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PHILATELIST

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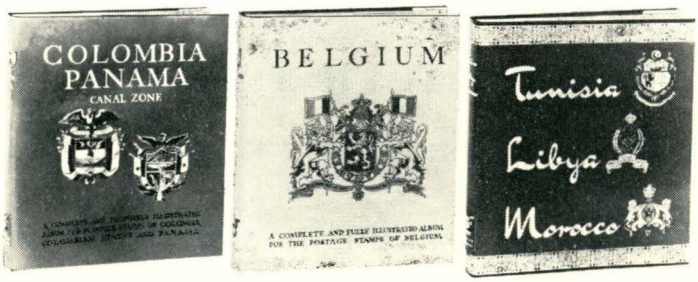
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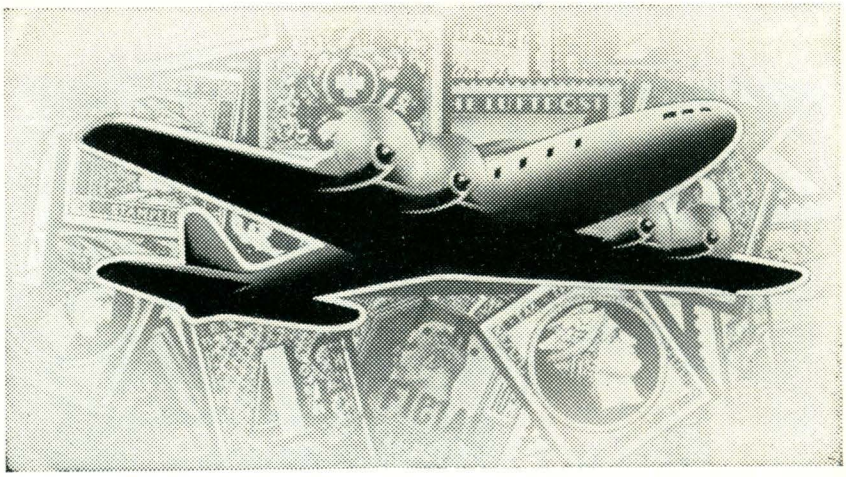
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Editorials

Count Our Blessings

Within the past year or more, something in the philatelic atmosphere has caused general discontent. For instance, many editorials in the stamp publications have been critical in tone, this magazine's not excepted. Certain malpractices dominated the philatelic scene, so that editorials of this type seem justified.

The philatelic picture, however, is not all black. Thus it should be proper to publish some remarks of praise. In seeking a topic, it was realized that one was so close, it is taken for granted.

Philately is rich because of the enormous amount of free time and service given by many dedicated philatelists. It is appropriate to mention some of them. It must be stressed that all these services are rendered on a voluntary basis without one cent of financial renumeration. In fact, much of this work entails expenses that these volunteers pay out of their own pockets.

First, philatelic writings come to mind. The world output of stamp literature is big. The Chairman of our Library Committee reports that the Collectors Club library received in 1959 over 2,300 handbooks, periodicals and catalogs. This represents an estimated 90% of the total output. Consequently, the annual production comes most likely to over 2,600, of which only a small number are published for profit and very few make money. The great majority by far are financed, edited and labored over, with the foregone conclusion that they will be financially profitless though philatelically enriching. Philately is truly blessed with its unselfish writers, editors and publishers.

Second are the speakers and exhibitors at stamp clubs, exhibitions and conventions. There are hundreds of stamp clubs all over the United States. These usually meet once a month. All seek to stage an interesting program. A collector is invited to speak and show his material, but usually the club's treasury permits only the offer of dinner, nothing more. When one looks upon the non-philatelic scene with many professional lecturers touring the United States, most receiving a handsome fee, then the free services rendered by stamp lecturers stand out as a wonderful tribute to philately and as proof of its welfare.

The third to be counted among philately's blessings are those responsible for all the stamp shows and exhibitions—local, national, regional and international. Advance planning is a prime requisite. This entails correspondence, invitatons to exhibitors, the securing of frames, arrangements for the banquet, financing the awards, printing of a prospectus and program, along with many more time-consuming activities. All this work and its financing is done by unpaid workers, who contribute their time, services and money.

Fourth are those who serve as judges at exhibitions. This, too, is hard work. They must arrange to spend time away from their business or profession. Furthermore, the actual judging taxes physical endurance and causes eye strain. Dead tired from examining the competitive frames, judges must sit in deliberation for hours, deciding the awards. Usually a free dinner is all that is tendered to these hard-working judges. Costs, such as travel and hotel accomodations, are seldom paid for; the usual limited budget cannot provide for the judges' expenses.

A fifth activity that demands much from those capable of doing it, is the expertizing of stamps. Here philately calls upon its collective best brains asking its top authorities to render what is tantamount to a free service. When one pays for an expert committee certificate, this fee simply covers the incidental expenses such as printing, photographing, clerical work, insurance and mailing. Those doing the expertizing freely donate their time and knowledge. And exacting, difficult work it is! It demands hours of close examination and study. What a tribute to philately, when its top students give their knowledge so willingly. One can think of no other field with a more enviable record.

And finally what about all the philatelic societies and clubs? Who runs them? Who attends to the correspondence? Who collects and keeps a record of the annual dues? Who mails the publications? For example, few realize that the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club meets once a month to transact the club's affairs. Each meeting lasts from three to four hours. In addition, this club has over twenty working committees such as the library, clubhouse maintenance, meeting programs, this magazine, handbooks, insurance and finance—all requiring time and service by volunteers. Nor is this club unique in this respect. Hundreds of people in stamp clubs and societies all over the world are giving time and effort.

One could go on. It is a shame that these space limitations will not permit a more complete tabulation of all these wonderful free services to philately. Every participant deserves our sincere gratitude. Far too much has been and is being done without others even knowing about it. We think it is about time there was a wider and greater appreciation of all these blessings to philately.

RECENT GIFTS OF FINE PHILATELIC MATERIAL MADE TO THE COLLECTORS CLUB

The Collectors Club is pleased to announce receipt of two gifts of philatelic material which have been donated to the Club's collections recently. The first of these is a *seven volume collection of 20th century Liberia stamps, errors, proofs and essays.* This is from our Past President, *Lt. Gen. C. W. Wickersham.* The second gift is *a three volume collection of classic stamps of Ecuador* presented by one of our Governors, *John R. Boker, Jr.*

These two become part of the Club's collections and will be available for display at the philatelic exhibitions in which the Club is invited to participate. We are very pleased to receive this material and wish to take this opportunity to thank both donors in the presence of the entire membership.

Any of our members, who may wish to make gifts to the Club, should feel free to contact the President in person or by letter. We would like to point out that any such gift, when accompanied by a written valuation of a qualified appraiser, is eligible as a deduction for Federal income tax purposes under the provision of a gift to charitable, educational or scientific organizations.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Over the years, THE COLLECTORS CLUB has published numerous Handbooks relating to almost every field of philately. Some have been sold out long ago, now only being obtainable at an auction sale at prices far above their original selling price.

See Inside Back Cover for the list of recently published books.

J. R. W. Purves of Australia
Recipient of 1960 A. F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award



The unanimous selection of the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club at its January, 1960 meeting for the 1960 *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for "Distinguished Service to Philately" was *James Richard William (Bill) Purves of Melbourne, Australia.* This outstanding philatelic honor was established in 1952 and has been awarded annually. Thus there have been nine awards. The selection of "Bill" Purves marks the second time that this has been outside of America.

Mr. Purves' byline has appeared several times in this magazine within the last five years. It is now fitting to devote some space to the career of this dedicated philatelist. ("Bill" Purves maintains he is the originator of this sobriquet.)

The Purves family settled in Melbourne, Australia in 1838, just one year after that city was founded. "Bill" was born in 1903. He was educated at Geelong Grammar School and then went on to Trinity College, University of Melbourne, graduating as a Master of Law. He entered the firm of Purves & Purves, now being the senior partner. This law office represents some of Australia's large corporations. One of its clients, The Victoria Racing Club, received much of Mr. Purves' personal attention, because of his interest in horseracing. In 1958 he prepared The Victoria Race Club's case for a hearing before the Royal Commission, that had been appointed to determine if "off-track betting" should be legalized. Subsequently, the Royal Commission reported favorably, and legislative approval is expected within the next three to four months. (The Mayor of New York City might be well advised to retain "Bill" Purves' legal services in his current campaign for off-track betting.) He is one of the two Australian Directors of the world-famous travel agency, Thomas Cook & Co., Ltd.

The 1960 recipient of this award is married and has two daughters, aged 14 and 16. Neither his wife nor his daughters are interested in philately, which meets with Bill Purves' approval. He associates his success in philately to his wife's tolerance, accompanied by her more or less complete lack of understanding of stamps. He believes that the more wives know about stamps collecting, the less their husbands seem to enjoy it.

Before discussing his philatelic career, it should be mentioned that Mr. Purves has several other hobbies. He is a great sports enthusiast, besides enjoying horseracing. He is an ardent golfer, and is a keen spectator at cricket and tennis matches. He also enjoys travelling.

His great philatelic career is exceptional for the following reason. He has given devoted service both as a student and an organizer. Generally most prominent philatelists concentrate upon one or the other, seldom both. Probably "Bill" Purves' greatest accomplishment as a worker was his untiring efforts to finance a clubhouse for The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in Melbourne, Australia. He worked on this over many years, and his labors saw success in March, 1957 when this society opened its three-story building (see THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 36, page 125 et seq.) This stands as an outstanding achievement because we know of only three other philatelic clubs owning their own buildings. One is in London, England, another in Los Angeles, California and, of course, this club. But cities such as London, New York and Los Angeles are far larger than any in Australia, so that one can properly appreciate this Melbourne accomplishment. Incidentally, Mr. Purves has been a Member of the Council of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria for over thirty

years and has also served as its President.

Great philatelic honors have come to Mr. Purves from his own country, England and the United States. He has been a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society, London since 1929. He was elected to the British "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" in 1937. He received The Royal Philatelic Society of London's *Tapling Medal* in 1938 and its *Crawford Medal* in 1953. In 1955, he received THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST MEDAL for the best article this magazine published that year. His own country has awarded him the J. H. Smyth Medal in 1937 and the David Hill Medal in 1958.

J. R. W. Purves is known to many in The Collectors Club, having been a member since 1929. He visited here twice, in 1947 and 1956, when he served both CIPEX and FIPEX as an International Judge. International jury service often has been his. He served in London in 1950 and will repeat this year in July. He was Chairman of the Board of Judges in Melbourne in 1950, Auckland, New Zealand in 1955, Adelaide (1955) and Sydney, Australia last year.

As for his collecting interests, they are extremely wide. His prime one, however, relates to the early issues of his native land such as Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Queensland. Also he collected Fiji, Scandinavia and other European countries. He has smaller collections of Hawaii, Confederate States of America, Haiti and China. He started as a youth, gaining his first award in 1922, when his general collection won the Junior Class prize at the National Exhibition in Melbourne, Australia. From here on, he has exhibited widely, winning high awards at famous past international philatelic exhibitions such as Vienna, Paris, Prague and Stockholm.

In the last twenty years, "Bill" Purves has devoted his efforts to what he calls "philatelic science." His interest has gone deeply into the printing and production methods of early postage stamps. Most all of his research work has been published in magazines, and he has also written some of the finest philatelic handbooks that appeared within the past two decades. He most important work, "The Half-Lengths of Victoria," was published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London in 1953. His two books, "The Postage Stamps of Fiji 1878-1902" and "The Emblems of Victoria," are internationally recognized.

Mr. Purves was the prime mover in the creation of the magazine, "Philately from Australia," to which he has contributed articles, editorials, book reviews and much else. The complete list of his writings and the magazines, in which they appeared, would overtax these space requirements.

In reference to the vast amount of Purves writings, mention should be made that they have not only been on plating and scientific philatelic research, but much has been done on postal history, specifically with that of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and Fiji. Although "Bill" does not necessarily boast of it, he has a topical collection (rather "thematic," to use the English term) solely for his own amusement and relaxation.

So much for a rather condensed catalog of his career. Those, who know J. R. W. Purves, have found a delightful companion. He is not a reticent conversationalist, but one can spend hours with him and never be bored. He has a fine sense of humor, a wonderful trait that too many serious philatelists unfortunately lack. With his legal experience, keen interest in sports and travel, philately never monopolizes the conversation. One appealing matter about this man is that he seldom speaks of the past or what he has achieved. Rather he enthuses about the philatelic work he is presently undertaking, or his plans for the future such as the coming publication of "The Queen-on-Throne" stamps of Victoria, as well as the 1 Sh. Octagonal issue of 1854-65 and "The Bearded Oval" and "Laureated" stamps from 1860 on of the same country. But these Victoria works are not all. He is now studying the 1899-1912 Pictorials of Tasmania and Chile's 1915-34 issues, and a Haiti article is scheduled for this magazine this year.

It is hoped that the presentation of *The 1960 Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Medal* may be made in London, England next July during the International Philatelic Exhibition. If this materializes, it will mark the first presentation outside of the United States.

(H. M. G.)

A second fascinating, unusual study of a little-known issue that should attract the attention of collectors seeking new fields.

EASTERN ROUMELIA

The R O Overprints

By HERBERT P. WOODWARD

Mainly for his own instruction, the writer undertook simultaneously to study (1) the lion overprints of South Bulgaria, (2) the R O overprints of Eastern Roumelia and (3) the 1884-5 numeral overprints of Bulgaria. For the first group a large volume of material was at hand, and there were reliable references in philatelic literature. Thus from this part of the study came the article "The Lion Overprints of South Bulgaria," published recently in this magazine (Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 211-228, September 1959).

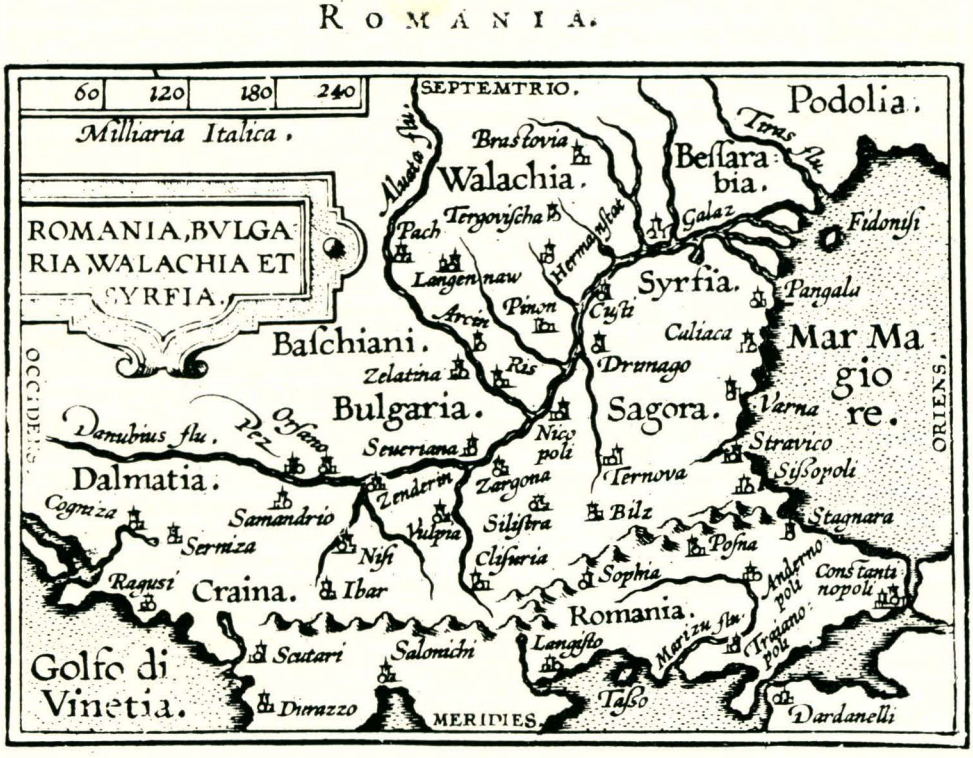


Fig. 1. Map from the small atlas "Geography of the World" by Ortelius, 1598. Notice his location of Bulgaria north of the Danube, and of Servia (Syrfia) along the Black Sea. Romania, according to Ortelius, was south of the Balkan Mountains reaching the Aegean Sea. It is this country which was known as Eastern Roumelia in the early 1880's. Colored maps from Ortelius' larger and earlier editions are prized collectors' items.

For the second group—the R O overprints—there was little background information as much less has been reliably written about them. Too, the writer had many fewer copies of the R O's to study as well as a smaller percentage of authenticated copies—a situation that may attest less confidence on the part of early experts regarding these difficult stamps. Finally, when questioned about these stamps, current authorities in the Bulgarian field invariably disclaim critical knowledge of the R O overprints, affirming that their identification of genuine copies is from the overall appearance of the stamp rather than from describable critical features.[1]

Nevertheless the Editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has urged the writer to prepare a companion article on these stamps.* Doubtless the critical reader will distinguish that the present article is mainly an analysis and description of the stamps and their overprints, whereas the earlier study of the South Bulgaria lions was intended as a reliable guide to the identification of genuine copies. A third companion article on the interesting numeral overprints issued by Bulgaria itself in 1884 and 1885 is contemplated.

All line drawings have been newly prepared for this paper from the overprints themselves. Again the writer is indebted to Mr. Robert W. Lyman of Marblehead, Massachusetts, for supplying some of the material studied, and to Mr. Herbert J. Bloch of the Mercury Stamp Company for advice, encouragement, reading the manuscript before publication, and making many valuable suggestions.

Historical Background

Study of changing boundaries within the Balkan Peninsula is a fascinating geographic topic. The writer has assembled more than 100 original atlas sheets of this region commencing with such early atlases as those of Mercator (1585) and Oretlius (1598). Only a casual glance at these interesting maps will reveal that scarcely any two show the same boundaries or territorial names. Thus on most early maps of the Balkans, the country here described as *Eastern Roumelia* was known as "Romania," witness Fig. 1, a plate from the small Ortelius atlas of 1598.

Until the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century, the Turkish Villayet of Roumelia occupied most of the Balkan Peninsula north of Greece, east of Albania ("Dalmatia"), and south of the Balkan Mountains, with Plovdiv (Philippopolis) as its capital city. Long-time part of the Sultan's European empire, this land had no measure of independence until the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 which was triggered by western European revulsion against a series of brutal massacres, perpetrated during April 1876 by Turkish bashi-bazooks at Koprivschitsa and Panagyurishte, northwest of Plovdiv. These atrocities so stirred the outside world against the Turks that a Western conference moved into Constantinople in December 1876 to censure the Sultan and to demand independence for Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Although Russia brought her own plans to occupy Bulgaria, British Lord Salisbury persuaded Russian General Ignatiev to accept an administrative partition of Bulgaria into two sections, each of which would have a Christian governor-general and a provincial assembly. It was agreed that the new units should have ethnic boundaries and should be completely liberated from Turkish control. Credit for this plan really goes to Eugene Schuyler, then United States Ambassador at Constantinople, and it was approved by all Western powers and by Russia.

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1. The writer should confess that whereas he was first sceptical of such a position, he now finds himself in it. Thus he finds it very difficult indeed to single out for description identifiable criteria of genuineness. The opposite—to identify what is wrong with a counterfeit copy—seems easier to accomplish.

*With valid reasons, because seldom has the reaction to an article been as favorable as with Dean Herbert P. Woodward's "South Bulgaria." Furthermore, on page 91 of this number is the announcement of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST MEDAL for 1959 being awarded to "South Bulgaria" as the best single article published last year. (*H. M. G.*)

When presented to the Porte, however, the liberal plans were flatly rejected, and the Turks coldly ignored any censure of their inhuman actions. An angry Servia quickly mobilized an army and single-handedly challenged the Turks, being later supported on April 21, 1877 with a declaration of war by Russia. Patriotic Bulgarians and Roumelians, having no armies of their own, flocked to other Slavic colors and gave courageous support in this war for their own independence.

