THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

Volume 40, No. 5

September, 1961

CONTENTS

EDITORIALS 209

AUSTRIA (Edwin Mueller) 212
1858 Newspaper Stamp. A New Discovery

UNITED STATES (Winthrop S. Boggs) 217
Wells, Fargo's Pony Express Stamps (Conclusion)

UNCOMMON USE OF COMMON STAMPS 226
Gt. Britain 1854 1/ Used to the U. S. A.

FRENCH MOROCCO (Charles Neidorf) 227
15c Engraved of 1917-23 (Conclusion)

THE CLUBHOUSE 245
Meeting Reports

BOOK REVIEWS and LIBRARY 257

The Collectors Club Philatelist is published bi-monthly (Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.) by the Collectors Club, Inc. 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Second-class mail privileges authorized at New York, N. Y.

Annual Subscription Rates: — $10.00; $7.50 for non-profit institutions. Free to all members. Individual copies — $2.00 each.

© The Collectors Club Inc., 1961



The GORDON C. LIERSCH of Montreal

Collections of

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
and
BRITISH WEST INDIES

will be offered at several Auctions beginning in

OCTOBER 1961

These Collections comprise an outstanding array of many rarities, used and unused, rare cancellations, multiples and blocks, plate no. blocks etc. Profusely illustrated Catalogue now in preparation.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., Inc.

560 Fifth Avenue (at 46th St.), New York 36, N. Y.

International Auctioneers of Fine Stamps


Discover In
New Orleans
one of the
Leading Buyers
of
Stamp Collections
Leading Buyers for MANY Years
RAYMOND H.
WEILL COMPANY.
ROGER G. WEILL • RAYMOND H. WEILL
407 Royal St New Orleans 16, La. JAckson 5-0022

NEW! SECOND 1961 EDITION

HARRIS
U.S.A. CATALOG

★ ★ ★

HUNDREDS OF VERY LATEST PRICE CHANGES!



160 PAGES · NEARLY 2000 ILLUSTRATIONS

New U. S. & B.N.A. Catalog — containing hundreds of important price changes — is a must for every collector. Compiled by experts of the world's largest stamp firm, this new Harris SECOND 1961 Edition contains 160 large pages with nearly 2000 clear illustrations. You'll find all major U. S. Postage and Air Mail issues fully illustrated and priced . . . plus Special Delivery, Parcel Post, Envelope Squares, Postal Cards, Telegraphs, Savings Stamps, Officials, Revenues, Postage Dues . . . AND a big specialty section featuring plate number blocks, first day covers, Americana, and others. Also illustrates and prices United Nations, British North America, and U. S. Possessions. EXTRA . . . Complete U. S. Stamp Identifier — a valuable section that quickly indicates the difference between rare and common look-alike stamps. ALL this and more in one BIG catalog for only 35c! Mail handy order coupon below for your copy of the famous HARRIS U. S. Catalog — SECOND 1961 Edition. It's your best reference book, and most reliable source of supply for desirable issues at money-saving prices!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HARRIS SECOND 1961 EDITION — U. S. & B.N.A. Catalog contains hundreds of price changes and includes:

- All major U. S. Postage and Airmail issues . . . PLUS Special Delivery, Parcel Post, Envelope Squares, Postal Cards, Telegraphs, Savings Stamps, Officials, Revenues, Postage Dues.
- Popular specialties such as mint position blocks, plate number blocks, mint sheets, perforated coils, booklet panes, first day covers, and other items.
- Complete illustrated listings of U. S. Possessions, Confederate States, United Nations and British North America.
- Big "Americana" section — postal tributes to the United States, on foreign stamps.
- U. S. Stamp Identifier — fully illustrated booklet. Use it to check your own collection for valuable hidden stamp treasures!

AMERICA'S MOST WIDELY-USED U. S. CATALOG

SECOND 1961 EDITION . . . 35¢

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

H. E. HARRIS & CO.
Catalog Dept. Boston 17, Mass.

Please RUSH me, postfree, the all-new SECOND 1961 Edition of your 160 page catalog, UNITED STATES STAMPS, U. S. POSSESSIONS & BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, including the U. S. Stamp Identifier, etc. I am enclosing 35¢.

Name _____

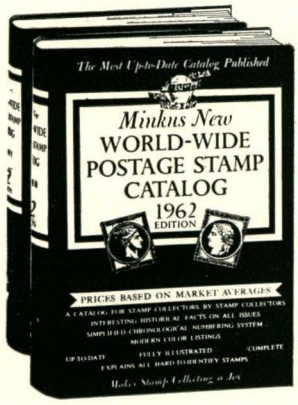
Address _____

City & State _____

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

FROM AMERICA'S MOST CREATIVE PHILATELIC PUBLISHER

MINKUS STAMP CATALOGS — 1962 EDITION



MINKUS NEW WORLD-WIDE POSTAGE STAMP CATALOG IN TWO VOLUMES

Over 100,000 price changes this year, reflecting the upward market trend. Pages filled with stories behind the stamps and historical introductions to each country. A wealth of illustrations. Logical organization for quick reference. These are some of the special features that make MINKUS CATALOGS THE CATALOGS FOR COLLECTORS WITH INQUIRING MINDS.

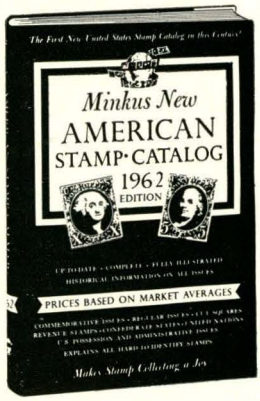
Volume I: The United States and its possessions, the British Commonwealth of Nations and Ireland, the United Nations, Mexico, Central and South America, and the independent nations of Africa and Asia. Over 1288 pages **$7.95**

Volume II. Europe and Colonies. 1300 pages **$7.95**

FOR THE U.S. COLLECTOR

MINKUS NEW AMERICAN STAMP CATALOG

With an introduction tracing the evolution of the United States Postal System, this catalog contains over 10,000 entries, **more than 5,350 upward price changes,** and 1,700 illustrations. Lists all U. S. regular issues, commemoratives, airmails, revenues, postal stationery, postage dues, Confederate States, U. S. Territories and Possessions, and the United Nations. Prices included for singles, blocks, plate blocks, full sheets and first day covers **$3.00**



NOW AVAILABLE — 1961 GLOBAL SUPPLEMENTS

Fresh off the press, the new supplements for SUPREME and MASTER GLOBAL ALBUMS are now on sale to keep your collection active and up-to-date. For use with other MINKUS ALBUMS, too. Almost fully illustrated. 224 pages **$2.50**

AVAILABLE AT THE COLLECTORS STAMP AND COIN DEPARTMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING FAMOUS STORES, OR AT YOUR FAVORITE DEALER.

AKRON, OHIO—M. O'Neil Co.
ATLANTA, GA.—Rich's
BALTIMORE, MD.—Hutzler's
BEVERLY HILLS, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
BOSTON, MASS.—Jordan Marsh
CHEVY CHASE, MD.—Woodward & Lothrop
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Halle Brothers
COLUMBUS, OHIO—Lazarus
DENVER, COLO.—May - D & F Co.
DETROIT, MICH.—J. L. Hudson
HARTFORD, CONN.—G. Fox
HOUSTON, TEX.—Foley's
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Stewart's
MILWAUKEE, WISC.—Gimbels
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Maison Blanche
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gimbels
PANORAMA CITY, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
PARAMUS, N. J.—Gimbels
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Gimbels
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Kaufmann's
PORTLAND, ORE.—Maier & Frank
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Outlet Co.
RICHMOND, VA.—Thalhimer's
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Joske's of Texas
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The Emporium
SEATTLE, WASH.—The Bon Marche
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Famous Barr
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Gimbels
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.—Gimbels

$140,000 **$150,000** **$170,000**

These are the Average Turnovers of Our Auctions

Our auctions are being held four times a year in Hamburg & Dusseldorf

HAMBURG is one of the most famous ports in the world
Dusseldorf is the centre of the Rhine-Ruhr area and one of the central points of the European Industry

Ours are among the best attended stamp auctions in the world with sometimes more than 400 floor bidders in the salesroom.

* * * *

STAMPS OF EUROPE ARE SOLD BEST IN EUROPE

We have one of the largest auction catalogue circulations in the world and our catalogues are distributed to most important philatelists in all countries.

For 30 years I have travelled regularly to the United States and I am planning another trip soon to the North American continent. I'll be looking to acquire

RARITIES AND COLLECTIONS OF THE WHOLE WORLD

for my auctions. Interested parties are invited to write me so that I can arrange my trip accordingly.

* * * *

AUCTION COMMISSION 15%

A reserve price is fixed by mutual agreement. No difficulties with regard to import or foreign exchange. Free payment to all countries in every requested currency.

43 YEARS IN THE
INTERNATIONAL STAMP TRADE

First class U. S. References and Bank References

Reference: Commerzbank A. G., Hamburg 1 Germany

EDGAR MOHRMANN

Licensed Auctioneer

SPEERSORT 6, HAMBURG 1 / GERMANY Cables: EDMORO



WANTED

IMPORTANT GENERAL COLLECTIONS

SINGLE RARITIES

as well as

BIG SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

either for cash purchase

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

Please get in touch with

CORINPHILA **ZURICH**

(Bahnhofstrasse 102)
Switzerland

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Considers one of its most important functions the improvement of relations between Collectors and Dealers . . . Our more than 1,100 Members are pledged to serve you well.



We urge you to purchase your stamps from dealers displaying the A. S. D. A. Symbol.



We firmly believe that the Members of the Collectors Club and The American Stamp Dealers' Association are engaged in a joint enterprise — the Improvement of Philately.

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

116 Nassau Street  **New York 38, N. Y.**

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

HENRY M. GOODKIND, Editor

Editorial Committee

HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK

EDWIN MUELLER

FRANC RITTER, Art Director

Editorials

Too Much Write-Up

These remarks are directed to those who enjoy exhibiting their stamps and covers. Observing the development of a collector, who reaches the stage where he wishes to have his collections compete against others, one sees that a fundamental factor is usually overlooked. When one collects solely for his own enjoyment, then obviously he or she is free to do whatever one pleases. However, this changes as soon as one enters a competitive exhibition, that is run under established rules and regulations. Furthermore, prizes are awarded by a panel of judges, who are to make their selections according to the published rules and regulations. Thus, a philatelist no longer can do with his stamps whatever he pleases, because philatelic exhibitions all over the world are judged by certain patterns. One of these is that printed album pages are not considered proper for competitive exhibitions. This custom, in turn, has led those exhibiting to the blank album page and individual descriptions thereon.

A recent trend has been noted. Many exhibitors are devoting far too much time to elaborate and lengthy descriptions on album pages. It is not unusual to see the first few pages of an exhibit consist of nothing but write-up; no stamps, no covers, only a long description of the material exhibited. Who reads this? The viewing public? No! Observe for yourself that practically every viewer at an exhibition seldom, if ever, pauses to read even one album page of description in the frames.

No, it is said, this profuse description is for the erudite judges who will be impressed, because philatelic knowledge is such an important factor in determing the prizes. This is not true. First of all, most all philatelic exhibitions have to be judged within a relatively short period of time. Judging stamp shows also is physically tiring. The larger the exhibition, the more walking, talking and viewing is demanded of the judges. Thus, no judge can afford to spend the time reading long pages of descriptive notes.

In the second place, judges are generally those whose philatelic knowledge is superior. Therefore, all competent judges can look at an exhibit and quickly tell what each exhibitor has achieved with his stamps.

A past experience while judging an international exhibition is remembered as typical. Several of the judges at FIPEX were viewing an exhibit, when one pointed to a certain stamp on cover. This judge immediately spotted this

item as unusual and in a few words explained why. But here was an album page about 12 inches long with just one cover on it covering approximately one half of the page. The balance of this page had a long write-up done with the most artistic lettering. Thus, it took 500 words to describe what one judge had done with only a few. One can only sadly note — what a waste of time and effort.

This trend towards overdescribing on album pages is well illustrated in the annual competition among the members of this club. Here each exhibitor is alloted just one frame. This is a difficult competition, both for the exhibitors and the judges. An exhibitor must tell his story with only a few album pages, twelve at the most. It is surprising to see how many waste the valuable and limited space alloted to them with long descriptive pages. Here again one can be assured that these lengthy write-ups were read neither by the viewers or the judges.

The reason for these long write-ups is due to a misconception on the part of exhibitors. It is done in a conscientious attempt to show philatelic knowledge. Many construe knowledge to mean original research and study. But this is a misconception. One gains philatelic knowledge by study rather than by creating. When a philatelic exhibitor shows his stamps with common sense, he displays knowledge, reflecting this by the selection of material displayed. Therefore, it is not necessary, except in a few exceptional instances, to overdescribe. Chances are that many of the judges may have done some of the original research, and all that is needed is to evaluate how effectively this knowledge has been learned.

Album pages in philatelic exhibitions need editing and shortening. At present too many are going beyond reasonable limits with their all-too-long descriptive notes.

Baltimore Does It. More Should.

In the "Baltimore Philatelist" of May 1961 the following appeared: "Baltimore Philatelic Society Purchases Permanent Quarters . . . . founded in 1889, it has met in various places. For many years, several members of the society hoped for and worked for the purchase of a permanent home. . . ." The article continued to detail all the work and arrangements involved, the disappointments such as a home purchased last fall that fell through because of a lack of funds, the need for financing the purchase of the new quarters, the necessity of having dedicated, interested volunteers to offer both money and services to renovate and furnish the new building. The task to achieve the goal offers many challenges before success is assured.

Reading this, brought to mind similar difficulties experienced years ago here in New York City when our club sought our present quarters. Also remembering the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST first editor's account of those years, when Harry Lindquist wrote about them in our January 1961 40th anniversary number of this magazine, it is seen that too many members take this great New York City club for granted, and do not fully appreciate what it offers, nor the trials and tribulations of many members years ago to achieve what we now possess and enjoy.

Many of us are club rather than society people. As active stamp collectors, we enjoy gathering with those who share our interests to interchange ideas. We want and use our great library. We come here twice a month to see displayed some of the finest philatelic material and listen to leading specialists expounding their philatelic knowledge. When non-resident or overseas members come to New York City, we enjoy meeting them here and taking them through

their club. We encourage their interest in philately, help them with their studies, if we can, and persuade them to use the outstanding facilities of our library. The remarkable part of all this, in our opinion, is the complete lack of commercialism at 22 East 35th Street, New York City. This club has prospered for years without trading, selling or buying stamps on the premises. Few miss this.

The official view of The Collectors Club of New York is not one of selfish pride because it happens to be one of the few stamp clubs in the United States with a permanent home. It is felt that many more of the larger communities in our country should follow Baltimore's example. To our knowledge, only Los Angeles, California owns its own clubhouse. There should be at least six or seven stamp clubs in the larger cities offering stamp collectors a home for their philatelic activities and interests.

Just as Baltimore, severe headaches will be faced, and many times the hard-working volunteers will become discouraged. But it can be done! Eventually, when a great city has a stamp collectors club with permanent quarters, the entire philatelic picture in such a city will improve to an extent that few can now foresee.

This club stands ready and willing to assist with advice, based upon its long experience and its most successful record, any group in this country who needs and wants a permanent home. Baltimore has already sought and received it.

It Is Not Rare, If You Have To Explain It

A member, while speaking on his exhibit here at the club said: "This is rare." Another sitting next to us remarked: "That is a lot of tripe; there are about ten copies of that stamp known. It is not rare."

Philatelists do not share the same view on the use of the term, rare. Since there is no agreement, the word, "rare," seems to defy a definition that may be generally applied. "Webster's Dictionary" defines rare as "of a relatively small class." Thus, price is not the all-determining factor. A cancellation, postmark, a relatively common stamp on a cover or one from a less popular country can be rare, although none will command high prices in the current stamp market.

Can a useful definition be used for a philatelic rarity? The view of a great philatelic authority, now deceased, is recalled. He said that if one had to explain a philatelic item, then it could not be rare. If one will think about this, he will find much logic in such an explanation. Consequently, philately might accept the following definition:—"If one has to explain or tell others about it; if the majority do not know it — then it is not rare."

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on Page IX with the advertisements in this issue.

Many back numbers on this list are in very short supply, only one or two copies still being in stock. Anyone planning to fill in his file should check this and order now.

AUSTRIA

Newspaper Stamp of 1858,

A New Discovery

By EDWIN MUELLER

On November 1, 1858, Austria introduced a new currency for its postal rates. On the same day it issued a new set of postage stamps, 2kr, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr and 15kr for Austria proper, and 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s and 15s for Lombardy-Venetia. A new newspaper stamp was introduced simultaneously, to be used by publishers for the payment of the reduced rate accorded to them for the bulk mailing of newspapers and magazines. Similar to the postage stamps, it showed the head of Emperor Francis Joseph I facing to the left, in a frame with the inscription K.K. ZEITUNGS POST STEMPEL, without value indication. It was sold in full panes of 100, only to publishers. The price for such a pane in Austria was 1 gulden 5 kreuzer, in Lombardy-Venetia 1 fiorino and 5 soldi. This made the face value of a single stamp 1.05kr or 1.05s respectively. The odd amount of the selling price for the pane resulted from the price of 1 gulden or 3 Lire for the sheet of the previous newspaper stamps, which at the official exchange rate was just 1gld5kr and 1fo5s respectively.

The head of the design for these stamps, which were printed by combined typography and embossing, was copied from the coins current at that time. Even before the stamps were issued, the head on these coins had been re-engraved by strengthening the ends of the laurel wreath, as well as the lock of hair protruding above the forehead, and by emphasizing the bow at the back of the head, which had not been prominent enough in the original engraving. Although all this seems to be a very minor improvement of the design, it must have had some special significance, although our research could not find any explanation for this. In any case, the changes were made on the dies of the postage and newspaper stamps soon after the stamps had been issued. The first stamps in this Type II, as it is called in contrast to the original Type I, are known used late in December 1858, less than two months after the Type I stamps had been issued. This refers only to the postage stamps. As for the newspaper stamps, the change took considerably longer, actually being effected only when a change of color for these stamps, from blue to lilac, was ordered by a decree of March 16, 1859. The stamp in the changed color was issued in August 1859, and its head design was in Type II, which distinguished it, aside from the color, from the original blue stamp, which had the Type I head design.

