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PHILATELIST

Volume 42 Number 2
March 1963



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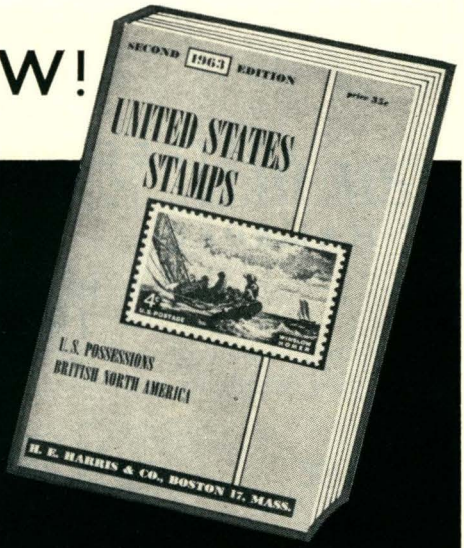
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 42 Number 2
March 1963

Editorials

A Real Collector

All of us have heard it said; "He is a real stamp collector."

Many assume that this simple six-word statement is self-explanatory. One active philatelist has been thinking about this common appellation and the more he contemplated it, the greater his confusion. To him, no one has defined or attempted to describe "a real collector." In a letter to the editor, he suggested that this would make a timely topic for a C. C. P. editorial.

All right, let us try.

The dictionary on our desk defines "real" as, "actually being, not fictitious or imaginary; true, genuine, not artificial or counterfeit."

The first part of this definition can help. The fictitious or imaginary collector, those who simply save stamps with no purpose, need not be discussed.

Collecting — whether stamps or any other object — has a certain indefinable depth. It must be so, because of its wide, universal appeal. As for stamps, they are collected not only because they are beautiful (some of the most desirable are not), valuable or educational. Collecting is an inborn instinct in many people. Therefore, it is fallacious to think one can sell stamp collecting or make another person a collector. One must be moved to collect.

It follows that the real collector does not ask others what to collect nor how to go about it. By feeling and observation, he formulates his own ideas and practices them by a trial-and-error method.

Collecting must be orderly and have a goal. This may be completion or public exhibition. A sense of achievement stems from the pride of ownership or from admiration by others. The thrill of owning an item that is accepted in philately as having distinction is a very strong motivating force.

There are many, whose collections are not much. They probably never will win a top award in a stamp exhibition. Nevertheless, the material in such collections is housed in an orderly fashion, while the stamps were selected with care. Many copies of one stamp were examined before a final choice was made. The stamp may be a comparatively common variety. Yet the real collector acquired his copy with deliberation, so that his possession will afford him pleasure for as long as he owns it.

A real collector has a respect for stamps. This is shown in the way he handles and hinges them. Any sort of a stamp hinge won't do. And every stamp — valuable or not — is handled carefully with tweezers.

As for the matter of condition, the real collector will sense this. He will not demand that all his copies be "never hinged." This is no test of condition, only a fetish blindly followed by the herd. Auction descriptions are not accepted as written. Many stamps never come well-centered. But one copy will stand out as exceptional. This is for a real collector and he will try to buy it.

The afore-mentioned dictionary defined "real" in two parts. The second one said: "true, genuine; not artificial or counterfeit." The real collector recognizes the existence of trickery in philately. Counterfeits do not worry him. But he excerises caution to avoid them. If he cannot be sure about repairs, regumming or reperforation, he will seek the services of an expert committee.

The time spent on a stamp collection removes the real collector from tensions and troubles of the outside world. To his neighbors, he may be a bit eccentric, pursuing a hobby usually associated with only young boys or girls. But he knows that he has a hobby upon which he devotes loving care and devotion. His skeptical neighbors have nothing to occupy their leisure time, nothing to

offer them the tranquility that he enjoys.

A stamp collector is master of his own house. He is the boss. His stamps do not argue with him. His inner feelings and ideas prevail. His collection of stamps is his kingdom.

Finally, the real collector finances his stamp purchases within his means. He never will regard them as a gamble for future profit or a stock market speculation. He does not worry if his most recent purchase will be worth more or less a year from now. This would plunge him into the turmoil of the outside world, removing him from the enjoyment received from his stamp collection.

This, in brief, is the way one philatelist defines the term, "a real collector."

Bypassing The Past

A noted historian said that most people want to know only about the future — what's going to happen? He advised, however, that in order to forecast with some degree of accuracy, one should be well versed with the present, but, more important, have a knowledge of the past.

Today's stamp collectors defy such good advice. It is surprising to see how few at present show any interest in stamps except the recent issues. A New York City stamp dealer with an extensive stock of U. S. plate number blocks said recently that most of his customers buy only the newly issued commemoratives. There is a relatively slight interest in plate number blocks even five years old.

Here is another puzzler. When one refers to older stamps, immediately collectors of this generation think this means the stamps of the classic period and quickly dismisses these as too rare and expensive.

Few realize that this century is now 63 years old. Thus, an issue from 1923 is now 40 years old. Does "life begin at 40" in philately? Not from what is seen in present-day stamp collectors' albums and dealers' stocks.

The stamps from about 1890 to 1940, for some reason, are neglected. The masses collect the very new while sophisticated philatelists concentrate on the classic period. Actually, if today's collectors are so conscious of the money they spend on stamps, the most advantageous field for them is the middle period. Today's new issues are being sold at tomorrow's prices. Consequently, unseasoned stamps may be more or less valuable in the future.

As for the older stamps, open a postage stamp catalogue to any country and examine the prices. Most stamps from 1890 to 1940 are priced in cents, not dollars, and a comparatively few are expensive.

Why is the past neglected? Because of a lack of information. The popular stamp press nowadays is devoted exclusively to the 1963 issues. Consequently, people collect what they read about.

A collector last year found a copy of the very scarce U. S. No. 594 in an accumulation of hundreds of the cheap 1c Franklin stamps that have practically no market value. This find, in our opinion, was far more sensational and exciting than the purchase of the Hammarskjold inverts at a post office. But the former received absolutely no public notice. Also, the U. S. Post Office Department will not make any more 594s.

One may, therefore, conclude that today's collectors are just like dumb-driven cattle. But stamps were not collected as this in the past. Oldtime collectors wanted to own something rare and unique — a stamp, a cover and a cancellation that no one else possessed. Stamps that everybody owned were considered junk.

If one is sincerely interested in beginners, as so many say they are, then give this advice: "Go back, young man."

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

Henry M. Goodkind 1963 Recipient



Over the years, the philatelic honors that have accrued to Henry M. Goodkind have been many and varied. However, the crowning achievement of his philatelic career is his recent, unanimous selection by the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club as the 1963 recipient of the coveted *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.* This award, given annually for "Distinguished Service to Philately" has honored some of the best-known and most devoted philatelists of the world in the eleven years since it was inaugurated. Mr. Goodkind's selection continues past precedents in choosing a leading philatelist for America's outstanding philatelic award.

The previous recipients of the *A. F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* were as follows:

*1952 Theodore E. Steinway, New York, N. Y.
*1953 Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, Chicago, Ill.
*1954 Dr. Carroll Chase, Amherst, N. H.
1955 August Dietz, Sr., Richmond, Va.
1956 Sir John Wilson, London, England
1957 Harry L. Lindquist, New York, N. Y.
1958 Winthrop S. Boggs, E. Orange, N. J.
1959 Lt. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, Cedarhurst, N. Y.
1960 J. R. W. Purves, Melbourne, Australia
1961 John J. Britt, New York, N. Y.
1962 Mrs. Louise B. Dale, Red Bank, N. J.

Philatelic Achievements The Basis For Selection

Henry M. Goodkind's achievements in philately run the gamut from distinguished editing to comprehensive additions to the body of philatelic knowledge. He comes rather honestly by his collecting interests; his late father was an avid collector who left him three fairly well-formed collections — a general collection, a collection of United States stamps and a mint air mail collection. The general collection has been merged and continued with one started by the medalist when he was a boy of ten. The United States collection was sold in 1939 but the air mail collection became his greatest love, with emphasis on used stamps and especially covers.

*Deceased

It was his interest in air mail stamps that brought him to the attention of the late Nicolas Sanabria, publisher of the Sanabria Air Mail Catalog. Mr. Sanabria was his friend and teacher. Some of the knowledge gained from this association came home to roost in Mr. Goodkind's writings for the Sanabria house organ, "Sanabria Air Post News." In 1944, Mr. Goodkind became an advisory editor of the Sanabria catalog; he has continued in that capacity to the present date.

The experience of these early years was later incorporated in Mr. Goodkind's association with Aero Philatelists, Inc., the newly formed air mail organization, born in 1945. In 1946, he was chosen editor of its first publication, *The Aero Philatelist's News* (published from 1946 to 1953) and continued as editor of the current successor publication, *The Aero Philatelist Annals.* In this seventeen year period, more than 210 issues of these magazines have appeared, many of the articles authored by the editor himself. He was the first and is the only editor Aero Philatelists had; this reporter was honored to be chosen assistant editor of the latter publication in October, 1959. Both publications, *The Aero Philatelist's News* and *The Aero Philatelist Annals* have achieved the highest awards granted for philatelic literature in international exhibitions held in London (1960), New York (1956), Havana (1955), Bogota, Colombia (1954), Toronto, Canada (1951) and West Berlin (1962).

In 1949, Henry M. Goodkind was appointed editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, a position he has maintained to the present time. This cherished post provided a springboard to the much wider audience on the national and international scene. In the fourteen years of his stewardship as editor of the C. C. P., it has become firmly established as the foremost publication of record in all philately. This is not to gainsay the work of other predecessors in this job, nor underrate the achievements of other fine philatelic journals. Rather, the emphasis must be on the maturity of viewpoint and the exacting scholarship which Mr. Goodkind has brought to bear in his task. The results of his connection with this magazine have been widely acclaimed.

In July, 1961, Mr. Goodkind was invited to join the staff of Scott Publications as editor of "Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal." He still occupies this post with that popular philatelic publication.

In the course of more than a decade and a half as an editor, Mr. Goodkind has not neglected his own writing activities. He has authored more than 250 articles on U. S. and foreign air mail stamps and the following four handbooks:

1. The Hawker Stamp of Newfoundland,
2. First Air Mail Stamp of the United States,
3. United States, The 24c Inverted Air Mail Stamp of 1918,
4. R F Overprints.

The latter two were published as Handbooks No. 1 and No. 5 of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of the Collectors Club.

Other Philatelic Activities Not Neglected

Henry M. Goodkind's philatelic interests are not confined solely to his activities as editor and author. In 1949, he was invited to join the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation; later, in 1951, he was elected to the Foundation's Board of Trustees. From 1952 to 1958, Mr. Goodkind served as Secretary of that organization. Mr. Goodkind is still on The Board of Trustees, The Expert Committee and the Executive Committee of the Foundation.

The Collectors Club is another of his enduring interests. Since 1959, he has been a member of The Board of Governors with service on many important committees. He served as Chairman of the Publication Committee of the

Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund Handbook Committee from 1958 to 1961.

Mr. Goodkind has served as a judge for many of this country's national and regional shows: Sojex, Sepad, Interpex, A. P. S. and S. P. A. exhibitions, to name but a few. Internationally, he has served as a member of the jury for Cipex(1947), Fipex(1956), Rio de Janeiro(1956), Curiosa, Netherlands (1961) and Aerophila, Belgium(1963). He is a Director of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions and in 1962 was elected to the International Presidium of F. I. S. A. (Federation Internationale des Societes Aerophilatelique).

Other Philatelic Honors

Mr. Goodkind has received many philatelic honors. In 1961, he was chosen the first recipient of the newly-created Richard S. Bohn Memorial Award, named in honor of the founder of Aero Philatelists, Inc. Mr. Bohn was also President of The Collectors Club from 1948 to 1950. In 1960, Mr. Goodkind was voted the Gerard Gilbert Award of The France and Colonies Group for his work on the R F Overprints. 1961 saw his election to Honorary Life Membership in Aero Philatelists and, in 1962, he received the Sepad National Merit Award.

In addition to memberships in The Collectors Club and Aero Philatelists, Inc., Mr. Goodkind holds membership in The Royal Philatelic Society, London. He was made a Fellow of that organization in 1951. He is also an Honorary Life Member of The Austria Philatelic Society.

As a collector and exhibitor, Henry M. Goodkind has had a fair measure of success. His collections have won trophies, gold, silver and bronze medals both here and abroad. The one regret of his philatelic life is that he has never won a Grand Award.

The Whole Man

Henry M. Goodkind is not only a citizen of philately, he is also a citizen of his community. A native New Yorker — fourth generation and proud of it — he was educated in both New York public and private schools before receiving his A. B. from Cornell University in 1925. Subsequent to his graduation from Cornell, he spent a year at Oxford University, England doing post-graduate work.

Three generations of Goodkinds have attended Cornell. His father was Secretary of his class. Recently, daughter, Mrs. Mary G. Freeman, also received her A. B. from that institution. A son, Martin H. Goodkind, is a student at Wagner College on Staten Island. Mr. Goodkind's wife, Frances, is a daughter of the late Lionel Strassburger, President of The Sterno Canned Heat Company. The Goodkinds also have a year old granddaughter, Lisa A. Freeman.