The war swept speedily down the peninsula with Russian forces swarming over Turkish territory. When a Russian army marched into Sofia on January 4, 1878, to all intent and



Fig. 2. Map showing modern Bulgaria (dashed outline) and its relation to the "Big Bulgaria" (double dashed lines) of the Treaty of San Stefano of March 1878. By the Treaty of Berlin, July 1878, this short-lived territory was broken into a far smaller Bulgaria and the large southern portion was split into Eastern Roumelia (vertical shading) and an indefinite region called "Macedonia", which in effect was "Westen Roumelia." Still earlier, the Turkish Villayet of Roumelia extended south to include the northern half of Greece, while the Villayet of Bulgaria included the Dobrudga.

purposes the fighting was over. The Sultan requested an armistice five days later, but the Russians continued marching toward Constantinople, not halting until Western powers ordered them to accept the armistice.

When the latter was signed on January 31, the Russians released their own preview of the expected peace terms calling for an autonomous Bulgaria to embrace about three-fifths of the Balkan peninsula, uniting Bulgaria and Roumelia in a wide expanse containing four million people freed from the Turks. It is now difficult to see why this plan so displeased both England and Germany, being taken as an affront by Austria-Hungary, because it was essentially what had been previously agreed a year earlier at Constantinople. But despite rumblings of displeasure from Western capitals, the final peace treaty embodying these plans was signed at San Stefano, a suburb of Constantinople, on March 3, 1878.

As is well known, however, the big new Bulgaria, drafted on paper at San Stefano in March 1878, was doomed from the start. Born into a world of external political intrigue, it was peopled by peasants unable to promise or support a stable government.

Three days after the treaty was signed, Count Andrassy of Austria-Hungary sent invitations on behalf of the Western powers for a Congress to meet at Berlin to discuss the Russian victory over the Turks and the new territorial changes. Austria, Germany, France, and England all agreed to participate, but Russia declined while Bulgaria and Turkey, of course, were not invited.

Two months of political manouvering followed the invitations to Berlin, and when the Congress finally convened on June 13, 1878, most of its major problems had been settled *ex cathedra*. It was agreed to cleave the San Stefano Bulgaria north and south (the arbiters called it east and west) into a lesser Bulgaria and a still smaller Eastern Roumelia. (See Fig. 2.) The latter was returned to Turkish hands with the stipulation that the Turks appoint a Christian governor-general. Bulgaria, it was agreed, must have the status of a principality and should elect an assembly with power to appoint a Prince of their own selection. All of this was finally approved at Berlin before the Congress ended on July 13, 1878.

Thus Eastern Roumelia was created as a Turkish dependency at the same time that Bulgaria became a semi-independent principality. The Sultan acted slowly in the case of Eastern Roumelia where a Russian occupation army remained longer than in Bulgaria. Whereas the latter assumed its own government (and its own postal system) on May 31, 1879 (May 1, O. S.), Eastern Roumelia did not enjoy any independent status until early in 1880.

From 1880 until September 1885, Eastern Roumelia was a semi-autonomous Turkish protectorate under a Christian ruler appointed by the Sultan. There was a brief and bloodless revolution at Plovdiv in September, 1885 when the people of Eastern Roumelia proclaimed full independence from the Turks and their union with Bulgaria, changing the national name to "Southern Bulgaria." This was the short period when the lion-overprinted stamps of South Bulgaria were created and remained in use for about two weeks until they declared obsolete on October 12, 1885, being replaced by Bulgarian postage stamps.

This political union disturbed the delicate balance of the Balkans, and Servia rashly attempted to invade Bulgaria in November 1885. She was roughly repulsed by Bulgarian Prince Alexander, who dictated a treaty of peace early in 1886, that confirmed in effect the union of his country with Eastern Roumelia. A formal agreement was reached two months later at Top Khane on April 5, 1886 that Alexander was also to be appointed governor-general of Eastern Roumelia. Thereafter all of Europe—save only Russia which did not approve of the merger, and Turkey who agreed reluctantly—regarded Eastern Roumelia as a true part of Bulgaria.

Actually it was not until April 1909 that the Sultan finally relinquished all Turkish claim upon the fused Bulgaria, now accepted as an independent sovereignty by all European powers including Russia.

Thus the sequential status of this portion of the Balkan peninsula is as follows:

1. Prior to 1878 it was the Turkish Villayet of Roumelia.
2. Following the Russo-Turkish War, it was incorporated into a large Bulgaria by the Treaty of San Stefano on March 5, 1878.

3. On July 13, 1878, it was cleft from Bulgaria by the Treaty of Berlin, and designated a semi-independent Turkish protectorate. This status, however, was not actually achieved until early in 1880 when Russian military government officials formally withdrew and the country undertook to exercise its partial autonomy.
4. On September 22, 1885, it proclaimed independence from Turkey and union with Bulgaria, assuming the name "South Bulgaria" in place of Eastern Roumelia.
5. On January 1, 1886, it dropped the term "South Bulgaria," and was generally regarded as part of the enlarged principality of Bulgaria.
6. On April 30, 1886, this fused status was formally accepted by all of Europe save Turkey and Russia.
7. With the Russo-Turkish agreement of April 1909, the existing situation was given sanction by both Turkey and Russia, and Bulgaria was granted full sovereignty including its previous fusion with Eastern Roumelia. The latter, in consequence, passed into oblivion as a separate territory.

Beginning January 19, 1881 the first postage stamps to carry the engraved name "Eastern Roumelia" were issued from Plovdiv ex Constantinople. These stamps are listed by Scott as Eastern Roumelia Nos. 10 to 14; they are perforated 13½ and compound. The paper and impressions are similar to those of the Turkish stamps then in circulation, since both were printed in Constantinople.

This article is concerned with a still earlier series of stamps listed by Scott as Eastern Roumelia Nos. 1 through 9. They were prepared for use in Eastern Roumelia during 1880 and were used until release of the issue above mentioned in January-March 1881, a total period of not quite one year.

The procedure will be followed in this paper of describing first the basic Turkish stamps, next the overprint types, and finally the varieties produced by applying the overprints to the stamps.

The Basic Stamps

The basic stamps that were overprinted for use in Eastern Roumelia are somewhat complicated themselves, coming from three issues of Turkey, (a) January 1876; (b) September 1876; and (c) May 1880. Numbers assigned by Scott are used in the following descriptions.

Issue of January 1876

Turkey No. 49. Value 20 paras; pale green to yellow; typographed; perforated 13½; carrying two Turkish overprints or surcharges, one being the complicated circular surcharge indicated as type "e" by Scott, the other being a revaluation to one-half piastre represented by the fraction "½" at the top and the French abbreviation "Pre" at the bottom.

Turkey No. 51. Value 2 piastres; reddish brown to dull orange brown. Otherwise as above save that the revaluating surcharge reads "2" above, and "Pres" below. As will be noted below, this stamp was never officially issued with an Eastern Roumelia overprint, and is probably bogus when so found.

Issue of September 1876

Turkey No. 53. Value 10 paras; black and rose-lilac or mauve; typographed; perforated 12½; a new design, with the words "EMP. OTTOMAN" in a low arch above the indication of value at the bottom. This stamp occurs with all four types of Eastern Roumelia overprints and in combinations thereof.

Turkey No. 54. Value 20 paras; lake (red-violet or plum) and pale green; otherwise as above. Its only Eastern Roumelia overprint is Type III or IV.

Turkey No. 56. Value 2 piastres; black and red brown (flesh or buff); otherwise as above. Same overprint status as No. 54.

Turkey No. 57. Value 5 piastres; dull red and blue-gray (blue); as above; same overprint status as No. 54.

Issue of May 1, 1880

Turkey No. 62. *not* No. 63. Value 1 piastre (spelled "piastres" on stamp); black and slate (slate-blue); as above; overprinted status not clear and probably is a forgery, see beyond. *NOTE*: The plural spelling "piastres" was corrected to "piastre" a year year later in April 1881. By then, however, the Second Issue of Eastern Roumelia stamps had been issued and there was no longer any need to utilize the R O overprint. Hence an overprint copy of the basic Turkish stamp reading "piastre" instead of "piastres" is fraudulent *ipso facto*. Note further that in the printing of the corrected stamp (piastre; Scott No. 63) a cliché of the corresponding value of the Eastern Roumelia stamp (Scott No. 13) was inserted, making it possible for stamps of two different countries (Turkey No. 62 and Eastern Roumelia No. 13) to occur as a connected pair. It is likely that such pairs were produced by design and not by error.

In studying any Eastern Roumelia overprints, one must watch for three matters relating to the basic stamp:

1. In the case of specimens in which the basic stamp is supposed to be Turkey Nos. 53, 54, and 57, one should be sure to distinguish these from their very similar Eastern Roumelian counterparts (Eastern Roumelia Nos. 11, 12, and 14): Counterfeiters have occasionally imposed false RO overprints on these stamps.
2. In considering specimens in which the basic stamp is supposed to be Turkey No. 62 reading "piastres," one must avoid copies reading "piastre" on which overprints certainly are illegitimate.
3. In the case of specimens in which the basic stamp is supposed to be Turkey No. 49 or 51, one must avoid copies that are pin-perforated 5 to 11 or compound (Nos. 29, 31), or are perforated 12 or 12½ (No. 37) or do not show the circular surcharge designated as type "e" by Scott. Finally the copy must also show the additional revaluating surcharge carrying the word "Pre" or "Pres" at the bottom.

These precautions are necessary as many R O overprints have been fraudulently placed upon the wrong basic stamp— due probably to the haste, ignorance, or indifference of the counterfeiter.

The Overprints

There are two sets of overprints, each of which has two distinct varieties, making four types in all. (See Fig. 3)[2] It is not believed that other varieties were intended or fabricated although wear of the handstamp may have contributed additional variations in the punctuating or accenting of the letters.

2. It is perhaps wise to indicate how Figure 3 was produced. A procedure was followed both with the Lion overprints of South Bulgaria and the R O overprints of Eastern Roumelia as follows. A sheet of soft transparent plastic was obtained about ½mm. thick. The stamp was hinged on a firm table, a piece of the plastic was fastened firmly above it, and the overprint was carefully engraved on the acetate using a fine needle-like engraver's tool. Care was taken to avoid aberration resulting from the alternate use of both eyes and the engraving was done under X10 magnification. The acetate was then removed and used as a slide in a projector which threw the engraving on a screen at a desired enlargement. In the case of the R O overprints, the engraving was then retraced on paper from the screen at a size about 3 inches high. This drawing was then carefully finished in comparison with the original stamp. In this fashion it was possible to superimpose one engraving upon another much as with a comparison microscope. Figure 3, Types III and IV were thus drawn from composite engravings of 8 or 10 overprinted stamps that were regarded as genuine. This method of preparing careful drawings of portions of stamps or other philatelic objects is cheap, simple, accurate, and requires only a steady hand and a clear eye. It is recommended for similar studies.

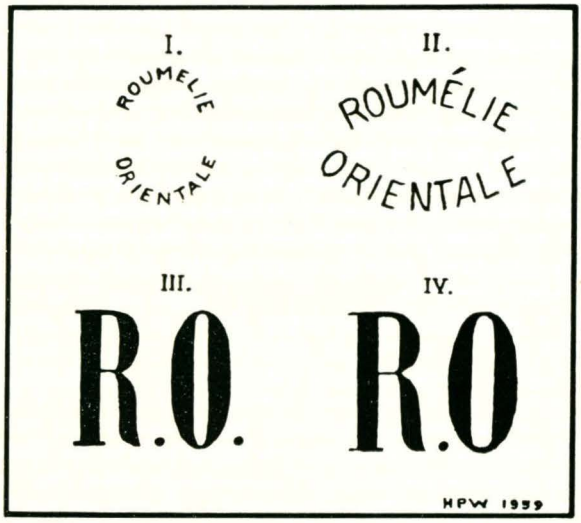


Fig. 3. The four Types of Eastern Roumelia overprints.

Types I and II utilize the two words "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE" without punctuation. The two types are easily differentiated as follows:

In Type I, the letters are very small and the words form the top and bottom arcs of an open vertically placed oval. When correctly situated on the stamp, the word "ROUMELIE" is at the top and "ORIENTALE" is at the bottom of the stamp and both words "read" from the same position. The effect is as if the inscription forms a round open face with "ROUMELIE" curving above the forehead, "ORIENTALE" swinging under its chin.

In Type II, the letters are larger and the two words form the top and bottom arcs of an elongate or fottball-shaped ellipse. When properly situated on the stamp the long axis of this ellipse is vertical and the word "ROUMELIE" occurs on the left side of the stamp with "ORIENTALE" on the right. Both words fall into reading position from the right side of the stamp. The overprint is inverted if the inscription reads from the left side of the stamp. There is a wedgeshaped acute accent above the first "E" of "ROUMELIE".

Types III and IV show the true "R O" overprints, each a little more than 11½mm. high, letters being well formed with straight vertical shafts and thin horizontal connections. The presence or absence of punctuation may not be critical, for there appear to be genuine copies lacking periods after both letters and with only one period (between the letters).

In Type III the central vertical space inside the letter "O" is about 1mm. wide; it just exceeds 2mm. in Type IV, the difference resembling the variation in form between that of the numeral zero ("0") and the printed capital letter ("O") in an ordinary type font. Indeed, this may be the explanation of the two shapes.

Type III is thus the "Small O" and Type IV the "Large O" although this is not an exact description of the total difference between them.

Note that Types III and IV do not grade into each other, and that there are no genuine intermediate types. Each represents a different type face, thus establishing that two handstamps must have been separately made.

Neither the circumstance nor the chronology of the production of these four overprints is entirely clear, but the following interpretation may be construed from the small existing literature. (See references listed at end of article.)

When the Russian military government forces left Bulgaria and that country assumed its semi-independent status as of May 13, 1879, there was a parallel agreement that Turkey would give Eastern Roumelia the quasi-independence promised by the Treaty of Berlin and would promptly supply the new country with postage stamps of her own, suitably marked with the name of the new country. Yet on this proposition the Sultan moved very slowly because by the summer of 1880, a year after the new country had been formed, no new stamps had been issued. A protest had been registered by the Eastern Roumelian government, which was told to be patient for the new stamps would indeed be printed just as soon as possible, although they might not arrive until early 1881. In the meantime, the Turkish postal authorities explained, they would suitably overprint copies of the current series of their own stamps for use in Eastern Roumelia.

In consequence, a shipment of such stamps from Turkey was received at the Plovdiv post office containing a large quantity of the then-current 10 para (¼ piastre) Turkish stamp of the issue of 1876. Most sheets of this stamp were already overprinted in pale blue with the Type II overprint. A very small number—perhaps only a single sheet—carried the Type I overprint in the same ink, evidently an experiment that was superceded by the more legible Type II overprint. Also came a few sheets (*still* of the 10 para stamp) with no overprint at all. The entire lot arrived from Constantinople where they had been overprinted prior to their dispatch to Plovdiv. Thus it is clear that the Type I and Type II handstamps were fabricated and applied in Turkey proper.

Dr. Vulkovich, then Director of Public Works (including the postal service) of Eastern Roumelia, was extremely unhappy about these overprinted stamps, for he thought the overprint was illegible, and he was irked that a brandnew series of stamps had not been sent. Hence he said he would not accept the stamps until the new set was delivered. Unimpressed by this refusal, Turkey continued to send further supplies of other denominations of its own stamps, but these were no longer overprinted in advance. It has been reported that stamps to a total value of 50,000 piastres in all were thus forwarded to Plovdiv.

Flooded by these shipments, in desperation Vulkovich had an unmistakable insignia prepared carrying the large initials "R O" in easily readible type, and he ordered this lettering to be superimposed on *all* copies of *all* stamps received from Constantinople.

For the 10 para stamp which made up the first lot from Constantinople, this edict placed an R O insignia upon the large quantity of stamps already surcharged with Type II. It put "R O" on a few sheets of the 10 para value that failed to have "Eastern Roumelia" printed upon them at all, and it added the R O to the one or two sheets that carried the experimental Type I overprint. That any of the originally overprinted stamps should escape the R O overprint was contrary to his order; hence 10 para stamps bearing only Type I or Type II overprints are unofficial, were not properly issued, and could not receive legitimate use. The sparse copies to receive *only* the R O overprint were intentionally struck but were not supposed to be released, although a few probably reached the window legitimately and were sold for normal use.

Finally for other denominations in the later shipments from Constantinople, Vulkovich's orders were to handstamp them all with "R O" alone, even though they had not been treated to the "Eastern Roumelia" imprint in Constantinople.

The matter of chronology is not clear. In a letter from Sofia to A. E. Glasewald, Baron Von Gissa says that the first of these shipments from Constantinople arrived at Plovdiv in October 1880, and Westoby in 1900 says that none of the R O stamps were actually released by Eastern Roumelia until January 19, 1881 when the first values of the new series arrived. The last statement seems improbable on its face because there would have been no reason to use an overprinted series when the brandnew properly named stamps were also available. Nor is the report that the stamps were not used before October 1880 in keeping with the known earlier use of these overprints. Hence one must place the probable date of issue some time in the early spring of 1880. As indicated by Flandrin in a quotation noted below, the date of January 25, 1880 has been reported as having been seen in the specimen book of the engraver who fabricated the R O handstamp.

Whenever released, the stamps were not long in use—probably less than a year, for the new issue began to arrive at Plovdiv between January and March 1881. In consequence, like the lion overprints of 1885, the R O overprints of Eastern Roumelia were used for only a relatively short period of time.

The specialized COOP Bulgarian catalog of 1947 states that the R O handstamps were fabricated at Tsarigrad. All authorities agree that the R O was applied at Plovdiv and that the "Eastern Roumelie" overprint was made and applied at Constantinople.

About 1900 Victor Flandrin attempted to establish that there were four identifiable varieties of the R O overprint based upon punctuation as follows:

(1) With a period between the two letters but with no terminal period. This variety was said to be 12mm. high.
(2) With periods after both letters; said to be 11½mm. high.
(3) Lacking periods of any kind (12mm. high).
(4) Lacking periods, but with a hyphen between the two letters. Said to be 11mm. high.

Flandrin postulated that both varieties (1) and (2) were genuine, supporting his judgment as follows:

> "Two post offices then existed in Philippopolis, one in each of the towns into which it is divided by the River Maritza, and each office used an R O handstamp of its own. The first type (1) was in use in the principal office, in that part of the city occupied by the local authorities, the representatives of foreign powers, and the leading merchants. It is a good deal commoner than the second type (2) which was used in the other town, where the lower classes dwell. In 1891 a correspondent of M. Mahe was in Philippopolis and sought out the official engraver, in whose specimen books he saw the two types of the R O handstamps, both bearing the date of Jan. 25, 1880."

This theory of Flandrin has been variously copied or reprinted in philatelic literature without additional information, verification, or discussion. Note that it correctly repudiates the hyphenated variety as false but incorrectly condemns the variety without any punctuation.

In the other hand, Glasewald categorically states that all copies of the R O overprints (Types III or IV) are false unless they have *both* periods. To reconcile these partially conflicting statements, the writer has reviewed all possibilities and has consulted certain present authorities who are familiar with these stamps. There is unanimous agreement that the lack of the terminal period after the "O" could easily occur in the ordinary wear and tear of a handstamp used 50,000 times, and that genuine copies probably occur lacking this terminal punctuation. The same situation is later possible for the middle period (after the "R"), and doubtless some genuine copies lack both periods. It is much more difficult to account for the early loss, by wear, of the central period before the terminal period fell off. Hence it seems reasonable to suppose that the variety "R O." must be false.

