Rev A. H. Voyce	$2.00
Tasmania: The Postal History and Postal Markings, H. M. Campbell, F.R.P.S.L., J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L., L. C. Viney, F.R.P.S.L.	$10.50
New South Wales Numeral Cancellations, Alan G. Brown and H. M. Campbell, F.R.P.S.L. $5.00. First Supplement	$1.50
Cumulative Index: Commonwealth of Australia, W. M. Holbeach, F.R.P.S.L.	$3.50

Postage Extra in all Cases

JOHN GARTNER at THE HAWTHORN PRESS

601 LITTLE BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA 3000

1976 — Our 58th Year

STAMPS WANTED

Each Year Our Public Auctions and Gold Medal Mail Sales Sell Over 75,000 Lots !

We Urgently Need Additional Material !

You want the most for your stamps. We gladly pay it without delays or bargaining. Bring in personally, or send in by insured mail or express, attention: Appraisal Dept. All shipments are held aside intact awaiting your instructions after we send our offer or advice. Informal appraisals are free, and our buyer can visit you to inspect larger properties.

J. & H. STOLOW, INC.

915 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10010 **Tel.: (212) 533 – 0790**

"Rated first in stamps by all standard authorities"

Stolow's has purchased outright, at the top market price, with immediate cash payment, more than *$50,000,000* worth of fine stamps. Our needs are unlimited.

Fair treatment is always assured

FRANCE

We can give 100% coverage for all new issues of FRANCE, ANDORRA in Imperfs., Trial Colors, DeLuxe, Die Proofs, etc. A comprehensive offering for Imperfs., and DeLuxe 1948/76—free on request. Following are the latest September releases of new issues:

IMPERFS.

PICARDIE—(Rose) (1443) ..... $ 6.00
do—pair, 2 diff. colors 16.00
WOMEN'S YEAR—(1456) 6.00
ST. NAZAIRE (Bridge) (1457) 5.00
U.S.S.R. (Flags) (1458) 7.00
A. SIEGFRIED—(B487) 4.00
UNESCO—3 val. (2013/15) 15.00
0.60-pair, 2 diff. colors (2013) 18.00
Conseil d'Europe—(3) (016/18) .. 18.00

DE LUXE

MARIANNE—0.80, 1.00 (2) 18.00
PRE CANCELLED—4 val. (52, 62, 95, 1.70) 44.00

We accept U. S. Postage at face, (no Spec. Del.) Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or Refund. Subject to prior sale!

S. Serebrakian, Inc.
5 South Union Street
MONROE, N. Y. 10950

SPECTACULAR SALE

U. S. and B. N. A.
Dec. 10th & 11th, 1976

at

Parker House, Boston
Catalogue Gratis

Send or Call for one Today
Prices Realized — $1.00

Daniel F. Kelleher Co., Inc.
Est. 1885
40 Court Street
Boston, Mass. 02108
Stanley J. Richmond, Proprietor

U. S. & FOREIGN

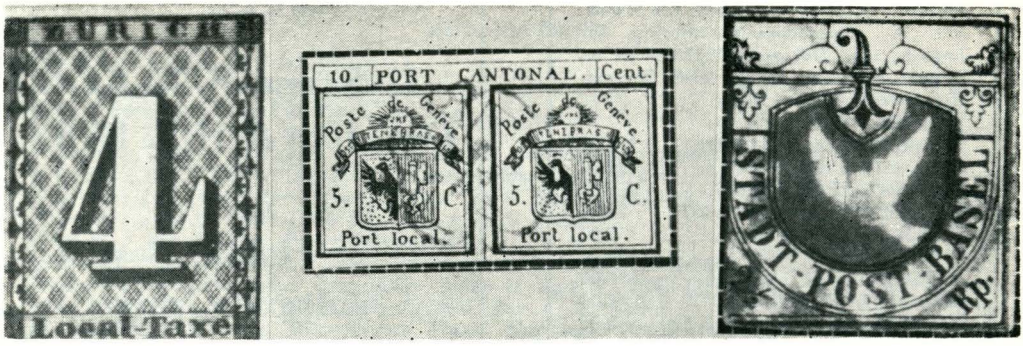
"THE DESIRABLE & THE DIFFICULT"

FREE WEEKLY SALES CATALOGUE

IMPROVE-A-COLLECTION SERVICE

(Div. of J. M. Blood, Inc.)
P. O. Box 548
CCNY Holyoke, Mass. 01040

Classics Since 1843





Zurich "Numerals," "Double Genevas," "Basel Doves," "Rayons," "Silk Threads," "Helvetias" and all the rest, have been favorites of philatelic connoisseurs for well over a century.