The Goodkinds hold memberships in many organizations associated with the cultural life of New York. Some of these are New York Philharmonic Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Modern Art, and New York Zoological Society. He is a member of the Congregation Emanu-El, New York.

His Basic Philosophy

Henry M. Goodkind has constantly championed philately as an adult hobby. His editorials, which have been reprinted both here and abroad, have had one long-term aim — the greater cultural value of philately. He has performed unselfishly in his chosen field without asking, "What's in it for me?" His selection as the 1963 recipient of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award is a fitting climax to a long and distinguished philatelic career. *(P. S.)*

Colombia

Manuscript Cancellations

By Cornelius W. Wickersham

In the early days of adhesive stamps, postmasters in Colombia were required to write the names of their towns in manuscript on the stamps, where cancelling devices were not available. This requirement was provided in decrees of the national government of 1859 and 1865, and was taken to govern both national post offices and issues as well as those of the states.

The result was an extensive use of manuscript cancellations which continued from 1859 into the early 20th Century. Not many towns had handstamps or other cancelling devices in 1859 or for some years thereafter. The number that did have them appears to have increased rather slowly, judging from the continued use of manuscript in many towns until late in the 19th Century, and indeed after the start of the 20th. It is interesting to note that even where handstamps existed both methods were sometimes used in the same post office.

The requirements of the Colombian decrees are almost unique. It is therefore logical that a number of collectors should have found pleasure and enjoyment in collecting the stamps of Colombia and its states with manuscript cancellations of the different towns.

Perhaps the most extensive and diversified collection of these cancels is that formed by Mr. Charles Jewell of England, which included manuscript cancellations from some 125 different towns on national stamps and 188 on those of the states.[1]

As most know, Colombia consisted of nine stamp issuing states, namely, Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander and Tolima (including Huila). In the 19th Century, however, only seven states (if Cauca is included) issued their own stamps, and these were used principally on the state routes, which were usually connected with the national postal routes.[2] The issues of five of the nine states were extensive and the use of manuscript cancels widespread. These were Antioquia, Bolivar, Cundinamarca, Santander and Tolima.

The writer's collection includes manuscript cancellations on *state* stamps from 195 different towns (almost entirely 19th Century) as follows:

Antioquia	76
Bolivar	25
Cundinamarca	20
Panama	2
Santander	22
Tolima	50

Included in the collection also are manuscript cancellations on *national* stamps from 137 different towns (principally 19th Century) in the following states:

1. Mr. Jewell's collection has been incorporated in the writer's collection of the stamps of Colombia and States.
2. Boyaca first issued adhesive stamps in 1902; Magdalena in 1901.

Antioquia	22
Bolivar	23
Boyaca	12
Cauca	20
Cundinamarca	17
Magdalena	2
Panama	2
Santander	18
Tolima	21

Now for a word about the governments of Colombia and the states. The first national issues were those of the so-called Granadine Confederation of 1859 and 1860. The states enjoyed many powers of sovereignty, including the issue of their own stamps. The confederation was succeeded or at least partially supplemented by the United States of New Granada for about a year under whose auspices came the scarce 1861 stamps.



Fig. 1. 1861 20c with San Jose de Pare manuscript cancel (Santander).

Following 1861 the United States of Colombia was organized and produced the issues of 1862 to 1886.

This was followed by the Republic of Colombia in 1886, whose issues commenced in that year.



Fig. 2. 1862 1p with Pamplona manuscript cancel. (Santander)

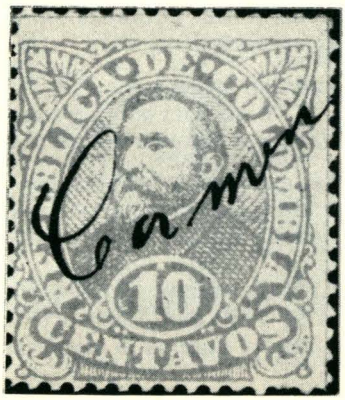


Fig. 3. 1886 (Republic) 10c with Carmen manuscript cancel (Bolivar).

The nation then became more like our own national government, but several states continued to issue their own stamps until 1904, and one, Santander, until 1907.[3]



Fig. 4. Antioquia 1903-04 50c with Segovia manuscript cancel.

The Granadine Confederation bore many resemblances to the first federal government of our own thirteen colonies before the adoption of our Constitution. The U. S. of New Granada may have been a stronger government, but it only lasted about a year. The U. S. of Colombia was much like our own federal government during its early years and perhaps until about the time of our Civil War. The Republic of Colombia was more like our own present day Republic in its relation to the states, except for the continued authority of the Colombian states to issue stamps until the early years of the present century.

A word is in order regarding the 1861 issue of the U. S. of New Granada. Mr. Jewell, to whose extensive and admirable studies of the cancellations on stamps of Colombia and states, and articles on the subject, great credit is due,

3. Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cundinamarca and Tolima to 1904; Cauca, possibly to 1903 (omitting the Provisionals of 1912); Magdalena 1901 (if accepted); Panama to 1896 (not including the later issues of the Panama Republic); and Santander 1907.

appeared to question the extent of the authority of the 1861 government, and was inclined to consider it as revolutionary only. He says of the 1861 issue:

> "With only two doubtful exceptions * * * (the stamps) come from the eastern provinces, Tolima and south Cauca. This strongly supports the 'rebel issue' theory, but the two doubtful are both Atlantic ports."[4]

This was written in 1954, and perhaps today his doubts would be resolved. In any event, the writer's collection contains cancellations on national stamps of this issue from towns in six of the nine states, only Antioquia, Boyaca and Panama being absent.[5]

As Mr. Jewell rightly says, the stamps of the states were started in 1863-65 (Bolivar), were hard at work by 1870 and reached their peak in 1880. Bolivar, with the well-known smallest known stamps in size, was well ahead of the others in time.

Antioquia was next in 1868; Cundinamarca and Tolima in 1870; Cauca in 1879 (if the first handstamped adhesive is recognized); Santander in 1884 (21 years after Bolivar); and Boyaca, for some reason, not until 1902 — late indeed! The Magdalena Provisionals are catalogued as 1901. Panama's first issue was in 1878, but apparently stamps of that issue were rarely cancelled in manuscript, despite the decrees. The Map Stamps of 1887 through 1896, were clearly national stamps, and bore the inscription "Colombia," instead of "Estados Unidos de Colombia — Correos E. S. de Panama" as in the earlier issue.[6]

During the first two years of the national issues of Colombia, 1859 and 1860, only a few towns had cancelling devices or appeared to have used them. These included Medellin, the capitol of Antioquia, Barranquilla in Bolivar, Chiquinquira in Boyaca, Buenaventura (Cauca), Bogota, the capital, and Guaduas in Cundinamarca, and at least three towns in Tolima. These latter were Ambalema, Guamo and Purificacion.

There may well have been others, but those mentioned are in the collection. A handstamped "FRANCA" and handstamped numerals were also in use.

Only five towns used manuscript cancels on stamps of these first two national issues so far as known to the writer and identified by him. These were Marinilla and Rio Negro in Antioquia and three in Tolima, namely, Ambalema, Naranjal and Purificacion. There may be others but probably not very many since the first decree was only promulgated in 1859.

It is not clear why the manuscript cancel decree had to be repeated in 1865, unless it was included in order to fill out the later decree. For the stamps of the national issues of 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, taken together, show manuscript cancellations from many different towns, located in all nine states. However, there it is. These included Medellin, despite the fact that Medellin also had and used a handstamp on 1865 stamps, as well as on stamps of the 1859 issue. In fact, the use of both methods of cancellation at the same time or period is not uncommon.

As already stated, the use of manuscript cancels for both national and state stamps swelled to large proportions during the 1870's and 1880's, and then, like old soldiers, gradually faded away. The latest use known to the writer on a Colombia national stamp was in 1903.

The list of all known towns recorded in manuscript on national and state stamps, may now be given, under the heading of the different states of Colombia.

4. Colombia and Her Posts. 1859-1903 by Charles Jewell, F.R.P.S.L. p. 2 (Reprinted from The London Philatelist January-February, 1954).
5. Both manuscript and handstamped cancels included.
6. See Jewell, id. p. 5. The E. S. stood for "Estado Soberano," meaning "Sovereign State."

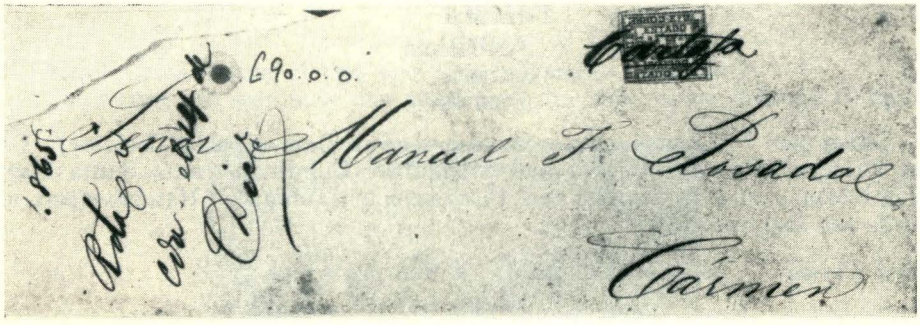


Fig. 5. Bolivar 1863 10c green on cover with Cartajena manuscript cancel.

This is based on Mr. Jewell's list published some years ago, with a few amendments, and with some additions. The use of handstamp devices by the different towns is also noted. The list is broken down as between the periods of the four different national government.

List

Manuscript cancellations on stamps of Colombia and States. Listed under the different states where used.

First Period. Granadine Confederation. 1859 and 1860. All on national stamps.

ANTIOQUIA
Marinilla
Rio Negro

TOLIMA
Ambalema
Naranjal
Purificacion

[Handstamp cancellations on national stamps of 1859 or 1860 have been seen used in Medellin (Antioquia), Barranquilla (Bolivar), Chiquinquira (Boyaca), Buenaventura (Cauca), Bogota and Guaduas (Cundinamarca), and in Ambalema, Guamo and Purificacion (Tolima). Handstamped numerals and "FRANCA" were also in use.]

Second Period. U. S. of New Granada. 1861. All on national stamps.

BOLIVAR
Cartajena
San Juan (Rio Seco).

CAUCA
Ipiales

SANTANDER
Pamplona
San Jose de Pare

TOLIMA

Ambalema
Lerida
Piedras

[Also pen. [9] Handstamps were also used in Barranquilla (Bolivar); Cali and Palmira (Cauca); Bogota and Zipaquira (Cundinamarca); Santa Marta (Magdalena); and in Honda and Purificacion (Tolima). Handstamped numerals are also known.]

Third Period. U. S. of Colombia.

a. From 1862 through 1870.[10]

ANTIOQUIA

On national stamps	*On state stamps (From 1868)*
Antioquia	Abejorral
Carmen	Aguados
Manizales	Amalfi
Nare	Angostura
Rio Negro	Antioquia
	Bolivar
	Caldas
	Fredonia
	Medellin
	Neira
	Pacora
	Pen
	Puerto Berrio
	Remedios
	Salamina
	Sopetran
	Zaragoza
	Zea

[Handstamps on national stamps have been noted used in the towns of Medellin and Santa Rosa; on state stamps in Anori and Medellin.]

BOLIVAR

On national stamps	*On state stamps*
Barranquilla	Cartajena
Calamar	Chinu
Cordoba	Corozal
Magangue	Magangue
Mompos	Mompos
	Pen

[Handstamps of Barranquilla on national stamps have been seen.]

9. "Pen" cancels as used in the lists refer to pen squiggles or other marks or unidentified names in ink (manuscript). While common on national stamps, they are only noted on state stamps in the lists.

10. Numerals continued in use, but generally it is impossible to tell in what state except when on state stamps.

BOYACA

(All on national stamps, of course.)

Chiquinquira, Paipa, Salina de Chita, Sogamoso, and Tunja.

[The writer has seen only one handstamp for this period, namely Chiquinquira.]



Fig. 6. Block of 6 of the 1959 2½c with handstamped Medellin cancel.

CAUCA

(All on national stamps)

Buenaventura, Buga, Cali, Ipiales, Novita, Palmira, Pasto, Popayan, Quibdo, Roldanillo, Santander, Tulua, Tumaco, and Tuquerres.

[Handstamps have been noted used on national stamps in the towns of Cartago, Popayan, and Tuquerres.]

MAGDALENA

(National stamps only)

Barbacoas and Pto. Nacional (Gamarra).

[Handstamps were used also at Barbacoas and at Santa Marta.]

CUNDINAMARCA

On national stamps
Caqueza
Facatativa
Girardot
La Mesa
Nemocon
Tocaima
Ubaté
Villeta
Zipaquira

On state stamps
La Mesa
Nemocon
Pacho
Pen
Ubaté

[Handstamps of Bogota and Tocaima have been seen.]

PANAMA

(National stamps only)

(Material in the collection is scanty)

Colon, "Panama."

SANTANDER

(National stamps only)

Bucaramanga, Chinacota Concepcion, Cucuta, Pamplona, Socorro, and Velez.