The writer finds no verification of a persistent difference in the height of the impressions and believes that any present variation in height between genuine copies results from the angle with which the handstamp was applied to the paper.

The observable difference between the Type III and Type IV impressions certifies that two different handstamps were used, and probably it was this difference—observed but incorrectly reported—that was told to M. Flandrin by M. Mahe.

All four types of overprints were applied by hand, possibly in haste. Hence they occur in various positions and are rarely well centered on the stamps. Some genuine overprints were inverted, applied sideways, or doubled, but many of these off-position varieties are counterfeit. The normal position for the Type II overprint shows the word "ROUMELIE" on the left side of the stamp; it is inverted when it occurs on the right side.

All overprints are in blue ink, Types I and II being printed with a pale blue ink, the R O overprints with a darker blue ink. The ink of Types I and II makes a clean impression that does not run or smear; the R O overprints are not quite as sharp, the ink having penetrated somewhat into the paper. Thus fresh, clean or heavily smudged copies of the Type

III and IV overprints are suspect. One of the common counterfeit overprints on the 5 piastres (Turkey No. 57) invariably shows as a clear, clean, light-blue impression, whereas the genuine copy should be darker and less neatly applied to the stamp.

Unlike the later lions of South Bulgaria, most of the R O overprints are associated with genuine cancellations and correct postmarks because there was no need to imitate cancellations or to counterfeit postmarks. In general, most genuine copies of the overprinted stamps now bear the sign of one of the early experts; hence a copy that is unmarked today is not likely to be genuine—although this is no certain criterion.

The following descriptions specify the four types of overprints.

The Type I Overprint

This, by far, is the rarest of the four types of Eastern Roumelia overprints, and although it is mentioned in the Zumstein and Michel catalogs, it is unlisted by Scott, Minkus, or Gibbons. Indeed, the writer has discovered no graphic representation of it in philatelic literature except in the discovery article by Glasewald in the January 1914 issue of the "Philatelisten-Zeitung," a publication not readily accessible to modern collectors. In consequence there is no handy standard with which to compare a copy, on account of which it is unknown to most collectors and dealers.

As described above it is a neat circular impression that lies in upright position on the stamp, both words reading normally in this position. The height of the letters is about one third of the letters in Type II, being just short of 1mm. The distance from the top of the "M" in ROUMELIE to the bottom of the "N" in ORIENTALE is about 12mm. Each word is curved nearly into a semi-circle, and if they were pushed together about 3mm., they would form a perfect circle.

As observed in the only copy available to the writer and also in Glasewald's figure, the word ROUMELIE lacks the acute accent present above the first "E" in the Type II overprint.

As (a) the ink is pale blue, (b) the letters are small and inconspicuous, (c) the normal grid cancellation usually adds a dense obliteration, and (d) there is generally an overlying R O overprint, the Type I overprint is difficult to detect even when sought. Probably many an unsuspecting collector has never observed it. The general order of its rarity probably exceeds 1 out of 1000 mixed specimens of unsorted overprints.

This overprint occurs only on the 10 para black and rose (Turkey No. 53) where it may occur singly (No. 1) or with an accompanying R O overprint (No. 3). The writer is unable to report whether it occurs in conjunction with both types of the R O overprints (Types III and IV) or consistently with only one of these. He suspects that it occurs only with Type IV.

If the author has correctly interpreted the known facts, this was the first overprint to be tested in Constantinople. Found illegible or inconspicuous, it was quickly replaced by Type II, but a sheet or so escaped destruction and was sent to Plovdiv.

The Type II Overprint

The Type II overprint is legitimately found only on the 10 para black and rose (Turkey No. 53), where it may occur alone or in combination with either Type III or Type IV. It is believed that Type II was prepared as a substitute for the illegible Type I.

This type is characterized by the words "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE" which are arranged as if printed on the upper and lower sides of a football. When placed upon the stamp, the football would stand vertically, the word "ROUMELIE" falling on the left side of the stamp.

The correct height of the letters is about 3½mm., and the distance between the top of the letter "M" in "Roumelie" and the base of the "N" in "Orientale" is about 11mm. The alignment of these two letters is nearly at right angles to a central line that would constitute the long diameter of the oval or football shape of the inscription.

There is an acute accent above the first "E" of "ROUMELIE" and its shape and position are of critical value. On the genuine overprint, the accent is thinly triangular or wedge-

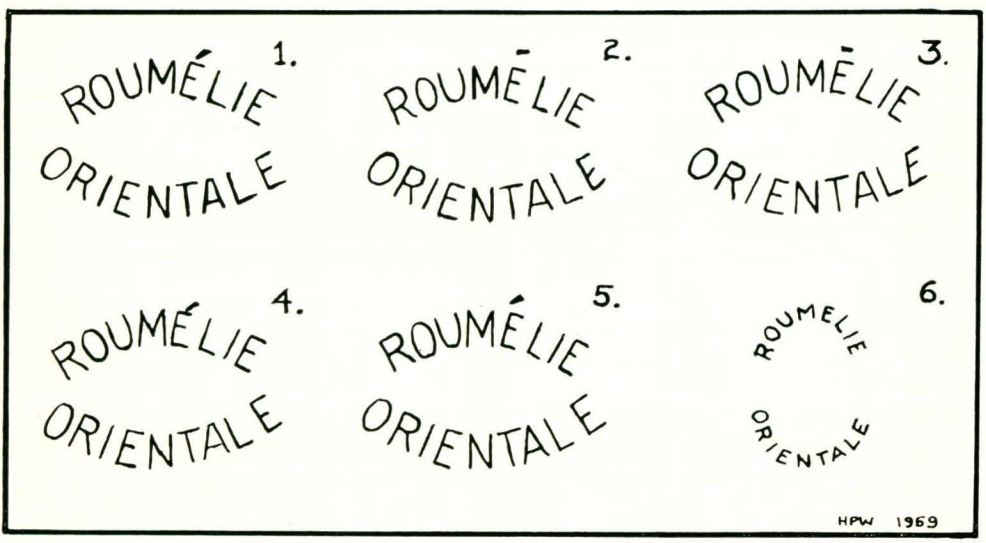


Fig. 4. Tracings of the "Roumelia Orientale" overprints. Nos. 1 and 6 are genuine. Nos. 2-5 are imitations of the Type II overprint. Note the incorrect position of the accent mark in the false copies, also the varying shape of the terminal "E" in "Orientale" in Nos. 2 and 3.

shaped, the triangle pointed downward toward—but not touching—the top of the letter "E". If extended to meet this letter it would touch it slightly to the right of the left corner of the "E". The base of the inverted triangle is parallel with the top of the "E" and its two sides converge toward the pendant apex at different angles as shown in No. 1 of Figure 3.

Note that Figure 4 shows four counterfeit varieties of the Type II overprint each with a different kind of accent. Note also that the shape of the terminal "E" in "Orientale" is critical, the letter being deformed in many counterfeit copies (see Nos. 3 and 4 of Figure 4 and illustrations shown by Scott and Minkus). Note that most illustrations of the overprint incorrectly omit the necessary accent mark.

The Type III and IV Overprints

Both of these overprints show the two letters "R O" with or without a period after each letter; there is one exception to this for the writer has seen no genuine overprint that shows a period after the "O" when the period is also absent after the R. It is believed that the presence or absence of the periods indicates the progressive wear of the handstamp and not the intent of the engraver.

In genuine copies the letters are well-formed with straight vertical sides. The horizontal top and mid-line of the "R" as well as the top and bottom ends of the "O" are thin and sharp, being firm and unbroken. There is a thin flat serif at the base of the left leg of the "R" toward which the leg does not flare—a conspicuous flaw in certain counterfeit copies (see Nos. 12 and 13 in Figure 6).

Both letters are just higher than 11½mm. but are not quite 12mm. high. The thinner shape of the "O" in Type II makes it appear a little taller than in Type IV, but this is an optical illusion. The shape of the letters is graceful and they are not thickened as in Nos. 1, 6, and 9 of Figure 6. No. 4 of the same figure is a common counterfeit showing a bustle on the letter "R."

The ink used by the Eastern Roumelian authorities was darker and slightly thicker than that used at Constantinople, and the letters of the R O overprints are evenly but not thickly inked. There is a common false variety in which a diagonal uninked space occurs at the upper left corner of the letter "R". In this dangerous counterfeit, which is common on the 5 piastres red and blue, there is a gap at the top of the letter "O" where the right end of

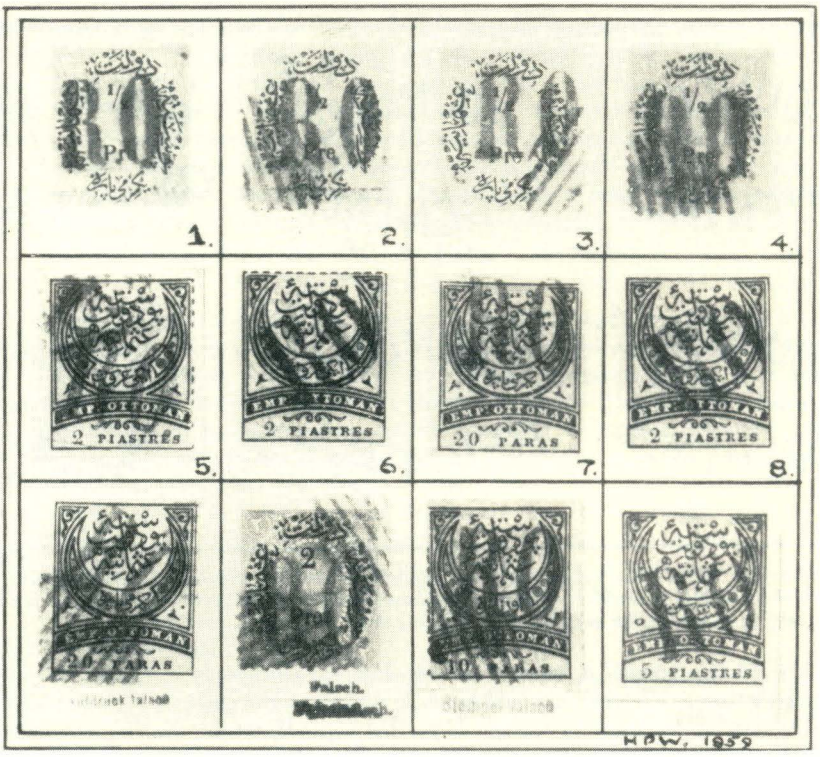


Fig. 5. Photographs of the Type III (Nos. 1-4) and Type IV (Nos. 5-8) overprints plus four imitation overprints in the unnumbered bottom row. Each of the stamps from 1 through 8 carries a sign of authenticity on the back from a competent early authority. Thus these are likely—although not necessarily—to be genuine copies. The signs are those of Thier, Koehler, Kosack, Karaivanov, Schlesinger, Glasewald, Dr. M., and Richter. Again, the copies in the bottom row carry false overprints!

the flat top of the letter fails to meet or match in direction the upper right flank of the letter.

Type III shows the narrow slot in the letter "R", but in both instances the difference is less than one millimeter when measured. This small difference, however, catches the eye and creates a perceptible variation in the over-all appearance of the prints, Type III appearing to be higher and slimmer than Type IV—a difference not validated by measurement.

Probably Types III and IV were applied to the same basic stamps in the same relative proportions. On the other hand, almost all authenticated overprints seen on Turkey No. 49, the ½pi. on 20 paras green, are Type III rather than Type IV.

As elsewhere indicated, the R O overprint was ordered to be placed upon all Turkish stamps to be officially released by the Eastern Roumelia post office. Thus it was imprinted legitimately and properly upon Turkey Nos. 49, 56, and 57 which carried no earlier overprinting. It was properly imprinted upon the 10 para black and rose (Turkey No. 53) which carried the words "Eastern Roumelie" from a previous overprinting (Types I and II), and also upon some copies of this value which escaped the first overprinting. The latter were supposed to be withheld from use but apparently some sheets were regularly issued and entered legitimate postal use.

An R O overprint was found upon some copies of Turkey No. 51, the 2pi. on 2pi. red brown, but this overprinted stamp was not officially issued and had no legitimate postal usage. American catalogs indicate that an R O overprint may have been also placed on a small number of Turkey No. 62, the 1 piastres black and blue, but this fact still remains to be verified. In each case, the stamp was not officially released or legitimately used, and the "Kohl Handbuch" says both are counterfeits.

The Overprinted Stamps

Two tables below indicate the combination of the four types of overprints as found on the seven varieties of Turkish stamps. In Table II the column at the left shows a series of consecutive numbers that relate to no particular catalog listings. The column next to it indicates Scott's numbers.

TABLE I

HPW 1959

BASIC TURKISH STAMPS		EASTERN ROUMELIA STAMPS				
		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPES III or IV	TYPES III or IV plus TYPE I	TYPES III or IV plus TYPE II
49	½ piastre on 20 paras green			6		
51	2 piastres on 2 pi., red brown			7 z		
53	10 paras black and rose	1 e	2 e	5 x	3	4
54	20 paras black and mauve			8		
62	1 piastres black and blue			9 z		
56	2 piastres black and flesh			10		
57	5 piastres red and blue			11		

e - experimental; released by inadvertence
x - accidentally overprinted; released in error
z - not officially distributed

TABLE II

HPW 1959

No.	Scott's Nos.	EASTERN ROUMELIA OVERPRINTS		BASIC TURKISH STAMP
1	-	TYPE I on 10 paras black and rose *		53
2	8	TYPE II on 10 paras black and rose *		53
3	-	TYPE I and RO on 10 paras blk and rose		53
4	9	TYPE II and RO on 10 paras blk and rose		53
5	3	TYPE III or IV only on 10 paras blk and rose *		53
6	1	EITHER TYPE III OR TYPE IV	on ½ piastre on 20 paras green	49
7	2		on 2 piastres on 2 piastres red brown *	51
8	4		on 20 paras black and mauve	54
9	5		on 1 piastres black and blue *	62
10	6		on 2 piastres black and flesh	56
11	7		on 5 piastres red and blue	57

* - Not intended or officially released for legitimate postal use

Analyses of Eastern Roumelia Overprints

In the following brief descriptions, the numbers used are those indicated in Table II.

1. Type I on 10 paras, black and rose.
   This stamp is listed in no current catalog nor has the writer seen it, although the overprint is noted by Zumstein, Michel, and the two specialized Bulgarian catalogs.

Thus it may not exist although it is theoretically possible for it to occur. If so, it was an experiment in Constantinople and was supposed to receive the R O overprint at Plovdiv, but somehow escaped this additional overprint. It was never officially issued nor genuinely used. It must be extremely rare. An unintentional variety of No. 3.

2. Type II on 10 paras, black and rose.

   This stamp was prepared at Constantinople and was also supposed to receive the R O overprint at Plovdiv. It likewise escaped this double print and was never officially issued nor genuinely used. As it is not particularly rare, remainders may have reached philatelic circles, probably from Constantinople. An unintentional variety of No. 4.

3. Same as No. 1 but with an additional R O overprint.

   This stamp was overprinted with Type I at Constantinople and with the R O at Plovdiv. It was regularly issued for approved use, but is extremely rare—perhaps having come from only one or two sheets so struck. In effect, it is a variety of No. 4.

4. Same as No. 2 but with an additional R O overprint.

   This stamp was overprinted with Type II at Constantinople and with the R O at Plovdiv. It was officially issued and is common in both used and mint condition.

5. Type III or Type IV on 10 paras, black and rose.

   In effect this stamp is also a variety of No. 4 lacking the Type II overprint. It was supposed to be overprinted "Eastern Roumelie" at Constantinople but failed to receive this imprint. Hence when it was given the R O impression at Plovdiv, it became an unintentional variety. It was not supposed to have been released, but it is likely that copies may have been properly issued at the post office. Thus it may occur genuinely used. It is uncommon, but much less rare than Nos. 1 or 3.

6. Type III on ½ piastre on 20 paras, green. (Possibly with Type IV instead of Type III.)

   Regularly distributed and genuinely used. Listed by Scott, Minkus, Gibbon, and Zumstein as Eastern Roumelia No. 1.

7. Type III or IV on 2 piastres on 2 piastres, red brown.

   Only the American catalogs list this stamp, noting that it was not officially released and thus could not legitimately occur in used condition. It is probably bogus and should be stricken from the catalogs.

8. Type III or IV on 20 paras, black and mauve.

   Regularly distributed and genuinely used.

9. Type III or IV on 1 piastres, black and blue.

   Listed only by American catalogs which note that it was never officially released or genuinely used. The writer has seen no genuine copy of this stamp and believes that it does not exist. Probably it is bogus and should be removed from the catalogs.

10. Type III or IV on 2 piastres, black and flesh.

    Regularly distributed and genuinely used.

11. Type III or IV on 5 piastres, red and blue.

    Regularly distributed and genuinely used. As this stamp carries the highest catalog value, it has been the Eastern Roumelia stamp most commonly counterfeited.

Imitation Overprints

As with the more or less contemporary lion overprints of South Bulgaria and the provisional 1884-1885 overprints of Bulgaria itself, the collector must be wary of imitation Eastern Roumelia overprints which are so numerous as to constitute a majority of the copies of these stamps in circulation today. By and large both the dealer and the collector are well

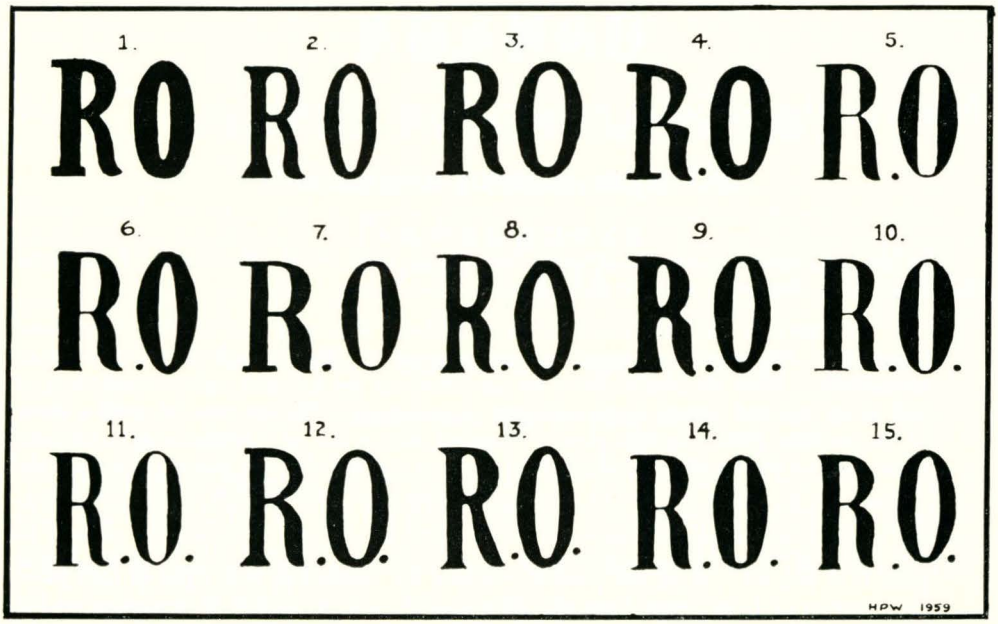


Fig. 6. Tracings of 15 different varieties of the Type III and Type IV overprints. Probably all 15 are counterfeit including Nos. 5, 10, 11, and 14 which are good imitations. None of the 15 stamps from which these figures were drawn carried any sign of authenticity.

aware of this problem, but the difficulties of distinguishing good from bad are considerable.

In his companion article on the South Bulgaria lions, the writer was able to specify the genuine copy in careful detail as well as to describe and illustrate the false overprints most commonly encountered. It is his hope that much of the difficulty in identifying these stamps was thereby eliminated. For the Eastern Roumelia overprints—as indicated in the foreword to the present article—this paper cannot serve as a certain guide to the reliable identification of genuine copies. Some light, he hopes, has been thrown on the subject, but the certain recognition of genuine R O overprints seems to be a matter of long experience not to be readily transmitted by the printed word.