Because of this consistent, uninterrupted worldwide popularity, values of these classics make them available today only to affluent collectors.
Yet, you can enjoy modern masterpieces from Switzerland with complete confidence that their value will continue to rise because demands are continually growing as more and more collectors appreciate superb design, outstanding production and general interest.

And the best part of it is that collectors may obtain new issues directly from the Philatelic Service Office of he Postal Administration in Bern at face value, without handling fees or return postage charges. For those who want to eliminate the bother and costs of ordering new sets and first-day covers as each of the four annual special sets (and such definitives as are required for rate changes) are issued, the Swiss have a convenient "subscription service." One merely remits $20, which amply pays for TWO sets of each issue per year. Face values of ordered items are charged against this account and sent to subscribers automatically. When funds are depleted, you may replenish them. It's that easy.

Philatelic Service Office, PTT
3000 BERN, SWITZERLAND.

Rocelter A/G (Peter Holcombe)

Eisengasse 9, Luzern 6004, Switzerland



RARITIES OF GREECE

Complete sheets (150 stamps) of the Large Hermes Heads. (Ex. Argyroyolus)

1861. 1 Lep. Paris Proof sheet. A dry print in pale brown, a few tears and stains. $10,000.00

1861/2. 1 Lep. dull chocolate. Vert. lined background. Full O. G. Sc. 8. $11,000.00

1862/7. 1 Lep. Chocolate. Hor. lined background. Full O. G., Sc. 16. $7,000.00

1872/5. 1 Lep. red brown, yellow transparent paper. Full O. G., Sc. 38. $4,500.00

---

1 Lep. Paris. Used vertical strip of 4. Close in two places. "67" Syros cancel. $3,250.00

40 Lep. Paris. Full O. G. pair. $850.00

We have an excellent stock of Greece up to 1910. Enquiries are welcome. References please.

Our 36th Public Auction now in preparation for late January, 1977

SPECIALIZING IN U.S. POSTAL HISTORY

Consignments Welcome

CATALOG FREE

SOL SALKIND
3306 Rochambeau Ave.
Bronx, N. Y. 10467
(212) 547-0841
APS ASDA CCNY SPA

FOR THE SPECIALIST

COVERS, RARE CANCELLATIONS, STATIONERY, PROOFS, SPECIMENS, VARIETIES, ETC., our stock covers the world and selections will gladly be sent on approval.

When in London, you are invited to visit our showrooms and offices.

Argyll Etkin Limited
incorporating ERIC ETKIN and ARGYLL STAMP CO. LTD.
PTS. BPA. ASDA. APS.
Dealers in fine stamps and postal history
55 New Bond St., London W 1
ENGLAND.
Tel.: 01-499-1781/2.

AN EXCEPTIONAL AUCTION

DECEMBER 1 - 2
an exceptional
collection of
FINE CANADA

19th and 20th century rarities
mint and used singles and
blocks, covers and proofs
GENERAL PROPERTIES
including intact collections

Illustrated Catalogue $2

Subscriptions to all 1976 Catalogues
and Prices Realized $5

J. N. SISSONS LIMITED

Suite 27 — Office Mezzanine
KING EDWARD HOTEL
TORONTO, CANADA M5C 1E9
Cables: Sistamp, Toronto
Phones: 416-364-6003

As Duveen was to distinguished art collectors and Dr. Rosenbach was to famous bibliophiles, so Ezra Cole is to the discriminating philatelist.

•

EZRA D. COLE

NYACK, N. Y. 10960

Telephone 914 – 358–0964

At Your Service

For All

Philatelic

PHOTOGRAPHY

For RESEARCH & STUDY
For EXHIBITIONS
and
For PUBLICATION

---

2 x 2 Color Slides

ADRIEN BOUTRELLE

(Photographer for the Collectors Club Philatelist.)

1 Montgomery Place
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11215

QUALITY U. S. ITEMS
PRESENTLY IN STOCK

No. 1, unused.
No. 2. Used, with stitch watermark.
No. 5A, used.
No. 8, used.
No. 8A, used.
No. 22, unused, O. G.
No. 38, unused, O. G.
No. 38, various choice cancels.
No. 39, unused, O. G.
No. 2, on Steamboat Cover to Canada.
No. 31-33. Strip of 3 on Cover to France.

If this is the type of material you desire, please submit your detailed want list and we will be pleased to quote.

At Quality Investors we strive to continually service the needs of intelligent collectors on a regular basis.