The above facts were remembered when, about two years ago, an ardent collector of Austria, Dr. Ernst Theimer of Rumson, N.J., showed us a used strip of ten of the blue stamp, covering the full width of the pane. The strip has small faults and is cancelled at Milano 17/11. Dr. Theimer, if we remember correctly, had purchased the strip without having seen it, by mail in an auction. After obtaining it he was puzzled by the fact that the last stamp of the strip seemed to be Type II, while the other nine were in the regular Type I (Fig. 1). The item seemed to us to be of great interest for the Austria student, but without



Fig. 1

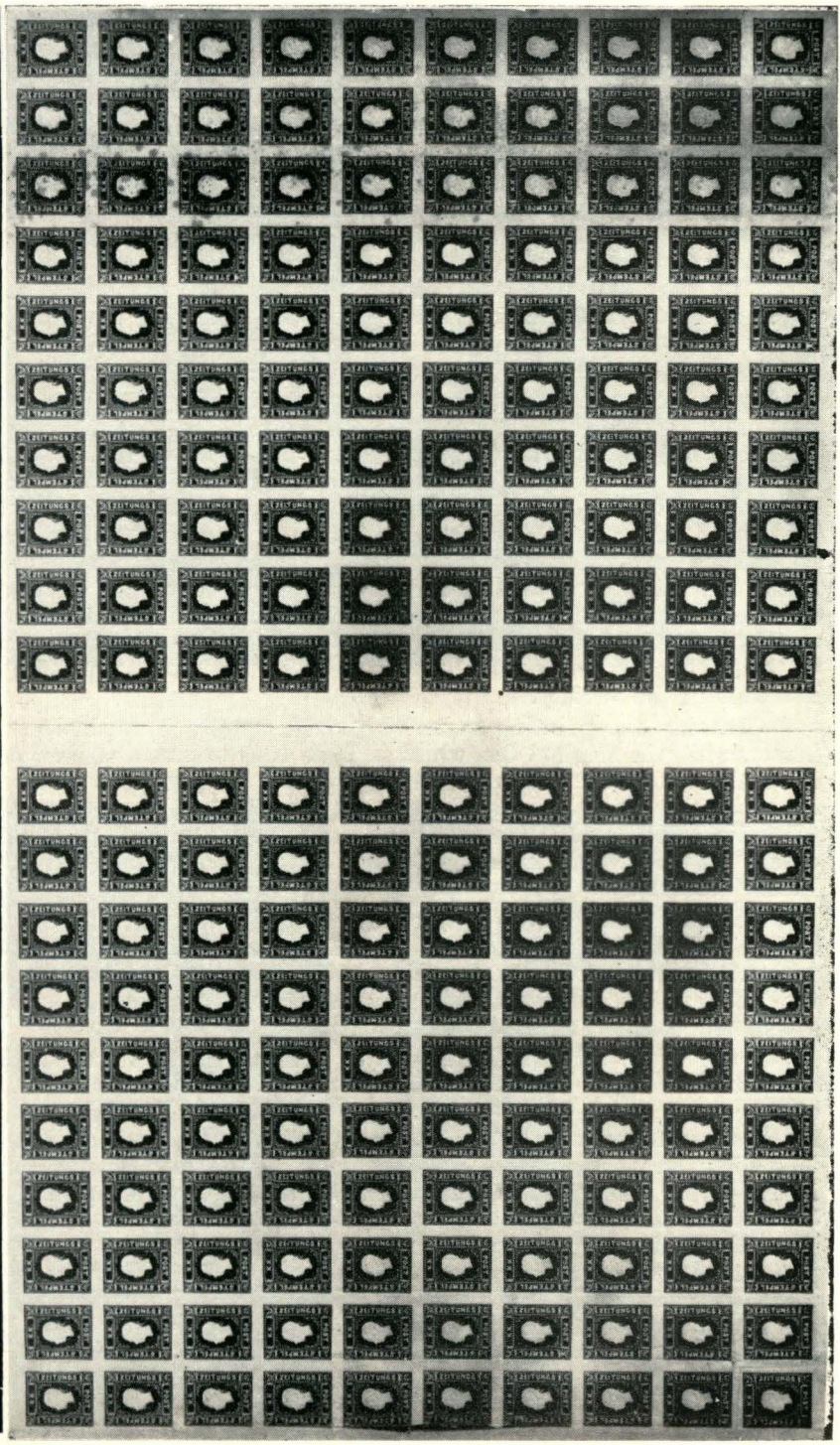


Fig. 2

a thorough investigation we could not determine how such a variety could have occurred. Therefore, we took photographs, partly enlarged, of the item, and searched among our own as well as all other available material for another copy of this unusual variety, which could provide a clue to the problem. But the search was in vain; there were several theories, but none could be proven. Thus, the following summer we took the photos to Vienna and searched through all available collections there for a sister copy, again without result. The search continued when we went to the Austrian Postal Museum, which not only is in possession of the printing material, but also of a unique showpiece, a full post office sheet of the stamp in question, consisting of two panes of 100 stamps each (Fig. 2). We had seen and checked this material previously, but now were eager to investigate it again with the purpose of solving the problem posed by the strip.

First, we checked the sheet of 200, stamp by stamp, and had our initial disappointment: all stamps were the regular Type I. Therefore, Dr. Theimer's strip must have come from one of the other two panes—the stamps were printed in sheets of 400, comprising four panes of 100 each—or such a different cliché was from another setting. As stated before, the strip is cancelled in Milano, November 17. The year must be 1858, because by November 1859 Milano no longer had belonged to Austria for quite some time, and no newspaper stamps could have been cancelled there. Therefore, the variety must have been in the sheets of the first printing. Furthermore, the cliché in question must have been removed after a short period of printing, which would explain the rarity of the variety. As the sheet in the Postal Museum probably came from the small stock of remainders, therefore from the last printing, it is not surprising that it does not contain the variety.

Checking the printing material proved equally inconclusive. The Postal Museum has the original die, which is Type I, as well as a stereotype with Type II; both were used for the manufacture of the printing material for the reprints of the blue and lilac stamps, the stereotype in Type II for the reprints of 1866, 1884, 1886, 1887 and 1894, and the die in Type I for the reprints of 1870. No other dies or clichés, which might have helped to solve the problem, are in the Postal Museum.

After this effort had produced no conclusive result, we continued to check every available blue newspaper stamp of 1858 for another one and one-half years without finding another copy. Now we believe that we have to publish both the facts and our findings about this new discovery, although we cannot offer a complete solution of the problem.

An enlarged picture of the last two stamps in Dr. Theimer's strip (Fig. 3) shows the left stamp being a regular Type I, while the right one has the points of the wreath strengthened and the bow at the back of the head completed similar to these features on Type II. But they are not identical with the latter, which is of great importance in this case, for it proves that not simply a cliché in Type II was inserted in a setting of clichés in Type I, as one is tempted to believe. Enlarged pictures of Type I (Fig. 4) and Type II (Fig. 5) show that the differences between Type I and Type II are more pronounced on the newspaper than on the postage stamps, which for Type II is clearly noticeable in the three distinct points of the wreath above the forehead, the clear lock of hair to the left of it and the considerably thickened and completed bow at the back of the head. Aside from that, Type II differs in many minor, mostly accidental, details from Type I, the most typical being in the posthorn of the top right corner, which on Type I has on its left side a tassel hanging down on a string, while on Type II only the tassel has remained, but the string connecting it with the posthorn is missing.

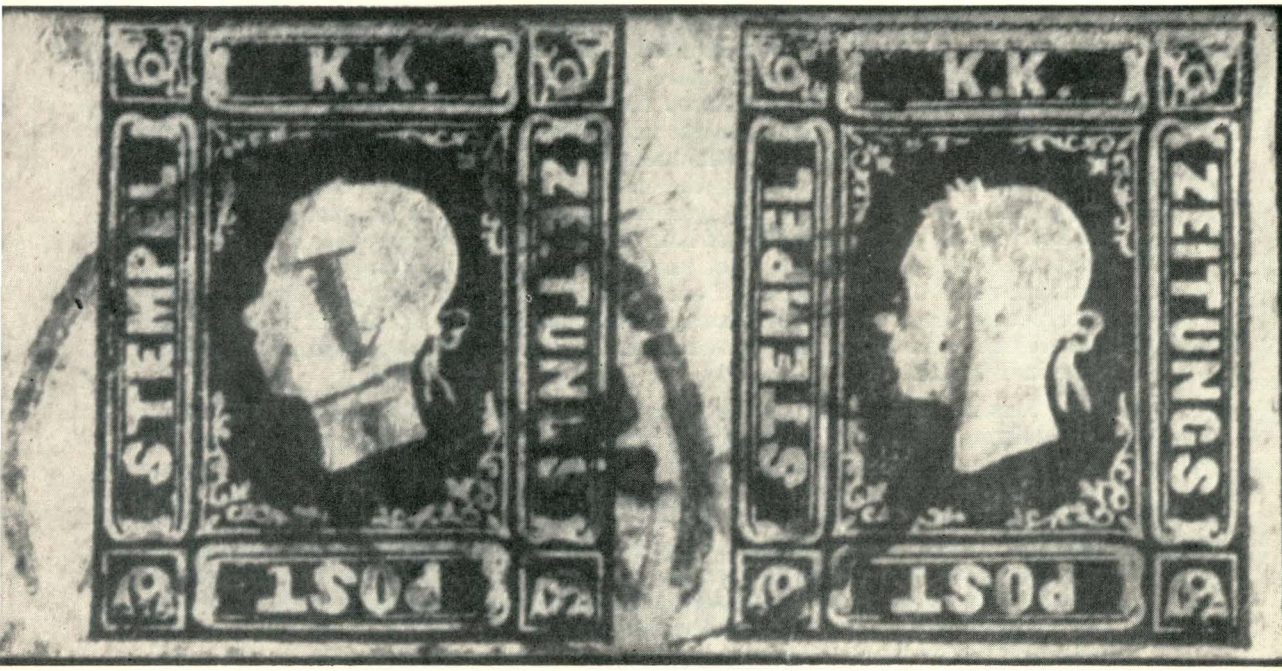


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

When we scrutinize the variety pictured as the right stamp of Fig. 3, we see that two features differ considerably from those of Type I, namely the points of the wreath, which are much more pronounced, and the bow, which is thickened and completed. But when we make a comparison with Type II, we find that these features are not identical with those of that type either, the points of the wreath being much less pronounced and the bow, although more similar to Type II than to Type I, having the ends of the ribbon much straighter than in Type II. As for all other features, the variety conforms completely with Type I, not with Type II. The lock of hair on the forehead is like that on Type I, and so is the posthorn in the top right corner. Therefore, the theory, that the variety was the result of the insertion of one Type II cliché in a setting of Type I during the period in which the blue stamps were being printed, cannot be sustained. There can be no doubt that the cliché from which the variety was printed is not one in Type II.

This negative result of the investigation leaves only a few possibilities for the definite solution of the problem. Some of them can be discarded at the outset. It does not seem appropriate to either consider the variety an "intermediate" type or to give it the status of a sub-type, for example, Ia. As it was used considerably earlier than Type II, it is proper to consider it a variety of Type I. After careful consideration and weighing the remaining possibilities, we have established a theory, which may or may not prove correct, provided it can ever be proven how the variety occurred. We believe that trials were made in 1858, in the early stages of the production of the new issue, to strengthen the features of the head, especially the tip of the wreath and the bow. For this purpose, available surplus clichés were chosen at random and the two features retouched. It may also have been that the retouching was the result of an attempt to achieve the change from Type I to Type II for the newspaper stamps not by making a new die, but by individual retouching of all clichés of a setting. Such individual retouching was nothing new, it had been done by the State Printing Works several times previously, for example, with the Newspaper Stamps of 1851, the 3kr Postage Stamps of 1850 and the Newspaper Tax stamps. At that time, material was expensive, but labor cheap. Therefore, it would not be surprising if such a plan existed for the newspaper stamp of 1858, but eventually was not executed. Possibly the fact that new counterplates would have had to be made, as they could not be retouched, was the reason why the attempt was abandoned. In any case, one such retouched cliché in the newspaper stamp design was accidentally used for replacement of a defective cliché of the setting of the first printing just on the press. This theory is strengthened because the variety is a margin copy, as defects occurred most frequently on margin clichés. Therefore replacements of margin clichés can be found much more frequently than of others. This must have happened just before the first printing was finished. A new setting, consisting of new stereotypes, was used for the second printing, so that it does not have the variety, which occurred only on a small number of sheets of the first printing.

We have reason to believe that this theory is the correct one. As the variety occurred by individually retouching a cliché, it should correctly be classified as "Type I retouched." The specialized catalogs should list and price it, although this may cause some difficulty as long as no additional copies have been found. In any case, the owner of the unique strip with the variety is very fortunate. All other Austria collectors and students are exhorted to search for further copies of the variety. We wish them success and shall appreciate any news, with attached photographs of any finds they may make. Please address the author at 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

UNITED STATES

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Pony Express Stamps 1861-64

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

(Continued from No. 4, Page 193)

CHAPTER 4

The Reprints

As noted previously, the reprints were done in April 1897, and the original die was touched up before the transfers were made on the new stone for the reprints. This, of course, resulted in differences between the design of the originals and reprints, which, although not great, are sufficient to render the separation of the originals from the reprints quite easy. Once again we quote from the excellent article by Mr. Weber (to which we have so frequently referred earlier), in which he described the differences, as follows:

The retouches of the original die have made such marked differences that any one once knowing them can never fail to recognize the reprints.

In enumerating these differences we will first give those common to all the values then those characterizing the dollar values, and lastly those distinguishing the two lower values. The group of points will naturally concern more particularly the picture of the horseman in the center of the stamps, while the others will bring out the other details.

1. The horse's mouth is wide open, gaping, in the reprints, and there is no shading in front of the horse's nostrils.
   In the originals the horse's mouth is slightly open but not gaping, and the shading in front of the nostrils shows the heavy breathing of the running horse.
2. In the reprints the shading between the horse's fore legs consists of horizontal lines with some dagonal lines, four or five—whereas the original stamps show horizontal shading only.
3. The right fore foot of the horse is entirely separate in all the reprints, owing to a defective transfer. In the originals there is no such separation.
4. One of the horse's ears stands up very remarkably in the reprints, while the original stamps show the horse's ears laid back close to the head, as is natural for a running horse.
5. The hat of the rider is not shaded in front, leaving a white spot; on the originals the hat is finely shaded.
6. There are a number of other minor differences in the drawing of the horse and rider and in the shadow below that are scarcely prominent enough to warrant separate description.
7. A small period has been added to all the dollar values to the right and slightly below the "S" of DOLLARS. In the originals and reprints the one dollar stamp has an irregular period formed from the end of the letter "S".
8. The scrolls at the four corners of the central panel, containing the horseman, are

returned but not shaded in the reprints, while in the originals they are heavily shaded, making them quite prominent.

9. In the reprints the small scroll after the word "DOLLAR" or "DOLLARS" forms a complete loop, the line forming the scroll crossing the lines of the shading. In the originals the lines of shading of the scroll are not thus crossed.
10. In the background above the horse's head and to the left of the number expressing the value, the original stamps have an extra line following the outline of the panel approximately. The reprints do not show this line.
11. At the corner of the panel to the left of the spot described in the last item the reprints show the outline of the panel with a double line, one projecting into the panel. In the originals there is but a single line in this spot.
12. In the 10-cent and 25-cent values there is a small scroll just above "E" of WELLS, FARGO & CO. In the reprints this touches the "E" while in the originals it is above and free from the "E".
13. The large ornamental scrolls above "W" & "CO." of WELLS, FARGO & CO., touch the frame of the stamp or at least approximate it very closely, whereas in the originals they are from ½ to ¾mm. away from the frame.
14. In the 10-cent and 25-cent values the reprints show the curved line above "OZ" broken and partly displaced by the shading under the horse. The curved line is continuous in the originals.
15. In the same stamps the letter "F" of "IF" is complete in the reprints and cut off at the middle cross-bar in the originals.
16. In the reprints of the 10-cent and 25-cent stamps the background above "PONY EXPRESS" is perfectly plain, while the originals show the lines of the background broken, forming fine white irregular scrolls in the corners.
17. The reprints show the horse's right hind foot very plainly in all the values, whereas the originals show it distinctly in the dollar values only and but traces in the two lower values.

The last three items are of particular interest in so far as they show the remarkable fact that the reprints give the details of the original design with greater accuracy than do the original stamps themselves.

This fact was brought out by an examination of an original proof taken when the design was first made. This proof is in the possession of Messrs. Britton & Rey, and is kept as part of their records.

This proof shows the background above "PONY EXPRESS" to consist of very fine unbroken lines. The "F" of "IF" is complete, and the right hind foot of the pony is plain and distinct.

That the original stamps differ from the old proof is due to defective transfers used in making up the plates for printing the stamps. It is not surprising that the fine lines of the background in the upper corners of the 10-cent and 25-cent stamps were not transferred intact, and a close examination reveals the fact that the white scrolls differ from each other in some detail in every stamp of the sheet.

Mr. Weber gave statistics of the quantity of sheets reprinted, which show that the reprints are quite scarce, especially in the issued colors. As can be seen (Fig. 5), the reprint sheets contained four subjects of each denomination, thus the number of sheets printed multiplied by four will give the total quantity of reprinted stamps of each denomination. These are as follows:

In red there were 33 sheets printed, giving 132 copies each of the 25c red, $1.00 red and $2.00 red.

In green there were 27 sheets printed, giving 108 copies each of the $2.00 green and the $4.00 green.

In blue there were 29 sheets printed, giving 116 copies of the 25c blue.

In black there were also 29 sheets, giving 116 copies of the $4.00 black.

In brown there were 23 sheets printed, giving 92 copies of the 10c brown.

There were, of course, an equal number of copies of the other denominations in these colors which Mr. Weber calls "freaks."