[Handstamps have been seen from Bucaramanga, Malaga, Ocana, San Jil and Socorro.]

TOLIMA

On national stamps
Ambalema
Espinol
Guaduas (Cundinamarca)
Guamo
Honda
Ibague
La Plate
Lerida
Natagaima
Neiva
Purificacion
Venadillo
Villavieja

On state stamps
Ambalema
Garzon
Gigante
Guamo
Honda
Ibague
Naranjal
Natagaima
Neiva
Pen
Purificacion
San Luis
Venadillo
Y(aguara)

[Handstamps of Ambalema, Honda and Ibague have been noted on national stamps.]

h. 1871 to 1886.

ANTIOQUIA

National stamps
Antioquia
Carmen
Girardota
Manizales
Maria (Villa-)
Pereira
Puerto Berrio
Salento

State stamps
Abejorral
Aguada (Aguados)
Amaga
Amalfi
Andes
Angostura
Anori
Antioquia

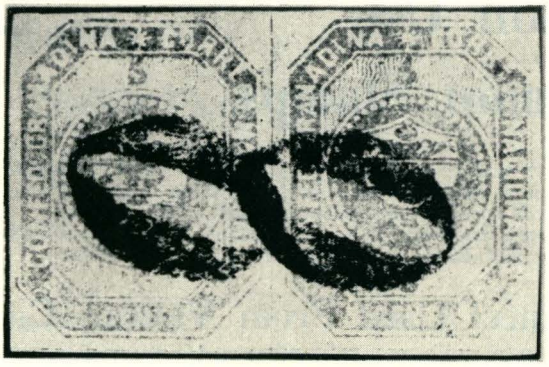


Fig. 7. 1859 5c violet with handstamped numerals.

Arauca
Betulia
Bolivar
Caldas
Campamento
Canasgordas
Caramanta
Carmen
Carolina
Concepcion
Concordia
Don Matias
Filandia
Frontino
Girardota
Isletas
Itagui
Jardin
Jerico
La Ceja
"Lag^{d}"
"Ldgo"
Liborina
Manizales
Medellin
Nare
Nueva Caramanta
(See Caramanta)
Pacora
Pavas (now Caracol)
Pen
Pensilvania
"Registro"
Remedios
Retiro
Rio Negro
Rosario
Sabanalarga
Salamina
San Carlos
San Jeronimo
Santa Barbara
Santa Rosa
Santo Domingo
Segovia
Sonson
Sopetran
Tamesis
Titiribi
Valparaiso
Yarumal
Zaragoza
Zea

[Handstamps on Antioquia stamps of this period of Medellin, Remedios and Zaragoza have been seen; and on national stamps, Aguada, Antioquia and Medellin.]

(To Be Continued)

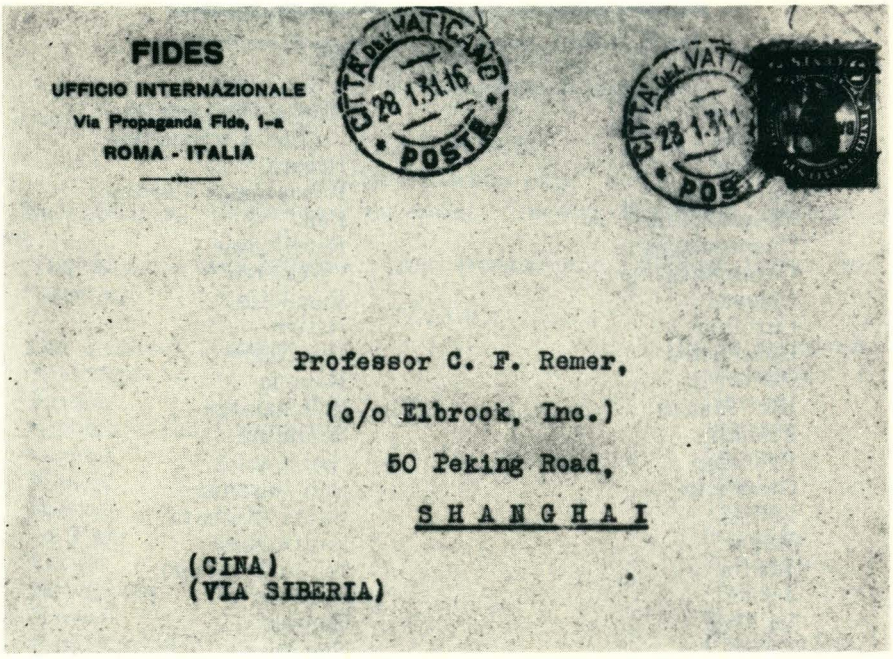
In case of change of address, please notify Secretary, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Uncommon Use 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.

U.S. Precancel Used From Vatican City



(Photograph by Boutrelle)

Students from various countries studying in Vatican City colleges are allowed the privilege of franking their mail with the stamps of their native countries. Shown here is an example of the common U. S. 5c "Teddy" Roosevelt postage stamp precancelled Baltimore, Md. used by a student in Vatican City on January 28, 1931.

This use does not seem to be common; the stamp certainly is. It is a shame that the one used on this cover is torn. *(Erwin Agnew Fiero)*

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 page 12 of the January 1963 C. C. P. for the recently published books.

United States

The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp — Part 2

By Mortimer L. Neinken

(*Continued From Page 21*)

Shifted transfers on Plate 1 are numerous and varied, and the shift generally exists toward the top of the design.

In view of the interest taken in the recutting done on other Toppan Carpenter plates, it seems strange that the recutting on the Twelve Cent stamp has thus far escaped the notice of the specialist, particularly when the fact exists that every position on Plate 1 was recut.

While it is not probable, still it is possible that the recutting was done after the plate was in use for a short period, but as no stamps are known which do not show re-cutting, we assume the recutting was done before the plate was turned over to the printers. Mention is made here of this possibility, because certain plates of the One Cent and Three Cent Stamps exist in "early" and "late" conditions, that is, before and after "recutting."

Proofs from the original Die (see Figure 6) of the 12c show that the frame lines,

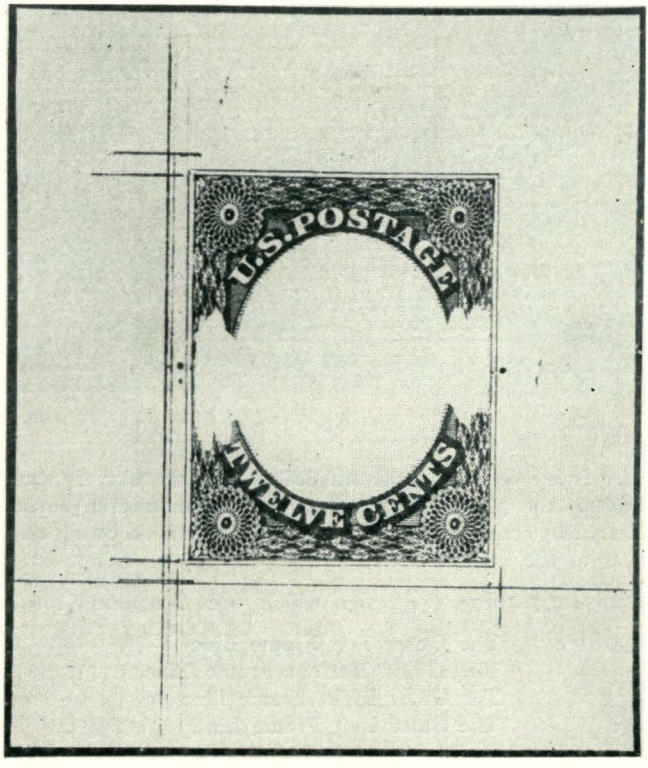


Fig. 6

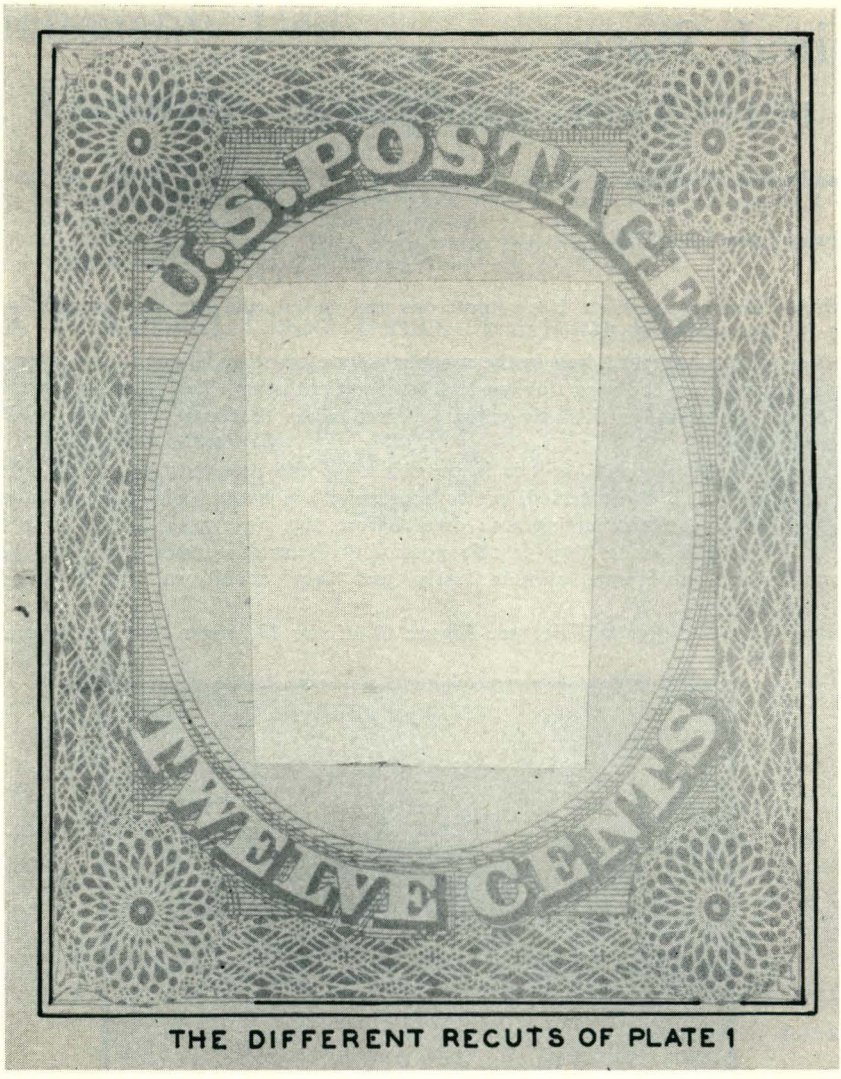


Fig. 7

and also the inner frame lines at right and left were not cut very deeply hence these transferred lightly to the plate, and possibly, due to an uneven surface of the plate, such lines transferred as broken; hence the necessity of the recutting on the plate before it was turned over to the Printers.

Figure 7 shows the parts of the design which were recut, and consisted of:

The Outer Top Frame Line
The Outer Bottom Frame Line
The Outer Right Frame Line
The Outer Left Frame Line
and
The Inner Right Frame Line

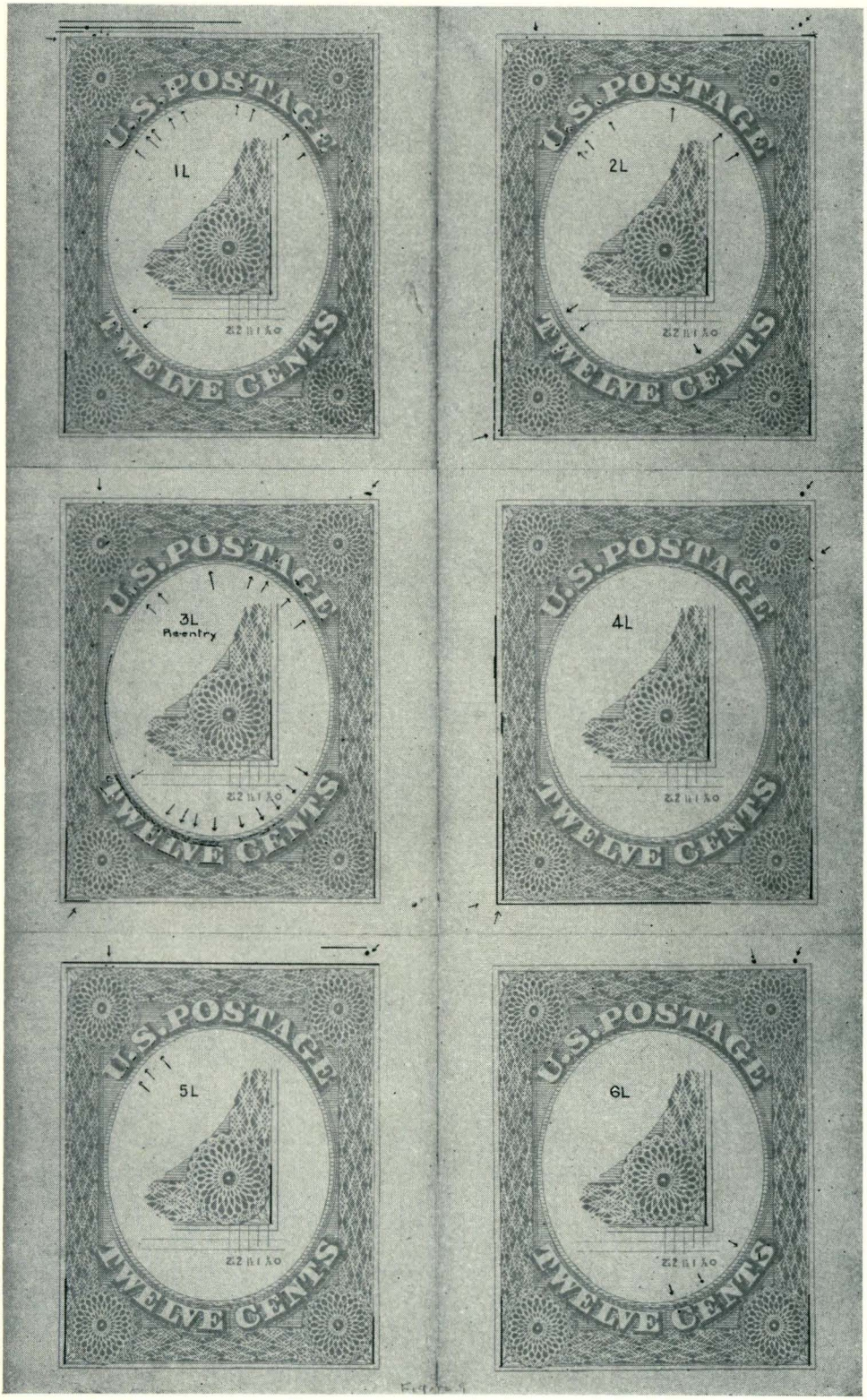

U.S. POSTAGE
1L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
2L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
3L
Reentry
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
4L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
5L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
6L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 9