Figures 4 and 6 have been prepared to show examples of counterfeit Eastern Roumelia or R O overprints, and it is a safe conclusion if a copy matches one of the figures listed here as false that the overprint is counterfeit. In the same fashion, if a copy matches one of the figures listed here as genuine, *and* if the copy bears as well the sign of one of the respected authorities—as for instance, Thier, Köhler, Glasewald, Karaivanov, Richter, Kosack—then it is likely genuine. If the copy bears the signature of one of these experts but does *not* match the illustrations listed here, it is still likely, but less certainly so, to be genuine. If the copy carries no such sign but still matches an illustration listed here as genuine, its genuineness is reasonable but may not be certain. Beyond this, it is impossible to generalize.

Most counterfeit copies are cleverly drawn, probably being more generally faithful to the original than in the case of the lion overprints of 1885. It is not believed that the false copies were prepared to defraud the postal authorities but rather were manufactured to fill the demands of European collectors for copies of a new issue. It has been said that there were "bands" of counterfeiters operating in Sofia, Constantinople, and Paris; there is no indication that any of these were in cooperation with postal authorities.

(Continued on Page 103)

CANADA

More on the 5c Entry on the 6 Cent "Small Queen" Plate

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

In the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for March 1959 (Vol. 38, No. 2), I discussed this remarkable variety in some detail. Among other things I said:

> "In regard to the plate position, the two blocks illustrated are helpful. The plate consisted of 200 subjects arranged in two panes of 100, known as left and right panes respectively. From the blocks shown we can eliminate the left and right vertical rows, as well as the top and bottom horizontal rows of each pane. We are now left with a block of 64 positions (8x8), in each pane. However, this is not as formidable as it appears. From the two blocks of six, and block of four we can see that the three positions in the vertical row in which the variety under discussion occurs are slightly higher (0.5mm.), than the positions on either side. The probabilities are that the entire vertical row shows this characteristic. Then it remains to be observed whether only one such row in the plate is so aligned. If so, the possible positions are reduced to only eight in each pane. Examination of large pieces from this plate should make it possible to determine readily which row shows this characteristic. Further, this misalignment is not peculiar to the re-entered state of the plate, thus enlarging possible material available for examination. Although, this is as far as one can go without any further material, we are confident that the plate position of the 5c entry on the 6c plate can be settled in due course."

Since the publication of this article, I have been on the watch for any material that would enable me to ascertain more precisely the location of this variety, unique in Canadian philately, on the plate. It is, therefore, pleasant to present these further notes, in the belief that they advance considerably our efforts to solve this problem.

The first item that attracted my attention was the block of nine (3x3) illustrated in the Shanahan Catalogue of the Bertram Collection (Feb. 14, 1959). This block (Lot 1042) showed the marginal imprint on the right and was plate positions 58, 59, 60; 68, 69, 70; and 78, 79, 80 of the right pane. Since the extreme right vertical row has already been eliminated as a possible location for this variety, we are left with six positions, viz: 58, 59, 68, 69, 78, and 79. Since none of these show the misalignment of 0.5mm, as previously noted, we were reduced to 64 possibilities on the left and 58 in the right pane. The next piece of the puzzle also came from a Shanahan Catalogue. This was illustrated in the sale of April 4, 1959, Lot 1806. This lot was the lower half of the left pane, a block of fifty (10x5), showing the imprint at the left, right and bottom of the pane. Although the illustration was reduced and rather poor, careful examination seemed to show that none of the positions were out of alignment. Thus we tentatively eliminated the 32 positions on the left pane, now leaving 32 positions on the left pane and 58 on the right pane as possible locations. Furthermore we had a photograph in our own files of a block of six (3x2) from the lower left corner of the right pane. Since the outer rows have been eliminated, we only had to consider positions 82 and 83 on that pane. Only one of these showed the required characteristics, so that one more position could be dropped. This left definitely only 63 in the left pane and 54 in the right pane as possibilities, and probably only 32 in the left pane.

Finally *the Philatelic Foundation* recently acquired a photograph of a full pane of 100 from the left half of the plate. Careful examination of this revealed that the following positions were 0.4 to 0.5mm higher than those on either side, viz: 13, 15, 25, 42, 51, 52, 53,

(Continued on Page 103)

FRANCE

Fiscal and Postal History Of The Postmarks and Stamps On Newspapers 1797 to 1914

By CHARLES BRETAGNE & NATHAN HALS

(*Continued from Vol. 39, Page 24*)

The factor of prepaying the tax and postage was not as simple as it sounds. Since it was a great physical task to bring paper to warehouse to be taxed, it was done as infrequently as possible because great weights of paper were involved, and it was common to lay out large sums three to six months in advance before the privileges of the taxes could be used.

TABLE VI

JUNE 1, 1854, RED STAMPS. JANUARY 1, 1855, BLUE STAMPS

Same types as before, employed as fisco - postals.

SEINE	SEINE-ET-OISE	OTHER DEPARTMENTS
		
? 6 c. blue (+ 2 c. postage) 6 c. red (+ 4 c.)	? 6 c. blue (+2 c.) ? 6 c. red (+ 4 c.)	3 c. blue (+ 2 c.) 3 c. red (+ 4 c.)

? = probably never used

Note: As the price was the same, it was legal for papers of Seine-et-Oise to buy the tax cachets in Paris. It was more convenient, for several reasons, to do so also, and so to date there are no known examples of the Seine-et-Oise cachet.
Local self-distribution accounts for the lack of a reported use of a blue cachet from Paris.

DECREE OF OCTOBER 8, 1864

Art. 1. The griffe established by art. 10 of the decree of 7 Fructidor an X (August 26, 1802) is supplanted in all departments having a special receiver for the timbre extraodinaire.

Art. 2. The cachets in use in these departments shall carry a special number or sign for each department.

Table of departmental numbers, the list of the decree of June 12, 1869. Not all of these were on the list of 1864. Note that there is no correspondence with the *postal* department numbers.

1. Ain
2. Aisne
3. Allier
4. Bas. Alpes
5. Htes. Alpes
6. Alpes Maritimes
7. Ardèche
8. Ardenne
9. Ariège
10. Aube
11. Aude
12. Aveyron
13. B. du Rhône
14. Calvados
15. Cantal
16. Charente
17. Charente Inf.
18. Cher
19. Corrèze
20. Corse
21. Côte d'Or
22. Côtes du Nord
23. Creuse
24. Dordogne
25. Doubs
26. Drome
27. Eure
28. Eure-et-Loire
29. Finistère
30. Gard
31. Hte. Garonne
32. Gers
33. Gironde
34. Hèrault
35. Ille et Villaine
36. Indre
37. Indre et Loire
38. Isère
39. Jura
40. Landes
41. Loir et Cher
42. Loire
43. Hte. Loire
44. Loire Inf.
45. Loiret
46. Lot
47. Lot-et-Garonne
48. Lozère
49. Maine et Loire
50. Manche
51. Marne
52. Hte. Marne
53. Mayenne
54. Meurthe
55. Meuse
56. Morbihan
57. Moselle
58. Nièvre
59. Nord
60. Oise
61. Orne
62. Pas-de-Calais
63. Puy de Dôme
64. Bas. Pyrénées
65. Htes. Pyrénées
66. Pyrénées Orient.
67. Bas Rhin
68. Haut Rhin
69. Rhône
70. Haute Saône
71. Saône et Loire
72. Sarthe
73. Savoie
74. Hte. Savoie
— Seine*
76. Seine Inf.
77. Seine et Marne
78. Seine-et-Oise
79. Deux Sèvres
80. Somme
81. Tarn
82. Tarn et Garonne
83. Var
84. Vaucluse
85. Vendée
86. Vienne
87. Hte.-Vienne
88. Vosges
89. Yonne
90. Alger
91. Constantine
92. Oran

Transitorily (not provisionally, as they were not authorized) from the end of 1864 to early in 1865 the former cachets were used without the griffe in some departments until they received their new cachets. Dates of first use probably vary from department to department, but this has not been investigated.

LAW OF MAY 11, 1864

Art. 3. The cost of the stamp fixed by Art. 6 of the decree of February 17, 1852 is reduced to 5c. in the departments of Seine and Seine-et-Oise, and to 2c. for the others. Sentence 3 of Art. 6 is repealed (the 1½c. for additional fraction) . . . The number of printed sheets of non-periodicals as provided in Art. 9 is reduced from 10 to 6 and the tax reduced to 4c. per sheet.

* The number 75 was not used on the newspaper cachets for Seine, only on other fiscals of that department. Postally, Seine was No. 60.

Art. 5. Supplements of newspapers or periodicals are exempt of tax and postal franchise if these supplements contain no annuoncements and if half or more of their area is taken up with reproduction of the documents enumerated in Art. 1 of the law of May 2, 1861 (debates and parliamentary acts of which the reproduction came to occupy entirely and exclusively the supplements published between 1861 and 1868.)

TABLE VII

1865. SAME TYPE AS 1854, WITH NUMERALS, SANS GRIFFE

No change for Seine, the name occupying the usual place.

SEINE-ET-OISE	OTHER DEPARTMENTS
	
1. Newspapers and periodicals	
6 c. black	3 c. black
? 1½ c. added fraction	? 1 c. added fraction
? 6 c. blue (+ 2 c.)	3 c. blue (+ 2 c.)
6 c. red (+ 4 c.)	3 c. red (+ 4 c.)
ERROR:	
10 c. black of signs instead of 6 c.	
2. Non-periodicals	
? 5 c. black	5 c. black
? 1½ c. added fraction	? 1½ c. added fraction.

? = probably never used.

DECREE OF MAY 11, 1868

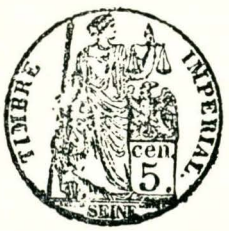
Art. 1. In execution of the law of May 11, 1868 the stamps of 4c. and 2c. are established according to the models attached.

Art. 2. . . . in summary proscribed the use of the existing stamps provisionally until the new ones were manufactured:-

6c. for the new tax of 5c.
3c. for the new tax of 2c.
5c. for the new tax of 4c.

TABLE VIII

MAY 1868, TYPES OF 1854, 1865, FISCAL TAX REDUCED

SEINE	SEINE-ET-OISE	OTHER DEPARTMENTS
		
1. Newspapers and periodicals		
5 c. black 5 c. blue (+2 c.) 5 c. red (+ 4 c.)	5 c. black 5 c. blue (+ 2 c.) ? 5 c. red (+4 c.)	A. No numeral + griffe 2 c. black 2 c. blue (+2 c.) 2 c. red (+4 c.) B. With numerals 2 c. black 2 c. blue (+2 c.) 2 c. red (+4 c.)
2. Non-periodicals		
4 c. black	? 4 c. black	A. No numeral + griffe ? 4 c. black B. With numeral 4 c. black

? = probably never used.

Note: Former stamps used provisionally for these new rates are not reported.

In the departments where the griffe was not abolished by the list of 1864, the new stamps of 2c. and 4c. do not bear any number up to the decree of June 12, 1869, which published the list previously noted and abolished in 1864 there are no known cases of the cachet without number.

The decree of December 19, 1868 establishing the timbres mobiles (Imperial Arms type, Scott type N1) did not abolish the timbres humides which continued in use until after the fall of the Empire.

DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 5, 1870

The imposts on newspapers and other publications is abolished.

BULLETIN MENSUEL DES POSTES, September 1870. Instruction No. 37:

According to a new order, in virtue of a decision of the Minister of Finance of September 7, 1870, the right to send newspapers through the mails at the last hour of the posts shall continue to be effected by a Registry stamp (timbre humide or mobile) in red or blue.

BULLETIN MENSUEL DES POSTES, February 1872. Instruction No. 49:

A circular of January 12, 1872 dispenses with the Registry stamp for newspapers published in *other than the departmental seats,* and another circular of February 6, 1872 regulates the franking of these papers by the 'porte en numeraire' (pre-payment and pre-stamping of the bands with date cachet and griffe P. P.). This procedure, previously elective, is now generalized and made obligatory.

MINISTERIAL DECREE OF FEBRUARY 2, 1872:

As of 1 April 1872 the Registry Administration shall no longer intervene in any fashion in the proof of payment of postage. (All regulations concerning publications in departmental seats were repealed and the postal system was now in complete charge of regulations concerning methods of mailing papers.)

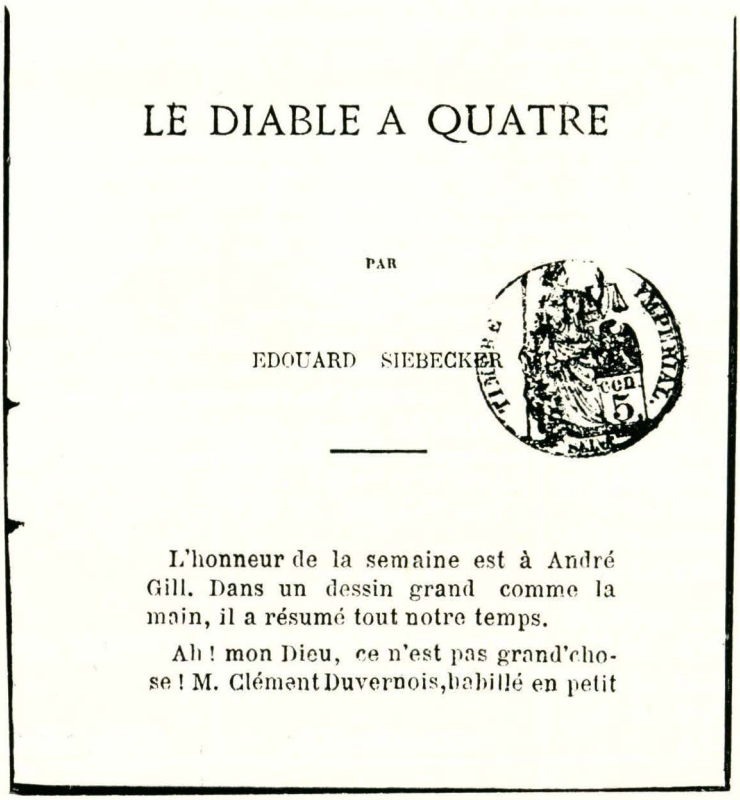
BULLETIN MENSUEL DES POSTES, March 1872, Instruction No. 51:

Papers franked with the Registry stamp shall continue in validity until publishers stocks are used up.

TABLE IX

SEPTEMBER 7, 1870. PRECEDING TYPES WITH OR WITHOUT ANY MODIFICATIONS. POSTAL ONLY.

SEINE	SEINE-ET-OISE	OTHER DEPARTMENTS
	??	
5 c. red — red, no legend or value 4 c. black - former non-periodical stamp.	Nothing is known from this period. It is probable nothing exists.	2 c. blue 2 c. blue, no eagle or word IMPERIAL 2 c. red 4 c. red, former non-periodical stamp.



Numéro 20. Samedi 27 février 1869.

LE DIABLE A QUATRE

PAR

EDOUARD SIEBECKER

L'honneur de la semaine est à André Gill. Dans un dessin grand comme la main, il a résumé tout notre temps.

Ah ! mon Dieu, ce n'est pas grand'chose ! M. Clément Duvernois, habillé en petit

Fig. 16. A typical cover front of a periodical, 1869. The 5c. cachet of Seine is in red—a fisco-postal. (Bretagne Collection)

Thus the timbres humides come to an end by law, but appear in isolated cases after April 1872. They are uncommon after 1870, but scarce to rare depending on the locale of their use.

The red stamps of Seine appear cancelled with the mute star of the Bureau Central, struck in black. These are accidently, rare, and not prescribed by the regulations.

During this rather troubled period certain localities took it upon themselves to use both previous cachets as well as current ones. They were modified by removing portions of the legend and/or design, so that the ones noted in Table IX undoubtedly are not the only ones, but are all that have been reported. Removal of the value meant nothing; the color of the strike decided the postal zone of delivery. These erasures were performed on the tampon, no known cases of disfigurement of strikes already on paper being known.

Notes On The Timbres Humides

Any newspaper previous to 1850, found intact with its mailing band, may be classed philatelically as a stampless cover. But after August 1, 1850 they definitely are like prepaid stamp covers, even without their bands, for all the postal information is present on the paper, only the actual address is missing.

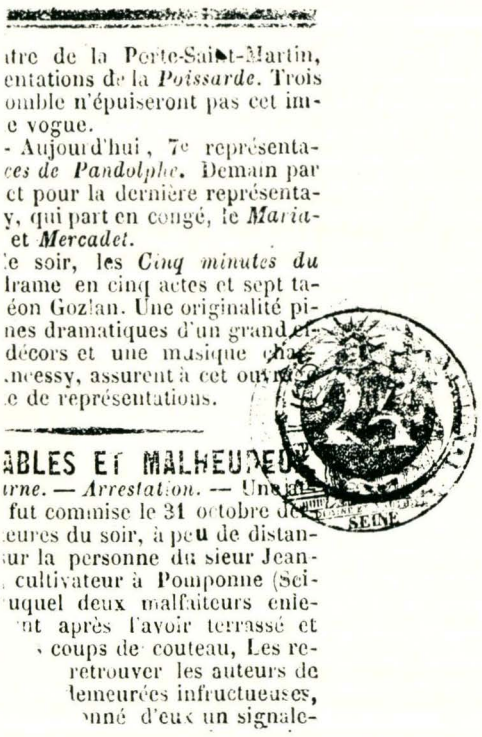


Fig. 17. 5c. red cachet of Seine annulled by black target strike. The significance if the "24" is not known.

The fact that a paper carries a black cachet of the time, when that color was fiscal only, does not mean that it may not have been mailed. The date cachet and red "P. P." are known struck next to or on the timbre humide is accidental; it is not a cancellation, and they should have been on the band. The 4c. red fiscal of 1850 has been seen once cancelled with the grill, which was obviously an error.

It is not redundant to point out that subscriptions were on a yearly basis so that a publisher could plan his printings and mailings. If he was far from the fiscal offices, he could load up a wagon with sufficient paper to carry him through a long period. The publisher in Nontron either ran out of stock, or he did not have the money to lay out for an extended period, as he would have done if he followed normal procedure.

The law of 1867, introducing the timbres mobiles was logical in not abolishing the timbres humides, because paper stocking left a large amount of the handstrikes in publishers' hands. They are found franking papers after 1870, but only postally. As they were not abolished, the publishers of Paris continued to prefer them to the adhesives because they were applied by the administration. This saved the publishers much labor in separating adhesives and then applying them to the paper before printing. It is for this reason the adhesives are less common from Paris.

The same decree that abolished the fiscal imposts provided for rebates on the unused fiscal portion of the tax, so that the blacks were rebated entirely, while the blues and reds continued in postal validity. The unused cachets were anuulled with diverse variety of devices, similar to those used to annul errors in the strikes (Fig. 17).

For each 100 sheets, on which the tax was paid, one sheet was struck free. This stimulus for paying the tax by a "rebate" for possible paper losses was the precedent for the rebate on the timbres mobiles, that shall be discussed later.

Between September 7, 1870, when the imposts were abolished and remainders made legal for postage, and the September 19th, when the siege of Paris began, the red cachets only are known postally used from Paris. They are unknown during the Siege, reappear briefly in February and March 1871, go into eclipse again during the Commune and appear again in June 1871. They are unknown after March 1872. For Paris the most frequent (not common) of the red strikes is that with the legend and value removed; the unmodified 5c. is next, while the 4c. is rare.