We quote the following letter addressed to Mr. Weber regarding these reprints which we think is of interest:

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12, 1897
To "Philatelic Californian," City—

The occasion of our printing the pony stamp came about in this way. Our boy at home caught the stamp-collecting complaint, and, remembering that we printed all stamps issued in the early days of California, I thought I would see if I could find any impressions of our work. Some stamp fiend, however, had stolen such as we had had in our specimen books; then I looked for plates from which they had been printed; but only so far have found the Pony Express stamps. I then had transfers made, and about one hundred stamps of each denomination printed. In using in the course of our business the other engravings on this plate,, the engraving of the pony stamp had been very much worn, and some of the finer work almost obliterated; so we had work to do to restore these injured parts. We did not have an original impression, so made some few errors. Had I known the importance that collectors gave to stamps (we had so little work to do), we could easily have avoided these errors; nevertheless, this restoration I find has interested philatelic circles, and to give assurance that there will be no more printed, I have placed the engravings in Wells, Fargo Memorial Museum.

Yours truly,
Joseph Britton

Description of the Four Types of Each Value of the Reprints

As previously remarked, the reprints made in 1897, *the only ones,* were printed from a new stone consisting of a vertical strip of four each denomination. They were in the following order from left to right; $4.00; $2.00; $1.00; 25 cts.; and 10 cts. respectively. They were uniformly spaced about 2½ mm apart in both directions, about twice that of the originals. There are four types of each denomination or twenty in all.



The $4.00 Types

Type 1. Nick in the top frame above the left arm of "Y" of "Pony." Blur of color on the lower left arm of "X" of "Express." Dot above top frame over "P" of "Pony." Dot in "Y" of "Pony."

Type 2. Top left ornament of "4" is missing (See Type 4). Dot outside left frame opposite horse's hoof. Dot on "O" and "Y" of "Pony."



Type 3. Nick in top frame almost at left corner, and another over right arm of "Y" of "Pony." Dot in "Y" of Pony. Lower right corner slightly rounded.

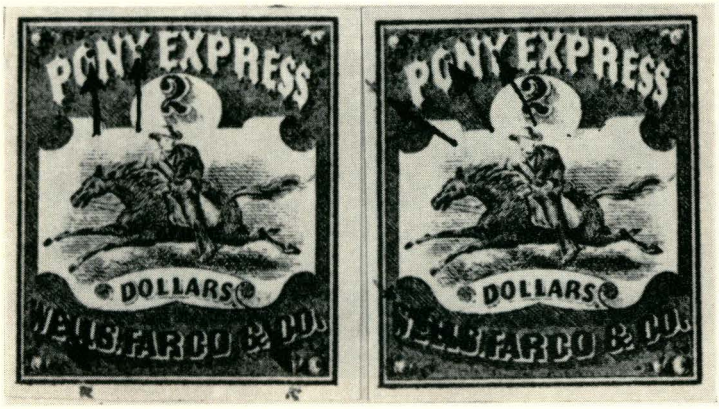
Type 4. Top left ornament of "4" is missing (See Type 2). Lower right corner shows a spur of color. Dot in "O" and "Y" of "Pony."



The $2.00 Types

Type 1. Dot in white frame above "E" of "Express." Lower right corner rounded. Faint hairline through "O" of "Pony" extending through top frameline and arching to go through "NY E" of "Pony Express" of Type 1 of the $1.00. Dots on "X" of "Express."

Type 2. Dot on left white frame almost at lower corner. Dots on "O" and "Y" of "Pony."



Type 3. Bottom frameline weak below "LL" of "Wells," and "O" of "Co." Dots in "O" and "Y" of "Pony."

Type 4. White scratch across "W" of "Wells." Cut across left frame opposite "P" of "Pony." Dots in "O" and "Y" of "Pony."



The $1.00 Types

Type 1. Flaw after "S" of "Wells." Faint hairline through "NY E" of "Pony." Stop after "Dollar" looks like a "V" on its side. Dot in "O" of "Pony."

Type 2. Dot in left white frame almost at bottom corner. Dots on "O" and "Y" of "Pony." Stop after "Dollar" looks like a comma.



Type 3. Upper left corner slightly rounded. Dot after the usual stop after "Dollar." Right frameline projects below bottom frameline.

Type 4. At the extreme left of bottom frameline there is a concave cut as though the small projection, which is usually there, had been cut out. Faint diagonal line from "Dollar" scroll to the curved line below the rear hoof of the horse. Upper right corner slightly rounded.



The 25 cts. Types

Type 1. Line of color in front of the horse's left forefoot is *not* broken. There is a dash of color between the "2" and "5" of "25." Tiny nick in right frame opposite "O" of "Co."

Type 2. Slight dent in left outer frameline near top. A similar dent in right frameline near bottom.



Type 3. Break in the inner frame of the medallion above the nose of the horse. Two dots outside right frameline opposite "S" of "Express."

Type 4. Scratch from top frameline to top left of "N" of "Pony." Two nicks in top frameline above "SS" of "Express." Line over "25" is nearly complete.



The 10 cts. Types

Type 1. Dot on "P" of "Pony." Blur of color on top frame over "SS" of "Express," similar to Type 4 but smaller. Left frame slightly bent before lower corner.

Type 2. Scratch from "F" of "IF" to lower frame of medallion. Dent in right frame above "O" of "Co." Left forefoot of horse almost entirely colorless; much more so than in other types.



Type 3. Dot of color in left side (as we look at it) of the rider's hat. Frameline of medallion is touched but *not broken* by right forefoot of horse. Dot on left lapel of rider's coat.

Type 4. Large break in the inner frameline of the medallion above the horse's tail. Blur of color on top frameline above the "SS" of "Express," similar to Type I but larger.

The Envelopes

Mention must be made of the 10c red, and the 25c both in blue and in red printed on United States envelopes.

The stamps were lithographed, and occur on the 3c pink of 1861 on white (Scott #U34) and on buff (Scott #U35). A detailed listing appears in "Thorp-Bartels Catalogue of United States Stamped Envelopes, Century Edition."

We have observed two types of the 25c red on the envelopes, and there are also possibly other types. The problem is rather academic, as there can be no confusion between the envelopes and the adhesive stamps, since the envelopes are on diagonally laid paper, while the adhesives always come on wove paper. Furthermore we know of no reprints or counterfeits of the envelope stamps.

The Author Meets The Critics

After the publication of the earlier chapters, my attention has been called to three statements made in Chapter I (January 1961, pps 22, 23). The first is that there were branch lines of the 1862-64 Pony Express Routes. The second is that the original rate was 25c later reduced to 10c. The third is that the 25c blue was used to Viriginia City and the 25c red to Marysville. All of these remarks are said to be incorrect. I wish to state the reasons why, I believe my statements were correct.

The existence of covers bearing these stamps used between points not on the Virginia City route, such as from San Francisco to San Jose, or from Strawberry Valley to Woodbridge, Calif., via Sacramento, seems to indicate that there were branch lines, or that these stamps were used for some purpose other than the Pony Express, perhaps as a special delivery service of some kind.

The existence of the 25c stamps in two different colors presupposes there was a reason for this, just as there was for the various colors of the dollar denominations.

Finally as to the idea that the 10c was the first to be issued, the advertisement of August 7, 1862 in a Placerville newspaper, stating that the rate was 10c per half ounce, would appear to be evidence for such use before the issue of the 25c. Nevertheless, the last state of the matrix stone shows only the 10c design as complete, indicating that this was the last denomination to be made.

Conclusion

As far as known, this is the first publication of a study of the production techniques and the "report" types of these stamps. We were fortunate in having available a complete sheet of the $1.00 and 25c as well as a complete proof sheet of the reprints. In addition, we had large blocks of the 10c and $2.00 denominations. Consequently, we feel confident that the positions and type descriptions are substantially correct. Other students no doubt will eventually identify the one unlocated $4.00 and the one 10c Stone "A" type that we have been unsuccessful in finding. So, too, will the $4.00 types and the four remaining 10c Stone "A" types be precisely located. Perhaps additional identification marks will be found on the various types thus making their separation that much easier.

Acknowledgments

We take great pleasure in thanking those who brought the problems connected with these historic stamps to our attention, and who loaned us the material to pursue our studies.

First we must thank the late Mr. Edgar B. Jessup of Piedmont Calif., and Mr. Henry E. Abt of New York, N. Y., who approached us with the question of identification of the originals and reprints, and who frequently offered help and encouragement to complete this work. Mr. Abt also generously loaned us his extensive material on these stamps. Also thanks to Dr. A. J. Hertz of New York, N. Y. for his helpful criticisms and loan of material.

In addition, the following stamp dealers permitted us to have free access to their stocks and loaned their notes and reference material, without which progress would have been slow indeed if not impossible, to wit; Mr. Ezra D. Cole of Nyack, N. Y., Mr. John A. Fox of 110 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. and Mr. Robert Siegel of 489 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. All of the photographs that needed special attention to detail work were by Mr. Leonard Giles of Summit, N. J. The editorial advice and assistance from Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, editor of The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST is appreciated.

END

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 recently published books.

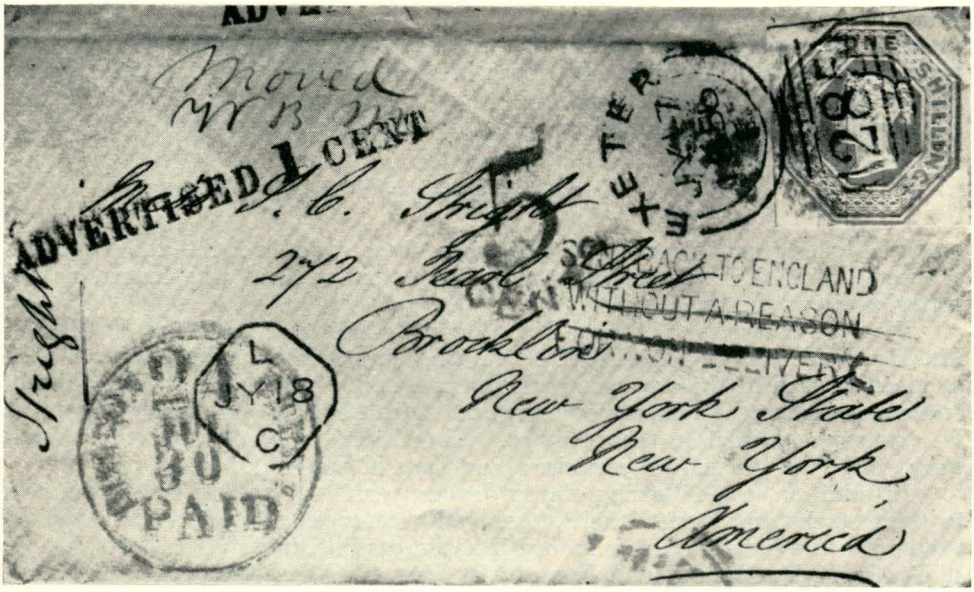
Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for $10 or less. 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.

GREAT BRITAIN

One Shilling 1854 used to United States



Quite a common British stamp, (it catalogs $12.00 used) the 1854 1/- green embossed, was used on a letter from Exeter, England to Brooklyn, New York, July 17th, 1856. The letter was carried by British Packet as indicated by the red American arrival mark "Boston Br. Pkt. Paid 24 Jul 30," of which "5 cens" struck in red, represented the American inland rate. It also bears the black handstruck stamp "ADVERTISED I CENT," with a pencil note, "Moved. W. B. M.," and the British marking "SENT BACK TO ENGLAND/WITHOUT REASON/ FOR NON-DELIVERY," the last two lines being crossed out, since the reason was very clear, viz: the addressee had apparently moved, had been advertised for without success, and thus the letter was returned. On reverse is the black circular date stamp "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 30" being the date on which the letter was mailed back to England. Another interesting point is that Brooklyn was spelt "Brooklin," New York State, on the envelope.

(Ethel Harper)

FRENCH MOROCCO

The 15 Centimes Of The First Engraved Issue 1917-23
The Retouched and Unretouched Plates

By CHARLES NEIDORF

(Continued from No. 4, Page 174)

4. PLATE "C": Vignette Retouched

In dealing with plate "C" the retoucher left the lettering alone, even though it was definitely in poor condition, turning his attention instead to various details in the vignettes. Perhaps the reason was simply that having previously found the task of going over hundreds of tiny letters on plates "A" and "B" too exacting and time-consuming, he decided it would be easier to work on the vignettes, which by that time must have shown signs of plate wear. In so doing he quite frequently added numerous shading lines not present in the original version.

So extensive is the retouching on several of the positions that it is difficult to understand how it could have escaped detection for so long a period of time. For example, compare Figs. 34 and 35. When subjected to considerable enlargement, as in this instance, the extent of the retouching on the plate "C" vignette becomes quite striking. In sharp contrast, however, is the state of several other plate "C" positions, where evidence of retouching is quite difficult to detect, being confined to only one or two added minute strokes hidden in the midst of a large mass of normal plate characteristics (e. g., see Figs. 36, 82, 83, 84).



Fig.36. No."1" early (first retouch)



Fig.37. No."1" late (second retouch)

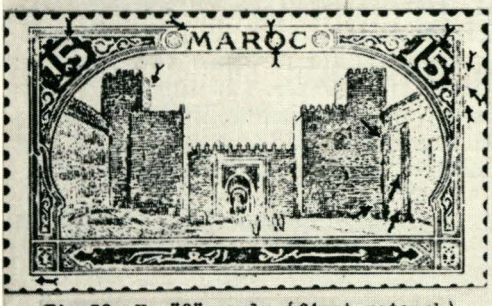


Fig.38. No."2" early (first retouch)



Fig.39. No."2" late (second retouch)



Fig.40. No."3" early (first retouch)

No."3" late (second retouch)
Not yet found



Fig.41. No."4" early (first retouch)



Fig.42. No."4" late (second retouch)

Of the 38 positions assigned to plate "C" thus far, retouching of 33 positions has definitely been established, with every indication that several others must also have been worked over. As in the case of plate "A," unfortunately, the plating is still at a very rudimentary stage, owing to the scarcity of multiples and the lack of sheet margin copies. Here too, therefore, the position number assigned are *purely arbitrary* and appear in quotation marks. Once again it is suggested that readers of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST may wish to help with the plating of these stamps, by reporting on the results of their own investigations or else by furnishing the writer with additional material of this stamp, either on a purchase or a loan basis.

The most significant matter about plate "C" is that it is not sufficient to pay attention solely to the retouches. To do so means running the risk of failing to see the forest for the trees. The plating marks (constant flaws) characteristic of each position must also be identified because *plate "C" was retouched not one but twice.* Detection of identical flaws on two stamps, one obviously retouched much more extensively than the other, proves that both must come from the same position on the plate. Similarly, detection of identical flaws on two stamps, one unretouched the other retouched, proves that these likewise must come from the same position on the plate.

Here, surely, is an instance where plating of minute spots and scratches ("flyspeck philately," if one one likes) really made sense. Plating purely for the sake of plating is not necessarily always worth the time and effort put into it. It is all very well for an advanced collector to decide to tackle the plating of a stamp and after a great deal of effort to determine the indentifying characteristics of each position on the plate. Every serious student owes it to himself, no doubt, to attempt to find out at least once whether he is capable of handling such a task and to experience the satisfaction of a job well done. But if it uncovers no new information about the production of the stamp in question, any such plating study proves only that that particular stamp can be plated (given sufficient material and sufficient time for study) and that the collector



Fig.43. No."5" early (first retouch)



Fig.44. No."5" late (second retouch)



Fig.45. No."6" early (first retouch)



Fig.46. No."6" late (second retouch)



Fig.47. No."7" early (first retouch)



Fig.48. No."7" late (second retouch)



Fig.49. No."8" early (first retouch)



Fig.50. No."8" late (second retouch)



Fig.51. No."9" late (second retouch)
Early state unretouched



Fig.52. No."10" early (unretouched)
Late state not yet found



Fig.53. No."11" early (first retouch)



Fig.54. No."11" late (second retouch)

who undertook the task had the required perserverance to bring it to a successful conclusion. In effect it is nothing more than an exercise. Despite the great expenditure of time and effort required — for plating is never easy; it is the sheerest drudgery of the most exacting sort — a study of this type runs the risk of giving rise to a "so what?" reaction, not only on the part of readers of the published results (assuming they get published) but even on the part of the student himself, after the work is completed. Quite frankly, it must be conceded that such a reaction is largely unavoidable, one collector's interest in another's plating studies usually being ever so slight. But where, as in this instance, previously unsuspected facts (or else facts confirming or contradicting previously held theories) are brough to light, a plating study is bound to have far greater value and interest, both for the plater and for other collectors, than otherwise; at least that is the hope.

In the photographs of the plate "C" positions (Figs. 36-84) the arrows (without tails) pointing to various parts of the *vignettes* call attention to areas where lines were strengthened or added. The fish-tailed arrows pointing (for the most part) to features in the outer frame or sky area indicate plating marks (constant flaws). Where both early and late states of a given position are shown, the plating marks are indicated only on the early state, to avoid duplication of effort.

The largest multiple in the writer's collection is a vertical block of ten from the early state of the plate. On a purely arbitrary basis and as a matter of convenience, the positions therein are identified as follows: "1"-"2"
"3"-"4"
"5"-"6"
"7"-"8"
"9"-"10"

Note that two of the positions in the early state (Nos. "9" and "10") are not retouched. Matching later, more extensively retouched states of eight of



Fig.55. No."12" early (first retouch)



Fig.56. No."12" late (second retouch)



Fig.57. No."13" early (first retouch)



Fig.58. No."13" late (second retouch)



Fig.59. No."14" early (unretouched)
Late state not yet found



Fig.60. No."15" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.61. No."16" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.62. No."17" early (unretouched)
Late state not yet found

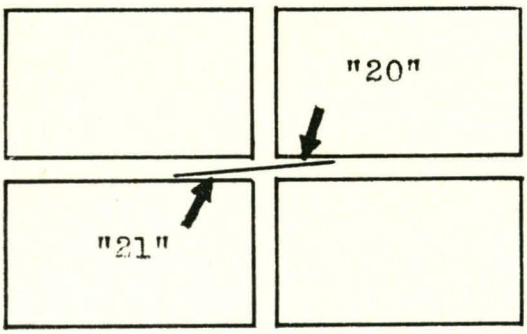


Fig. 67A. Plate "C" - diagram showing relationship of positions "20" and "21"

these ten positions have been found thus far (see Figs. 36-52).