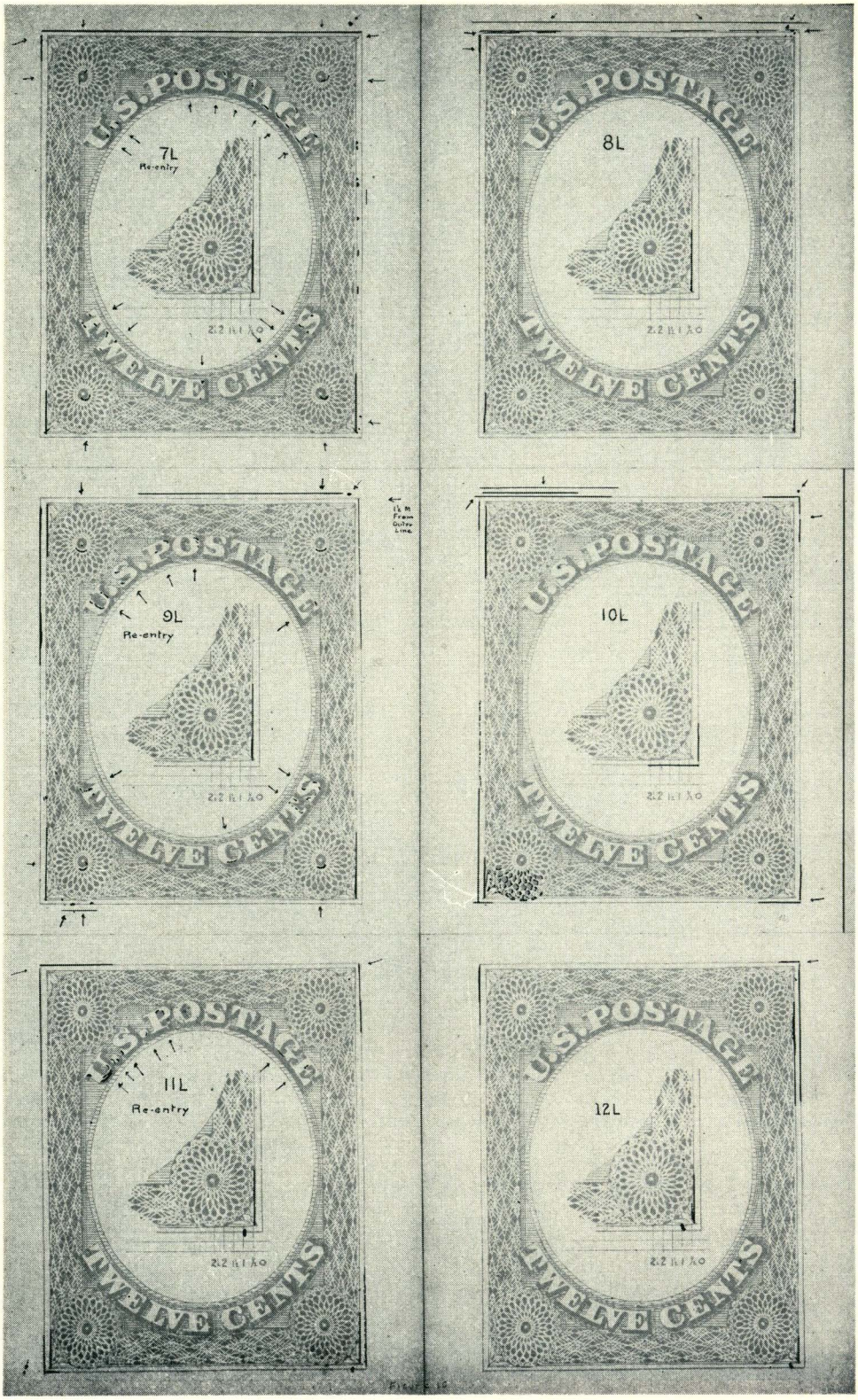

U.S. POSTAGE
7L
Re-entry
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
8L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
9L
Re-entry
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
10L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
11L
Re-entry
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
12L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 10

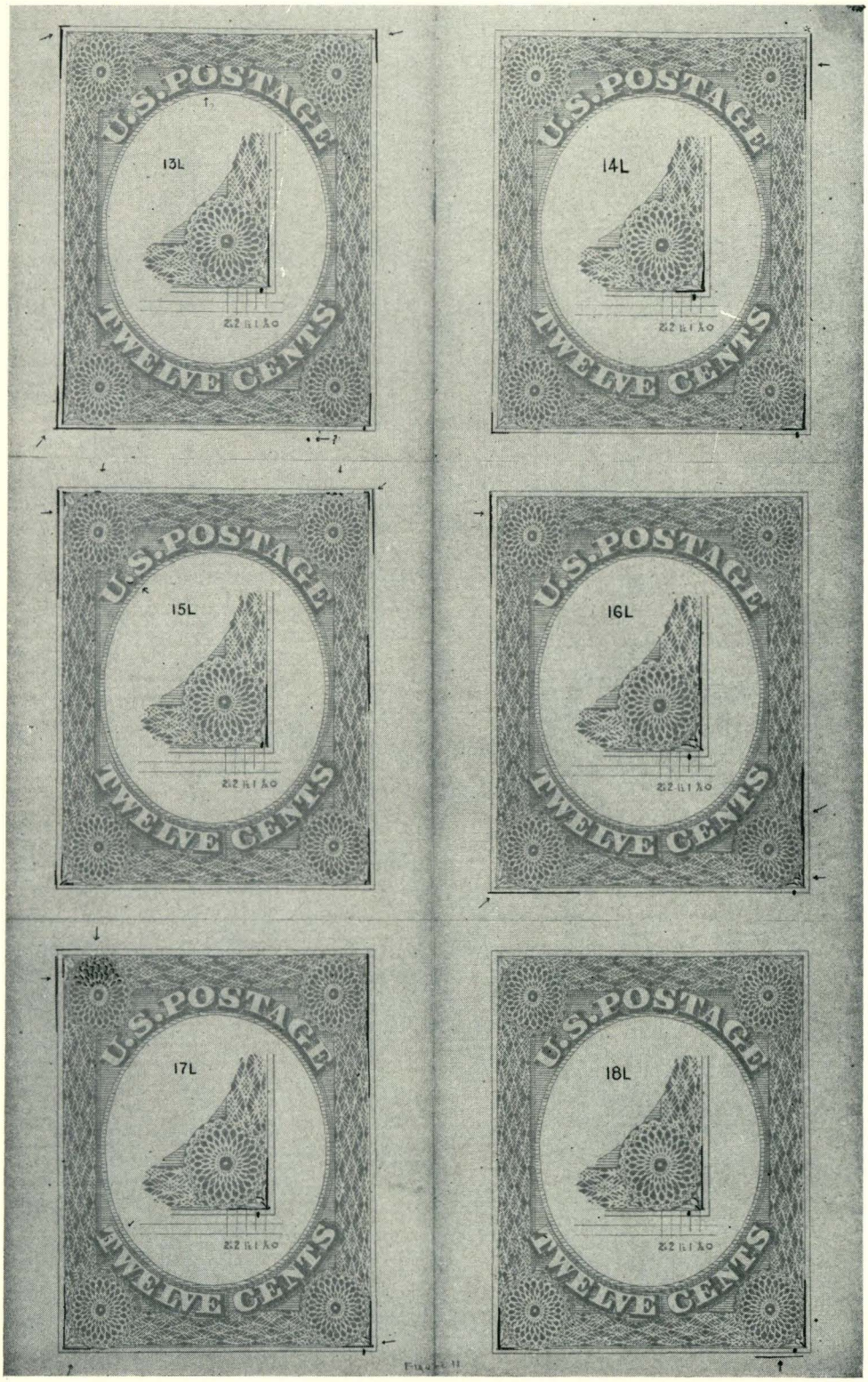

U.S.POSTAGE
13L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S.POSTAGE
14L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S.POSTAGE
15L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S.POSTAGE
16L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S.POSTAGE
17L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S.POSTAGE
18L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 11

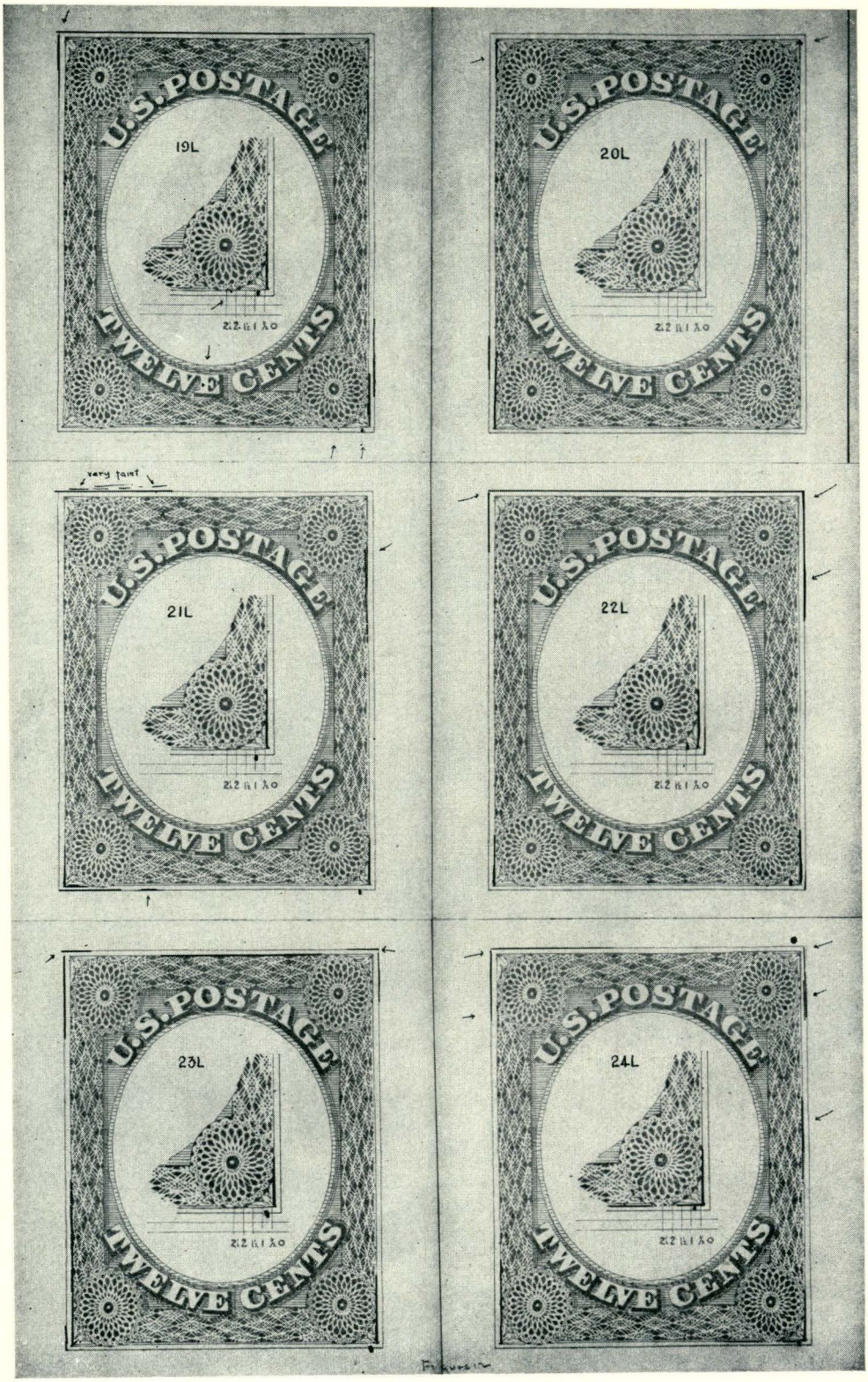

U.S. POSTAGE
19L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
20L
TWELVE CENTS
very faint
U.S. POSTAGE
21L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
22L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
23L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
24L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 12