The 1850-1852 period is interesting from the cancellation angle, which were specified for non-periodicals only. As in most cases with a new system, however, clerks were confused so that cancels are found on periodicals too; generally within the first few days of August, but mostly on the first. This occurred in spite of the premonition that it might happen. The authorities issued Instruction Circular No. 35 on July 31, 1850 with explicit instructions but it was obviously too late to do any good. Since the point was to avoid unnecessary labor at the posts, the officials were not being needlessly fussy. Cancels on the periodicals, then, are rare.

The lozenge of dots with numerals (the regular postal canceller), which was ordered used in January 1852, is rare as between the short period of use (up to March) and the small number of non-periodicals issued. The tax was the same whether copy went through the mails or not, so it is presumed that examples without cancels had been privately distributed.

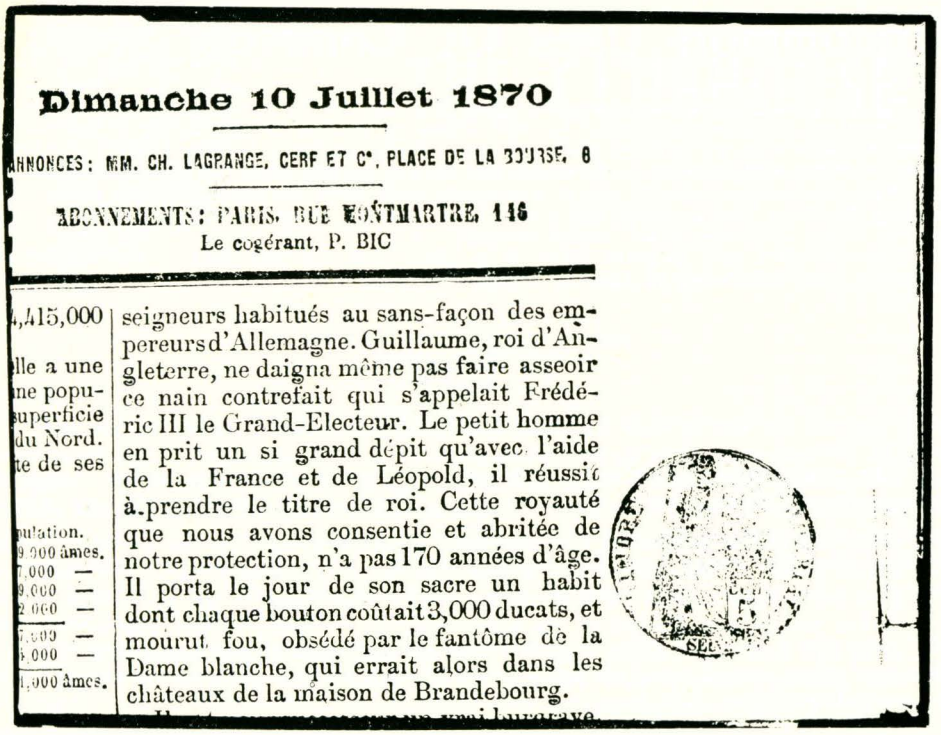
The note was made about the double 4c. and 5c. tax levied against "L'Illustration" of Paris, which was contrary to law because its dimensions were 83 sq. dec. The paper successfully sued for the return of 23,000 francs overpayment over a two year period. In the succeeding periods, it paid an additional 1½c. for being over 72 sq. dec which was probably the cause of this additional tax in the later laws.

A remarkable case in the history of the timbres humides, and one producing one of the great rarities of French philately, is that of "L'Union" of Nontron (Dordogne). This was an administrative paper with non-political announcements subject to the fiscal tax of 3c. Since its postal rate was 1c. local, like many others of its type, it was mailed under a band with a 1c. adhesive. It appears to have been normal up to February 1861, then an example of March 17, 1861 is known without the tax cachet, but with four 1c. stamps (Empire Napoleon, imperforate) on the paper, postally cancelled. The regulations were strict on this matter, so that the postmaster was supposed to report it. The lack of fiscal stamps made the paper subject to siezure, but it went through. His practice continued and outstanding items of March 31, 161 appeared with blocks of four of the 1c. stamps *typographically* cancelled. They also went through the posts.

There was no attempt to avoid the tax, just the method of payment. Nontron is 40 kilometers from Perigeux, the departmental seat, where the publisher was supposed to bring his paper to be taxed. This happened to be a great chore as a great weight of paper was involved. Thus we have a combination of complaisance, laziness, and a limited area of distribution, which hid it from the eyes of the fiscal authorities, producing philatelic rarities.

The designs of all the cachets between 1850 and 1870 were made by Oudiné and Vauthier, whose signatures appear below the Allegory of Justice. All the tampons were well engraved. But clear strikes are not too common, which is to be expected when we consider the enormous amount of handwork done in connection with the strikes—twice on each sheet in the provinces. Too, as a result of the haste in doing the work, variations in shades are found. This was due to changing from one ink color to another without cleaning the tampon. Even sharp differences are found on one sheet between the two strikes.

It should be emphasized again that only those papers falling within a set pattern of dimensions or weights could use the blue and red strikes. All others were struck with the black fiscal, and, if mailed, had to make their own arrangements at the posts. Many examples exist of a part of a date stamp or the red "P. P." on the papers with black fiscals, which shows that they were mailed, the rest of the strike being on the discarded band.


Dimanche 10 Juillet 1870

ANNONCES: MM. CH. LAGRANGE, CERF ET C°, PLACE DE LA BOURSE, 6

ABONNEMENTS: PARIS, RUE MONTMARTRE, 116

Le cogérant, P. BIC

4,415,000

lle a une
ne popu-
superficie
du Nord.
te de ses

pulation.
9 000 âmes.
7.000 —
9.000 —
2 000 —
5.000 —
6.000 —
1,000 âmes.

seigneurs habitués au sans-façon des empereurs d'Allemagne. Guillaume, roi d'Angleterre, ne daigna même pas faire asseoir ce nain contrefait qui s'appelait Frédéric III le Grand-Electeur. Le petit homme en prit un si grand dépit qu'avec l'aide de la France et de Léopold, il réussit à prendre le titre de roi. Cette royauté que nous avons consentie et abritée de notre protection, n'a pas 170 années d'âge. Il porta le jour de son sacre un habit dont chaque bouton coûtait 3,000 ducats, et mourut fou, obsédé par le fantôme de la Dame blanche, qui errait alors dans les châteaux de la maison de Brandebourg.

Fig. 18. Timbre humide used in Paris 19 months after introduction of the timbre mobile. Typical of Paris. (Bretagne Collection)

Examples on piece can be differentiated as to their source. If the strike is in red or blue, it is definitely from a newspaper; if a portion of the masthead and date shows, it is a newspaper; if blank on the back, it is an announcement or poster. Tinted paper is no bar to consideration for a newspaper; we have entires on bluish, greenish and yellowish papers, but all we have seen were from before 1850. If a number "75" appears on the cachet, it is not a newspaper, the name Seine being on the newspaper fiscals of that department.

Finally, it is quite certain that the papers stamped with a red or blue strike, which are accompanied by a postage stamp, were those forwarded or re-mailed. This postage was required because the date of the paper was the only legal date of use of the timbre humide. They were forwarded however, under newspaper rates.

The Timbres Humides — Algeria And The Colonies

Very little has appeared in print on the newspaper cachets of Algeria or the Colonies. The little appended is taken from Noël.

1850-1852. Nothing of note. Cachets are the same as metropolitan France and the griffe carriers the legend "ALGERIE."

1852-1870. Art. 36 of the decree of February 17, 1852 (removing the postal frank and raising the tax) states that the law did not apply to Algeria or the colonies. Art. 4 of the decree of March 25, 1852 kept in force the law of July 16, 1850 for Algeria and the colonies. Consequently, the cachets of 1851 continued in use.

In 1853 the legend was changed to conform to that of France "TIMBRE IMPERIAL" as well as the 1c. red and 2c. black are known. In 1854 Algeria

(Continued on Page 103)

Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

The purpose of this feature introduced in 1958 has not been completely understood by some members. "Uncommon Usage" is what seems to confuse. A freak use of a common stamp on cover does not qualify. Such odd usage ranks similar to stamps that are printer's waste or found with unusual perforations that do not achieve standard catalog recognition.

What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for little. But on cover this item's value is many times the standard catalog price for the stamp off cover, either unused or used.

You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

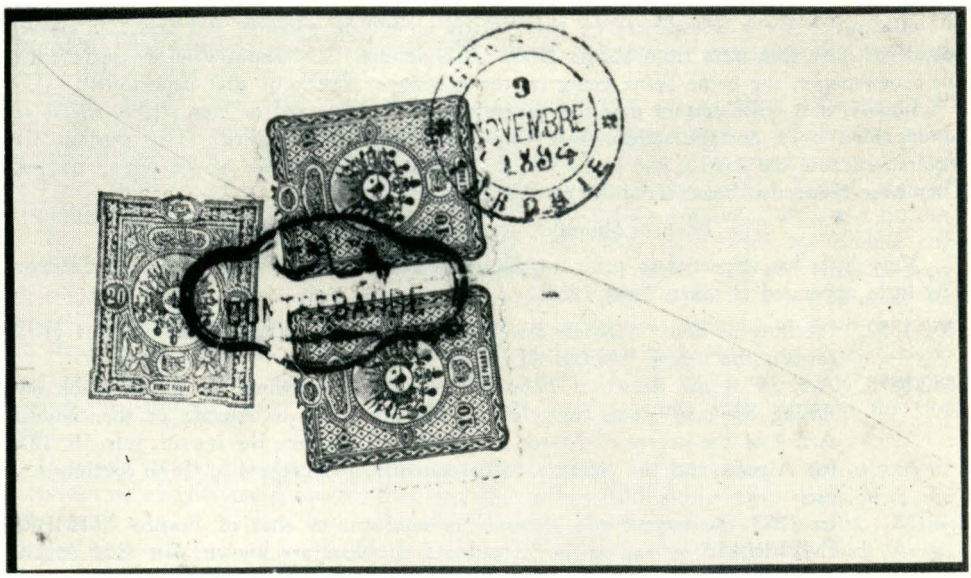
TURKEY
Issue of 1892

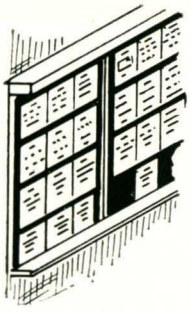
The word *Qachaq* (Katchak) overprinted on Ottoman stamps in various forms, or the cancellation "Contrabance" is a penalty mark. The cause for this is somewhat as follows:

> Male and female servants at Constantinople generally came from the provinces or the Greek islands of the Archipelago, and frequently brought letters for their friends. If these were discovered at the customs house they were taken to the post office, where double postage was charged on the letter—half of this going to the detector, and the other half to the post office. Stamps with the overprint—at the double rate—(in this case ordinary stamps) were attached to the letter. The overprint or cancel reads "Katchak Posts"—smuggled post.

Many Ottoman stamps found with this overprint are varieties created by Corpi and Glavany, stamps dealers in Constantinople during the latter part of the 19th century.

(Gordon H. Torrey)





THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of December 2, 1959

Baden

The stamps, covers, cancellations, postal and political history of this old German State were shown by the well-known New York stamp dealer and philatelic authority, *Mr. Herbert J. Bloch*. He reminded the audience that it had been about six years ago when he had previously lectured in The Collectors Club on Baden. Since that time, he had added a considerable amount of new material to his collection, not only stamps, but maps, very old postal guides, post office directives and postal gazettes. Several of the old maps were on display and Mr. Bloch often referred to them. Also he passed among the audience a number of the old postal laws and tariffs.

The exhibit in the frames started with early stampless covers dating back to 1534. The postal history was carefully detailed, down to the time that the first adhesive stamps appeared. Postmarks used in the pre-stamp period, which later were used as cancellations after stamps were in use, received much attention.

Seldom has postal history received such a comprehensive treatment, supplemented with the use of postal decrees, tariff and rate notices, maps of postal routes and postmarks. This history was studiously developed. Much stress was laid upon the operation of the posts by Thurn and Taxis, and the origin of the postmarks.

After this detailed introduction, Mr. Bloch proceeded to the stamps commencing obviously with the first issue (1851) of Baden. While discussing these stamps, this respected philatelist made a cogent observation that few have ever explained. Mr. Bloch clearly showed that with early issues of stamps, *there is a much greater challenge collecting perforated than imperforate copies*. Usually the space between the stamps measures about 1 m.m. The early perforating machines had to come close to at least one, if not all four margins, of each stamp is a sheet. Therefore, it is most difficult to secure well-centered copies perforated. This is far less true with imperforate stamps, where often a copy with four wide margins, not cut close, is possible, especially from pairs or larger pieces.

Baden placed its first stamp on sale May 1, 1851 when it joined the Austrian-German Postal Union. There was no transition period. The material shown was remarkable for its scope. Many stamps were displayed unused with both singles and multiples, cancelled copies, color shades and paper varieties. The showing of covers was outstanding, almost each one seeming to be a picked piece. Many unusual combination covers also were exhibited.

When our speaker came to the frames with the Rural Postage Due stamps, the audience was privileged to view perhaps the greatest collection of this material ever assembled. The covers had bisects, large multiples—one being a block of twelve—and one outstanding cover with a quarter of a stamp used for the 3Kr. rate. This completed the exhibit on the West Wall frames.

The other half of the frames on the East Wall were filled with a most extensive display of cancellations and postmarks of Baden, except for two frames with postal stationery. The range of Baden on town cancellations appeared to be complete. Mr. Bloch had time in his lecture to point out only the more interesting ones. He then spoke at length on Railroad

cancellations and concluded with some old markings that have been used up to only a few years ago.

The philatelic history of Baden, as far as its stamps go, is short, being actually a few months short of twenty years. But otherwise, it is a great study, offering a depth of material, as Mr. Bloch so clearly demonstrated. Furthermore, Baden produced one of the greatest stamp rarities—the 9Kr. blue green error of color. Incidentally, this was the only stamp not shown.

There were only a few questions asked of Mr. Bloch (and these were rather unimportant), because he had covered his specialty so thoroughly. Those attending this meeting could well understand why, when *The Collectors Club Medal* was inaugurated two years ago for the best annual exhibit here in the clubhouse, Herbert J. Bloch earned this first award. This second Baden exhibit and lecture surpassed the first one. *(Louis Stich)*

Meeting of December 16, 1959

Graf Zeppelin Stamps On Covers

With the approach of the Holiday Season, 22 East 35th Street in New York City had been festively decorated with red and green flowers, fir tree wreaths and holly by the two ladies, who comprise the Collectors Club executive staff, Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge, our librarian.

With this friendly spirit prevailing, the editor of this magazine, *Mr. Henry M. Goodkind,* showed for the first time his collection of *Graf Zeppelin* stamps on Zeppelin Flight covers before a large gathering of members and guests.

Mr. Goodkind surprised those in attendance by opening the story of Zeppelin mail back in 1862. He displayed an aviation book with a photograph of Count Ferdinand Von Zeppelin taken by the famous photographer, Matthew A. Brady, in the United States before one of the Civil War battles. The Union Army had enlisted the services of the famous balloonist, Prof. T. Lowe, who made aerial observations of the opposing Confederate Army's movements from a balloon. Count Von Zeppelin had been sent over by Prussia to study balloon observations and report whether they would prove a practical military step. Consequently, this famous German aviator and inventor made his first flight in the United States in 1862, and this led to his great career with dirigibles.

In the first few frames were many photographs of the airships, mostly the famous L-Z 127, the Graf Zeppelin, its great commander, Dr. Hugo Eckener and its crew. Mr. Goodkind showed a 1913 picture post card of an older Zeppelin, that had an intimate personal connection, because when visiting Germany as a young boy he saw this airship fly over the hotel in Berlin where he had been staying. Also on display were American newspaper clippings from 1930 and some German passenger lists of later Graf Zeppelin flights.

A distinguished guest was in the audience, having been invited by the speaker. *Mr. J. Gordon Vaeth, Head of the New Weapons Division of the U. S. Navy,* is author of the book, "Graf Zeppelin," published by Harper Bros. in 1958. Mr. Goodkind referred to this very fine book, especially those few passages about stamps. Mr. Vaeth had quoted Dr. Eckener in his book as saying: "You know seven of our historic flights were achieved only by the interest and help of stamp collectors the world over."

Our speaker laid strong stress upon the implications in such statements because many philatelists are inclined to regard stamps as the Graf Zeppelin issues as purely philatelic in conception and use. Such an attitude is unjustified. Rather than view these stamps from a critical standpoint, philatelists should appreciate that their hobby interest made concrete contributions to many great modern achievements. Travel by plane all over the world is so commonplace today. Thirty years ago it was a most hazardous adventure. Had many pioneer flights not been financed in whole or in part by stamp collectors, the progress of air travel and transportation would have been delayed.



The U. S. $2.60 Graf Zeppelin stamp showing the use of the very scarce combination with the April 19, 1930 First Day cancellation and the later First Flight Europe-Pan American postmarks.

The philatelic material on exhibit in the frames consisted of all *the Zeppelin stamps* issued by the various governments. Except for three, all were on *flown Zeppelin covers.* The exhibit had the following:

United States—1930 Graf Zeppelin set of three (Scott C13-15) individual First Day (April 19, 1930) covers; 65c on post card, $1.30 and $2.60 on Zeppelin Flight covers; also with the scarce combination of First Day and First Flight covers. (See illustration above.)

Then there was an exceedingly scarce cover with the complete set on one cover having the combination of First Day and First Flight cancellations, including "The Complete Round Trip" cachet. Finally four covers were on display illustrating the rates. For instance, for "The Complete Round Trip" the rate was $1.95 for a post card, $3.90 for a letter in contrast to the $2.60 "Round Trip" rate.

The 1932 "Chicago Century of Progress" (Scott C18), First Day cover.

Argentine—The 1930 Blue overprint Graf Zeppelin issue on First Flight cover (Scott C20-24) and the very scarce Green overprint (C25-28). C29, the 1.80 Ps., was shown with a cancelled copy.

The Second 1932 Graf Zeppelin issue (Scott C35-37) on Zeppelin Flight cover and another cover with the additional scarce variety of the 18c brown lilac stamp (Scott C36a), one of the very few covers known with this color error.

Bolivia—The 1930 Graf Zeppelin issues (C11-12, 14-18 plus C24-26) on one Zepp Flight cover. The rare Metallic overprints (C19-23) were shown by cancelled copies. Mr. Goodkind said, in his long experience he has seen only one set of C19-23 on cover, and he unsuccessfully tried to secure it for his collection.

Brazil—The 1930 Graf Zeppelin issue (only listed in the Sanabria Catalogue and not in Scott, a policy with which Mr. Goodkind has found fault for years. These Brazil stamps are of the same official status as those from Argentine and Bolivia that the Scott Catalogue lists). There are nine stamps in this "Zeppelin-Condor" series.

One of the scarcest of all Graf Zeppelin stamps is the green Condor Aviation Company surcharged 5000 reis (Sanabria Z9). This was displayed with a pair on cover to make the 10,000 reis Zeppelin rate to Germany.

The 1931 Graf Zeppelin issue (Scott C26-27) and the 1932 Flight (C29-30) were shown on cards and covers.

Egypt—1931 Graf Zeppelin issue (Scott C3-4) on card and cover of the Jerusalem Flight.

Finland—1930 issue (Cl), a pair on Graf Zeppelin Flight cover Helsinki-Berlin, Germany Flight.

Germany—1912 Pioneer Flight post cards by Zeppelin "Schwaben" with Sanabria 1-4.

1913 Liegnitz Flight by Zeppelin "Sachsen" on pioneer Flight post card (Sanabria 515), a scarce item.

1928 Graf Zeppelin issue (C35-37) on post card and covers, incidentally sent to Mr. Goodkind's father, when he was collecting stamps.