Only three other instances (positions No. "11" to "13") have been found, to date, where *both the early and late states are retouched* (Figs. 53-58). The late state of position No. 12 is noteworthy in that this is the only known instance where the retouching extneds outside of the vignette. The area immediately to the left of the arabic lettering has a number of heavy horizontal strokes added.

Thirteen positions have been found (Nos. "14" to "26") having *the early state unretouched, the late state retouched* (Figs. 59-71). On the basis of evidence furnished by two blocks of four from the early state of the plate, which conveniently have two positions duplicated, it is definitely known that positions No. "14" to "19" appear in the following order: "14"-"15"
"16"-"17"
"18"-"19"

Positions No. "20" and "21" are of interest in that there is evidence, in the form of a long diagonal plate scratch extending out to the margin from the lower left corner of position No. "20" and out to the margin from the lower right corner of position No. "21," which indicates that they must be located adjacent to each other on the plate, as shown in the diagram (Fig. 67A).

Then there is a group of twelve positions (Nos. "27" to "38") all *retouched*, for which the matching earlier or later states have not yet been found (Figs. 73-94).

Positions No. "27" to "30," which are extensively retouched, are undoubtedly from the *late* state of the plate. Positions "31" to "38," which are only slightly retouched, *may* come from the *early* state of the plate, with matching late second retouches yet to be found. Or else these may come from those retouched positions on the *late* state of the plate for which the matching earlier states are unretouched.

Attention is called to the fact that the plating marks indicated on positions No. "27" to "38" must be regarded as only tentatively identified. It is entirely possible, in fact, that further investigation may show that some of the flaws indicated are ephemeral. The reason for this situation is that in each of these instances only a single specimen has been seen thus far. Normally the writer would not consider the validity of any plating mark as being reasonably well established until he had seen a minimum of three copies each showing the flaw in question.

As far as identification of these retouched positions is concerned, the plating marks are of no great consequence since the characteristics of the retouching alone are sufficiently distinctive for positive identification. As for identification of possible earlier unretouched matching states, it is believed that enough



Fig.63. No."18" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.64. No."19" early (unretouched)
Late state not yet found



Fig.65. No."20" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.66. No."21" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.67. No."22" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.68. No."23" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.69. No."24" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.70. No."25" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.71. No."26" late (retouched)
Early state unretouched



Fig.73. No."27"



Fig.74. No."28"



Fig.75. No."29"



Fig.76. No."30"



Fig.77. No."31"



Fig.78. No."32"



Fig.79. No."33"



Fig.80. No."34"



Fig.81. No."35"



Fig.82. No."36"



Fig.83. No."37"



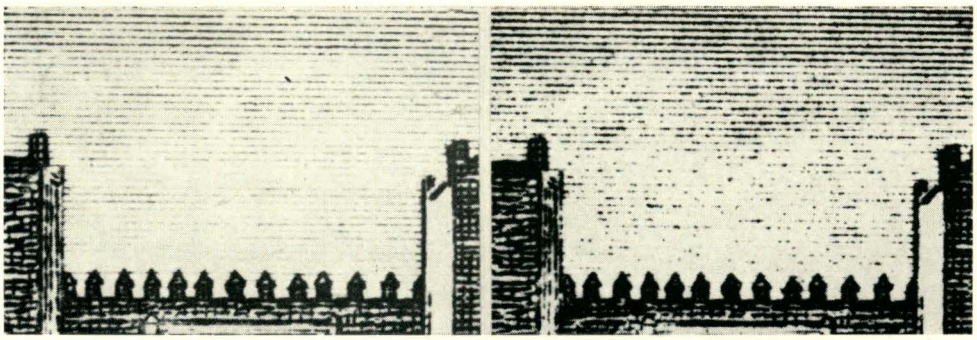
Fig.84. No."38"

of the plating marks tentatively identified are bound to turn out to be valid to make up for any possible misidentification of some few ephemeral flaws.

Finally, nine positions have been found, all *unretouched,* for which it is believed matching later retouched states will eventually be found. In the absence of any trace of retouching of the vignettes, the reason why these stamps are believed to come from plate "C" (and not from some other plate which was never retouched) is that they possess certain features found *only* on plate "C" stamps:

a. *Distinctly darker color* than other unretouched stamps (deep black, not gray); impression often heavily over-inked, causing many of the closely spaced heavy shading lines around the figures of value and around the arabic lettering to coalesce.

b. *Spotted lower sky area.* Copies from the early state of plate "C" invariably have numerous black spots or broken dashes along the thin, faintly registering shading lines in the lower sky area (compare Figs. 85 and 86). Plate wear eventually causes all traces of these thin shad-



Figs. 85-86. Plate "C" - sky area, unretouched (left) and retouched vignettes

ing lines to disappear and greatly reduces the number of spots or dashes that persist.*

As stated, the presumption is that these nine positions come from plate "C," but inasmuch as this cannot yet be established as proved, photographs of these stamps have not been included.

For a discussion of the possible relationship between plate "C" and the unretouched plate, see the concluding portion of the section, which follows:

5. The Unretouched Stamps

A. Characteristics of the Unretouched Stamps (See Figs. 87-88)

In addition to the major distinctive features, each of the retouched plates has certain characteristics, the discovery of which in each instance came as a rewarding surprise. Thus, plate "A" has the background lines around the figures of value and the arabic lettering retouched differently on every position; plate "B" has errors in spelling, additional retouching of framelines, and double transfers caused by fresh entries; and plate "C" has early and late states of every position. But none of these surprises was any more unexpected than the one produced by the unretouched stamps.

Through the very kind efforts of Lt. Col. Bill Bryan of the U. S. Air Force, stationed near Casablanca, the writer was fortunate enough to receive late in 1956 (as a gift, no less) a complete sheet of the unretouched stamps. Preliminary examination failed to reveal any unusual or prominent characteristics, except for the rather conspicuons flaw of the left numeral "5" on position No. 5, already well-known to the writer in the form of single copies (see Fig. 89).

When position No. 30 was examined, however, the only possible reaction was a "double take" because there was *the same* flaw of the left numeral "5." Noting that these two positions were half a sheet apart, the next step obviously was to compare each position in the top half of the sheet with the corresponding position in the lower half. As a result, matching flaws were found on no less than sixteen of the twenty-five positions in each half of the sheet (see Fig. 90). As for the other positions, undoubtedly the only reason why matching flaws were not found was that such just never developed in the course of the plate-

*It might seem logical to expect the thin horizontal shading lines and the spots in the lower sky area, which are specifically cited here as being so highly characteristic to show up in the photographs of the various plate "C" positions. Due to the unavoidable limitations of the photographic methods used, however, this is not the case. Where both thick and thin lines have to be reproduced, it is not possible ordinarily to render the thick ones correctly without at the same time severely underexposing the thin ones. If the thin lines are correctly exposed then the thick ones are seriously overexposed. Since there are only a few thin horizontal shading lines in each photograph, these have necessarily been sacrificed.

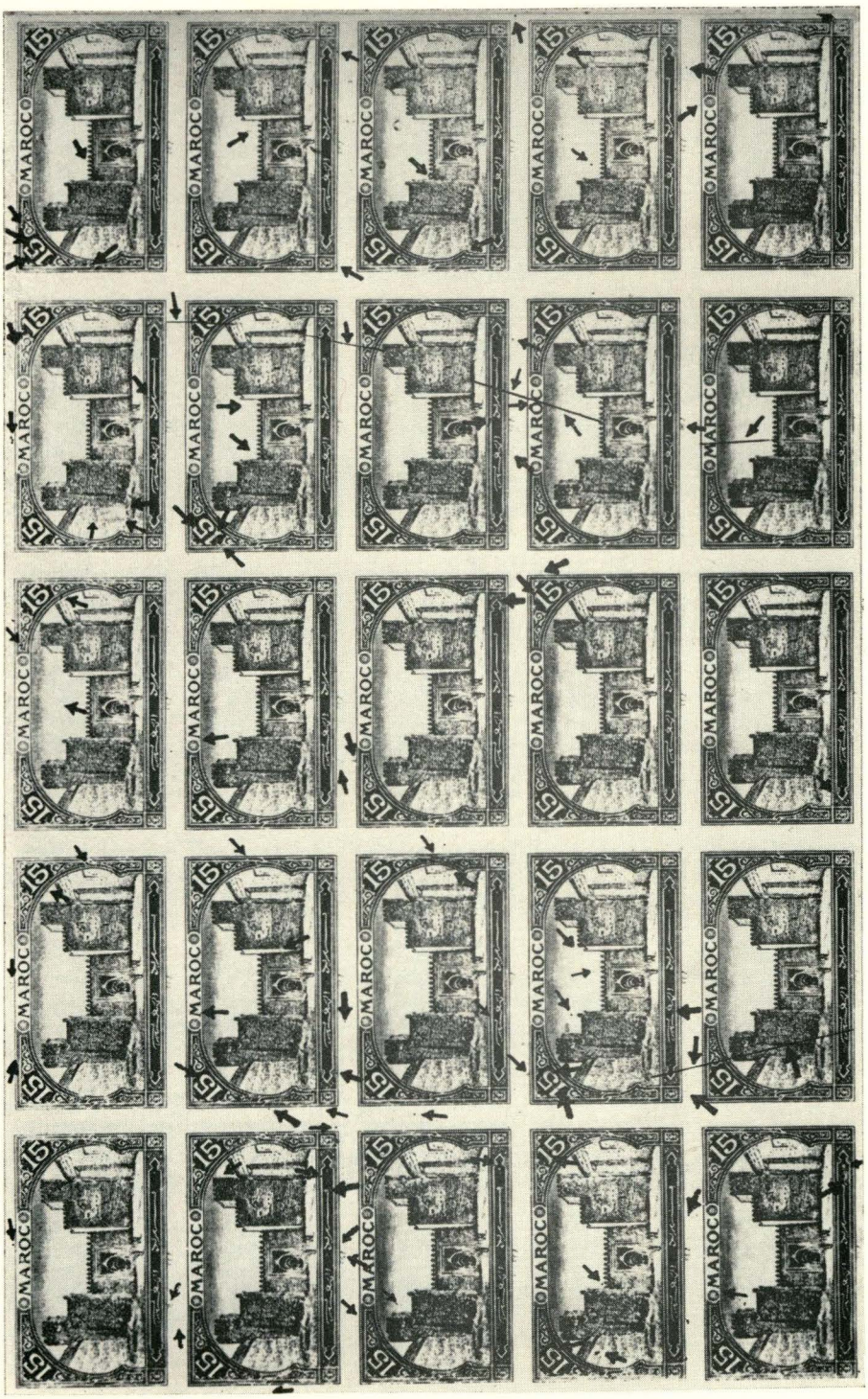


Fig. 87. Unretouched plate - upper half of complete sheet

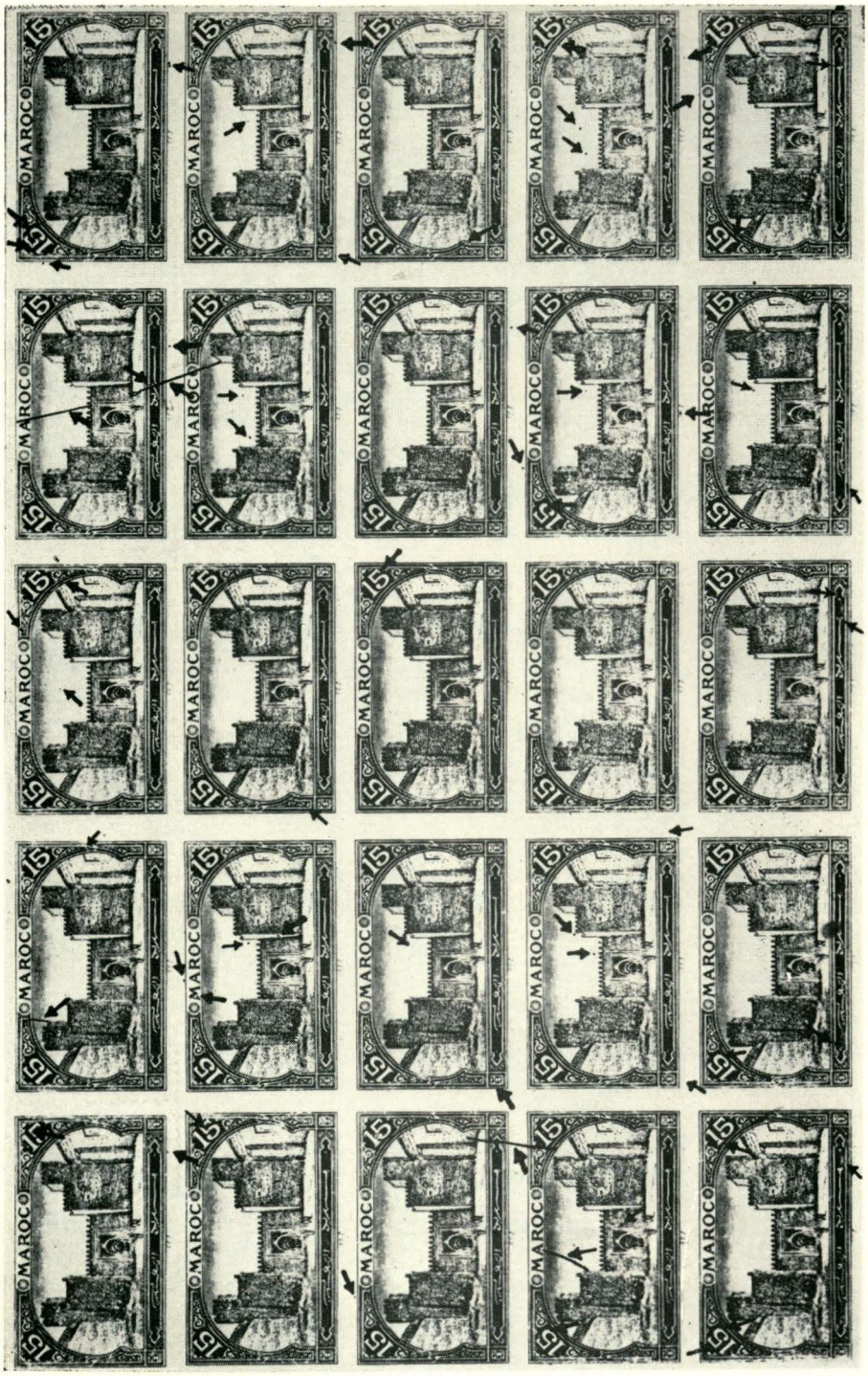


Fig. 88. Unretouched plate - lower half of complete sheet



Fig. 89. Unretouched plate - flaw in left numeral "5", found on positions No. 5 and 30.

making or printing operations or, if present, are so inconspicuous that they have escaped detection.

The extraordinary situation of the top half of the sheet matching the bottom half in many of its characteristics might seem, on the face of it, to suggest that a 25-subject plate was used in two operations to print each sheet of 50 stamps, instead of a 50-subject plate in a single operation. On this basis the sequence of printing operations would have to be either

a. Printing of the top 25 stamps on *all* sheets in the entire run, then printing of the bottom 25 stamps on all sheets (or vice versa); or else
b. Printing of the two halves of the sheet in two successive steps, one immediately after the other.

One objection to the first of these suggested procedures is that careful examination fails to reveal the slightest indication of a difference in tonal intensity or inking (to say nothing of a distinct difference in shade) between the two halves of the sheet. If the lower half had been printed perhaps several thousand impressions later than the upper half, one would expect at least *some* slight difference in tone to exist.

The objection to the second suggested procedure is that each position in the upper half of the sheet has its own set of constant, platable flaws, in addition to the matching flaws (when present), *not found* on corresponding positions in the lower half of the sheet, and vice versa. If the sheet had been printed in two successive steps, one immediately after the other, it would be only logical to expect the two halves to be virtually identical.

Furthermore, an objection to *both* suggested procedures is that there is no discrepancy in spacing between the two halves (either slightly closer together or further apart than normal or slightly out of alignment vertically). If two separate printing operations were actually required, it would be virtually impossible to avoid slight variations in spacing between the two halves of the sheet.

If, therefore, use of a 25-subject plate in two operations seems to be ruled out, what alternative explanation will account for the existence of matching flaws in the two halves of the sheet?

The conclusion that there actually was an engraved plate of 25 subjects to begin with must be regarded as firmly established. From this, it is suggested, *electrotyped replica plates* were prepared. Two such electrotypes, soldered together, would yield a 50-subject plate *with identical primary flaws on matching positions in both halves,* which could be used to print stamps indistinguishable from those coming from a normally engraved plate.

The writer is indebted to the late Stephen G. Rich for the suggestion that this rarely used plate-making procedure must have been employed.

A full description of the electrotype replica plate-making procedure appears in Baxter's study.* This information is the basis of the brief outline which follows. One cannot be certain, of course, that the methods which Baxter describes are actually those employed by the Maison Bernard printing firm in Paris, but it seems reasonable to assume that regardless of differences in detail the principle is the same.

In the production of ordinary letterpress electrotypes an intermediate wax or lead mold is used but for producing replicas of an engraved plate the intermediate stage is itself an electrotype. To begin with, a multiple-subject engraved master plate is prepared in the normal manner by means of a transfer roll. The master plate is hardened, cleaned and placed into an electroplating bath, giving rise to a thin shell of copper or nickel (called the "alto") which is a negative version of the original. After special treatment this shell in turn is placed into an electroplating bath and as many replicas of the master plate (called "bassos") as are needed are prepared therefrom. Copper, nickel or iron may be used for the replica plates. With a nickel surface, Baxter states, up to 25,000 impressions can be produced. Iron is even more serviceable and chrome plating further lengthens the life of the plate.