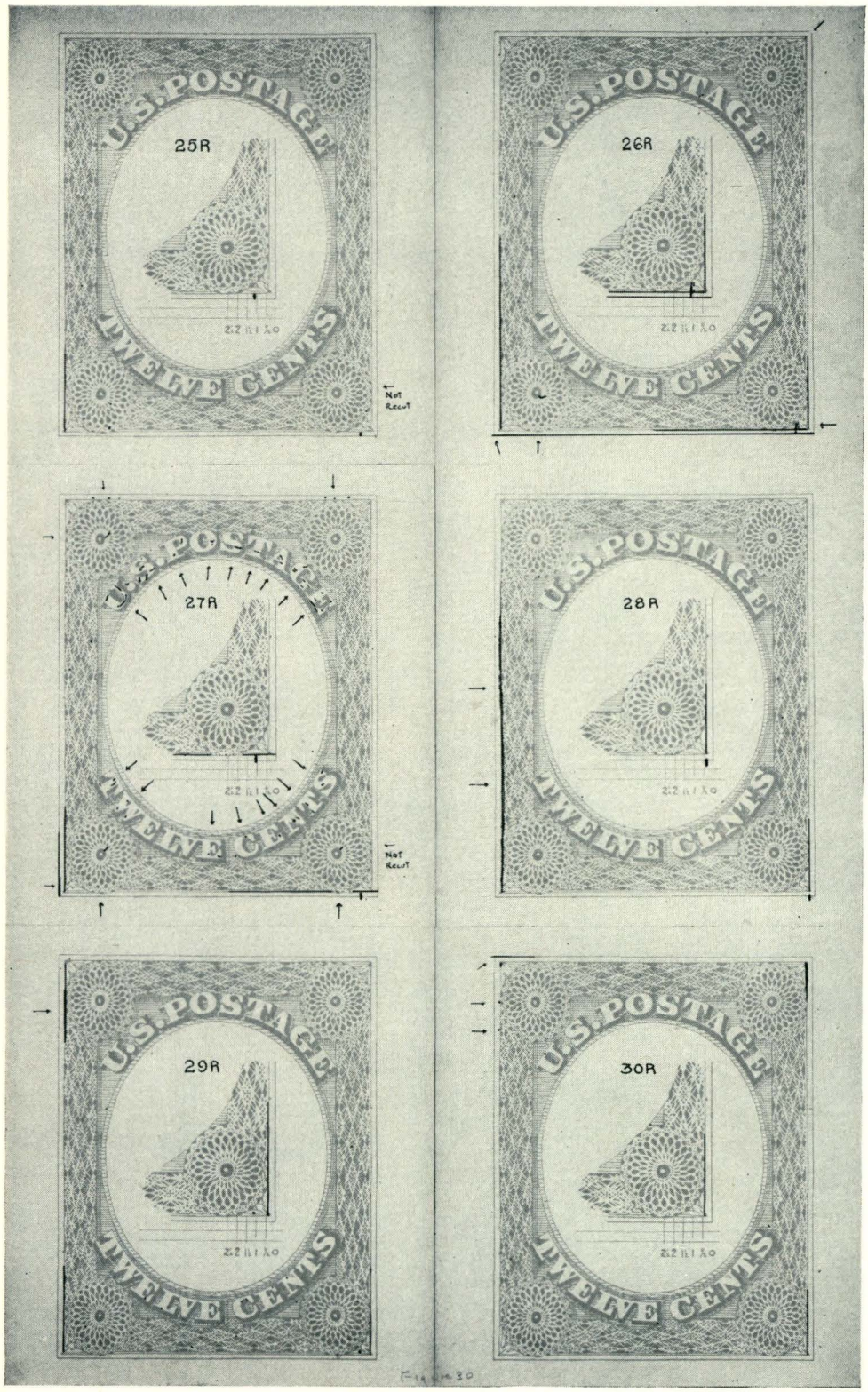

U.S. POSTAGE
25R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
26R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
27R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
28R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
29R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
30R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 13

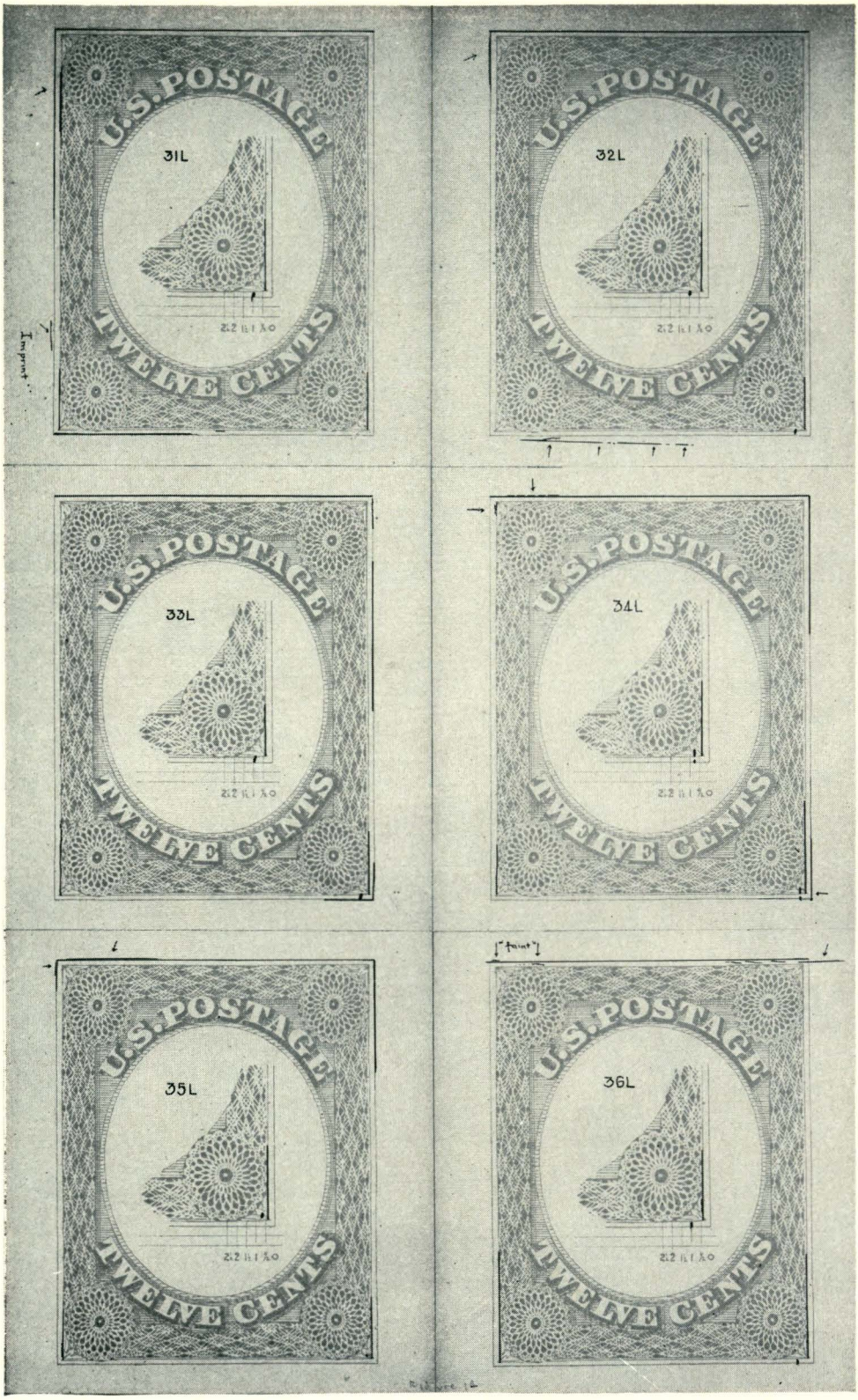

U.S. POSTAGE
31L
TWELVE CENTS
Imprint
U.S. POSTAGE
32L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
33L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
34L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
35L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
36L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 14

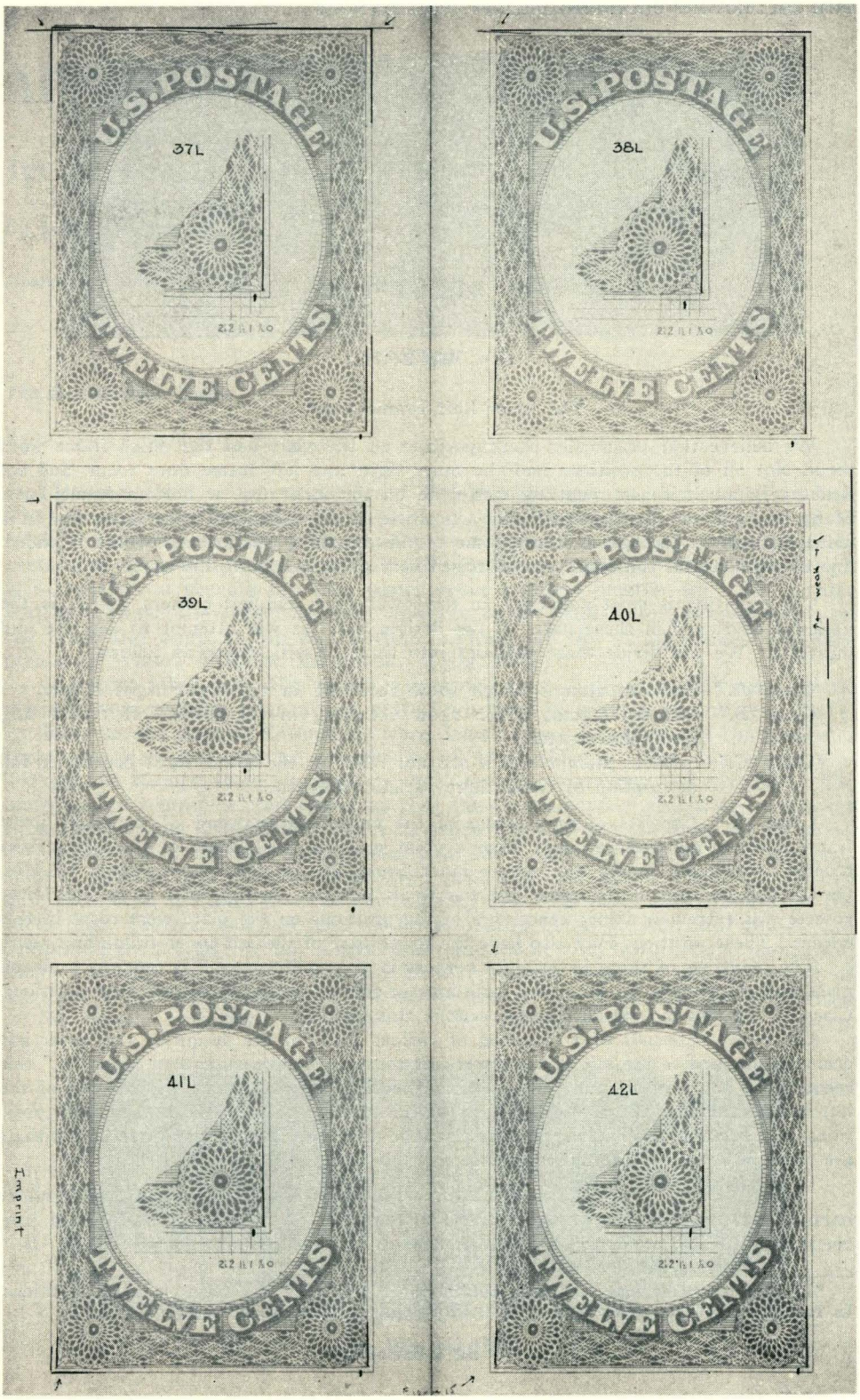

U.S. POSTAGE
37L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
38L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
39L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
40L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
41L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
42L
TWELVE CENTS
Imprint

Fig. 15



Fig. 8

The Inner Left Frame Line*

We believe that practically every position on the plate had the outer frame lines recut. Not all of the positions had the inner right and left frame lines recut, and we doubt very much if any recutting was done on the inner top or bottom frame lines. Many positions on the plate had only a position of the inner side lines recut, and it is often difficult to distinguish where some of this recutting started and where it ended, due to the fact that the engraver excercised very great care with his work.