QUALITY INVESTORS, LTD.
ROBERT L. MARKOVITS
P. O. BOX 891
MIDDLETON, N. Y. 10940
Phone (914) 343–2174
Member ASDA APA APS
BIA AFDCS

Bank Americard Master Charge

BRITISH GUIANA

The foundations of an extensive Research Collection are offered as a single unit, capable of considerable expansion but already of outstanding quality. A detailed list will be sent to anyone interested in such an exceptional collection which already contains many items of top exhibition standard. Included are a series of progressive die proofs of the 1876 Ship vignette; master die proofs of this issue with colour trials using the same die; die proofs of the 1889 issue; a reconstruction of the 1881 "I" on 48c; many adhesives with papermaker's watermarks; a large block of the Official 1c showing both types of overprint; and a rare series of 7 postcard colour trials of 1879.

F. W. COLLINS

Stoborough Croft, St. Cross,
Winchester, SO23 9RX, England.

The way to increase stamp values!
Showgard Mount

The Showgard Mount hingeless method is the proven way to protect stamp condition and increase stamp values. Recommended by **experienced** collectors, dealers, and the most respected album and catalog publishers of the U. S. A. For stamps of all nations. At Showgard dealers everywhere.

Write for free sample kit No. 1
Vidiforms Co., Inc.
Box 488, New City, N. Y. 10956

WHEN IN LONDON
WHY NOT PAY US A VISIT?

We Are Specialists In Fine Stamps Of

* GREAT BRITAIN
* WESTERN EUROPE
* BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
* MINIATURE SHEETS
* REVENUES
* VATICAN
* RUSSIAN ZEMSTVOS

and

* POSTAL HISTORY
* POSTAL STATIONERY

Plus

* NEW ISSUE SERVICE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD

Always In Stock:

* COMPLETE RANGE OF FRANK GODDENS ALBUMS

DAVID FIELD LTD.

The West End Philatelists Established 1884
42 BERKELY STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON WIX 5FP
GREAT BRITAIN

Phone: 01-499 - 5252 — Subway Station: Green Park
Shop Hours: Mon. - Fri. 9:30 A. M. — 5:30 P. M.

95TH PUBLIC AUCTION — Dec. 2-4, 1976

OVER 2400 LOTS OF

UNITED STATES & FOREIGN STAMPS

CATALOG FREE ON REQUEST OR MAY BE PICKED UP AT OUR BOOTH AT THE ASDA SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y. C., NOV. 19-21 MAIL BIDS ACCEPTED AT ALL OUR SALES.

UNITED STATES

A magnificent showing of quality Singles, Blocks and PL. # Blocks, Imperforate piece of 30 of the 5c double error, #485, Superb #218, 244, #73, 73C BISECT on cover w/P. F. C. Excellent showing of Revenues.



Foreign

Singles and sets, over 3000 Souvenir Sheets, BNA, Austria incl. Renner Sheets, France, Germany incl. #65B w/P. F. C., Liechtenstein, Switzerland.

Plus several balances and collections.



"THE COLLECTORS' AUCTIONEER" ®

The Collectors' Auctioneer
SIMMY'S
STAMP COMPANY INC

148 STATE ST., BOSTON, MA. 02109

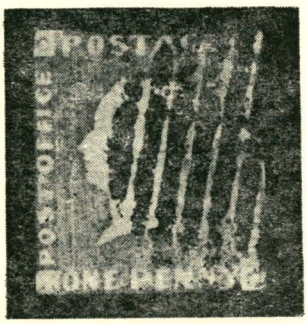
APS SPA BIA ASDA AFDCS USPCS

References: First National Bank of Boston

Stanley Gibbons
November and December Sale Programme

THE 'IMPERIAL' COLLECTION

24-25-26 November 1976



An exceptional sale with many of the World's great rarities including the most recently discovered 1d. 'Post Office' Mauritius.

This sale comprises an All World collection formed over a period of several decades with Foreign and British Empire issues from 1840 to about 1936 suitably lotted.

De-luxe catalogue with colour plates 75p including prices realised.

2- 3 December	**BRITISH EMPIRE** featuring ADEN a very fine study of Postal History with exceptional 'India' used in the territory. Also magnificent Colonial Edwardian and Georgian issues from a 'new issue' service.
9-10 December	**ALL WORLD** general ranges strong in European.
15 December	PAPER MONEY OF THE WORLD.

Catalogues price 75p each with prices realized post free.

STANLEY GIBBONS AUCTIONS LIMITED

DRURY HOUSE, RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, WC2B5HD TEL. 07.836-8444

HRH
ORGANIZATION

When building your stamp collection . . . go to the source.

For those great rarities, and those not so great rarities, you have to find a source where the material is available at going market prices. A source where over 45,000 lots are sold for over $7,000,000 every year.

Be it United States, British Commonwealth, Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, or whatever . . .

The H. R. HARMER Organization is the source!

Get in on the source. Get on the mailing list of the New York House by requesting the catalogue application form.
Write to:

H. R. HARMER, INC.

6 West 48th Street
New York, N. Y. 10036
Tel. (212) 757-4460