Other than stating that the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing has worked out methods of preparing electrotyped engraved plates, Baxter gives no information indicating when or where the procedures referred to above might have been used elsewhere. However, Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs has called the writer's attention to an article in the Dec. 1931 issue of "the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain"** which refers to the use of such plates to print the 1910 ship type issue of Bermuda (printed by De La Rue & Co.), the 1910 issue of Rhodesia (printed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.), and an issue of Falkland Islands (date or printer not specified).

Mr. Pemberton states, "there is, of course, nothing new in the principle of printing from electrotyped intaglio plates, it was employed on various occasions in quite early times." A footnote to the article mentions a specific instance: the 1855 engraved issue of Saxony, where certain values were printed from plates duplicated from master plates.

Returning to the subject of this study, it is apparent that two different plate-making procedures must have been used for this stamp. Plate "B" is definitely normally engraved, a transfer roll having been used to lay down all 50 subjects. Even without resorting to a study of the plating marks characteristic of each position, it is obvious that this must be the case since the re-entries and double transfers found on positions in one half of the sheet do not occur on matching positions in the other half. Similarly, study of all available plate "A" material fails to reveal the existence of any instance of identical plating marks occurring on two different positions, so the likelihood is that this plate too was normally engraved. Only in the case of plate "C" is the evidence not absolutely clear-cut, for reasons indicated later on.

Detection of identical constant flaws on matching positions in both halves of the sheet is only one aspect of the problems that arise when attempting to plate the unretouched stamps. The other side of the picture is the existence, apparently, of *multiple states* of each position. It would seem only logical to expect stamps printed after the plate had been in use for a considerable length of time to have characteristics somewhat different from those found on stamps printed when the plate was still new. Scratches and other flaws would be

*OP. CIT., pp. 108-109.

**"Master plates for Recess Printing — A Bermuda Discovery," by P. L. Pemberton, vol. 41, p. 243.

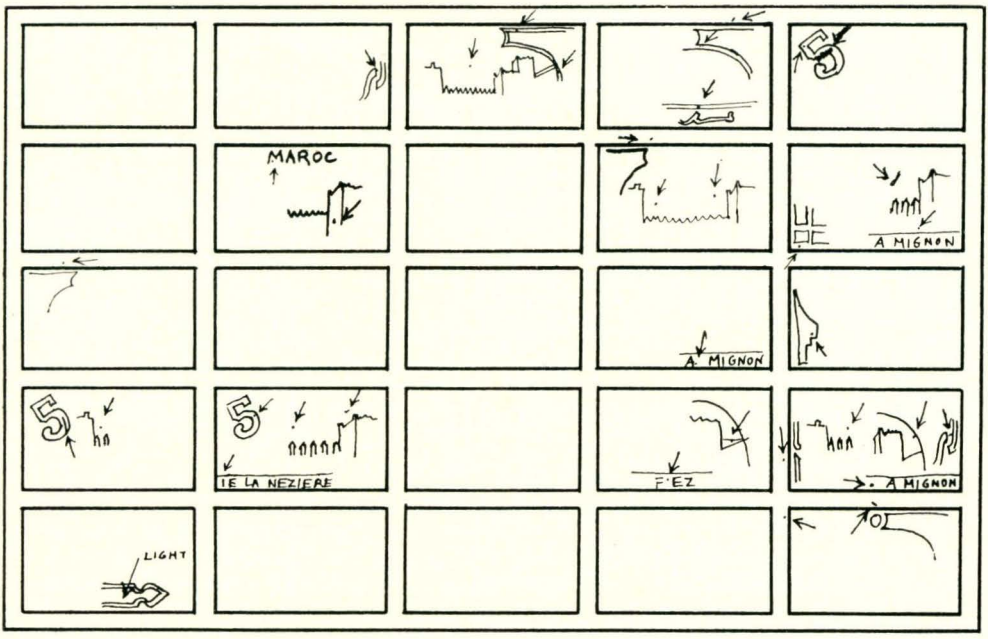


Fig. 90. Unretouched plate - primary flaws

bound to accumulate as the plate continued to be used and cleaned repeatedly. Also some of the earlier flaws might disappear as the result of excessive plate wear. This would account for the existence of early and late states of any given position, each having a different set of *secondary* flaws but both having the same *primary* flaws in common.

The same situation would apply, of course, to the characteristics found on stamps from the matching position in the other half of the sheet. The early and late states would also have completely different *secondary* flaws, but the *primary* flaws would be identical, not only on both states of this particular position but also on both states of the matching position in the other half of the sheet. Thus, in attempting to plate the unretouched stamps one would in effect have to contend with the problem of accounting for four different "states" of a given position.

But the point is that actually the number of different "states" found is larger than can be accounted for on this basis. A case in point is position No. 5 (or 30), readily recognizable by the prominent flaw of the left numeral "5." The number of different "states," each having its own set of constant, identifying characteristics, thus far seen is not four but seven, and similarly for position No. 20 (or 45) where six different "states" have been found. These, of course, are only samples of a general situation affecting all positions.

Another aspect of the puzzling problem of "multiple states" turned up when the attempt was made to plate a number of unretouched multiples (blocks of twelve, ten and six, plus several blocks of four). It might appear that this would be a relatively simple matter, inasmuch as there were so many different positions to compare with the complete sheet, but definitely such was not the case.

Detection of the primary flaws (the identical flaws found on matching positions in both halves of the sheet) was no great problem. As a result, it could be determined beyond any doubt that the block of 12 *had* to come either

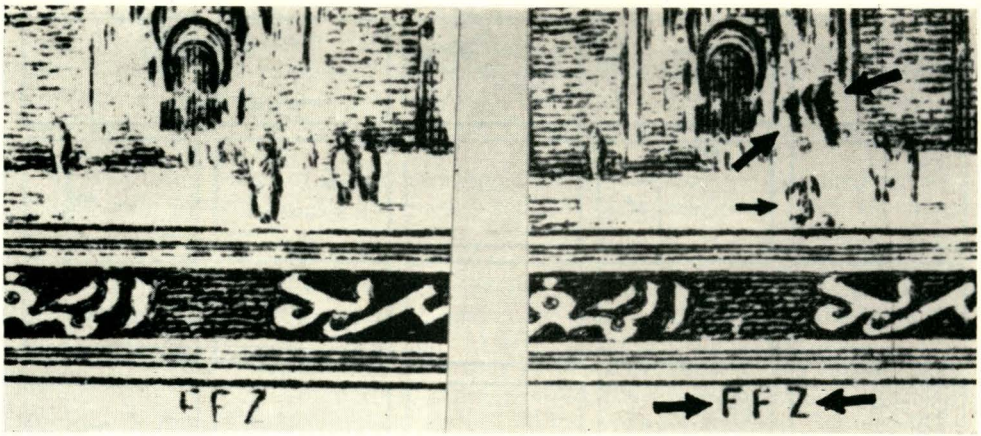


Fig. 91. Unretouched plate - plate flaws and retouching of "FEZ", block of 12, position No. 9

from positions 11-12-13-14 or 36-37-38-39
16-17-18-19 41-42-43-44
21-22-23-24 46-47-48-49

and the block of 10 *had* to come *either* from positions 4- 5 or 29-30
9-10 34-35
14-15 39-40
19-20 44-45
24-25 49-50

More precise pinpointing, however, was not possible because *none* of the secondary flaws peculiar to each position in these blocks matched those on the complete sheet. In other words, it would appear that these blocks come from states of the plate different from that found on the complete sheet — different but no less stable, since reconstruction of practically every position in these blocks by means of single used copies was possible.

To the writer it appears that the idea of "multiple states" of a single unretouched plate simply will not do as an adequate explanation of the observed facts. Instead, it is suggested, a possible solution to the problem is that there may have been *two or more* unretouched plates. After all, if it was possible to prepare two electrotypes of a 25-subject plate, why couldn't four or even six electrotypes have been prepared and used? All of these would have the same primary flaws in common but each inevitably would differ from the rest with regard to the secondary flaws.

Attention is called to position No. 9 in the block of twelve, referred to above, because of the presence of several conspicuous plate flaws, plus a definite instance of heavy retouching of the word "FEZ," the only instance of retouching of the lettering thus far seen on an otherwise unretouched stamp. (See Fig. 91).

B. Relationship of Unretouched and Retouched Plates.

Potentially, and indeed in fact, plating of the unretouched stamps presents a far greater challenge than does that of the retouched stamps. A relatively large percentage of the unretouched stamps in the writer's collection remain unplated.

Any stamp having the lettering in the designer's and engraver's names, or the vignette, retouched can be assigned beyond any question to one of the

Plate "C"	Unretouched Plate	Matching Primary Flaws
Pos. No. "16" =	Pos. No. 19 or 44	FEZ
" " "17" =	" " 20 or 45	
" " "21" =	" " 11 or 46	
" " "41" =	" " 7 or 32	MAROC
" " "47" =	" " 17 or 42	IE LA NEZIERE

Fig. 92. Unretouched plate - matching flaws, unretouched plate and plate "C"

three retouched plates and to one plate only. But how many plates were used to print unretouched stamps? As indicated above it is not at all certain that only one unretouched plate was used. And what about the three plates which were retouched; in their very earliest state, prior to being worked on, were they used to print unretouched stamps?

Evidence indicating that plates "A" and "B," at least, must be excluded has been presented. In the case of plate "A," the two minute flaws under the "O" of "MAROC," are found on all plate "A" stamps but never found on any unretouched copy; in the case of plate "B," the relatively numerous partial double transfers, never found on any unretouched stamp.

In the case of plate "C" the distinctly different apearance (deep black color, frequently over-inked appearance, numerous spots in the lower sky area) as compared with the unretouched stamps (gray color, clear impression) might seem, on the face of it, to rule out any possible relationship between the two. Nevertheless, that a direct relationship *does* exist appears to be indicated by the following observations:

(1) Certain flaws, found on five plate "C" positions, match the primary flaws characteristic of some of the twenty-five basic unretouched positions, as indicated in Fig. 92.

On the other hand, most plate "C" positions show *no trace of* flaws matching the primary flaws found on the unretouched stamps. Notably, the most intensive scrutiny of the largest plate "C" multiple on hand (a block of ten) and comparison with the unretouched sheet fails to reveal the presence of a single one of these primary flaws. If it is logical to argue that the presence of matching flaws on certain plate "C" positions and on certain unretouched positions indicates a common origin, then the converse argument seems equally logical: absence of characteristics in common indicates separate origins.

Is it possible that there were *two* plates with retouched vignettes, one derived from an electrotyped replica of the unretouched master plate, the other from a separately engraved 50-subject plate?

(2) Two anomalous positions have been found which appear to combine the features of the unretouched plate (gray color, clear impression) and plate "C" (vignette retouched). Earlier unretouched states of both positions have also been found. (See Figs. 93-94).

It would require only a change in the type of ink used to transform these two anomalous retouched stamps into specimens which one would not hesitate to assign to plate "C." And, it is suggested, this may actually have taken place. In other words, there may have been four stages in the life history of plate "C":



Fig. 93-94. Unretouched plate - positions with retouched vignettes

a. *Gray color, clear impression*
   i. *Completely unretouched;* stamps indistinguishable in appearance from other unretouched stamps (but possibly not from the same plate as that used to print the complete sheet in the writer's collection).
   ii. *First retouches,* affecting only a few positions (probably in use for a short time only, which would account for the scarcity of material.

b. *Change in ink (deep black); over-inking; numerous spots in lower sky area*
   i. *Printings from plate with first retouches* (no change from preceding except color of ink and quality of impression)
   ii. *Second retouching of plate*

An alternative explanation, of course, is that the plate from which the above two anomalous retouched positions are derived is entirely distinct from plate "C."

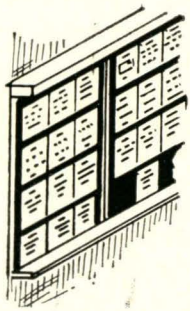
In closing the writer would like to re-emphasize two points:

1. This study should be regarded as a *sample* of what can be accomplished in the much-neglected field of twentieth century French and French Colonial philately. Undoubtedly there are many other issues or single stamps equally deserving of intensive study which are at present not suspected of offering opportunities for rewarding research. It is to be hoped that publication of this study will, in some measure, serve to encourage others to make the most of such opportunities.
2. This study is very obviously incomplete. Readers who have material of this French Moroccan stamp to sell or to loan to the writer, or else who are willing to make the effort to study such material and to publish their findings, can be of real service in helping to fill some of the many existing gaps in our knowledge.

THE END

In case of change of address, please advise—

Secretary, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.



THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of April 5, 1961

Photography and Philately

My grandfather had the happy faculty of coining phrases to underline his arguments. One of his favorites was, "If one is good, two are better." Thus, if I were to mention that I collected stamps as a hobby, he might have rejoined, "If you collect stamps, why don't you also indulge in photography as a hobby; two hobbies are better." Maybe *Colonel James T. DeVoss* of Washington, D. C. was eavesdropping on this imaginary conversation. In any event, he certainly heeded the admonition. Col. DeVoss has happily combined both hobbies for his own benefit and for the members' viewing pleasure. On the night of April 5, 1961, he very admirably demonstrated my grandfather's maxin — if one is good, two are better. .

Col. DeVoss uses photography as an adjunct to philately. He lists seven examples to illustrate the benefits of photo utilization for philately:

(a) dressing up albums — for example, he shows how a Philatelic Foundation certificate may be photographed and reduced in size to fit on the same album page as the stamp or cover,
(b) identification — insurance claims for thefts of philatelic items are facilitated by the use of a photograph of the item in question,
(c) illustrating articles — photograph emphasizes the point that the author is trying to make,
(e) identification of issues — the photograph identifies the stamp in a stamp catalog for easier comprehension,
(f) microfilming of files — microfilm records valuable and rare books for posterity,
(g) presentation before audiences — color slides project the stamps and covers on a screen, thus enabling the exhibitor to display rare stamps without fear of loss or damage.

Col. DeVoss emphasized that he uses photography as a supplement to philately, not as a substitute. In this reporter's opinion, this is a wise decision. To simply exhibit photographic slides on the beaded screen would be to eliminate the richly rewarding experience of viewing some of the great gems of philately at close range.

Col. DeVoss used his slides to show us some of the outstanding items in his well-known Canal Zone collection. The most minute details and the beauty of the rich colors are emphasized for maximum enjoyment. We recall Scott cat. no. 3b with CANAL ZONE double of which only one copy is known and Cat. no. 19c with "8 cts" double used on cover, also the only one known. For both of these Philatelic Foundation certificates have been issued. Among the rarities shown were the three great Canal Zone "Aristocrats"; Scott 23g, 2c Hamilton

Bank Note issue with inverted center and overprint; 31a, the 1c 1909-10 issue also with inverted center and overprint; and 40a, the 5c 1912-16 Type II overprint with the portrait of the 2c value.

The 2c overprinted Hamilton Bank Note issue, Scott no. 21, was shown in a block of four. On another slide, we saw two blocks of the same stamp with counterfeit overprint. The value of photography in detecting the counterfeit was graphically illustrated in a showing of eight used singles of the 10c Hamilton. Col. DeVoss was able to reconstruct the cancellation which, as was developed, was one in use two years after the stamps were no longer on sale. The characteristics of the letters in the valid and counterfeit overprints are easily determinable when magnification is increased to almost 500 times.

Printing methods and paper differences also show up clearly in the blow-ups. Side and parallel lighting methods were displayed. Thus, a pair of the 5c 1847's on an embossed Valentine from the Van Dyk MacBride collection was shown with normal lighting. The appearance was flat. The same item shown with parallel lighting brought out the details of the embossing. Lights were also used to point up the difference in paper threads when soft and hard papers were separated along the perforations. More fibers were shown to protrude from soft paper separation. Transmitted light was found to be very useful in this type of study.

We noted many visitors in the audience; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kaiser of Miami, Florida, Mr. William E. Lea, Mr. A. L. Michaels both of London, England, Mr. Wallace Knox, California, Dr. R. Coigne of the World Health Organization and Mr. Howard Guest to name but a few. For them, as well as the members, this was an interesting and we believe, enjoyable evening. In a year which has brought many innovations to the program, the meeting of April 5, 1961 was an outstanding success. Col. DeVoss showed us how to be a jack of two trades and master of both. (*Philip Silver*)

Meeting of April 19, 1961

Annual Competition and Awards

This meeting which falls in the middle of the Collectors Club Annual Competition Week from April 17-23 was given over to the presentation of the Club awards and to the report of the judges for the Annual Competition.



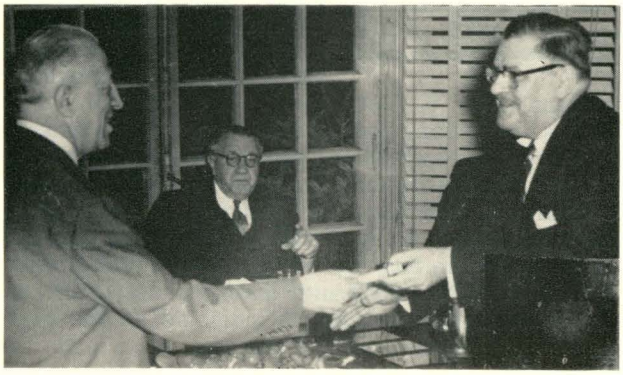
John J. Britt receiving the 1961 Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award from Mrs. Louise B. Dale. (Photos by Boutrelle)

President George E. Burghard opened the meeting promptly at 8:30 P. M. with a short speech of welcome to the members and guests (standing room only).

The program started with the presentation of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award to John J. Britt* by Mrs. Louise B. Dale, the daughter of the man for whom the Award is named. This is given annually by the Collectors Club to the person who, in the judgment of the Governors, has given distinguished service to philately. Mr. Britt had been tendered a testimonial dinner prior to the meeting. In his short speech of acceptance, Mr. Britt pointed out the difficulties of qualifying for this outstanding award and the fact that no one can achieve it or any other recognition without the help of many friends.

Mr. Ezra D. Cole, Chairman of the Program Committee, next presented certificats of thanks to those members, who had been responsible for the organization of the Annual Competition. These were: Dr. Irwin Yarry, Emanuel Reggel, Nathan Hals, Adrian Boutrelle, Maurice Tripet, Sol Altman, Max Bass, Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg and Mrs. Bert Taylor. These certificates are a recognition of the large amount of work necessary for the arrangements of the Competition week.