1930 Graf Zeppelin South America set (C38-9).

1931 Zeppelin North Pole Flight (C40-42) on a card and two covers.

1933 Chicago Flight (C43-45) on three covers.

1934 The 3mk. (C56) showing Graf Ferdinand Von Zeppelin.

1936 Hindenberg issue (C57-8), showing covers how the inferior grade of gum then used has stained the paper, a most interesting situation, that Mr. Goodkind has described in the "Aero Philatelist Annals."

1938 Commemorative issue (C59-60) for the Centenary of the Birth of Graf Ferdinand Von Zeppelin.

Greece—1933 Graf Zeppelin issue (C5-7) on a Rome Flight cover. (Many fake covers with genuine stamps but counterfeit cancellations exist).

Hungary—1931 Graf Zeppelin issue (Scott C24-25) on card and cover.

Iceland—1931 Graf Zeppelin issue (C9-11) on card and cover.

Italy—1933 Graf Zeppelin issue (C42-47) on *six* cards or covers, showing each denomination doing the postal duty for which it was issued. Also displayed were the following Italian Colonies.

Aegean Islands—1933 Graf Zeppelin issue (C20-25) on a Rome Flight cover.

Cyrenaica—1933 Graf Zeppelin issue (C12-17) on a Rome Flight post card and cover. One of the covers is illustrated on the next page.

Tripolitania—1933 Graf Zeppelin issue (C21-26) on a Rome Flight cover.

Liechtenstein—1931 Graf Zeppelin set (C7-8) on cover.
1933 Hindenburg issue (C15-16) on cover.

Paraguay—1931 Graf Zeppelin issue (C54-5) showing stamps on genuinely flown covers and also philatelic cancelled-to-order pieces to show the differences.

1932 Graf Zeppelin issue (C74-78) on seven covers, each one with a different fancy Zeppelin Flight cachet.

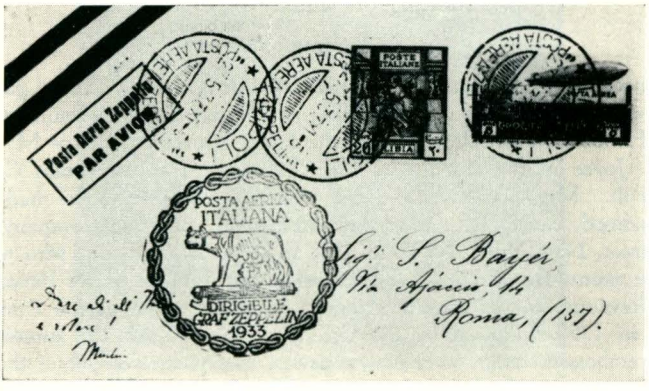
1933 Graf Zeppelin issue (C79-83) on six different Flight covers to Europe and the U. S. A.

1934 Graf Zeppelin issue (C88-92) on three Flight covers.

1935 Graf Zeppelin issue (C93-97) on three Flight covers.

Russia—1930 Graf Zeppelin issue (C12-13) on card and cover, cancelled copies of the imperforated set (C12a-13a). Mr. Goodkind maintains that these imperforate varieties do not exist on Zeppelin covers, but only used a few years later on philatelic favor covers. At least he has never seen the imperforates properly used.

1931 Zeppelin issue, imperf. (C15-19) on a flown cover. Also the perforated issue (C20-25) on six individual flown covers. The error of color (Scott C23a) was shown on a commercial cover, a most exceptional piece.



Cyrenaica. The 1933 Rome Flight with one of the Graf Zeppelin stamps from this North African Italian colony. (Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, New York, N. Y.)

1931 North Pole Flight issue, imperf. (C26-29) on a Zeppelin card and cover. Also the perforated set (C30-33) on a Zeppelin North Pole Flight cover.

1934 Dirigible issue (C53-57) on a flown cover to Vienna, Austria.

San Marino—1933 Graf Zeppelin issue (C11-16) on Rome Flight cover plus a post card and cover with the scarce "Borgo" cancellation.

Uruguay—Although not a Zeppelin stamp, the 4.50Ps. black "Pegasus" (C59), a very scarce air mail stamp, was shown used on a 1930 Graf Zeppelin Europe-Pan American Flight cover.

* * * *

Mr. Goodkind then called upon *Mr. J. Gordon Vaeth,* who fascinated the audience by relating some of his many experiences with dirigibles, the German Zeppelin people including Dr. Hugo Eckener, Commander Rosendahl (U. S. Navy) and others. Mr. Vaeth then spoke of the future—will the airship ever return? In his opinion, it will never replace jet airlines for commercial aviation purposes. Also a dirigible's days as a military weapon seem to be over. Mr. Vaeth, however, foresaw a return of airships such as the large German Zeppelins that made over 150 Trans-Atlantic crossings on a regular schedule, carrying mail, passengers and some freight. He envisions these airships as the most practical means for disarmament inspection, if the Great Powers will ever agree to this. From many aspects, inspection of lands can be most practically done by dirigibles. They can be nuclear-powered and carry, in addition to the crew, well over 100 people, that could consist of American, Russian, British, French and neutral inspection teams delegated to watch for any military activity. Also an airship can feasibly cover remote lands, cruise at a slow enough speed and come near enough to the ground to permit this work. The only drawback, in Mr. Vaeth's opinion, may be lack of helium. This is a great possibility because we are using up so much helium with our current Missile and Rocket experiments.

At the conclusion of this meeting, the air mail stamp organization, *Aero Philatelists,* that had recently elected Mr. Goodkind to Honorary Life Membership, presented him with specially bound and inscribed volumes of all the *Aero Philatelists'* publications. Mr. Philip Silver, *President of Aero Philatelists,* in making this presentation stated that Mr. Goodkind had been the editor of *Aero Philatelists* since its founding in 1946, serving this philatelic society faithfully without one cent of monetary compensation. So this presentation seemed a most fitting one to show the appreciation of all the members of *Aero Philatelists.*

Meeting of January 6, 1960

U.S. Revenue Stamps

The first meeting of 1960 had as its speaker one of our newly elected governors, *Morton Dean Joyce,* who showed some of his collection of United States Revenue stamps.

President H. D. S. Haverbeck turned the meeting over to Henry M. Goodkind, who introduced Mr. Joyce in the absence of the Chairman of the Program Committee, Louis Stich, who was ill. Mr. Goodkind told the members that Mr. Joyce had been collecting stamps since boyhood, having bought at the Sott Stamp and Coin Company's store when it was on 23rd Street, New York, N. Y. as well as from J. W. Scott, who was still then on John St. Some twenty-five years ago he turned to the United States Revenues.

The first Revenue stamps used in America had been those of the Province of Massachusetts issued in 1755, followed by the Colony of New York the succeeding year. Examples of these embossed stamps were shown, as well as a picture of one of the Massachusetts' half penny stamps required on a newspaper. Mr. Joyce stated also that he had finally secured an example of the New York half penny for newspaper, but it was too difficult to show.

The infamous *Stamp Act of 1765* imposing a tax on the American Colonies without representation was shown by proofs of the half penny Newspaper stamp, the two and four pence Almanac stamps, as well as a copy of the two shilling six pence stamp. The speaker explained that to his knowledge no stamp was known used in what is now the United States with the exception of a four pence which had been used in Florida, when under military government.

The original dies had later been altered by the elimination of the word *America,* as they had been used in England for their general revenue purposes. In addition, some of the paper which had already been embossed with an *America* stamp had been re-embossed with a British die. One example of the *America* one shilling six pence was shown overstruck with the British one shilling six pence.

The next several frames contained material from the imperforate first issue. Before pointing out the interesting multiples, Mr. Joyce explained that in the rush to place these new tax stamps in the hands of the public, who were clammering for them, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had instructed the engravers and printers, Messrs. Butler & Carpenter of Philadelphia, Pa. to discontinue perforating the stamps. Instead the printers were to issue the Revenue stamps in imperforate and part-perforate form, thereby establishing the fact that imperforate and part-perforate stamps came after some of the fully perforated stamps.

Pairs consisted of a vertical pair of the 1c Proprietary and the 3c Playing Cards, the only two known multiples of the 70c pairs, as well as the only known pair of the $2.50 Inland Exchange. (See Fig. 1) Three of the five known pairs of the $10 Charter Party were pointed out and, in addition, the only horizontal pair of the $10 Probate of Will, although a vertical exists. The only two horizontal pairs of the $15 Mortgage were together with the horizontal pair of the $20 Probate of Will and finally the only two known horizontal pairs of the $200.

In the blocks of four collection were the set of the four 10c Titles, Bill of Lading, Certificate, the only block of four known (although a block of five is known), the Inland Exchange, one of two blocks known, and the only block of four of the Power of Attorney, although a block of six is in this collection, these being the only two existing. The 25c Life Insurance, although damaged is the only known example, while the 30c Foreign Exchange is the only block known, as is the 50c Passage Ticket and the 50c Probate of Will.

There were present the only two blocks of four of the $3 Manifest, followed by the only block of the $5 Charter Party as well as the only block of four of the $5 Mortgage, the $10 Charter Party, and the $25 Mortgage. Of the $200, a full sheet of eight was shown, one of the three known full sheets, the largest multiples in the collection.

In this latter group Mr. Joyce showed many multiples which are the largest known, among which were a block of ten of the 2c Certificate, a rejoined block of 27 of the 3c Telegraph consisting of a block of fifteen and twelve, a block of twelve of the 20c Inland



Fig. 1. Imperforated pair of the $2.50 Inland Exchange.

Exchange, a block of eight of the 25c Entry of Goods, a block of twenty-one of the 25c Insurance, a block of twelve of the 25c Power of Attorney, a block of twelve of the 25c Protest, a block of eight of the 25c Warehouse Receipt, two of the three horizontal strips of four of the 50c Surety Bond, two blocks of twenty-four of the $1 Conveyance, a block of six of the $1 Life Insurance, a block of nine of the $1 Probate of Will, a block of six of the $3 Charter Party, a block of six of the $5 Manifest, a block of six of the $10 Mortgage. This section concluded with his second sheet of the $200.

At this point Mr. Joyce told of the problem which faced the authorities; namely, that of cleaning used stamps. He told how the so-called Second Issue had been arrived at; namely, that a new patented paper, that of Wilconx's Chameleon, was used, which was sensitive to acid, thus preventing the removal of ink. The new Steele patent for printing a two-colored stamp was introduced, hoping that this new process would prevent reuse.

Mr. Joyce showed his largest multiples of this issue and also the inverted centers. He showed three of the four blocks of six of the 1c, two blocks of six of the 2c, one of the 3c, two blocks of four of the 6c, a block of fifteen of the 15c, a strip of seven of the 30c, a strip of four of the 40c and the 60c, a strip of five of the 70c, a strip of three of the $1.30, a block of four of the $3, a block of twelve of the $5. Since multiples of the $200 and the $500 are not known, singles were displayed. Then came the inverted medallions of which there was an example of all known values. In addition, he showed pairs of the 1c, 10c, and 20c as well as a strip of five of the 50c, all these being the largest known multiples.

As the Second Issue was printed in the same blue color, it was decided to use different colors for some of the different denominations, as an aid in identification, which occasioned the issuance of the so-called Third Issue, which actually was nothing but a change of color of some values, because the designs were identical. The large multiples shown were the block of six of the 15c, a block of four of the 30c, a block of ten of the 40c, a block of nine of the 60c, a block of eight of the $2.50, a block of four of the $10, being the largest multiple and the only block, that of four, of the $20. Here again, as in the Second Issue, Mr. Joyce showed the inverted centers, almost complete.

The Proprietary Issue of 1871 consisted of many of the largest multiples known, the outstanding being a horizontal strip of five, one stamp turned under, of the 50c on violet paper as well as two pairs of the $1 on violet paper. Also on display were the higher denominations as singles; the 50c, $1, and $5 on the violet paper, the 50c and $5 on green paper. The inverts were complete except for the 5c.

The contract for engraving the Proprietary Revenue stamps was re-offered in 1875. Joseph R. Carpenter, who had succeeded to Butler & Carpenter when Butler died in 1868, did not make his offer low enough. Thus, the National Bank Note Company obtained the contract for the 1875 Proprietary Issue. Here again Mr. Joyce showed some of the largest multiples known—those on silk paper being a block of four of the 2c, a block of twelve of the 6c violet blue on watermarked paper, another of nineteen of the 4c red brown, one of ten of

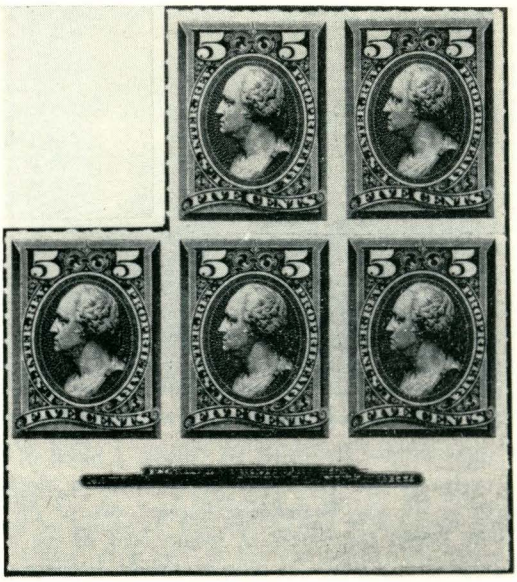


Fig. 2. Block of five of the 5c Proprietary with the bottom imprint erased.

the 4c red, a block of eight of the 5c, a block of twenty-five of the 6c violet and one nine of the 10c. In the rouletted section, a block of twelve of the 3c, of five of the 5c with the bottom imprint of the National Bank Note Company erased by the Bureau (See Fig. 2), and finally the only 6c violet multiple known, a pair.

Next came the Private Die Proprietary Revenue stamps, so-called since the various Match and Medicine firms were permitted to have a *private die* prepared by Butler & Carpenter, to produce a special printing plate from which to print stamps for use by one firm but not by any other. The government allowed for the general proprietary stamps a discount of 5% on purchase over $1,000, payable in stamps, and a lesser discount for smaller purchases. As an extra inducement for the concerns to use their own dies, this discount was increased to 10%. This actually was not a discount but a bonus of that sum in stamps. Later on this discount was reduced to 7½%. Thus, for the larger concerns the cost of the engraving of this special plate, which averaged $350, was not an important factor, as such firms soon saved by using their special stamps. Our speaker pointed out a copy of one of the original notices dated January 1863.

Some of the original letters written to the firm of Butler & Carpenter concerning their stamps was displayed. They indicate how this concern wished their stamps to appear, as well as going into discussions of several die proofs, which had been signed by the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue approving the design.

The first of these letters, designs, and proofs was from the Akron Match Co., along with examples of its stamps. Next was a letter from England & Bell, who were using the Alexander's Match stamp, requesting that the stamp be changed from orange to blue, along with two of the twelve probable copies that have survived. Then came a letter, die proof and stamp of the so-called "Rock Island" of the American Match Co. from this city in Illinois; then a letter and design of Wm. Bond along with the completed die proofs.

The firm of John J. Macklin & Co. of Covington, Ky., showing consisted of the approved die proof, three of its stamps, along with copies of original letters passing between Macklin and Butler & Carpenter, who asked by what authority they had been permitted to have stamps made by anyone other than Butler & Carpenter, since they held an exclusive contract for the manufacture of all revenue stamps in the United States. The series of letters ended with one from Macklin stating that he could not afford to pay for a new plate, and thus would have to use the regularly issued proprietary stamp.



Fig. 3. The unique Dr. Thomas E. Wilson Proprietary Medicine stamp.

The only known copy of the Maryland Match Co. 1c stamp on watermarked paper was exhibited along with the approved die proof; also two of the four known red 1c New York Match Co. on full silk; the Wilmington Match Co., with two of their 1c stamps on silk paper.

The only Playing Card stamp shown was that of the firm of Caterson, Brotz & Co., of which but three are known to have survived.

In the Medicine group, Mr. Joyce showed the one cent blue Ayer's of which only two others are known, and a red, of which but three others are known, the 4c, a vermillion, only one other exists, a red and a purple, also of which but two others are known, and finally one of the five known greens. The Jayne 1c perforated on watermarked paper is considered the only one known. The only two known copies of the Kerr on old paper, and the Simons of Iuka, Mississippi, two copies of its 1c stamps of which one other is known, followed. Then came the Swain stamps, the two outstanding being the 8c James Swain signed in purple ink on silk paper and the same stamp, unsigned, on silk paper, both being the only known copies. A George Hallcot 4c on pink paper was next, and this group concluded with the stamp prepared for Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, which is the only copy left for collectors after a dispute between the doctor and his partner, because the latter's name had been omitted from the stamp. (See Fig. 3)

The final portion was the 1898 Private Die Proprietary Revenue stamps of the firm of Lanman & Kemp, mounted according to their various dated cancellations.

Annual Meeting

On January 13, 1960 here in the Main Meeting Room of the clubhouse at 22 East 35th Street, New York City, President Harrison D. S. Haverbeck convened the Annual Meeting of the members of the Collectors Club at 8 PM. The Secretary reported a quorum of voting members present, and the meeting proceeded as herewith reported.

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Report Of The Secretary

The function of the secretary is to announce and keep minutes of the various meetings: to keep the records of the Club, and to perform other duties incident to the office including the correspondence of the Club. In all of these I have had the efficient and generous cooperation of Mrs. Pritchett, the Executive Secretary of the Club, and that the office of the Secretary has performed satisfactorily is a tribute to her endeavors. So far as I know the correspondence for the year has been satisfactorily dealt with; the minutes are up-to-date, and there is no major unfinished business in the Secretary's office. *(Herbert P. Woodward)*

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Membership Committee

During the past year your Committee has sent out 250 invitations to serious collectors who we hoped would be interested in becoming members of the Collectors Club. We are pleased to report that 51 accepted our invitations.

We also wish to express our appreciation and thanks for the cooperation we have received from the Study Groups in increasing the membership of the Club. The Masonic Stamp Club and British Empire Study Group have been particularly helpful.

While we are pleased with the progress made this year, we are looking forward to having our quota in each classification filled during 1960. To help fulfill this desire we trust we can count on all of you to invite your friends interested in our hobby to join and enjoy the many advantages of belonging to the Collectors Club. *(Stanley R. Rice)*

Membership as of January 1, 1960

Members in good standing January 1, 1959		1104
New members admitted during 1959		106
Reinstatements		7
		1217
Through death we have lost	28	
Resignations accepted or dropped for non-payment of dues	53	81
		1136
Honorary and Life Members		10
Total membership		1146

Classifications as follows:

Resident Members	248
Resident under 35	8
Junior	2
Non-Resident	747
Overseas	131
	1136
Honorary and Life Members	10
	1146

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Necrology

Through death we mourn the loss of the following members in 1959:

RESIDENT

Siegmund Adler
Nicholas A. Georgantas
N. R. Hoover
Frank E. Maybury
Armin C. Vogel

NON-RESIDENT

Walter S. Bayley
J. J. Favela
Joseph A. Herbert, Jr.
A. C. Hutchinson
Virgil S. Kipp
Theodore R. Lockwood
Roy M. Lynnes
H. E. Macintosh
Clarence E. Miller
Robert C. Munroe
Harold C. Murdock
Andrew R. Perry
John K. Richards
Dr. John A. Rockwell
Chris Sanford
Lincoln J. Scales
James H. Schwabacher
A. C. Snively
John M. Taylor
Eric Steen Thompson
W. A. C. Warner
James Clements Wheat
A. H. Wilhelm

At the order of the president, the entire audience stood for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of the above.

Report Of The Awards Committee

The selections for THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Awards, for the best articles published during 1959, are respectfully submitted herewith.