The recutting is most noticeable in the lower right and left corners, and it is the varieties developed in these parts of the design, that we will attempt to describe and illustrate. We will divide these varieties into three classifications, as follows:

Class "A.'" Includes stamps which show recutting in the lower right corner.
Class "B." Includes stamps which show recutting in the lower left corner and lower left rosettes.
Class "C." Includes stamps which are not recut in the lower right corner. A full description of these three varieties follows:"

Class "A." Consists of a recutting of the extreme lower end of the right inner frame line and generally extends from a point opposite the middle of the lower right rosette to where it meets the bottom inner frame line, a distance averaging 1½ MM. On the Die the right inner frame line was weak, but that portion of it below the lower rosette was extremely faint; hence 80% of the positions on the plate were recut in this corner. These positions may also have the lower part of the left inner frame line recut.

The recutting of these lower right corners is very uniform, and it requires a strong glass and close study to show the variations in the recuttings from different positions. Class "A" stamps include all stamps recut in this corner.

Class "B." Consists of a recutting of various parts of the design of the lower left corner below and to the left of the lower left rosette. Unlike stamps of Class "A," this recutting is not uniform, and consists of a retouching of the extreme lower end of the left inner frame line and also other parts of this portion of the design. Only five positions were recut in this manner and these will be described later. Four of these positions are recut in the lower right corner also.

Class "C." Includes all positions which are *not* recut in the lower right corner, but may or may not have the lower part of the inside left frame line recut, except for the five positions described by Tracy-Ashbrook as Class "B."

*There is every evidence that the bottom inner frameline was recut on many positions. In fact, many of Mr. Ashbrook's plating drawings indicated such recutting. (*M. L. N.*)

(To Be Continued)

Afghanistan

Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 9

By Frank E. Patterson III

(*Continued From Page 32*)

CHAPTER VII

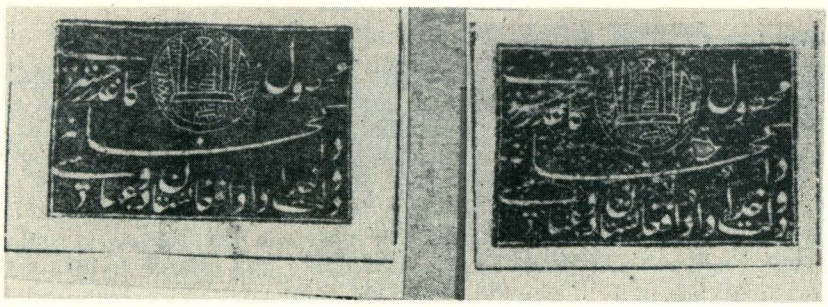
The Registration Issues

1900-01 (?) Definitive Reissue

During 1898, a fourth series of Registration stamps was placed in use. The stamps were lithographed in black on colored papers from a plate of 49 (7x7). In preparing the plate, lines were ruled on the stone to form complete rectangles measuring approximately 52mmx36mm overall. The main design was transferred therein by litho paper from a single master die. The border widths between the center imprint and the outer framelines averages 6mm on the sides and 5mm at top and bottom. These are the stamps listed and described in Masson & Jones' handbook. (Fig. 160a)

At some later date, this series was issued in a smaller overall size. These reissues were printed from a new plate laid down to contain 56 subjects (8x7). In doing so, the stamps' framelines were drawn closer together and the resulting rectangles were reduced to an average of 46mmx33mm. The framelines separating the stamps from the outside sheet margins were omitted entirely. The main design remained unchanged, so that the frame border widths are narrower than those of the original issue and measure from 2½mm to 3mm on all sides.

Although no official data is available for proof, the writer is of the considered opinion that these reissues were placed in use during the 20th century and, therefore, includes them in this monograph. He bases this opinion on the facts that, (1) the reissues must have appeared after Masson and Jones had completed their study of the Registration stamps or they would have mentioned them, and (2) the bulk of the pertinent reference material, including all of the Post Office remainders, picked up by the writer in Kabul was comprised of the reissue varieties. To positively identify single copies of the reissues,



Figs. 160a and 160b

it is necessary that the specimens show the outer frameline on one or more sides so that the border widths can be measured.

The main design, colorless against a solid backgorund, is composed of the National Arms in a circle at top center and three lines of Farsi inscriptions. The top one reads "Mahsoul - - kaghiz rejistry" (Fee — Registered Letter). The center inscription with the long line extending across the design says "Dak khana" (Courier Post Service) and the bottom line states "Daulat khuda dad Afghanistan — doh abasi" (Divinely appointed Government of Afghanistan — two abasi).

The stamps were issued in imperforate ungummed sheets of 56 (8x7), lithographed in black on soft flimsy wove papers of varicolors. Such paper is so thin that fine holes in it are normally found. The colors come in a wide range and there are varients as listed below. The number of colors used for the previous series is about half of these but included some not employed for the reissues.

894	Fig. 160b	2 abasi	black on light rose
895	Fig. 160b	2 abasi	black on carmine
		a	on carmine red
		b	on venetian red
896	Fig. 160b	2 abasi	black on orange
		a	on red orange
		b	on salmon
		c	on pale yellow orange
897	Fig. 160b	2 abasi	black on dull yellow
		a	on canary
898	Fig. 160b	2 abasi	black on green
		a	on light green
		b	on yellow green
		c	on apple green
		d	on blue green
899	Fig. 160b	2 abasi	black on purple
		a	on bright purple
		b	on deep purple
		c	on reddish purple
		d	on claret

The use of special stamps for registration was discontinued prior to 1907.

CHAPTER VIII

The Surtax Issues

Prior to 1955, the Afghan Post Office did not employ the optional semi-postal stamp fund-raising techniques so popular with many European governments and so often aimed at the philatelic purse. Instead, it took the direct approach by levying a surtax on all first-class mail posted on certain specified dates. This realistic procedure insured a uniform contribution by all persons actually using the postal services on those particular days and provided wider publicity for the causes so benefited. In practice, the period of obligatory surtax stamp use was very short and in some cases was limited to one day only.

The surtax stamps, in general, resemble commemoratives and bear no indication of their restricted function. However, the payment of ordinary postal

charges with these stamps was and is not permitted. The surtax denominations normally corresponded to the regular first-class letter rates for local and/or foreign mail and, except for the Red Crescent series, represented a 100% tax on such postal matter. The rate did not increase for heavier mailings, but the local surtax was sometimes added to registration charges. Obsolete stamps remained on sale at the post office windows for several days after the mandatory use period, but commanded a 50% premium.

From 1949 to 1955 certain definite surtax series reappeared annually, supplemented by occasional special issues. Three of these are now issued as semi-postals. The scheduled sets were for Child Welfare, Pashtounistan Day, the Red Crescent, United Nations Day and the Faculty of Medicine. The Child Welfare stamps were issued only for Children's Day celebrated on May 28, and the proceeds went to local aid programs. The Pashtounistan issues appeared until the mid-fifties on September 1st, the anniversary date of the first hoisting of the Pashtoun flag, and were mandatory for two days. The resulting funds were given to the "Free Pashtounistan" movement for welfare purposes. The Red Crescent items were issued in support of that body, similar in activities to the Red Cross, on October 18 and were obligatory for a week. The UN series were employed only on October 24, the official United Nations Day, and receipts helped finance local projects of that organization. The Faculty of Medicine stamps were first issued on December 22, 1950, but all subsequent sets were released in November. These stamps were mandatory for two to six days and the funds went to public health research at the Graduate School of Medicine. The issue dates of the Child Welfare and United Nations series were fixed on the western calendar. Those of the others were based on the Islamic solar calendar and may vary by a day from the dates mentioned. When a scheduled issue fell on a Friday, the Moslem sabbath, the stamps were released on the following day.

To simplify the individual listings which follow, certain basic data appropriate to most of the surtax issues is given here. Exceptions are noted where applicable. The stamps were printed until 1952 on a poor quality, dense bluish pulp paper and perforated 11¾. Later issues are usually on a medium white wove paper and the majority are perforated 11. The designs of those issues between 1949 and 1952 were prepared by Jalal Ludin Khan. Information is not now available to indicate which of the subsequent stamps he designed or who the artists were for the others. The inscriptions and legends are written in Pashtou. Since mid-1951, the unfortunate practice has been followed of releasing a varying percentage of the issue sheets in imperforate condition. There is no valid reason for such stamps, except to gain additional revenue from stamp collectors.

1938 Anti-Cancer Fund

The 40th anniversary of the discovery of radium gave the various interested international organizations an opportunity to publicize the need for more aggressive research in cancer therapy and cure. Afghanistan participated in the program and issued two appropriate surtax stamps on December 22, the date of the founding of the Graduate School of Medicine. The use of the stamps was mandatory for one week. The lower denomination paid the surtax on interior mail and the higher one on foreign mail.

The design of the 10 poul shows Aliabad Hospital, just west of Kabul, the recipient of the funds collected. Basic inscription "G" is written across the top. The legend in the bottom panel reads "Tiket mahsoul azafeh maftuh bain almelali zidd mariz saratan" (Tax stamp — contribution to the international effort against the disease of cancer). A constant plate variety is

found on Position #24, which has a flag flying from the pole on the central building tower. The 15 poul denomination portrays Pierre and Mme. Curie in their labratory. A crab, the symbol of cancer, appears at the lower left. All inscriptions are in French. The design was adapted directly from that prepared and used by France and her overseas dominions for similar special stamps. A constant plate variety occurs on Position #17 which has the upper left corner scroll cut flush with the outer frameline. Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna was the designer of both values. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11¾.

901 Fig. 161 10 poul turquoise green
a "Flag on staff" (#24)
902 Fig. 162 15 poul blue
a "Trimmed corner scroll" (#17)



Figs. 161 and 162

1949 Child Welfare Fund

Over ten years elapsed before the next surtax stamps were employed and their one day use on May 28 was attended by some confusion. Being tax items, the series had no franking value but, due to misinterpretation of the official announcement, local letters bearing only these stamps as a set or in multiples were often accepted as fully paid and so passed through the post.

For this issue, the "Hungry Child" designs of the 1948 Children's Day were crudely redrawn in reduced size by Jalal Ludin Khan. The legend "d' atfaleh ruaz" (Childrens Day) appears above the child on the 35 poul and below on the 125 poul. Basic inscription "H" occupies the reverse positions. Both denominations were issued in sheets of 6, with formats of 2x3 and 3x2 respectively. They were typographed on poor quality dense bluish pulp paper and perforated 11¾. A printing of only 3000 sets was reported.

903 Fig. 55 35 poul intense orange
904 Fif. 163 125 poul blue
a imperf pair



Figs. 163, 164 and 165

1949 United Nations Day

The horizontal design for the fourth anniversary commemorative is very simple and carries only French inscriptions. In the center is the U. N. emblem framed by the Arch of Paghman and flanked with stylized wheat ears. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 9 (3x3), with a reported printing of 10,000. A few sheets escaped perforation and specimens are scarce.

905 Fig. 164 125 poul prussian green
a imperf pair

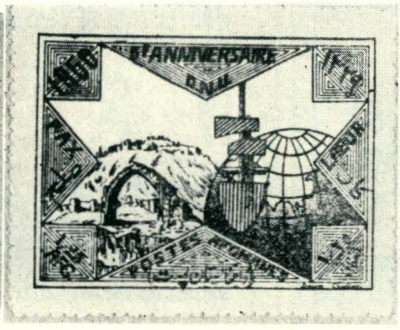
1950 Royal Welcome Issue

The continued illness of King Zahir Shah during the latter part of 1949 resulted, on the recommendation of medical advisors, in his departure for treatment and hospitalization in Paris, France. Shortly before the King's return, the Postmaster General quietly had special stamps prepared and these were issued in honor of His Majesty at the ceremonies attendant upon the arrival of the royal plane at Kabul on the 30th of March.

The use of the stamps was mandatory for at least a week before they were withdrawn, and the proceeds were used for local clinic improvements. The design features the royal portrait within an inscribed circular frame, superimposed on the map of Afghanistan. The Pashtou frame legend reads "d' alahhazarat al motawakil ala Allah d' ba afiyat aodat peh yadgareh" (In commemoration of the return of His Majesty, by God's will, in good health). No basic inscription appears. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of ? (?x?).

906 Fig. 165 125 poul bluish green







Figs. 166, 167 and 168

1950 Child Welfare Fund

Limited to a one value issue representing a surtax on foreign mail only, the design subject depicts a Hazara youth. Basic inscription "I" is divided under the denomination panels. The legend, at the top, has been revised from that previously employed and will reappear on subsequent annual fund series. It now reads "d' atfaleh jemalaiya" (Child welfare). The French equivalent has also been changed to "Protection de l'enfance." The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 20 (5x4).

907 Fig. 166 125 poul dull blue green
a imperf pair (YT)

1950 United Nations Day

The design of the single denomination honoring the fifth anniversary is a confused composition of the Qalai Bust arch, the eastern hemisphere and assorted symbols of labor, inside a saw-toothed border. Basic inscription "I" appears at the bottom center. The "A" of "PAX" is incomplete. This is the first example where the artist's name appears on the design. Usually illegible, it is found in the lower right outside frame corner. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 20 (4x5).