Mr. Henry M. Goodkind then presented morocco bound volumes of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for 1960 to the members of the Editorial Board. These were received by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, Winthrop S. Boggs and Edwin Mueller. President Burghard presented a similar copy to Mr. Goodkind in recognition of his services as editor.



Edwin Mueller being handed The Collectors Club Philatelist Award for 1960 by H. D. S. Haverbeck.

Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, Chairman of the Publications Committee, followed with the award of the *Collectors Club Medal* for the best article in the 1960 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. This was given to *Mr. Edwin Mueller* in recognition of his fine studies of Austrian postal history. Mr. Haverbeck said it gave him a great honor to be able to make this presentation to such an outstanding student of philately and postal history. Two *Certificates of Merit* were also presented to *Messrs. Charles Bretagne* and *Nathan Hals* for their serial article on the postal history and philately surrounding the use of Newspaper stamps of France.



Dr. James J. Mategka, Jr. (left) with Ezra D. Cole, who presented him with The Collectors Club Medal for the best 1960 program.

Next Mr. Ezra D. Cole made the presentation of the *Collectors Club Medal* for the best program of 1960 to *Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr.* of Chicago, Illinois for his outstanding display and lecture on the air mails of Newfoundland. This program was the happy occasion for providing the members with a view of fine, rare stamps as well as listening to an interesting speaker.



Malcolm A. O'Reilly presenting Henry M. Goodkind with a silver tray in appreciation of his disinguished services to the club.

The next item on the agenda of the meeting was a complete surprise, the presentation of special awards by Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly our Vice President. These awards were in the form of two identical silver trays, inscribed, "For distinguished service to his fellow philatelists." The recipients were *Henry M. Goodkind* and *Harrison D. S. Haverbeck.* These honors are not a regular thing, but are given when the Club feels that there is a special need for recognizing outstanding service to the Club over a period of years by certain members.

The final and perhaps the most important part of the evening for many of the members was the announcement of the awards for the Annual Competition. This was done by Mr. Julian Gros on behalf of the four Judges, Irwin Heiman, William Roscher, Daniel Meyerson and Mr. Gros. In making the announcements, Mr. Gros stated that this was a particularly difficult show to judge. As a matter of interest to all the members, it may be noted that out of twenty awards and certificates of honorable mention, *the Grand Award* and *four of the six major awards* of equal merit went to non-resident members of the club ranging from California to Florida. Awards and certificates were made to the following:

Grand Award

U. S. Covers Used 100 years ago — J. D. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind.

6 Merit Awards

United States 1847-56 Issues — Barrett G. Hindes, San Francisco, Cal.
U. S. Rates to France 1870-76 — Millard H. Mack, Cincinnati, Ohio
Hawaiian Postal History — John L. Norbeck, Minneapolis, Minn.
British Empire Semi-Official Air Mail Stamps — R. H. Shrady, M.D., Englewood, N. J.
Florida Confederate Covers — Henry M. Spelman III, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
Hong Kong Used in Treaty Ports — Irwin M. Yarry, D.D.S., New York, N. Y.

13 Certificates of Merit

Guatemala, 19th Century — Max H. Bass, Great Neck, N. Y.
British Colonial 20th Century Covers — Daniel F. de Beixedon, Sag Harbor, N.Y.
U. S., The $2 State Department — Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg, New York, N. Y.
Forerunners of Special Delivery Service — Mrs. Edith M. Faulstich, Yonkers, N. Y.
U. S. Revenues, First Issue Adhesives — Morton D. Joyce, New York, N. Y.
Firsts of the World on Cover — Alexander Levine, M.D., Jersey City, N. J.

19th Century Covers of Nepal — M. L. Ricketts, Lovington, Ill.
Palestine Forerunners — Sol Rozman, New York, N. Y.
U. S. Migratory Birds — Ira Seebacher, Rosalyn, N. Y.
U. S. 10c Jefferson of 1873 — Allen H. Seed, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Israel, First Coin Issues — Martin J. Taub, New York, N. Y.
Swiss Post Office, 20th Century rarities — Maurice Tripet, New York, N. Y.
The 10 centavos of Mexico 1886-95 — Abner I. Weisman, M.D., New York, N. Y.

The annual exhibition filled a total of 51 frames. It was a very interesting and diversified display having a scope as broad, even if in abbreviated form, as any International Exhibition. The other members participating were:

1861-67 U. S. Essays & Proofs — Solomon Altmann
Provisional issues of the Faroe Islands — Herbert Bernstein
France, photo study on Scott #267 — Adrien Boutrelle
19th Century Hungary — John L. Briggs, Jr.
Flights of Zeppelin, LZ 127 — Florence O. Brown
Tibet — Mrs. Charles Massey Chandler
India, Triple printing — E. Robert Clas
Israel First Day and Last Day cancellations of Locals and Interim Period — Arthur Cohen
Great Britain, "The Penny Red of 1864" — Frank E. Crawford
Brazil Airmails — Herbert A. Feist
A study of an American Post Office through Philately — John F. Field
A study of the New South Wales 5/ Stamp of 1888 — Mrs. N. B. Fox
Israel, Interim stamps and registered covers — Raymond Groden
Manuscript on the Postal History of Stamps — Nathan Hals
U. S. Postal Agency Consular Office Japan before Japan joined the U. P. U. and after (1875-1883) — Miss Ethel Harper
India, Sind District Dak. This first adhesive stamps issued for use in Asia — H. D. S. Haverbeck
U. S. Departmental Proofs 1873, Newspaper Proofs 1875 — A. N. Johnson
Egypt, Airmail rarities — Ernest Kehr
Private Posts in Baltimore 1844-58 — Denwood N. Kelly
U. S. Special Delivery Boston Clock-face marking — John A. Knapp, M.D.
Prison Ship Covers of Boer War, 1899-1902 — P. W. Lampertine
Turkey, 1840-62, Pre-stamp covers — Paul L. Lindenberg
Guadalajara Mexico 1867-68 — Leslie Markovich
Special Delivery Service in U. S. Possessions of Cuba, Guam and Philippines — Robert L. Markovits
Military Postal History of Czechoslovakia Army in Russia and Siberia — Wm. Reiner-Deutsch, M.D.
Pre-Philatelic stamps — Herbert Rosen
Israel, Early stamps of the Republic in south-western Asia — Mrs. Joseph Ross
Uruguay Air Mail Stamps — Philip Silver
Perfins, what they are, who uses them, for what purpose — David Stump
A brief Postal History of Mauritius — George R. Wren
Greece, Second Olympic Games — Peter L. Mavrovitis
Early 19th Century covers — H. Lawrence Pool
Incoming Foreign Mail cancellations — H. P. Atherton

After the formal part of the meeting concluded, the members and guests adjourned to the Library where they enjoyed a most delicious collation prepared under the direction of our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anne Pritchett, and our Librarian, Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge. The discussion of the meeting and the viewing of the exhibits continued until 10:30 P. M. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Meeting of May 3, 1961

Collecting Confedrates — Country Style

For many years, this reporter was a Confederate "Colonel" in the Confederate Stamp Alliance. In the process, he had formed a creditable collection of Confederate material. It must have impressed others because it garnered one of the coveted awards of honor, a silver tray at the annual members' competition at the Collectors Club on April 17, 1957. But, apart from gaining further recognition in various regional exhibitions, it never could go higher to win a grand award or other high ranking in the stiffer competition of the international scene. The reason, which eluded us for many years, became crystal clear on the night of May 3, 1961 when *Mr. A. Earl Weatherly* showed his Confederate collection. This reporter should have moved to the country and collected Confederates — "Country Style." For, that is how Mr. Weatherly claims to have put together his magnificent award-winning collection of Confederate material. If the bucolic influence can work such wonders, the lesson for the collecting fraternity should be evident and unmistakable. If you want to build a prize-winning collection, move out of the city to the country! There you will find all manner of leather trunks safely stored away in dusty attics, brimming over with prizes rich enough to ransom a sultan's daughter. If you have no burning desire in that direction, you may, at least, become the Croesus of stampdom and end up with a collection worthy of a Weatherly.

Lest any of our readers take this advice too seriously, make empty caverns of our great cities and put an impossible strain on the facilities afforded by our country cousins, let me quote from Mr. Weatherly's address on the night of May 3rd. "I passed by many stately, old homes and courthouses and, as the collecting urge had descended upon me, I wondered how many of these still contained old files or old trunks in the attic. The urge to investigate finally overcame me and I made many stops without too much success as there was always evidence that someone else had examined the contents. And then I stumbled on a broadside mailed out forty or fifty years ago showing illustrations of rare Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals and prices that would be paid for them and advising where to bring them to make the sale. The reader was urged to bring along all the old letters that he could find, in addition to those bearing stamps pictured in the broadside. The broadside preceded the visit of the agent who was visiting many towns and communities throughout the South. As time passed, I found evidence that many other efforts to scour the country had been made. I learned of the new surgical bandage that was being offered for the first time. Newspaper ads advised people that an agent would be on hand at a popular drug store on a certain date to demonstrate this new aid to sufferers. The ad stated that old stamps and letters would be accepted in payment, as well as money, and for interested parties to look into their old trunks before leaving home. The idea worked like a charm in many southern localities and thousands of items were received.

"Eventually, I pried my way into one of my own family's large leather trunks. There were loads of Civil War letters but only a few with common Confederate stamps, usually in poor condition. It was here that I learned from my relatives that years before the Burgers and Weiskopfs had gone over the contents and made many purchases. Later, the Burgers personally confirmed their efforts in Greensboro and told me the story of the elder Burger's Livingston 'find'. But, eventually, I was not completely shut out and made some 'finds' of importance and some of the items are still in my collection. . . ."

The gems of a Confederate collection are usually found in the Postmasters' Provisionals section and Mr. Weatherly's collection is no exception in this re-

spect. These Postmasters' Provisional stamps and envelopes were issued by the local postmasters in the period from June 1, 1861 and October 16, 1861. The earlier date shown above is the day on which United States stamps ceased to be used in the Confederacy. October 16, 1861 is the earliest dated cancellation known on the first Confederate general issue, the 5c green Hoyer and Ludwig lithographed stamp with portrait of Jefferson Davis. In this four and one half month period, over one hundred postmasters of different towns and cities in the South issued these postal emissions, many of which rank among today's great philatelic rarities. Occasionally, when supplies of government stamps were exhausted, these Postmasters' Provisionals were again pressed into service. Such use, however, is not too common.

Mr. Weatherly's method of presenting his collection was one which has gained much favor among exhibitors. The wall frames were filled with pages from the collection and colored slides on a screen were also shown of some of Mr. Weatherly's outstanding covers, this latter showing interlarded with the exhibitor's comments. To name all the Postmasters' Provisional covers shown would almost be like reciting verbatim from the Dietz specialized Confederate catalog. We feel, however, that we would be remiss not to mention some of the outstanding covers which comprise this portion of Mr. Weatherly's collection. These are noteworthy, not only for rarity, but for their excellent state of preservation after one hundred years of existence. We mention Beaumont, Texas; Danville, Virginia; Emory, Virginia; Fredricksburg, Virginia; Goliad, Texas; Independence, Texas; Limestone Springs, South Carolina; Pleasant Shade, Virginia; Livingston, Alabama; Mt. Lebanon, Louisiana; Rheatown, Tennessee; Uniontown, Alabama and Victoria, Texas, to name but a few. The Limestone Springs items are from an original find of Mr. Weatherly's, presumably in one of those leather trunks. This adhesive stamp is the only die cut Postmaster Provisional. It is never found cancelled. The Mt. Lebanon adhesive, in addition to being unique, is somewhat of a curiosity; the design is completely reversed. These stamps were printed from a woodcut and the design being placed thereon in normal position, the printing must, of necessity, be in reverse. Only one copy of this rarity is known, that on cover. In passing, we note that Mr. Weatherly's Livingston, Alabama is a perfection copy, like most of his material. Of the Victoria, Texas 10c provisional, his is one of but two known covers.

In collecting Confederates, the beginner is confronted with the fact that there are but fourteen adhesive stamps in the general issues, of which only thirteen were used postally. The 1c orange, typographed by De La Rue and Co., London, England, was never put in use. But the great variety of collecting fields in Confederate philately make up for this dearth of stamps. One may collect wallpaper covers, turned covers, Valentines, flag-of-truce covers, prisoner-of-war covers, express, paquebot and blockade covers and patriotics, to name but a few. Mr. Weatherly's collection was rich in this kind of material, most of it in extremely fine condition. Among the general issues, we noted the 10c blue frameline on a cover dated April 19, 1863. This is the earliest recorded use of this scarce stamp, also an unused block of four of the 10c frameline, the only one known. A nice display of the 20c green was noted, including several bisects on cover. There was a diagonal bisect from Selma, Alabama and a horizontal bisect from Shreveport, Louisiana. Another exciting item seen in the frames was a cover bearing a pair of the 2c green stamps together with a bisect of this same stamp to make up the 5c rate. The stamps are tied by a West Point, Georgia cancellation. Also, noted was a strip of five of these 2c greens tied by Gainsville, Ga. to make up the 10c rate. Such covers are quite scarce. Two very fine Trans-Mississippi 40c rate covers were exhibited in the frames,

one with a pair of the 20c green, the other with four T-E-N CENTS Archer and Daly stamps, the latter possibly unique.

This old Confederate buff finds it very difficult to conclude without naming many, many other fine items in Mr. Weatherly's collection. There was one exceptional piece, a cover with the 10c blue and the 10c rose, both stamps printed by Hoyer and Ludwig. These were in combination on a forwarded cover. Also, we saw the scarce Pendleton, South Carolina violet cancellation on cover with a block of ten of the 10c blue, Richmond printing and many other items equally intriguing.

Our readers must realize that paper was extremely scarce in the South, especially during the last two years of the War. As a consequence, the poorest papers and imitations were used for envelopes and letters. Small wonder then that most of the collectible items in Confederate philately are not in the best of condition after 100 years. One is referred to a note in the Confederate section of the Scott U. S. specialized catalog; "Because of the poor quality paper, and because envelopes were often hand-made, the average condition of Confederate States items is poorer than for corresponding emissions of the United States."

In some mysterious fashion, perhaps by collecting "Country Style," Mr. Weatherly seems to have overcome this deficiency. The indulgence of our readers is asked for a perhaps too frequent use of the words beautiful, very fine and magnificent. But, these were the only ones which could do adequate justice to this collection. It was our view that the audience, which included Mr. Boyer of Copenhagen, Denmark and Mr. Sam Oppenheimer as guests, thought likewise.

(*Philip Silver*)

Meeting of May 17, 1961

Air Mail Stamps

Air mail stamps of the world were exhibited and explained by three leading specialists in this field, whom Program Director, Ezra D. Cole, referred to as "the three astronauts." Each has been very active in the specialty group devoted to air post stamps. They are *John J. Britt,* the first president of *Aero Philatelists, Philip Silver,* now president and *Henry M. Goodkind,* editor of the *Aero Philatelists'* publications since their inception in 1946.

This program had been carefully planned in advance with two chief points in mind. First, an interesting diversification of material was to be exhibited. Secondly, those chosen to speak should be qualified by experience to interest the audience. Editor Goodkind acted as the Master of Ceremonies and he first introduced Mr. Philip Silver, who spoke upon *United States Air Mail Stamps and Their Rates.*

Since the inception of the regularly scheduled air mail service in the United States on May 15, 1918, there have been a rather bewildering series of rates, some based upon distance and others upon weight. In some cases, the rate was based upon both weight and distance. At one time or other, there have been rates of 2c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 16c, 20c, 24c, 25c, 30c, 50c, 65c, 80c, $1.30 and $2.60. Many times these rates were honored more in the breach than in performance.

On May 15, 1918, the rate was 24c an ounce or fraction, this included the 10c special delivery service. The air mail rate could be paid with either the 24c air mail stamp or with ordinary postage stamps. Also shown were several covers with the double rate of 48c for a letter weighing more than one ounce. But, since the special delivery fee was included in each 24c stamp, a double rate co-

ver had in it a built-in overpayment of 10c; special delivery service could be furnished only once on each letter.

As is fairly well known, the flight from Washington on May 15, 1918 came to grief in a field near Waldorf, Maryland. This mail was sent by air on the 16th and about six covers received the FIRST TRIP cancellation in error. The only known block of four on such a cover was displayed, but it probably was overpaid 72c.

In the ensuing days after the scheduled flight on May 15, 1918, most mail had a philatelic flavor. Many persons felt constrained to write to friends and, thus, send them a souvenir of the first flight. The covers shown were of that nature.

Two covers mailed on the 17th of May show early commercial use; these are scarce. Another shows late commercial use two days before the rate was reduced to 16c.

A cover shown, no doubt philatelic, is probably the only example of the entire 1918 series on one cover. Since the rate for air mail and special delivery service on December 18, 1918 was 16c, this cover is overpaid 30c.

To further encourage the use of air mail service, the rate was reduced to 16c for the first ounce and 6c for each additional ounce, as of July 15, 1918. Again, the 16c rate for the first ounce included special delivery service. The first day cover, (*only three known*), is cancelled July 11, 1918, on which date the 24c rate was still in effect. Thus, franked with the 16c air mail stamp and 5c in ordinary postage, it required the collection of 3c postage due.

On August 12, 1918, the Post Office Department took over the carrying of the air mail from the Signal Corps. A cover used on that day was shown.

In September 1918, air mail from Washington or Philadelphia with a Chicago destination, flew first to New York. One cover with an inscription at left showed such use.

Effective December 15, 1918, the air mail rate was reduced to 6c an ounce or fraction. However, on December 10, 1918, the first day of issue of the new 6c stamp, the rate was still 16c. Thus, a cover flown on that day needed an additional 10c in postage to pay the special delivery part of the rate. After December 15th, the payment for special delivery service was optional; one could use the 6c air mail stamp for air mail service only, if desired.