Two Equal Awards (in other words, one medal to each):

1. Robert G. Stone—*"French Colonies"*. Because of its merit on a cumulative basis.
2. Herbert P. Woodward—*"South Bulgaria"*. Because of its individual excellence as a comprehensive coverage, as well as an entertaining one, of a difficult and obsure philatelic field.

In addition to the two awards of equal merit above, the Committee feels that "Honorable Mention" should be given to:

J. F. Westerberg—*"Hawaii"*.

* * * *

On behalf of the Board of Governors, the Awards Committee is pleased to announce that *THE COLLECTORS CLUB MEDAL for Distinguished Service to the Club* has been voted to JOHN J. BRITT for his years of unselfish devotion in his many capacities as President, Member of the Board of Governors, Chairman of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award Committee and Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Committee, fund raiser, contributor and many other duties, all freely given for the welfare of the Collectors Club. It is a record of dedicated service, seldom equalled and certainly never surpassed by any member in this club's long sixty-four year history. *(John R. Boker, Jr.)*

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The Editor's Report

In 1959 there were again *SIX* numbers of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST totalling 412 pages including the Index to Volume 37(1958). 310 pages were text, having twenty feature articles on the following countries—Austria, Bosnia, Bulgaria(South), Canada, France, French Colonies, Haiti, Hawaii, India, Italy, Liberia, Mauritius, O. A. T. Postmarks, United States and Uruguay. Also we ran four General Articles in addition to the usual Editorials, Book Reviews, Meeting Reports, Library Acquisitions and Want Lists and other Collectors Club activities.

The total of 96 pages of advertisements by stamp dealers and auction houses marked the greatest amount ever in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in its 38-year history.

Working with a New York City printer for the first full year has proven very satisfactory. Each of the six numbers were mailed on the scheduled date, not one day's delay.

The same small group of people, who helped in past years, again continued their contributions. THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST is the only club activity reaching every member, as well as many non-members, who subscribe to the magazine. 1960 shows every indication of continuing these standards and traditions.

We should start now looking ahead to 1961, because this will mark *our 40th year*. The editor thinks that a special number with a Cumulative Index—the last one appeared in 1952—would be a goal to set for this occasion. It should be realized that very few philatelic journals have published with an unbroken forty-year record. *(Henry M. Goodkind)*

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House Committee

By far the House Committee's largest project in many years was the renovation of the Meeting Room. In cooperation with the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Committee, twenty wall frames of a radically new design, were installed. They were designed by our own Louis Stich, and are of the horizontal sliding type, made entirely of non-corrosive aluminum with florescent lighting. Glass is used in the doors of the frames, but an additional plexiglass sheet covers the pages, which are mounted on a perforated masonite backboard, thus pre-

cluding any possible damage to the stamps themselves from the sliding doors. The frames were manufactured and installed during the summer months by the Horbatuck Co. under the very able supervision of Mr. Dana Heikes who completed the job on September 10, 1959. The new frames have proven highly successful, but they do require expert handling. Thus we must again ask all those, who do the mounting of stamps, to adhere strictly to the instructions of the Program Committee in order to avoid damage and glass breakage.

In addition to the new wall frames, the entire Meeting Room as well as the foyer has been repainted, and the floors have been sanded, scraped and waxed. Some additional electrical wiring was also necessary to insure the proper load distribution. Through the generosity of John J. Britt three beautiful pairs of fiber-glass drapes have been hung over the windows on the south side, thus greatly enhancing the appearance of the room. Our profound thanks to Mr. Britt.

The old wooden frames, which were removed in complete usable sections, were delivered to Sister Fedelma, stamp secretary to His Eminence Cardinal Spellman, to be used at Regis College, Weston, Mass.

A roll-up silver screen has been mounted behind the drapes directly back of the president's desk, for slide and motion picture projection. It is completely hidden from view when the curtains are drawn. A metal screen-covering has been installed over the exhaust fan in the left rear window to protect the drapes from being sucked into the fan and destroyed. We caution all members to leave the curtains open while the fan is in operation. On January 4, 1960 the final touch was added to the Meeting Room when the installation of a public address system was completed. It consists of two loud speakers with a power amplifier and two microphones: one hand-set on the president's desk and the other, a traveling microphone for the lecturer. The latter can be plugged into outlets at each side of the room on the baseboard thus permitting complete freedom of motion in all directions. The complete system has been donated by H. R. Harmer Inc. to whom we express our sincere thanks and appreciation.

At present your committee is working with a special Library Committee on a long-time project of refurbishing the basement in order to house library overflow of auction catalogues, books, magazines and other records. This, together with the reupholstering of old furniture throughout the house, will be the main projects for the coming year.

In conclusion, your chairman wishes to express his gratitude to all the members of the House Committee for their very faithful cooperation and assistance during the past year, and particularily to Mrs. Pritchett who stayed on the job twelve hours a day during the hot summer months while the renovation of the Meeting Room was in progress.

(George E. Burghard)

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Report of the Program Committee

1959 has come to an end and I want to express my gratitude and deep apreciation to all who have so ably assisted the Program Committee during the past year.

In the opinion of many members, the past year has been a most successful one. It is the endeavor of the Committee to give a widely diversified program and we pleased most of our members. To please everybody is an impossibe task.

Since its introduction, the Annual Competition has become a very popular event. This has succeeded in bringing many outstanding collections to our Club to be viewed by our members. It is the hope of the Program Committee that this popularity and attendance will continue.

For the third time, an award will be given for the best program presented during 1959. It seems that this becomes more of a task from year to year. Many of the lectures were outstanding and many were in consideration for the 1959 Award. Unfortunately we have only one award to give. Therefore, as Chairman it is my great pleasure to announce that the exhibit and lecture of *Mr. Sol Rozman on Palestine—Forerunners and Mandate Period* was chosen the winner of the Program Committees Award.

The Committee hopes that the 1960 Program will be received favorably. It covers philately from almost all parts of the world, and has many highlights among them. Also we have two Study Groups participating, the first, Netherlands and Colonies, the other, the Hellenic Philatelic Society which will appropriately celebrate the Centenary of the first postage stamps of Greece.

The Program Committee wishes to express to Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge sincerest thanks for their generous cooperation and assistance throughout the year. *(Louis Stich)*

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Report Of The Library Committee

A in years past your committee is privileged to report the continued growth of the Collectors Club Library. The number of items added during the past year were:

Catalogs and Handbooks	238
Periodicals	2073

These figures do not include duplicate or reserve copies of works previously acquisitioned nor the wealth of auction catalogs, pricelists, governmental publications and official philatelic agencies press releases yet to be processed into the library's collection.

While many of the new acquisitions (catalogs and handbooks) have been obtained by gift or donation and some by purchase, the majority of them were submitted to the editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for the favor of a review. Both the editor, Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, and your committee have long struggled with the paucity of qualified reviewers and the procrastination of well-intended volunteers. Thus has been particularly difficult for Mr. Goodkind, who feels a strong moral obligation toward the philatelic publishers who desire to have their publications reviewed in the C. C. P. Your committee, acknowledging the impracticability of reviewing each new submission, has instead, extended the list of acquisitions as normally published in the C. C. P. into a bibliographical listing accompanied by a precis of each work. The first such listing will appear in the January 1960 issue. As an illustration of the great service performed by Mr. Goodkind in obtaining review copies for the library, let us cite the annual issuance of catalogs. There are approximately fifty catalogs of philatelic significance which appear on a more or less annual basis. To purchase each of these would cost over one hundred and forty dollars. Thanks to the C. C. P. and Mr. Goodkind, we received almost ninety percent of them without cost.

While there was growth in the library's collection and a considerable increase noted in its material value, the number of loans showed little change from previous years. There were 399 items borrowed of which 150 were shipped to members out-of-town. It is interesting to note, however, that in an average month, exclusive of regular meeting nights, 76 people used the library's facilities. Thirty-one were afternoon visitors, of which 16 were C. C. members, 3 were members of Study Groups and the rest, the general public. Twenty-five of the evening users were C. C. members and 17 were from the Study Groups with only 3 from the public. It is indeed gratifying that so many people use our library.

In order to substantiate the statement as to the increase in the value of our library, we have but to refer to the items individually listed in our Fine Arts insurance policy. Four years ago there were twenty-two items listed, which were valued at one-hundrd dollars each or more, for a total of $3350.00; at the end of the past year this listing was increased to 35 items with the total of $5120.00.

The sum of $2399.77 was spent in operating and staffing the library during the year 1959. Of this sum $168.63 was used for purchases of needed books and periodical subscriptions, and $233.00 for binding and rebinding.

Some progress has been made in sorting the accumulation of material in the basement and in collating the auction catalogs in the Joseph S. Rich room. Thanks are due to Albert Philip Cohen and his teenage entourage for accomplishing the former job, and to Nathan Hals and his son William for undertaking the latter task. There is still much to be done in both of these areas, and it is the hope of your committee that the work of cleaning up these two fringes of the library will now, at long last, be completed.

As it is a function of the committee to promote the advantages of using the library, your Chairman spoke before the Netherlands and Colonies Study Group on the history and functions of the Collectors Club Library and the relationship of the Study Groups to the library. Many of the treasures from the library's collection were displayed as well as items of specific interest to this Study Group. The British Empire Study Group has requested a similar presentation before its members.

It is with considerable gratitude that your Chairman acknowledges the interest and efforts of his committee without whose help little progress could have been made. To our Librarian, Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge, my deepest personal thanks for her friendship and her incomparable help throughout the year and my sincere official thanks for her attention to the demands of the library and the requests of our readers. We are indeed fortunate to have her as our Librarian. *(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

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Report Of The Publications Committee

1959 was the second year that the Theodore E. Steinway Publication Fund has been in full operation. During that year the Fund published *THE EARLY STAMPS OF VENEZUELA* by Lt. Gen. C. W. Wickersham. The Committee has approved for publication during 1960 *PRE-STAMP POSTMARKS OF AUSTRIA* by Edwin Mueller which is expected to be delivered from the printer in March.

The *LETTER BOOK OF ROBERT MORRIS* is at the printers and will be published in a deluxe limited edition in the late Spring. The *UNITED STATES 10 CENT STAMPS 1855-59* by Mortimer L. Neinken is in the hands of our editor for preparation to be published as soon as possible in 1960.

Under consideration is a manuscript on the *CONFEDERATE STATES PRISONER* OF WAR MAIL by Earl Antrim which we confidently expect will be published in 1961, the centennial of the Confederate States of America.

The Publications Committee would not be able to undertake such an ambitious program if it were not for the devoted efforts of John J. Britt as Chairman of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund in making available to us the money necessary for the carrying out of the program adopted by the Publications Committee.

You have heard the report of the editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and through it you are aware of the continuing growth and prestige of our magazine.

In conclusion I would like to thank the members of my Committee for their loyal aid to the Chairman and the Club: Winthrop S. Boggs, John R. Boker, Jr., Ezra D. Cole, Henry M. Goodkind, Bernard D. Harmer, Edwin Mueller, Louis Stich and Ira Zweifach.

(H. D. S. Haverbeck)

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Community Service

During the year just ended, I am happy to report that the Collectors Club was instrumental in furnishing stamps and philatelic supplies, free of charge, to hospitalized veteran's, shut-ins and other handicapped persons interested in stamp collecting. Throughout the year, donations of stamps and supplies were sent to many institutions, including veterans' hospitals, community clubs, boys' homes, junior stamp clubs in schools and other philanthropic organizations. The Club has in its files letters of acknowledgment and thanks from a great many of these institutions.

In addition to the above activities, the Club has also been of service in various ways to both public and philatelic organizations. Typical examples of services rendered include the loaning of exhibits and collections to International Exhibitions. Our exhibition frames have been loaned to various stamp clubs and other philatelic organizations without charge. The Club has truly acted as the "Host to Philately" in this country, by allowing the free use of our meeting rooms and facilities to many local and national philatelic societies for their conventions, exhibitions and special regional meetings.

It is hoped that the Community Service Committee may extend its activities in 1960.

(J. William Middendorf)

Report Of The Insurance Committee

The Collectors Club maintained its excellent record with the insurance carriers, without any claims having to be made.

Renewal premiums were paid on all expiring policies as they became due. Our policies were reviewed so as to give the Club maximum coverage, in top rated companies, at the lowest net premium cost.

The Chairman of the Insurance Committee wishes to commend our good member Mr. Sol Zipser and his staff for their efficient and valuable assistance in handling our insurance problems. *(Albert H. Higgins)*

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Report Of The Study Group Committee

I welcome this opportunity personally to present to the entire Club some of the problems and possibilities of the Study Groups. I met with representatives of the Study Groups at two scheduled meetings, June 18 and October 29 when we discussed at considerable length and in detail the mutual problems of the Study Groups as a whole and their relations with the Collectors Club. Both meetings were well attended and were provocative of both critical discussion and constructive suggestions.

The first matter for discussion was financial, for the Board of Governors wished to explore the feasibility of arranging that each Study Group that utilizes facilities of the Clubhouse should pay a more proportional (meaning a greater) share than at present of the costs of maintaining and staffing the building. I undertook to acquaint the Study Groups of the financial problems of the Club underlying the request that the groups pay a larger annual amount. I believe that they now fully appreciate the situation, and it was agreed that they would attempt to make more generous voluntary contributions to the Club. Consequently I have advised the Board of Governors that the matter of a mandatory increased contribution should be tabled for a year or so to see how things go.

The next problem to be discussed was the matter of competition for members between the Club itself and the Study Groups, as there has been a feeling on the part of the Board that non-Club members can arrange to enjoy the Club's facilitites merely by joining an affiliated study group at relatively small cost. The Study Groups were emphatic that this does not occur; instead, they pointed out that the groups are actually bringing new resident members to the Collectors Club. We all, nonetheless, agreed that the matter of adding new members both to the Club itself and to the several Study Groups is of the utmost importance.

It was agreed that the Chairman of the Membership Committee for the Club should have a genuine, active committee to work with, and it was agreed that this committee should consist of a resident Club member elected from and by each Study Group. This excellent suggestion has now been endorsed by the Board of Governors. Each Group is hereby requested to elect such a person and to notify the Membership Chairman of his election.

Another area was explored, namely that the Study Groups at their level have many of the problems of the Club itself—a static or declining membership, an impelling need for rejuvenation, and the lack of any feeling of close liaison each with the other. It was suggested that members of the Board of Governors should individually visit meetings of the Study Groups to ascertain for themselves some of the problems of the groups; that an effort should be made to encourage the development of new study groups and to strengthen present groups, that more members of the Club should also affiliate themselves with or into appropriate Study Groups; that the Study Groups should undertake the presentation of more articles by their members to THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST; that the Club itself would be improved by encouraging greater participation on the part of its members in all of its activities; and finally that most of the problems would disappear with increased mutual interest and rising membership all around.

I think I can report to you that holding these meetings was a genuinely successful venture, and they will be regularly scheduled twice a year. Already I believe a better liaison

has been instituted, and I think both the Board of Govrnors as well as the Study Groups have a livelier appreciation of the problems and interests of each other. Let me take this opportunity publicly to express my thanks to the Study Groups for their annual contributions to the Club, and to acknowledge my personal obligation to those representatives who met with me and contributed their time and suggestions. *(Herbert P. Woodward)*

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Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

This committee was duly formed in the year 1952, for the purpose of honoring the memory of *ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN,* benefactor of the Collectors Club and patron of international philately. This award in the form of a medal is suitably engraved with an accompanying citation and is presented each year to an individual, who in the opinion of the Board of Governors, has rendered "Distinguished Service to Philately."

At a regularly convened meeting of the Board of Governors, on January 28th, 1959, LT. GEN. CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM, was unanimously named to be the 1959 recipient of the *ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD.*

Following our usual custom, a dinner sponsored by the Board of Governors was tendered to the recipient on Wednesday evening, May 6th, prior to the regularly scheduled meeting at the Club. The dinner which took place at the Champs-Elysees, was well attended by many of the General's friends and associates who came to pay tribute to him on this auspicious occasion.

The actual presentation ceremonies were held at the clubhouse and the medal signifying the award was ably presented to Gen. Wickersham, by the distinguished daughter of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Mrs. Louise B. Dale. *(John J. Britt)*

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Report Of The Stephen G. Rich Memorial Committee

The duties of your committee were, for all intents and purposes, completed on September 16, 1959. It was on that Wednesday evening that the Memorial to Stephen G. Rich was dedicated and presented to the Collector's Club. This memorial, in the form of the new frames, new lighting and complete redecoration of the main meeting room, was presented by Steve's friends in the belief that it was most fitting to his memory and most in accordance with his wishes. The fact that his memorial, whether great or small, is in the Collector's Club would please Steve most, as in this building he now joins his father, Joseph S. Rich, and the other great patrons of philately who are permanently honored.

The memorial contributions were received through the end of December, 1959; there were 230 individuals and ten philatelic organizations included in the list of contributors. The contributions ranged from $1.00 to $2512.55—the latter from the Collectors Club, who spared no expense to make the memorial worthy of the man. Special mention must also be made of the contributions from the members of the West Essex Philatelic Society, who not only gave individually and as an organization, but in addition generously donated stamps which were auctioned to further add to the memorial fund. The members of this stamp club, too, wished to demonstrate their appreciation of Mr. Rich's continual efforts to help them.

Two gifts in Steve's memory were received from members who already had made handsome contributions to the memorial fund. One, from John J. Britt, was the handsome drapes which so superbly complement the other furnishings; the other, from the firm of H. R. Harmer, Inc. the public address system so often wished for by the speakers and the listening audience. Both, of course, were for the main meeting room.

To all who made the memorial possible and to all who contributed to the success of the Memorial meeting in September, we give our most heartfelt thanks. We wish we could publicly thank each of you who participated in this project, but we know that the knowledge of what you have helped to accomplish will be your reward. However, it is only fitting that we select for public thanks, Messrs. George Burghard and Louis Stich, who designed and

brought to completion this memorial; Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. Pritchett, who not only suffered through the installation of the Memorial, but who prepared refreshments so graciously served after the Memorial meeting; the individuals who spoke so knowingly of Steve on the occasion of the Memorial meeting—the Messrs. Boker, Goodkind, Klingenstein, Lindquist, Myer and Haverbeck; and the executors of the Rich estate for their cooperation in allowing your chairmen to select material for exhibition pertinent to the Memorial meeting.

The successful completion of their task brought great personal satisfaction to your co-chairmen. *(John R. Boker, Jr.; Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

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Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund

The Board of Governors at their regularly convened meeting in September 1957, approved a resolution for the creation of a handbook fund, as a testimonial in memory of the late Theodore E. Steinway, to be known as the "*THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND.*" The purpose of this fund was to encourage new authors, solicit and finance original philatelic manuscripts and to publish any worthwhile opus consistent with the policy of the Collectors Club. The Board felt that the memory of Theodore E. Steinway must not be allowed to vanish from the philatelic scene and the creation of the fund in his name would be our way of paying homage to a truly great philatelist, Theodore E. Steinway.

In November of 1957, a letter was sent to our entire membership, informing them of the creation of this new fund and asking them to contribute to this worthy cause. Within a very short time, thanks to the active participation and generosity of our members, the fund approached the $5,000.00 mark. This was indeed a real tribute to the name of Theodore E. Steinway.

Since the creation of this special fund, *five* new handbooks have been published under the sponsorship of the "Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund." For the year 1960, the Publications Committee has embarked on a very ambitious program, and several new books are scheduled for release during the year. This meant that the fund would need additional capital to publish the proposed books. On November 12, 1959, a letter was sent to our entire membership, requesting them to participate in the replenishing of the fund. The response has been most gratifying, thanks to the proverbial generosity of our membership, and we now have the funds available to proceed with the Publications Committee program for 1960.