908 Fig. 167 1.25 afg ultramarine

1950 Faculty of Medicine Issue

The two denominations of this series complement those two postage commemoratives also released on December 22nd in honor of the nineteenth anniversary of the national Graduate School of Medicine. The uniform design, which differs in size between the two denominations, has a large portrait of King Zahir Shah on the left. A view of one of the main buildings of the Medical Center near Kabul, inside an octagonal frame, bearing equivalent French and Pashtou legends, occupies the center. The inscription across the top states "d' Afghanistan d' pahchahi daolat post" (Postage of the royal government of Afghanistan). The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of ? (?x?). A small printing of only 3,000 sets was reported (A-#1/51).

909 Fig. 168 35 poul carmine
910 Fig. 168 1.25 afg black



Figs. 169-170

1951 Child Welfare Fund

The two large stamps of this series show local children in traditional costumes; a nomad Koochi girl with a lamb on the 35 poul and a Kohistani boy with his flock on the higher value. The appropriate legend appears at the top and basic inscription "H" is underneath each figure. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 12 (3x4).

911 Fig. 169 35 poul emerald green
912 Fig. 170 1.25 afg ultramarine

(To Be Continued)

Book Reviews

The Pony Express by M. C. Nathan and W. S. Boggs. 1962 105pp Collectors Club Handbook No. 15 Published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund. Price $5.00

This 105-page book neatly bound in red is divided into two parts; Part 1 by Mel Nathan unfolds the postal history of the famous transcontinental Pony Express of 1860 and 1861 in seven chapters. Each chapter contains pertinent contract and collateral material, newspaper advertisements and large clear illustrations of covers carried during each of the seven three-months periods that the express operated. Chapter VII includes a listing of known covers, as of March 1, 1962, carried by the Pony Express, a total of 99 eastbound and 51 westbound. Chapter VIII is devoted to the "Virginia City Pony Express" which Wells Fargo and Company operated from 1862 to 1865. This chapter also includes a list of Virginia City Pony covers.

The four chapters of Part 2 by Winthrop S. Boggs provide a detailed study of the Wells Fargo stamps used on both the transcontinental and Virginia City Pony covers. This includes the plating of all denominations and reprints. These chapters first appeared serially in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, but have been re-edited by the author.

The story of the transcontinental Pony Express including the foreword by Roy Bloss appeared serially on the 100th anniversary of each three months of operation of the Express in "Western Express," a research journal of early western mail published quarterly by Western Cover Society. Only a very few changes were made by Mel Nathan, the competent author of Western Express, when the articles were prepared for the handbook.

The original articles were reviewed and approved by "The Pony Express Editorial Committee" of the Western Cover Society — Edgar B. Jessup, Chairman, and Henry Clifford, Dr. A. Jay Hertz, William R. Parker, B. C. Pearce and Mel Nathan. Each of these individuals are well-known collectors of California and western covers, as well as collateral material, being ardent students of this period of postal history. Mr. Jessup passed away soon after the final article was published.

It is unfortunate that all of the 81 covers carried by the Pony Express and illustrated in the "Western Express" articles could not be included in the book. However, the handbook does contain at least two covers not illustrated in the earlier Western Express articles.

The "Pony Express" book presents in the perspective of 100 years ago the basic factual information about the two best known western pony expresses. Especially important is the inclusion of three documents: the directive by the Postmaster General to the Overland Mail Company and the two contracts between the Central Overland, California and Pike's Peak Express Company and the Overland Mail Company. These were reprinted from manuscript copies found in the Huntington Library. One of these contracts clearly ties Wells Fargo and Company into the operation.

The "Virginia City Pony Express" chapter also first appeared in the journal, "Western Express." The reviewer believes that the list of pony covers used on the Virginia City route is much less complete than the one compiled for the transcontinental pony route. Other known covers can be added to this list from auction sale catalogues of Knapp, Moody and other western cover sales. This data is extremely hard to compile.

Winthrop S. Boggs amazes one with his versatility and variety of interests, among which are his two volume study of Canada, a book concerning "Robert

Morris, Postmaster of New York'' and now a complete study including the plating of all the Wells Fargo Pony Express stamps. His work is thorough and the plating is well illustrated and described.

Many books have already been written about the transcontinental Pony Express and Wells Fargo and Company varying in degree from romantic tales to carefully annotated studies. Yet, this new handbook deserves an honored place among the others in the library of every history student of the west, as well as in the library of every postal history student. It adds new information and combines concise chronological presentation of the 18-month operations of the Pony Express with the operations of the Virginia City Pony Express, which followed shortly thereafter and a study of the stamps used with both.

This reviewer would not be without a copy in his library. *(J. David Baker)*

The Postage Stamps Of Nepal by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck 128 pages, 59 illustrations. Clothbound. Published in 1962 by the Collectors Club under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund. Price $5.00

This timely and long awaited monograph on the postage stamps of Nepal will do much to stimulate an interest in a little known as well as one of the most inaccessible countries in the world. It is only recently that an airport was constructed in Kathmandu, its capital, and the country opened up to tourism and a rapidly developing commerce.

The opening chapter in an intriguing manner, describes the country as well as its surroundings and then takes up the history of the people from the Gupta Dynasty to the rule of Mahendra Bir Bikram.

Much of the data and the excellent illustrations which describe the early issues from the year 1881 to 1948 were taken from a book published in 1950 by the present author with two British collaborators, E. A. Smythies and L. E. Dawson. The data previously presented has been advantageously rearranged with some simplification and rewording. For example, the word ''Setting'' rather than plate number is used.

Referring to the ''Sri Pashupati'' issues, consideration is given to the dates of printing, colors of the stamps, variety of paper used and the sheet marginal lines as well as the size of the sheets. The various printings and variations in the sheet size are explained.

Beginning with the pictorial issues of 1949 and to date, the individual stamps are described in detail and in each instance, the historical events that caused their issuance are elaborated upon. Many of the errors so prevalent in the 1941-46 issue are listed such as the 2 paisa color error, the imperforate and imperforate between and laid paper varieties. One wonders why the author omitted other known errors such as Scott's No. 50 — 1R. imperf. between horizontally, No. 45 — 4 paisa on laid paper, No. 120 — 6 paisa imperforate and imperf. between, No. 121 — 4 paisa green imperf. between vertically and others that have been and are being discovered.

The chapter on postal stationery is an example of what intensive research will accomplish. It is extremely well illustrated and should stimulate considerable interest in that much neglected phase of Nepal philately.

Not to be overlooked are the chapters on cancellations and the history of the British Post Office in Kathmandu. Also the list in the appendix of the cities of Nepal is invaluable to collectors of cancellations being printed both in English and the native language.

Of great interest to the specialist are the author's comments on the "Bogus Stamps of Nepal." Certain counterfeits, such as Scott's No. 11 — one half anna red orange, are cleverly done and with their fraudulent cancellations, offer a threat, even to an experienced collector. One can only regret that the various counterfeits described were not illustrated.

All in all, the author has done a most creditable piece of research and this reviewer believes that the philatelist, whether he be a general collector or a specialist, will find much of interest and value in this work which is highly recommended. *(Stuart C. Way, M. D.)*

Oranjefreistaat (Orange Free State) by the late Hans von Rudolphi. Booklet No. 4 in a new series of Handbooks published by the Working Group of German Philatelists in continuation of the Kohl Handbook, in association with the Association of German Philatelists. Firm paper cover, 39 pages. Language German. Price D M 4 Mk.

This is another most useful compilation of previous studies of the stamps of the Orange Free State made by Hans von Rudolphi, an eminent philatelic student, who died in 1944. This was found in his effects after his death. It has been edited and brought up to date by Karl K. Wolter.

The Orange Free State is a most interesting sector of philately, covering, as it does, the development of the southern part of Africa, now known as the Union of South Africa. It was originally formed by the Dutch and Hugenots from France, but later taken over by the British.

As this handbook shows, the philatelic story of the Orange Free State may be divided into four parts, namely —

1. the prephilatelic period before issuing of stamps, 1860-1867.
2. the issued stamps from 1868 to 1900.
3. the British Occupation during the Boer War — 1900 to 1902.
4. as a British Colony 1902 until 1910.

The handbook takes the reader through the various periods of development in chronological order, describing the stamps and the various overprints applied to them as neccessity arose, either because of rate changes, a lack of certain values, or changes in the government.

The study is a compilation of all of the important studies, many now out-of-print, made of these stamps and should prove to be most valuable for the modern student to whom these are not freely available. The book concludes with a study of the postal markings and postal stationery.

Technically the booklet is produced in the usual high standard of previous publications by this group, well illustrated, and is recommended to those students of the stamps of this country who have a command of the German Language.

(Hans G. Zervas)

Post Offices in the Bahamas, An Historical Directory. Compiled by Gale J. Raymond. The Bahamas Postal History Study Circle. 1962. (10pp). Price $1.00 from Gale J. Raymond, P. O. Box 35143, Houston 35, Texas, U. S. A.

This slender booklet, packed with information about Bahama post offices, will be found to be extremely valuable in the study of the postal history of these islands. Inside the front cover is a list of Bahama post offices, 1962, and also one of those now closed.

In the main part of the directory, the post offices are listed by Island Postal Districts with date of establishment, estimated 1961 population, type and frequency of mail service and name of present postmaster. On the center

pages Mr. Raymond provides a map of all the Bahama Islands drawn to scale with longitude and latitude indicated; also detail maps, not to scale, of each island showing the location of each post office.

As there is an almost complete lack of official records of the establishment of the Bahama out island post offices, the compilation of this historical directory required an enormous amount of digging for such information. Mr. Raymond wrote to present postmasters, to old inhabitants, to postal history students and to anyone else who might know anything of these elusive offices.

The result of two and one-half years of devoted labor is this compact handbook. The student will at once recognize its usefulness. *(Pamela Taylor)*

Danmarks Gennemstukne Frimaerke 1863 by J. Schmidt-Andersen 70pp. Illustrated. 500 copies published by Köbenhavns Philatelist Klub.

"Gennemstukne" is not quite as dangerous as it looks; literally translated it would be "through-punched," allowing it to mean either rouletted or perforated, and it is with these that Schmidt-Andersen's latest book deals. Again our old acquaintance, the little brown Danish 4-skilling stamp is the subject, together with the 16-skilling stamp first issued in 1857.

When one stops to consider, it is surprising to note how long it took for things which to us are obvious and commonplace to be discovered or invented. Mathematics, for example, was a hopeless subject until the zero was thought of, making it possible to go from nine to ten. Equally delayed was the simple matter, as we consider it now, of rouletting or perforating stamps. But as Schmidt-Andersen points out, it was not until 1854 that England made any attempt at it, and from five to ten years elapsed before other countries did.

Denmark issued its first stamp in 1851 but it was not until twelve years later that the Danes first rouletted any stamps. Perforations came later. Although the machine which they ordered from Sweden was to be a perforating machine it was a rouletting machine when it arrived. No one today knows why.

As usual, this book by the meticulous Schmidt-Andersen is thorough and may be considered as authoritative. The illustrations are superb, being greatly enlarged cuts made from impressions using, in most instances, the original clichés. To the great benefit of non-Danish collectors, the illustrations are all captioned in English as well as Danish, and there is a summary of the major text also in English. This is fairly complete, and while it is of necessity shorter than the Danish text, nothing of importance seems to have been omitted.

The book is neatly bound in hard covers and printed on very good paper. A few typographical errors have slipped in, both Danish and English, but they are not terribly important and certainly do no harm. *(Paul Carlton)*

Hotel Posts of Hungary and Roumania, by L. N. and M. Williams. 12 pp., 8 illustrations, paper cover. Published by and available from the authors at 30 Dunstan Road, London N. W. 11, England. Price 6/ (85c U. S.).

On the basis of this fine little booklet, the Williamses themselves are as unusual as the stamps and covers they describe. In this short (12 pages) but well-organized and printed booklet, the authors say what they have to say, in clear, often entertaining paragraphs. And then they *stop.* No padding. Nothing extraneous. It's refreshing.

The Williamses' booklet describes and catalogs the private stamps issued between 1895 and 1926 by three hotels in the Carpathian Mountains of Tran-

sylvania, which has been a part of Hungary for 921 of the last 962 years. Two of these hotels, Hohe Rinne and Bistra, were owned by the "Carpathian Tourists' Society," an organization of the many German-speaking peoples of Hungarian nationality who had colonized this region in the 18th Century. The third hotel, at Magura, was under state control. The latter situation soon engendered a curious paradox: the (Royal Hungarian) hotel issued and used local stamps, only to have them banned by the (Royal Hungarian) post office. No, I won't tell you the story; read about it in this excellent little booklet.

Who will be interested in this booklet? Specialists in Hungary, Roumania, and pre-WW I Austria, obviously; the postal historian (and what good philatelist isn't?); collectors of local issues and of hotel posts, in particular, and the combination-cover topicalist. The man looking for a new world to conquer, one that's off-beat yet well-delimited. And, I hope, any would-be writer of a similar monograph, since this one is a model of clarity and brevity. *(John L. Briggs, Jr.)*

Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century by K. M. Day, M. D., F. R. P. S. L. and E. A. Smythies, C. I. E., F. R. P. S. L. IX and 122 pages, 53 plates. Published by B. N. A. P. S. Available from R. J. Woolley, 1520 Bathurst St., Apt. 206, Toronto, 10, Ontario, Canada. Prices: Paperbound, $3.00, Clothbound, $5.75.