On July 18, 1919, the air mail rate was reduced to 2c. Air mail service was not scheduled but furnished at that rate whenever available. Thus, the use of air mail stamps was not obligatory. Several examples were displayed. However, on July 1, 1924, new air mail rates went into effect. One cover franked with the scarce "grounded plane" variety, cancelled on July 1, 1924, is actually the first time the 24c stamp of 1918 could be used to pay a proper rate since the advent of the 2c rate for air mail.

From the very beginning of air mail service on May 15, 1918, air mail stamps could be used for both air mail and any other postal service such as first class, parcel post, registry, except postage due. Several examples of such usage were pointed out by Mr. Silver. However, on and after August 1, 1928, the use of air mail stamps was prohibited on other than air mail letters.

Order No. 713, June 30, 1924, established new air mail rates based on both weight and distance. The country was divided into three zones, New York to Chicago, Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyoming and Cheyenne to San Francisco. The rate was 8c for each zone or part zone for a one ounce letter. Thus, a one ounce letter from New York to Chicago was 8c, to Cheyenne 16c and, for the full distance from New York to the west coast or return, the rate was 24c. The New York to San Francisco route was the only one operated by the Post Office Department; flights, in either direction, were commenced on July 1, 1924. Thus, the proper rates could only be paid with the 1923 air mail series or with the 16c and 24c stamps of 1918 on that date, and 1923 first day covers are obviously over-

paid, since the 2c rate was still in effect. However, mail flown on July 1, 1924 was at the proper rate for a one ounce letter. Examples of each were shown.

An interesting rate study was seen with two 8c covers. One, after delivery from Windsor, was flown with a pair of the 8c stamps to pay the 16c rate for a one ounce letter from Chicago to San Francisco. The other, flown thirteen days later, when new rates for distance had gone into effect, required 2c in ordinary postage stamps, plus the 8c air mail stamp to pay the 10c rate for a one ounce letter for distances not in excess of 1,000 miles. Blocks of four on covers flown on or after July 1, 1924 are all overpaid, and all of them seem to be philatelic.

An interesting example of philatelic mixed franking is a cover from Christmas Island franked with the local stamp of Central Pacific Cocoanut Plantations, Ltd. and the 24c U. S. air mail stamp. In all liklihood, the Christmas Island local stamp carried the letter to American Samoa or another American island, where the 24c air mail stamp of the 1923 series paid the postage rate to San Francisco and the air mail rate from San Francisco to New York.

The period from February 15, 1926 to August 1, 1928 saw many changes in the rate structure. This was also the period of greatest development of the air mail service under contract flying by private carriers. It was to facilitate such contract air mail service that the new rates were put into effect on February 15, 1926. The rate for a one ounce letter for a distance up to 1.000 miles was 10c. For distances over 1,000 and up to 1,500 miles it was 15c, and over 1,500 miles, 20c. Overweight letters were paid for at pro-rata rates. Thus, a two ounce letter up to 1,000 miles was 20c. The rates applied to routes operated by Government contractors. There was an additional charge for each zone or part zone that the mail was carried over a Government operated air mail route. During this period, the only route operated by the Post Office Department was the Transcontinental route from New York to San Francisco.

On February 1, 1927, the rates were changed again. Ten cents for each half ounce or fraction was charged regardless of distance. The 20c stamp issued on January 25, 1927 was for a one ounce letter regardless of distance under the new rates.

August 1, 1928 saw yet another change. The rate on that date was reduced to 5c for the first ounce and 10c for each additional ounce or fraction. Again, these rates applied regardless of distance. Actually, since February 1, 1927, distance had ceased to be a factor in domestic air mail rates. Examples of all these were exhibited.

Late in 1933, the Graf Zeppelin returned to the United States. This was in connection with the Chicago World Fair and the flight to the fair from Germany called "A CENTURY OF PROGRESS FLIGHT." Mail was dispatched from New York by steamer to Germany, placed aboard the Graf Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen and flown back to South America and to the United States. Multiple usage of the 50c Graf Zeppelin stamp issued by the Post Office Department implied not merely a philatelic desire to use more than one stamp, but rather a compliance with the rates set up for the flight. Thus, a single stamp carried a letter from New York to Germany by steamer and via the Graf Zeppelin to either Rio de Janeiro or Pernambuco. A pair carried it on to Miami, Florida; three stamps were required to take it to either Chicago or Akron, Ohio and four stamps covered the round trip from Friedrichshafen to Friedrichshafen. A single 50c stamp could also be used to take a letter from either Akron or Chicago on the return flight to either Seville, Spain or Friedrichshafen. All of the major legs of the flight were shown.

Mr. Silver's exhibit closed with one frame of covers explaining the 25c Trans-Pacific air mail stamps introduced in 1935, the 20c and 50c air stamps issued on April 21, 1937 when the service was extended to Asia and the 30c

Trans-Atlantic air post stamp first used on May 20, 1939.

The second exhibitor and speaker introduced by Editor Goodkind was John J. Britt, who showed examples of *air mail essays and proofs* that he had acquired in the past year, and, of course, were being exhibited for the first time.

Mr. Britt prefaced his remarks by paying tribute to the three men mostly responsible for his collection. To *Henry M. Goodkind* for giving him the idea to start the collection, to the late Dr. *Clarence W. Brazer* for his encouragement and advice and to *Anthony Scala* for writing up the pages of the collection.

Frames 1 and 2 showed a general run of air mail proofs, plate and die varieties, from Albania to Sudan, pointing out some of the highlights such as a complete series of die proofs in normal colors and also in black of the 1931 set of Newfoundland, as well as several plate proofs of the 1934 issue from Russia.

Frame 3 held twelve pages from as many different countries, showing various states of unfinished dies, portraying merely the vignettes or the frames of the issues involved, ranging from Bolivia's 1924 issue showing frame only to Salvador's 1941 University issue with the vignette only.

Frame 4 was devoted to exhibiting samples of the work done by various banknote and printing firms, including specimens of plate and die proofs from the firms of "Ateliers de PTT of France," Thomas De La Rue & Co. and Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. both of London, England, Johannes Enschede En Zonen of Netherlands, Oficina Impresora de Hacienda and Talleres de Impresion de Valores, both of Mexico and typical examples from The American Bank Note Company, The Hamilton Bank Note Company and the Wright Bank Note Company, all of the United States.

When Mr. Britt came to frame 5, he told the audience that herein were shown the "blue chips" of aero philatelic proofs and essays, because here were twelve strikingly beautiful examples of engravers' art from the American Bank Note Company from Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines and Venezuela.

Frame 6 contained the complete set of six original artist's drawings by Ludwig Hesshaimer prepared for Colombia for a contemplated "Wealth of Colombia" 1932 air mail series. While all six of the designs submitted were subsequently altered, the themes pictured on the drawings were retained and featured on the stamps when printed.

Frame 7 caused Mr. Britt to wax somewhat poetic, telling the audience that if you are a poker player, this is your royal flush; if you are a golfer, this is your hole-in-one, but if you are an Essay-Proof specialist, then this is a dream come true. Displayed in the frame were six die proofs, each picturing a different stage of development of the proof by the engraver for the 1949 air mail series printed for Honduras by the American Bank Note Company. The first stage of the die showed only the portrait, the second stage the impressions of the top and bottom inscriptions, while the third stage demonstrated the strengthening by the engraver of the inscriptions and additional frame lettering. The fourth stage portrayed the name added to the portrait and the completion of the outer frame lettering, while the fifth stage showed the background added to the design and the lettering throughout practically completed. The sixth stage displayed the fininshing touches by the engraver with all lines and lettering strengthened and for all practical purposes the finished product, with the exception that some ornamental work on both sides of the inscription directly below the portrait was added to the stamp as issued.

Henry M. Goodkind concluded the meeting by showing six frames, five of which were selected to demonstrate *aero-philatelic and aero-postal history research*. Mr. Goodkind explained that in pursuing philatelic research such as determining various printings and settings, it was necessary to work with both

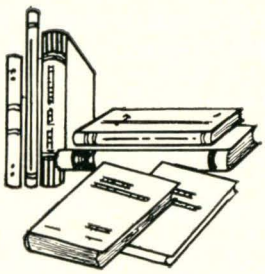
the stamps themselves, cancelled copies and covers. He illustrated this concretely with the first air mail stamp of Peru issued in December 1927. The words "Servicio Aereo" were surcharged on a 50c postage stamp. The internal air rate between Lima and Iquitos was set at 1 Sol. Thus, two stamps were required on air mail letters. This proved to be exceedingly fortunate later for the philatelic student. For years, a controversy had existed between certain catalogue editors as to whether a second printing of 5,000 additional air stamps of Scott Peru C1 was official or not. By carefully studying the actual surcharge on large multiple pieces—both stamps and photographs were used—it was determined that they were *two different settings of the surcharge*. Then examining covers, usually franked with pairs of the 50c air mail, it was seen that in around late February or early March 1928, the second setting appeared on covers and continued until this first provisional air stamp was replaced by a 50c definitive at the end of 1928. Since a number of Mr. Goodkind's covers were commercial, this proved that there were two printings of Peru's first air post stamp, both legitimate and authorized.

Using the same approach, Mr. Goodkind displayed similar research combining plating and the study of dated cancellations and covers with the Phillipines' 1926 Madrid-Manila Issue (Scott C1 to C17), Liberia's 1941 First Flight to United States issue (Scott C17-C26) and the 1932 Nicaragua Railroad Commemorative issues (Scott 570-74, 576-79, C67-71, C72-76). These latter issues have been troublesome for years, because some Nicaragua specialists maintain that the majority of the material sold to collectors are the unofficial reprints made later from the original printing lithographic stones, solely to fraudulently supply the philatelic demand. Since these issues were valid for postage on one day only, first day covers, as exhibited by Mr. Goodkind, must have the originals. Therefore, this material proves to be valuable for the student.

The 1925 air mail issue of Honduras has made headlines because of the $24,500 Black. As shown in the May 1961 number of this magazine, great studies were made, starting with Mr. John N. Luff, of the plating of the air mail overprints. The postal history of this valuable issue, however, has been neglected. As "The Black Honduras" article showed, this inaugural 1925 Honduras air mail service met with many difficulties, so that few flights took place. The service was abandoned as a commercial failure in about six months time. Shown was a first flight commercial cover cancelled *April 29, 1925* addressed to a New York City advertising agency. Most students of Honduras air mails date the start on May, 1, 1925, which evidently is incorrect.

The last of Mr. Goodkind's exhibit was a sideline collection, which entails both fun and practically no spending to acquire material. These are the stickers or etiquettes affixed to air mail covers. They make a most colorful display. One sheet of United States air mail etiquettes lacked the horizontal perforations between two rows of the sheet. As the speaker so truly lamented: "Would that these were stamps, not air mail etiquettes!"

The entire question and answer period was given to a lively discussion of the United States 2c air mail rate introduced in July 1919. Mr. Silver, having the information at his fingertips, defended himself with competence. Before the customary presentation of the club's Certificates of Appreciation to the three astronauts, Mr. Silver, president of Aero Philatelists, presented Editor Henry M. Goodkind with a gold Aero Philatelists membership card as a concrete and constant reminder that he had been elected to Honorary Membership in this air mail stamp society. The large audience that had filled the Meeting Room this night filed out apparently having fully enjoyed this philatelic fight into space.



BOOK REVIEWS

The Special Postal Routes Of The Confederate States of America by Lawrence L. Shenfield. 112 pages with 88 illustrations. Published by the Collectors Club under the auspices of the Steinway Memorial Fund, 22 East 35th St., New York, 16, N. Y. Price $10.00 (Special to Members of the Collectors Club $7.50).

When your reviewer was a young collector he acquired a book by August Dietz Sr. entitled, "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America." This was written by the acknowledged expert on the stamps issued in the South during the Great Rebellion. This book aroused a very real and consuming interest in Confederate postal history. It was a very comprehensive and scholarly book. It became a model to be emulated and a goal to attain.

But, since the publication of August Dietz's great work in 1929, there has been a continuing search for new facts and new material. It has long been recognized that this material should be collated and made available to collectors and postal historians. Lawrence L. Shenfield, one of the students most responsible for this body of new research, has finally brought it together, and organized it into a fitting supplement to the Dietz's book.

The new volume goes into great detail on the various special services for the handling of the mails forced by the necessity of keeping some form of communications open between the North and the South. It also deals with the emergency postal routes set up by various sections of the Confederacy as the Union Armies occupied the outlying districts and divided the country in two by the capture of New Orleans and Vicksburg. The services covered in detail include: The Southern Letters unpaid markings of Louisville, Kentucky; Flag of Truce Mail via Norfolk, Va.; Across the Lines mail, carried by express companies; Blockade mail from Europe; Trans-Mississippi mail; The Edey service for the Fifth Texas Regiment; The Louisiana Relief Committee Courrier service; and others of equal interest. Mr. Shenfield has defined the special routes as those operated for the benefit of the Confederate States of America's government, its citizens, or its soldiers, outside of the normal operations of the postal service. It is interesting to see that some of these routes were entirely unofficial and considered to be illegal competition with the regular postal services. Others were officially tolerated private endeavors. The flag-of-truce mails and prisoner-of-war leetters were carried with the cooperation of the Union authorities.

It is eminently fitting that the first philatelic study to be published in the Centennial year of the Civil War is such a comprehensive one. Lawrence L. Shenfield is the man uniquely qualified to write such a book as this. He has been a collector of Confederate States stamps and postal history for many years. He served as a member of the Editorial Board for the 1959 edition of the "Dietz Confederate States Catalogue." He is a member of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation and on the Authentication Committee of the Confederate Stamp Alliance.

The book is beautifully printed in clear, legible type and bound in Confederate grey and gold. The Collectors Club should be proud of its latest handbook in the Steinway Memorial series.

This volume is more than just another book on stamps. It is one of great historical interest as well, for it is not made up of just the records in the official archives to be pored over by historians at a future date. Is is a record of the people, how they lived through the time of trouble, what they thought, and the letters they wrote to their loved ones. Thus, the method of carrying these letters from one place to another becomes an integral part of the history of the Confederate States of America.

This book is a most necessary addition to any Confederate collector's library. It should be a companion piece to Dietz's comprehensive study. It is also an excellent example of the methodology of the postal historian, and, as such, deserves a place in any general postal historical library. It must be considered as basic source material for the general historian as well, for the insight that it gives into the daily lives and routines of the people of the South during the Civil War. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The Library Committee reports the following acquisitions:

Wiener Briefmarken — Katalog. Osterreichischer Gewerbeverlag, Vienna, Austria. Gift of Mr. Charles L. Horn.

History of American Steam Navigation by John H. Morrison. Publisher, Stephen Daye Press, New York, N. Y.

A Specialized Priced Catalogue of Indian Stamps compiled by Jay Cooper, Bombay, India. Gift of the publisher.

Report of the Postmaster General 1854. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.

Report of the Postmaster General 1860. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.

Report of the Postmaster General 1861. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.

Report of the Postmaster General 1901. Published by Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.

Report of the Postmaster General 1907. Published by Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.

Zwolf Bernhmte Briefmarken by Dr. Julius Kaufmann (editor and publisher), P. O. B. 4292, Tel Aviv, Israel. (German) Gift of the author.

Baden by Nils Strandell. Publisher, Broderna Olofssons Tryckeri, Stockholm, Sweden. (Swedish) Gift of Mr. Albert Fischel.

Supplement: Lincoln in Philately, edited and published by Randle Bond Truett, Washington, D. C. Gift of the author.

The Postal Markings of Barbados by Basil B. Benwell and L. E. Britnor. Published by British West Indies Study Circle. Courtesy of Mr. P. T. Saunders.

Handbook of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia Cancellations 1850 to 1864 Issues. Section 13 by Edwin Mueller. Publisher, Mercury Stamp Company, New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

Postes d'Israel 1948-1958 issued by the Ministry of Posts, The Government Printer, Israel. Gift of Mr. Paul Lindenberg.

State of Israel Catalogue No. 6 issued by the Ministry of Posts Philatelic Services, The Government Printing Press, Israel. Gift of Mr. Paul Lindenberg.

Catalogue and Prices Realized. The E. E. Yates collection of Mulready and Pictorial Envelopes, Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. Gift of Mr. Sol Altman.

Catalogue and Prices Realized. Desai collection of India, Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. Gift of Mr. Sol Altman.

The Sarawak Journal, Great Britain, Vol. 2, No. 1 - Vol. 13, No. 4. Published by "The Sarawak Specialists Society."

G. O. G. Review, Glasgow, Scotland. Gift of Mr. Sol Rozman.

Stamps of South Africa Handbook Catalogue, Golden Jubilee Edition by W. N. Sheffield, Dr. T. B. Berry, S. J. Hagger, Sam Legator. Published by The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Scott's Complete United States Album for Stamps of 1960, 1961 Edition. Publisher, Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogo de Selos do Brasil 1961 published by Santos Leitao and Cia, Ltda., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Gift of Mr. F. A. Helmholz.

Chiu's Supplement. Vol. 7, No. 8 - Vol. 9, No. 7. Gift of Mr. A. Appleton Lane.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

Topical Digest No. 3 published by American Topical Association, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc. Courtesy of the publisher.

Philatelic History of the War of the Pacific Peru-Chile 1879-1883 by Angel Puppo. Manuscript English translation by R. Bartleson. Gift of Mr. Bartleson.

Album for the Postage Stamps of Liechtenstein. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Postage Stamps of Japan and Dependencies by A. M. Tracey Woodward. Photographic Reproduction. Gift of Major Fred H. Campbell, courtesy of Dr. S. Ichida.

Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue 1957. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. Gift of Miss Jean Fraser.

Catalogue of United States Stamps Specialized 1943. Published by Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of Miss Jean Fraser.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1933. Published by Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y. Gift of Miss Jean Fraser.

Historia Filatelica de la Guerra del Pacifico Peru-Chile 1879-1883 by Angel Puppo. Publisher, Sanmarti y Cia., Lima, Peru. Gift of Mr. R. Bartleson.

Italy Postage Stamp Specialized Catalogue 1961 Edition by D. S. Bolaffi. Publisher, Philatelic Publishing Co., Torino, Italy. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Hoofbeats of Destiny, The Story of the Pony Express by Robert West Howard. Publisher, The New American Library, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

The Post Offices and Postal Cancellations of Fiji by H. M. Campbell. Publisher, The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, Australia. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Le Fac-Simile, No. 5 and No. 10. F. Fournier, Geneva, Switzerland. Gift of Mr. Paul B. Freeland.