This favorable report is made possible by the diligent work of the members of the Publications Committee and by reason of the outstanding editorial work of our Editor, Henry M. Goodkind, and the very fine art work for each edition done by our Vice President, Louis Stich. The Collectors Club owes much to these men for combining their respective talents, so that as each succeeding handbook comes off the press they conform to the standards of excellence personified by the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

In conclusion, it is my happy duty to report that there is a balance of $5,551.34 in the *THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND* as of December 31st, 1959, as compared with a balance of $5.132.52 at the end of 1958. These funds are on deposit in a savings bank account and receive the interest increment as due.

We also have on hand an inventory of the five handbooks already published and these are the sole property of the Collectors Club. *(John J. Britt)*

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Report Of The Treasurer

The Collectors Club operated on a strict cash budget based on anticipated income during the year ended December 31, 1959. It is a pleasure to report, that because of this, a small excess will be transferred to Surplus.

The Treasurer wishes to thank the Committee Chairman and all concerned for their cooperation, without which, the could not have been achieved.

It is our policy to keep part of the General Funds of the Club on deposit in savings banks where interest is earned. The interest earned on these accounts in 1959 amounted to $345.17.

If any of the members have any questions, I will be pleased to do my best to answer them. I would also like to call attention to the fact that my report is unaudited and is subject to confirmation by our auditors. The certified report will appear in a forthcoming issue of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. *(Albert H. Higgins)*

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President's Report

Through the reports of the Committee Chairman which you have patiently heard, you have a record of the achievement on the part of the various committees which is very heartening to your president. Their labors and the generous contributions of the membership have made possible a year in which much has been done to the Club building and especially to this meeting room. It is with a feeling of humility that I look upon this enduring memorial to the late Stephen G. Rich and to the spirit which has made this accomplishment possible. At this time I want to personally congratulate each one of the Committee Chairman who compose the working cadre which makes possible the continued growth and development of the Club. I also wish to thank them for their unstinted service to this organization, for without this group of friends it would have been impossible to have done those things which have been done.

It would be most gratifying to see a larger number of members devote a little of their time for the benefit of the Club and the building.

This has been a year in which the Club has taken a substantial step forward. Our membership has increased, our finances are sound, our Library has grown, and our building has been beautified. As we face this coming year, we feel that the solid basis established in the past two years will provide for continued improvement in the services offered to our members and for the growth of the Collectors Club in friendship and prestige.

(Harrison P. S. Haverbeck)

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Report of Nominating Committee

The Committee met December 4, 1959 for the nomination of replacement of the Class of 1959 Board of Governors, and having in mind the general advantage of a generous infusion of fresh blood from time to time in any organization, the following slate is proposed for a term of three years. *(C. W. Wickersham, Chairman)*

John J. Britt	Morton D. Joyce	F. Burton Sellers
Louis Stich		Dr. Irwin M. Yarry

The President then called for further nominations from the floor. There being none, the above slate was unanimously elected.

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Now the following amendments to the By-Laws and Constitution, which had been circularized among the voting members, were brought before the meeting. After a short discussion and a few questions from the floor, these were unanimously adopted.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Section 3 of Article I of the By-Laws relating to Members shall be amended effective immediately to read as follows (any change in the Annual Dues of any present members called for by such amendment shall take effect as to Annual Dues for 1960 and thereafter):

"Section 3. RESIDENT MEMBERS shall be such persons (a) as may have a place of business in or be employed in the City of New York or (b) reside within a fifty-mile

automobile-highway radius of Columbus Circle in the City of New York (as determined from the most recent edition of 'Hagstrom's Map of 50 Mile Radius from New York City' from time to time in effect)."

ARTICLE V

Section 2(b) of Article V of the By-Laws relating to Annual Dues shall be amended effective as to Annual Dues for 1960 and thereafter, to read as follows:

"(b) The annual dues for NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—other, shall be seven dollars and fifty cents. ($7.50)."

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE III

Section 2. The Board of Governors shall consist of 18 members, all of whom are Resident members in good standing, to be elected in classes of 6 each year, to serve for a period of 3 years.

Section 3. Immediately after the effective date of the amended Certificate of Incorporation, by which the Board of Governors is increased from fifteen (15) members to eighteen (18) members, the additional three (3) members shall be chosen by a majority vote of the Board of Governors. The new Governors thus chosen shall serve respectively one (1), two (2), and three (3) years. Thereafter, at each annual meeting (6) Governors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes cast, to serve for a full period of three (3) years.

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There was a short intermission, while the members of the Board of Governors adjourned to the Governors Room on the third floor for the election of the 1960 Officers of the Collectors Club and any other business to come before it at that time.

After a short time, the Secretary returned to the meeting room to announce the 1960 election of Officers and also the election of three additional members of the Board of Governors as specified in the foregoing amendment to the Constitution, as follows:

1960 OFFICERS

H. D. S. Haverbeck	*President*
Louis Stich	*Vice-President*
Herbert P. Woodward	*Secretary*
Albert H. Higgins	*Treasurer*

GOVERNORS

Class of 1960	*Class of 1961*	*Class of 1962*
G. E. Burghard	J. R. Boker, Jr.	J. J. Britt
H. M. Goodkind	Mrs. J. D. Dale	E. D. Cole
H. D. S. Haverbeck	B. D. Harmer	M. D. Joyce
J. W. Middendorf	A. H. Higgins	F. B. Sellers
M. G. O'Reilly	J. F. Rider	L. Stich
S. R. Rice	H. P. Woodward	I. M. Yarry, D.D.S.

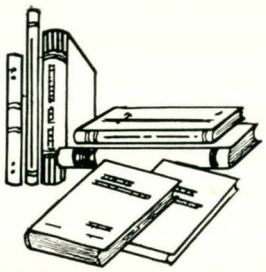
1960 MEETINGS FOR MARCH TO MAY

March 16th — *CARIBBEAN CRUISE*—Irwin M. Yarry, D.D.S.

April 6th — *SAAR*—W. A. Katz, M.D.

April 20th — *ANNUAL COMPETITION*

May 4th — *NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES*—Netherlands and Colonies Philatelists



BOOK REVIEWS

"The Stamps of the Postal Districts of Mexico" by Abraham Odfjell (Honorary Member, Elmhurst Philatelic Society); edited by Langdon H. Longwell. Published (1960) by the Elmhurst Philatelic Society, Inc., 239 Claremont Street, Elmhurst, Ill., U. S. A. First Edition 300 copies. Page 206. Price $15.00. (English)

One cannot justly review this book without a few preliminary remarks about the subject in general. The stamps of the postal districts of Mexico (1856-1883) were, for the most part, overprinted with district names (1856-1864), and after 1864 with district names, year of issue, sub-district numbers, consignment numbers and other identifying overprints. This unique postal regulation prevented loss of postage stamps to highwaymen or others, since stamps could be used as currency. The Mexican government eliminated much loss by ordering such overprinting performed at the various district destinations. Hence, a stamp without overprint was valueless and not official. An exact tabulation of all stamps printed and received at the many chief district offices and sub-offices was maintained at the central point of printing in Mexico City; therefore, at a moment's notice an exact count was available at the Main Post Office of exactly how many of each stamp of each issue had been overprinted and also returned unused. Since there were some sixty odd important postal stations and many more sub-district stations, it is easy to understand the many varieties and sub-varieties of overprints in used at the varying times.

In no country, other than Mexico, can be found such infinite varieties and sub-varieties of postage stamp differentiation during the first twenty-seven years of Mexico's postage stamp issues. Collecting Mexico through 1883 offers a specialty collector unquestionably one of the greatest challenges in all philately. The problem for the beginner is to find a reference book for orientation of the various districts and sub-districts of Mexico. Because of the apparent confusion which these overprints, dates and consignment numbers have engendered, most "have thrown-up their hands," refraining from venturing into this field.

While a number of monographs on early Mexico have appeared in the past, most of them are out-of-print and consequently priced out of the reach of most individuals. Moreover, most articles are written in either Spanish, French, or other foreign tongues, which is a secondary problem, even if obtainable for a goodly sum at an auction sale. Two notable books on Mexico, written in English, are excellent (Wilson, 1916; Chapman, 1926), but they are "rarer than hen's teeth." Mr. Odjfell, one of the world's foremost Mexican collectors, has long seen the need for a current monograph on the subject of these overprinted varieties. In doing his book, he frankly admits that he has drawn much of his material from Wilson and Chapman (1916) and Chapman (1926), and this admission, in fact, adds to the value of his new work since a Wilson or a Chapman are practically unobtainable.

Mr. Abraham Odfjell, a native of Norway, spent a good part of his life in Mexico. As would be expected, he became intrigued with the overprint system of the early Mexican postal regulations and studied the subject thoroughly. His love for Mexico is evidenced by his earlier monograph on this country entitled "The Postal Districts of Mexico" which deals with the geography, population and history of the districts, but which carefully avoids the stamps of the districts. Now, in his senior years, Mr. Odfjell has devoted himself to the stamps of these postal districts, and has given the results of his many years of study and research in the form of the present book. The Elmhurst Philatelic Society (the international organization devoted to Mexican philately with headquarters in Elmhurst, Illinois) also

recognized the need for the availability of the massive amount of data involved in collecting early Mexico overprints, as compiled by Odfjell but felt that commercial publishers would never undertake a specialized job such as this. The Elmhurst group accepted the responsibility of publishing Odfjell's manuscript and its committee appointed one of its members, Mr. Langdon H. Longwell, to act for it—and in fact—to edit it and round out the tabulating into book form. This, Mr. Longwell did with true stamp lover enthusiasm. In his collating and editing, Mr. Longwell called on many specialists for remarks, criticisms and footnotes, with which the book is replete.

Here you have an ingeniously devised book of only 207 pages, so set up in its clever style and tabulating format that it would have undoubtedly required approximately 800 pages of ordinary type-setting to accomplish the same end. The editor devised a simple method of collating the data, making use of modern methods of photo-lithography, so that the various issues can be studied and compared with ease. Here, crammed to the very tip of each page, is invaluable data on every district of Mexico. Arranged alphabetically, from Acapulco thru Zacatecas, one will find simply and orderly arranged the various pieces of information of each issue in each separate district. Actually, each district is a complete unit in itself, thus facilitating study of each separate postal district. The ease of obtaining data is unusual. For example, if one wanted to learn how many of the "ocho reales" (8 reales of 1856), Scott #5, were issued in 1856 from the district of Tulancingo, he would turn to "T" and under "Tulancingo" on page 158 he would learn that 840 stamps had been issued of that variety. Under the table he will find remarks and comments on the issue by an authority. On closer scrutiny of the tabulation, he would also learn that fifty additional stamps of the 8 reales were issued on February 7, 1861 making a total of 890 stamps issued for the series. In the same table he would find that 228 copies were returned to the Main Post Office as surplus, making the number of copies of the stamp sold at the district post office of Tulancingo exactly 662, confirming the scarcity of stamps from there.

For collectors of early Mexico this kind of information is invaluable—and for stamp dealers it is priceless. It is impossible to give examples of all the various uses of this book, since they are myriad: but it would be foolhardy for a reviewer to state that the book is complete. Any Mexican philatelist knows that completeness in such a field as this is well-nigh impossible. Mr. Langdon in his prefatory "Editor's Notes" calls attention to the fact that the "book does not purport to be the final and complete last word on the cataloging of Mexico's stamps." Moreover, Mr. Odfjell wrote, "Why wait for additional information—let us publish what we have and at least have that." The book, then, is just that nor does it intend to be complete. There are some errors but very few. There are one or two omissions such as Tepic 1874, which is completely missing. But these are trivial and should not detract from the brilliance and enormity of a task so well done.

Actually, this Odfjell work, in its own way, supplants the previous works of Wilson and Chapman since their books dealt only with the issues through 1867. Here, carried through 1883, is also found Mr. Otto Yag's tabulations of the 1872 issue, special sections of the stamps of Mexico by the Mexican, Lic. Jose L. Cassio, and other sections on watermarks and overprints by John K. Bash and Henry G. Trevor, respectively.

Aside from the above-mentioned contributors, the editor called upon a number of others for remarks and comments found sprinkled throughout the text and among these are such authorities as Charles W. Brock, Dr. Robert N. Evans, John Havemeyer, Ricardo J. Lafaire, Lawrence W. Pawley, Byron F. Stevens, and Charles L. Walcott.

The task of printing and spelling all of the Indian names and their Spanish versions was another which confronted the editor. Translations from the original Spanish language and information were also difficult. For this Mr. Langdon wisely utilized the help of Dr. Stanley L. Robe and Henry G. Trevor. For aid in setting up the manuscript in English from the original Spanish, (both perfect and not so perfect), Dorothy Crum and Melvin Crum were called upon, doing an admirable job.

All in all, even though the book costs $15.00, its limited printing of 300 copies should go rapidly, for nowhere will anyone find such a wealth of specialized knowledge and information. The book is no amateurish attempt, but rather a scientific and exact compilation

of data, needed by collectors of early Mexico. Hats-off to Mr. Abraham Odfjell of Norway, Mr. Langdon H. Longwell of Illinois, U. S. A. and to the publisher, the Elmhurst Philatelic Society, for this notable philatelic service and challenging undertaking.

(Abner I. Weisman, M. D.)

Maltese Cross Cancellations, R. C. Alcock & F. C. Holland, 102 pages (plus advertising) illustrated (70 pages), loose-leaf secured by "Multo-ring" mechanism, plastic-finished binder, 29/ postpaid, R. C. Alcock, Ltd., Cheltenham, England, 1959. Gift of the publisher.

The so-called Maltese Cross postmarks have long been of considerable interest to the advanced collector of Great Britain philately. Messrs. Alcock and Holland have in this latest publication of the House of Alcock brought together the studies of the past twenty years on these extremely popular cancellations. Using their original work, *the Postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland* published in 1940, as a basis, they have complemented that "magnum opus" with the wealth of information obtained during the last two decades, and have published a most valuable addition to the literature on this subject. From the 17 pages devoted to the Maltese Crosses in Part II Section E (1) of the original work, the new study has grown to 32 pages of text and 70 pages of illustrations. The latter have been selected to show conclusively by dated postmarks the period of use as well as the allocation of the different varieties of this postmark.

Where there were only eleven distinctive crosses listed for provincial England, Wales and the Channel Islands in the original work, there are twenty-one Maltese Crosses listed for the same grouping in this definitive study. The Scottish Crosses increased from three to fifteen distinctive varieties and the Irish Maltese Crosses from eight to a tantalizing twenty-three. (Alas, several of which this reviewer lacks!) It is most helpful that almost all of the illustrations show, in actual size, a dated cover or piece having a clear example of each of the distinctive crosses.

The colored Maltese Crosses have long been a subject of restrained controversy, even as color per se has been a problem of confusion in philately. The authors of this book are to be complimented for their conservative and factual treatment of this phase of the study. As to the form of the current work, a loose-leaf publication, your reviewer has mixed feelings. As a collector of these fascinating crosses, he applauds the facility of use of this type book. But as a bibliophile, he dislikes the lack of unity inherent in a publication of this form. The loose-leaf style lends itself, unfortunately, to the schismatic loss of the occasional page to the amoral reader. On the other hand, the paper and the clarity of print together with the excellence of the illustrations have resulted in a book of the optimum quality so typical of the House of Alcock.

Your reviewer finds only one fault and that is the loyalty shown to the original work. The authors have retained in the new study the same numbers for those illustrations reproduced from the 1940 publication. In fact, the sub-title of the *Maltese Cross Cancellations* shows it to be a revised edition of the section devoted to these postmarks in the original work. We may look for future revisions of the other sections, but each should be able to stand alone; the current study certainly can.

The authors are to be congratulated for their adult treatment of a subject, which could be plagued with conjecture and invention. If you collect British, Welsh, Scottish, or Irish or the postal history of these people, you will find a valid need for this book.

(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)

The Library Committee reports the following acquisitions:

Boloffi Catalogo dei Francobolli Italiani 1960, 5th edition, 422 pages, illus, paper (plastic laminated) bound, $3.00, Societa Culturale Opere Tipografiche, Turin, Italy. 1959. Courtesy of the publishers.

The Bolaffi catalog encompasses not only Italy and the Italian Colonies but any philatelic entity of Italian connection. Its specialized data is most valuable for the

American collector because Scott's numbers also are included in the listings. The illustrations are especially good in this edition with those of various postal forgeries of primary interest. One can say: "If it's Italian, it's listed in Bolaffi."

The Cook Islands to 1919. 55 pages, illus., paper cover, 15 (Australian), published by The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, Australia for the Pacific Islands Circle of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club, 1958. Purchased by the library.

A study of the stamps and postal history of the Cook Islands up to 1919 including an appendix with all the known postmarks, together with their illustration. Some of the contents appeared originally in "the Australian Stamp Journal."

EASTERN ROUMELIA (Continued from Page 69)

References

The writer has consulted most of the standard stamp catalogs including "Kohl's Handbook," and the two chief Bulgarian specialized handbooks—the "Cooperative Catalog of Bulgarian Stamps" edited by Krum St. Drenkov, and the "Bulgarian Philatelic Encyclopaedia," edited by T. K. Tsonevski.

The quotation from Victor Flandrin may be found in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,* Vol. X, 1900, p. 167-8, and also in *Smith's Monthly Circular* for August 1900. There is material of value in Westoby's "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe," Vol. II, 1900, pages 207-210. Perhaps the most inclusive article in English is one by B. W. Poole, "Stamps of Eastern Roumelia," in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News,* Vol. 54, June 24, 1940, pp. 504-5.

Two articles by A. E. Glasewald should be noted, both in the *Philatelisten-Zeitung* of which he was currently editor. The first of these occurs in Vol. 21, 1912, and is entitled "Neues und Vergessenes uber Bulgarien und Rumelien." The second occurs in Vol. 22, page 2, 1914, and is entitled "Eine Seltenheit von Ostrumelien."

FRANCE (Continued from Page 79)

was divided into three areas, Alger, Oran and Constantine, and the griffe of each replaced that of "ALGERIE." When Algeria became a part of metropolitan France, the three became departments with these numbers: Alger, 90; Constantine, 91; and Oran, 92. These numbers appeared on their cachets when the griffe was abolished. The 2c. black, number 90, and the 2c. black with griffe of Oran are known.

1870-1872. A 2c. blue with number 91, the eagle and "IMPERIAL" removed, is known.

(To Be Continued)

CANADA (Continued from Page 70)

62, 63, 64, 82, and 83. Since the outside rows, as we have already mentioned, have been eliminated, Position No. 51 can be dismissed immediately. Since the entries on either side are lower by 0.5mm than the one on which the variety occurs we can rule out positions 52, 53, 62, 63, 64, 82, and 83. Since the variety occurs in a vertical pair of such misaligned entires, we must eliminate No. 13, thus leaving only No. 15 plus No. 25 as possibilities. As the variety we are trying to locate on the plate is the lower of the two in the pair, it follows that it could be No. 25 in the left pane. Thus we conclude that it is position No. 25L or one of the 54 positions in the right pane. In order, however, for it to occur in the right pane, it will have to be one of a vertical pair of misaligned entries on that pane, and located on the second to ninth horizontal and vertical rows. The probabilities are unlikely, and therefore, we are of the opinion that the 5c on 6c "Small Queen" entry is position No. 25 left pane.

Further information would be welcomed that would confirm or correct my conclusions.

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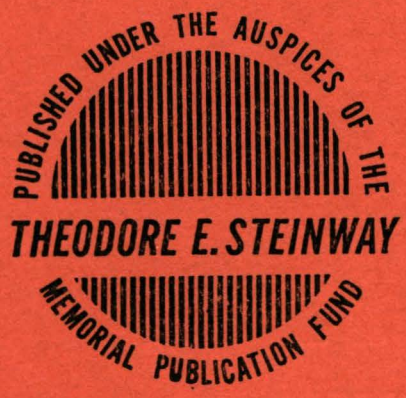
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