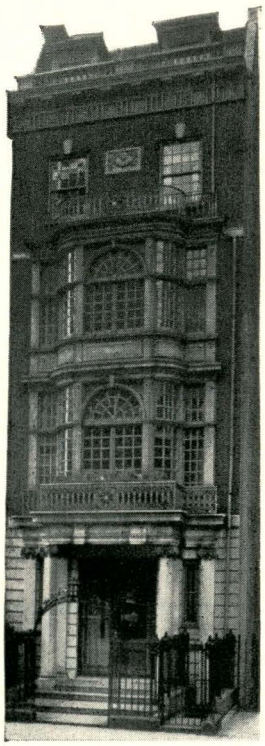
Confederate Philatelist, Vol. 1, No. 1 - Vol. 6, No. 5. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Spelman, II.

Catalogo Sistematico y Descriptivo de los Sellas Postales de la Republica Argentina 1961 published by Editorial Filatelica Argentina, Victoria, Argentina. Courtesy of the publisher.

Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps 1961. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mrs. Arthur Orpin.

MEETINGS FOR THE FALL OF 1961

September 20th	— *Collectors Club Study Groups*—Herbert P. Woodward, Chairman
October 4th	— *Dealers Program*—Bernard D. Harmer, Moderator
October 18th	— *Louis Stich Memorial*
November 1st	— *Hartford, Connecticut Locals*—Francis Stern
November 15th	— *Western Covers*—Dr. A. Jay Hertz
December 6th	— *Scandinavia*—Lauson H. Stone
December 20th	— *Open House*—Board of Governors



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

1961 OFFICERS

George E. Burghard ..... *President*
Malcolm G. O'Reilly ..... *Vice-President*
Herbert P. Woodward ..... *Secretary*
Albert H. Higgins ..... *Treasurer*

GOVERNORS

Class of 1961	*Class of 1962*	*Class of 1963*
J. R. Boker, Jr.	J. J. Britt	G. E. Burghard
Mrs. L. B. Dale	E. D. Cole	H. M. Goodkind
R. L. Graham, Jr.	M. D. Joyce	H. D. S. Haverbeck
B. D. Harmer	F. B. Sellers	J. W. Middendorf
A. H. Higgins	P. Silver	M. G. O'Reilly
H. P. Woodward	I. M. Yarry, D.D.S.	S. R. Rice

TRUSTEES

J. J. Britt	Mrs. L. B. Dale	H. D. S. Haverbeck

In case of change of address, please notify Secretary, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

AIRMAILS

ERRORS

TOPICALS

VARIETIES

For 35 years we have been specialising in all unusual items, Errors, Varieties, etc., regardless if the are listed or not.

We have now on hand a very large selection of AIRMAILS (Whole World) and TOPICALS, U.N., I.G.Y., U.P.U., F.D.R., CENTENARY, ROTARY, INVERTED CENTRES, SPORTS, OLYMPIC, SOUVENIR AND ARTISTS' D.P. SHEETS, PROOFS.

We have oddities and unusual items from many different countries, as: Abyssinia, Albania, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canary Isl., Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Egypt, Danzig, Ecuador, Far East, France and Col., Greece, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Jugoslavia, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Russia, Scadta, Spain and Col., Tanna Touva, Venezuela.

Are you a specialist, looking for unusual items to complete your collection? (not necessarily expensive ones). Please write us — we will gladly mail you a selection or offers — no obligation.

AUCTION CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST.

We are buyers of similar material.

CAMBODIA — 1955 - Printer's color Die proofs (18, 23, 26, 28) 4 diff cpt, scarce	18.75
CONGO — 1942 - 5c to 20f cpt imperf in pairs, mint (187/206)	78.50
FR. ANTARCTICA — Birds (12/15, C13) imperf pair	26.00
do trial colors 4v. cpt. (12/14, C15)	9.50
LAOS — 1953 - 100P (C12) Specimen (Sana 35.00)	6.00
1958 - Unesco - imperf trial (48/51) cpt 4v. ea diff color	18.75
POLYNESIA — Famous Gauguin Paintings (C24/27) 4v on 2 collective imperf De Luxe sheets (original colors)	60.00

We accept U. S. postage in payment

S. SEREBRAKIAN

Inc.,

P. O. BOX 448, MONROE, N. Y.

U. S. A.

"BYAM"
Egypt

The highly specialized collection of the postal history and the postage stamps formed by and offered by the order of

Dr. William M. Byam, O. B. E.

by auction on

OCTOBER 24/25

1961

The Auction Catalogue of this, the most interesting and carefully studied collection of the postal history and postage stamps of Egypt ever formed, will include a number of special features at the request of the owner.

Throughout the catalogue, in appropriate places, hitherto unpublished data that are the result of the author's researches will be included — for instance the types of the 1866 2 piastres and 5 piastres are described.

The bulk of the collection will be sold mounted on the original pages, as these carry much valuable information. The whole collection has been carefully written up by the owner and thus embodies an explanation of the findings of the owner's research.

Illustrated in both colour and black-and-white, this catalogue cannot fail to become a standard work of reference for all those who understand and appreciate the infinite appeal and hundreds of facets that this particular subject offers the discerning philatelist.

The owner of this collection has given us specific instructions on how the studies should be lotted, for he is more anxious that an enthusiastic student should have the opportunity of acquiring all the material necessary to complete a study than that the collection should realise the maximum price.

The catalogue (subsequently with prices realised) will describe nearly a thousand lots and will be circulated to those who subscribe for all our auction catalogues for a season ($4.50).

If you do not already subscribe to our catalogues but need this volume only, the cost is $4.50 including second class airmail postage.

Robson Lowe Ltd.

50 Pall Mall

London, S. W. 1

England

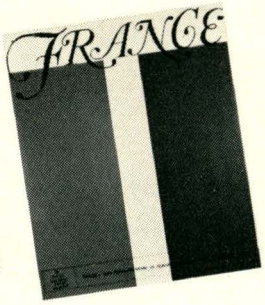
Cables: "Stamps, London, S. W. 1."

When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in "The Collector's Club Philatelist."

3 new single country albums by Scott







TURKEY
$10 complete.
1 #1 binder
Pages only: $6
Binder only: $5

GREECE
$8 complete.
1 #1 binder
Pages only: $4
Binder only: $5

FRANCE
$11 complete.
1 #2 binder
Pages only: $7
Binder only: $5

Scott brings quality to the single country field

Pages printed on Specialty Series paper • Binders built of sturdy boards covered in washable Fabrikoid • Specially reinforced with heavy metal at points of greatest wear • Sequence of issues follows Scott Catalogue • Supplements published regularly • Available Now From All Scott Dealers

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, INC. A Division of Esquire, Inc., N.Y.1, N.Y.

WANTED

UNITED STATES
FOREIGN

Stamps and Covers

JOHN A. FOX
110 West 42 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

SUPERIOR SERVICE

means

SATISFACTION

EZRA D. COLE

NYACK, N. Y.

Telephone EL 8-0964

The Philatelic Estate of

the late

ARTHUR LINZ

of New York

will be sold in a

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 1961

The outstanding Collection of **Austria** and **Lombardy-Venetia**, with numerous extremely rare items, many of them unique, will be offered for unreserved sale by order of the Executrix of the Estate.

The richly illustrated **Auction Catalog** will be ready early in October and will be sent to members of the Collectors Club interested in material of this kind, free of charge. Catalogs can be sent to overseas countries by airmail, for which the charge is $1, including the List of Prices Realized.

MERCURY STAMP CO.

10 East 40th Street

New York 16, N. Y.

Tel.: MUrray Hill 3-6745

Cable Address: Mercstamp Newyork

Collectors Club Philatelist ● ● ●

THESE BACK ISSUES are available at the following prices:

From 1926 to 1940 $3.00 per copy
From 1941 to 1960 2.00 per copy

*Vol.	IV	(1925)	All issues
*Vol.	V	(1926)	July, Oct.
*Vol.	VI	(1927)	July
*Vol.	VII	(1928)	Jan., Apr., July
*Vol.	VIII	(1929)	All issues
*Vol.	IX	(1930)	Jan.
*Vol.	X	(1931)	All issues
*Vol.	XI	(1932)	All issues
*Vol.	XII	(1933)	All issues
*Vol.	XIII	(1934)	All issues
*Vol.	XIV	(1935)	Jan., Apr., July
*Vol.	XV	(1936)	All issues
*Vol.	XVI	(1937)	All issues
*Vol.	XVII	(1938)	All issues
*Vol.	XVIII	(1939)	All issues
*Vol.	XIX	(1940)	All issues
Vol.	XX	(1941)	All issues
Vol.	XXI	(1942)	All issues
Vol.	XXII	(1943)	Jan., Apr., Oct.
Vol.	XXIII	(1944)	All issues
Vol.	XXIV	(1945)	All issues
Vol.	XXV	(1946)	All issues
Vol.	XXVI	(1947)	All issues
Vol.	XXVII	(1948)	All issues
Vol.	XXVIII	(1949)	July, Oct.
Vol. XXIX to XXXI		(1950-52)	All 6 Issues.
Vol.	XXXII	(1953)	All but Jan.
Vols. XXXIII to XL		(1954 to 1960)	All 6 Issues.

*Only a few copies

● ● ● **THE COLLECTORS CLUB**

22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

COVERS

POSTAL STATIONERY

Specialist Material

•

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?

•

New England Stamp Co.

45-X Bromfield Street

Boston 8, Massachusetts

ROMANIAN POST OFFICE

in the Turkish Empire — 1919

(There was only one Romanian Post Office in Constantinople. It remained open a short time only.)

During a visit in Constantinople (today's ISTAMBUL) in March 1920, I secured the cancellation of a few scarce errors, in the Romanian P. O., and am offering same after 40 years, together with some mint errors never offered before:

	Mint	⊞'s of 4	Used
#7 5b green	2.00	10.00	3.00
8 10b rose	2.00	10.00	3.00
9 15b brown	2.00	10.00	3.00
11 40b gray br.	10.00	——	8.00
RA1 5b green	2.00	10.00	3.00
7(a) 5b green (few known)	5.00	——	7.00
8(a) 10b carmine (few known)	6.00	——	10.00

#7(a) and #8(a) are on the initial print of Romania #219 and 220. (The used stamps are on pieces.)

Penny Black Stamp Co.
116 Nassau St., N. Y. 38, N. Y.

AIRMAIL NEW ISSUES

For years we have specialized in supplying airmail new issues. Our service is tailored to suit the needs of each individual customer. Whether the airmail stamps of the whole world or of only a few countries are required we can supply them. Each monthly new issue distribution is accompanied by a copy of our "Topical Notes" (samples sent free on request). See for yourself how much you will save. No postage values.

APPROVALS FOR THE SPECIALIST

We carry a comprehensive stock of Air Posts of the World and welcome want lists for sets and individual items. Many errors and varieties are always available.

NICOLAS SANABRIA CO., Inc.
Georges A. Medawar, Pres.
521 Fifth Ave. New York 17, N. Y.

At Your Service

For All

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHILATELIC
COMMERCIAL
INTERIORS
PORTRAITS
CANDIDS

ADRIEN BOUTRELLE

(Photographer for the Collectors Club Philatelist.)

230 Jay Street
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

For
Covers,
Cancellations
and
Specialist Material
of
Any Country In The World

•

G. S. MANNERS
46 Iverna Court
London, W. 8 England

BETTER
GRADE
STAMPS
UP TO
1925

1889
1961

JULIARD
CLASSICS
1962
date of issue: Sept. 21
25c
(free to our clients)

ALEX S. JULIARD
BRYN MAWR, PENNA.

. . POSTAL HISTORY . .

Our Postal History auctions, held at regular intervals, contain just about everything other than adhesives as listed by regular catalogues.

Individual scarce covers, specialized collections of historical material, Revenues, scarce postal stationery, and usually a nice lot of philatelic literature.

If you are interested in adding unusual pieces to your collection, be sure to drop us a line for a copy of the next POSTAL HISTORY AUCTION catalogue. You will be intrigued by the variety of material offered.

You will also find our stock of POSTAL STATIONERY extensive, and we will be glad to quote on individual items or extensive collections of most countries.

HIGGINS & GAGE, Inc.
23 North Santa Anita, Pasadena, Calif.

PS: We also hold regular auctions of adhesives, too!

FOR

Classic
Issues

WRITE TO:

DOUGLAS ROTH
Fairways, Mona Crescent,
Newlands,
Cape Province, South Africa

AUCTION SALES

of Rare and Valuable

British North America

and other Postage Stamps held regularly.

Illustrated catalogs available a month before sale date

Estate Properties solicited for sale at auction or outright purchase.

J. N. SISSONS LTD.

59 Wellington W, Toronto, Canada

Ph. Empire 4-6003. Cables: Sistamp, Toronto

Just out

Large Price List of

Private Treaty Offers

containing listings of hundreds of

SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

We have for sale

MOST COUNTRIES are included

Ask for FREE LIST

State your specialty

FRITZ BILLIG

168-39 Highland Ave.

Jamaica 32, N. Y.

Phone JA 6-5326

SPECIALIZING IN

AUCTION SALES

of choice

UNITED STATES

Stamps and Covers

Auction sales held regularly

Catalogues on request

Bruce G. Daniels

7 Water Street Boston 9, Mass.

SUPERB STAMPS of the WORLD ON APPROVAL

To collectors interested in fine stamps we are able to offer an approval service second to none. We invite enquiries for ALL COUNTRIES within the following periods:

British Commonwealth — 1840/1951
All other countries — Mainly 19th Century, particularly imperforates.

Below we list some of the countries in which we are particularly strong at the moment. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

Afghanistan	Italian Sts.	U. S. A.
Austria	Japan	Uruguay
Austr. Italy	Luxembourg	Venezuela
Argentine	Mexico	Great Britain
Belgium	Mongolia	Great Britain
Brazil	Mongolia Used	used Abroad
Bolivia	in China	Br. Guiana
Chile	Norway	Canada
China	Netherlands	Ceylon
Colombia	Netherlands	Heligoland
Colombia Sts.	Indies	Hong Kong
Denmark	Peru	India & I.E.F.
Finland	Poland	New Zealand
France	Portugal	New South
France Used	Portug. Cols.	Wales
Abroad	Roumania	Palestine
French Cols.	Russia	St. Helena
Greece	Spain	South Africa
Germany	Sweden	So. Australia
German Sts.	Tibet	South-West
Hungary	Turkey	Africa
Italy		Victoria

J. A. L. FRANKS LTD.

180 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

ENGLAND

PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATION FUND

No. 1 UNITED STATES. 24c AIR MAIL INVERTED CENTER OF 1918
By Henry M. Goodkind — 32 pages . . . 9 Illus. . . . $1.00

●

No. 2 CORRIENTES. THE ISSUES FROM 1856–80
By Louis Stich — 84 pages . . . 20 Illus. . . . $2.00

●

No. 3 VENEZUELA, THE EARLY STAMPS
By C. W. Wickersham — 168 pages . . . 225 Illus. . . . $3.95

●

No. 4 TIBET, THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY
By Harrison D. S. Haverbeck — 80 pages . . . 100 Illus. . . . $2.00

●

No. 5 UNITED STATES. R. F. OVERPRINTS ON AIR MAIL
By Henry M. Goodkind — 64 pages . . . 75 Illus. . . . $2.00

●

No. 6 AUSTRIA. HANDBOOK OF PRE-STAMP POSTMARKS
By Edwin Mueller — 200 pages . . . 800 Illus. . . . $12.50

●

No. 7 UNITED STATES. THE TEN CENTS STAMPS OF 1855–59
By Mortimer L. Neinken — 252 pages . . . 530 Illus. . . . $10.00
$7.50 to C. C. members

●

No. 8 ROBERT MORRIS, POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK
By Winthrop S. Boggs — 206 pages . . . 24 Plates . . . $25.00

●

No. 9 CUMULATIVE INDEX, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST
VOLS. 1–39 Incl. (1922–60) $2.00. VOLS. 30–39 ONLY (1951–60) $1.00

●

No. 10 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. SPECIAL POSTAL ROUTES
By Lawrence L. Shenfield — 112 pages . . . 88 Illus. . . . $10.00
$7.50 to C. C. members

Pre-1956 Publications

EARLY AMERICAN PERFORATING MACHINES & PERFORATIONS 1857–67
By Winthrop S. Boggs — 32 pages . . . 20 Illus. . . . $1.00

●

FRENCH MOROCCO. 1943–44 TOUR HASSAN ISSUES
By Charles Neidorf — 64 pages . . . 62 Illus. . . . $1.50

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Announcing For Sale By Public Auction In The 1961-1962 Season

OCTOBER 9, 10, 11

The "Charles A. Shierson" Collection of British North America

by order of Mrs. Bessie K. Shierson, Executrix

OCTOBER 30, 31, NOVEMBER 1

The "Roger N. Heald" Collection of United States Commemoratives

by order of The Worcester County National Bank, Worcester, Mass., Co-Executor

---

NOVEMBER 27, 28, 29

An Important Portion of the United States Collection

formed by Captain Barrett G. Hindes of San Francisco, contributed by him to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and being offered by order of the Treasurer of the Institute

---

DECEMBER 11, 12, 13, 14

The "Bradford Gill" 50 Volume Collection of the World

by order of Mr. Bradford Gill of Evanston, Illinois

JANUARY 8, 9, 10

The "Harold L. Alling" Collection of United States

by order of the Executors; with associated properties

FEBRUARY 26, 27, 28

The "George L. Williams" Collection of United States

formed by the late George L. Williams of Kansas City, Mo.; received from the Trust Department of the First National Bank of Kansas

---

MARCH 1

A Specialized Collection of the United States 1847 5c and 10c

by order of Mr. P. G. Rust of Georgia

The auction catalogues will be published approximately one month before the respective sale dates. Application for those of interest can be made now. They are gratis.

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

Auctioneers of the Alfred H. Caspary Collection

6 West 48th Street, New York 36, N. Y.