Canadian fancy cancellations were, in the main, unofficial and were prepared by or made for local postmasters for their own use according to their whims and fancies. They differed in this respect from the official cancellations which were generally of a standard design. The period of their use, 1868-1890, was one of rapid expansion of the postal service in the Dominion of Canada. There are no records of these unofficial cancellations. Their allocation to specific post offices has depended upon the discovery of dated covers and postcards.

Apart from the information published already in Jarrett's catalogue, Boggs' "Canada," and the list of Cohen and Harrison, the researches have been extended by examining many of the finest collection of fancy cancellations. The authors admit to have been frankly astonished at the quantity of rare new cancellations that have come to light, which had never previously been recorded or illustrated. The publication of these enhances the scope and usefulness of the book.

This is, indeed, a most comprehensively illustrated handbook. It leaves little to be desired from this point of view. The printing and arrangement are clear and understandable. This book should prove to be invaluable to the Canadian postal historian. It will be useful to the Canadian specialist.

(H. D. S. H.)

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Albrecht's Catalogue of U. S. Stamps 1896. R. F. Albrecht & Co., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

The Inside History of the Late P. S. of A. Campaign by S. M. Hamilton. Illinois State Register Printing House, Springfield, Ill. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

Inter Catalogue de Timbres-Poste de France 1948. Editions Jacques Lafitte, Paris, France. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen. (French)

The Postage Stamps of Nepal by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, F. R. P. S. L. Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund, The Collectors Club, New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century by Dr. K. M. Day, F. R. P. S. L. and E. A. Smythies,, C. I. E., F. R. P. S. L. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society. Gift of the authors.

Escudos de Armas Coloniales de Nicaragua. Published by Oficina de Control de Especies Postales y Filatelia, Managua, D. N., Nicaragua, C. A. Courtesy of the Nicaraguan Philatelic Agency, Inc.

The Stamps of Palestine Mandate Catalogue 1961. Publication of "The Holy Land Philatelist Ltd.", Tel Aviv, Israel. Gift of Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg.

Astronomy of Stamps by Alphonse Mayernik. Sky Publishing Corp., Cambridge, Mass. Gift of the author.

Die Briefmarken von Franzosisch-Ozeanien 1927-1962 by Dr. Roel H. Houwink. Heft 7 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briedmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Courtesy of the publisher. (German)

Die Briefmarken von Nord-Schleswig by Hans Andersen. Heft 8 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Courtesy of the publisher. (German)

Space Stamps. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis. Courtesy of the publisher.

Biographical Directory of the American Congress 1774-1961. Published by United States Government Printing Office. Gift of Mr. Ralph E. Group, courtesy of Dr. Irwin M. Yarry.

Handbook of Philatelic Forgeries — Korean Empire by Lynn R. Brady and Varro E. Tyler, Jr. Publisher, Conk-Singleton Co., Seattle, Wash. Gift of the authors.

The Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue 1963, edited by J. C. W. Brown. The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, Australia. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Documentation of Legal Action Mr. H. E. Harris re Reprinting of Canal Zone Bridgeless Stamps. Gift of Mr. Ernest A. Kehr and Arnold, Fortas & Porter, Washington, D. C.

The Shelley Catalogue of the Decimal Surcharges on the Stamps of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. Compiled by P. N. Bullivant. Stamp Collecting Ltd., London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

20th Century U. S. A. Local Posts, edited and published by E. Charles Hinckley, Fort Worth, Texas. Gift of the author.

Bahamas Post Offices, compiled by Gale J. Raymond. Published by The Bahamas Postal History Study Circle. Gift of the author.

Catalogue des Cachets des Bureaux de Passe by Henri Lorne. Les Editions E. H. de Beaufond, Paris, France. Gift of Mr. Raoul Lesgor. (French)

Catalogo Galvez de Sellos de Espana, Provincias Africanas y Ex-Colonias 1962-63. Casa M. Galvez, Madrid, Spain. Courtesy of the publisher. (Spanish)

Archiv fur Deutsche Postgeschichte, 1962, v. *Heft.* Gift of Dr. Ernst Raab. (German)

Danmarks Gennemstukne Frimaerker 1863 by J. Schmidt-Andersen. Publication of Kobenhavns Philatelist Klub, Copenhagen, Denmark. Gift of the author. (Danish with English Summary)

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

Stanley Gibbons' "Two Reigns" Postage Stamp Catalogue 1963. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Clubhouse

Meeting of December 5, 1962

Tales of the South Pacific

"Micronesia" is a fitting name for the islands that are strewn like microscopic dots across the broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean. This forms the area of study for *Nathan Hals,* who concentrates, however, on the *New Hebrides Islands.* At one time, I had considered collecting this country myself, since it conformed to my concept of an "unpopular, non-philatelic" entity. Fortunately, I saw a portion of Mr. Hals' collection and the idea at once became stillborn. Had I begun that collection, this report would have been tinged more with envy than interest, since the display was comprehensive and included many items which are considered "not common." Mr. Hals explained at the outset, that some of the displayed material was from the collections of H. G. L. Fletcher, James Crompton, James Gregson and Stanley Jersey.

Until late in the 19th century, the New Hebrides had no government, remaining a "no-man's land" subject to no laws or regulations; a haven for escaped criminals and a source of slaves for the "blackbirders" from Australia. In 1887 a joint naval commission was established by Great Britain and France to provide a minimum of regulation in the area. Neither country wished to annex the islands but, on the other hand, were averse to the other assuming control. The happy solution was a Condominium which was established in 1906 and put into effect in 1908. This arrangement continues up to the present with stamps being issued by both British and French authorities.

The first recorded New Hebrides postal item is an 1889 cover from H. M. S. Swinger, stationed in the New Hebrides, bearing a 1d Great Britain adhesive stamp. This was postmarked in England on arrival, representing the military rate. This cover is dated two years after the establishment of the Joint Naval Commission.

The first civilian postal arrangements were made by New South Wales which established a post office at Vila in August 1892. New South Wales stamps were used. Mr. Hals showed a 2½d dated December 20, 1892, as well as other examples of later usage.

In 1893, the French Military authorities in New Caledonia prepared a series of labels in anticipation of an Anglo-French occupation which did not occur. These labels were never placed in use. Color trials and sheets were shown. Also displayed were the Inter-Island locals which were used legitimately in May and June of 1897.

The Condominium issues begin with the 1908 overprints on Fiji adhesives. Included in this release were nineteen sheets of the ½d and twelve sheets of 1/ on single CA watermarked paper. Mr. Hals noted that these may be identified without watermarking. Since the ½d was printed from key and duty plates in two shades of green while the 1/ is printed in stable, instead of the fugitive ink used on the multiple CA watermarked printings. Specimen copies of the 1910 British overprints were shown with blue lines printed on the back. Mr. Hals believes that this is an experimental paper. The 1920 issue, 1d on 5d, with inverted overprint was reported to be printer's waste.

French Colonial issues are sold in Paris, France prior to release in the individual colonies. Mr. Hals showed a comprehensive selection of these issues, including the 5c on 50c without "Condominium" released in 1920. He said that only two sheets (300 copies) of this stamp were overprinted in Suva, both

sheets being included in the order of one stamp dealer. They were, therefore, not in general use in the islands and covers with these stamps are philatelic.

A comprehensive display of postmarks was shown, including Port Sandwich, Lamap (open for only two months in 1958) and two covers from the 1929 catapult flight from Vila to the French cruiser Tourville. *(Howard Lee)*

Meeting of December 19, 1962

Board of Governors Open House

In the past several years a new way has been devised to usher in the holiday season at the Collectors Club. For the uninitiated, it is called Board of Governors Open House. There are no speakers; an air of cordial, easy informality prevails. The Governors reach down into their strong boxes and come up with material for display in the frames. To their credit, these displays have produced quite a few surprises, material none of the members suspected them of having. In addition, in the few years it has been our privilege to report on these meetings, we have rarely found material duplicated by these worthy exhibitors. So, the displays produce an air of freshness and change of scene to tickle the palate of the most exacting collector.

Thus, last year Mr. Boker showed Hanover; this year he furnished us with a fine display of U. S. Locals. Mr. Burghard exhibited Swiss forgeries last year; this year he changed over to forgeries of Hong Kong. Mr. Goodkind displayed R. F. overprints in 1961; in 1962 his display consisted of air mail stamps of Papua. Mr. Haverbeck can always be counted on to produce a few exotic treats. Last year he showed Persia, Tibet and Yemen; this year it was Jammu and Kashmir. If the reader will refer to the March, 1962 issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST where the 1961 meeting was reported, he will be able to compare the exhibits of the two years by the Board of Governors.

This report will not attempt to make reference to each display nor to point up some of the rarities shown. Rather, the listing which follows will merely name the exhibitor and the material shown:

John R. Boker, Jr. — *United States Locals*
John J. Britt — *American Bank Note Company air mail die proofs*
George E. Burghard — *Hong Kong forgeries*
Ezra D. Cole — *United States classic covers*
Henry M. Goodkind — *Papua air mail stamps*
Bernard D. Harmer — *Semi-Official air mail stamps*
H. D. S. Haverbeck — *Jammu and Kashmir*
Albert H. Higgins — *Aden*
Morton D. Joyce — *Early United States Revenue stamps*
F. Burton Sellers — *Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. cancellations on Haiti stamps*
Philip Silver — *Uruguay air mail stamps*
Dr. Irwin M. Yarry — *Fiji Islands*

Open House meetings are two-part affairs. First, of course, there is the display of stamps. But, these displays serve merely as a curtain raiser for the second part, the groaning festival board in the second floor lounge.

Here again one may look forward to several innovations. But Mrs. Pritchett's famous egg-nog is never a surprise except to the unwary who imbibe perhaps a bit too freely of this potent mixture. There was the usual roast

turkey at one end of the table; at the other end there was a roast Virginia ham of ample proportions. At each end of the table, the president and a former president strove manfully to exhibit their dexterity with the carving knife. Mr. Burghard did the honors on the turkey; Mr. Haverbeck on the ham. No association between the carver and carvee is implied or intended.

So, the festivities drew to a close. Mrs. Pritchett, Mrs. Eldridge and several of the distaff members of the Club performed yeoman (or is it yeowoman) services in catering to the appetites of the members. With a cup of coffee for the road all made for home, to begin on other evenings where the festivities at the Club had left off. *(P. S.)*

67th Annual Meeting

January 9, 1963

As customary, the Annual Meeting of the members of the Collectors Club takes place here at 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. on the second Wednesday in January.

On January 9, 1963 at 8pm, President George E. Burghard called the 67th Annual Meeting to order. The Secretary, after taking a count of members present, reported that there was a quorum, and so the president ordered the order of business to proceed.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously passed that the actions of the Officers, Governors and Trustees during the year 1962 be approved.

Then, the president called upon each officer and the committee chairmen to render their annual reports.

Secretary

It was moved, seconded and passed without one dissent that the secretary waive the reading of the minutes of the 1962 Annual Meeting.

The Secretary has several reports to present to the membership. First, the Necrology which, although unpleasant, is nevertheless a necessary duty. I shall ask you to kindly stand for a moment of silence in memory of the following departed members during 1962.

RESIDENT

Henry E. Abt
Erich Hausmann
Edwin Mueller

NON-RESIDENT

L. H. Barkhausen
Herbert A. Feist
Donald C. Gray
Gerald H. Grudgings
William H. Knemeyer
Michael Miller
J. Alex Park
A. L. D. Warner

Second, I submit a report on the membership as of January 1st, 1963 as follows:

Members in good standing January 1, 1962	1144
New members admitted during 1962	65
Reinstatements	6
	1215

Through death we have lost 11 members		
Resignations accepted or dropped for non-payment of dues, 72		83
		1132
Honorary and Life Members		8
		1140

Classifications as follows:	
Resident Members	266
Non-Resident Members	731
Overseas	135
	1132
Honorary and Life	8
	1140

Finally, a few words devoid of figures and names, with two exceptions. Your Secretary having completed his first year as an officer of the Club and lacking the experience which only the weight of many years can help achieve has had recourse to a reading of the annual reports of his predecessor, Mr. Herbert P. Woodward. I find in his reports for the previous two years a most interesting and worthy acknowledgement of the help received from our gracious Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anne Pritchett. I would like then to borrow a leaf and pay my personal tribute to her and also to Mrs. Josephine Eldridge. The success of many an executive in the business world is due in no small measure to the cooperation and devotion of his secretary. In like manner, I would like to acknowledge that whatever success I may have had in the fulfillment of the new and totally unfamiliar duties as Secretary of The Collectors Club has been due in large measure to her efficient and courteous assistance and cooperation. Her help is gratefully acknowledged and it is my sincere hope that the membership at large take cognizance of the many duties which we on the Board of Governors realize devolve upon her and Mrs. Eldridge.

The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Governors are up to date, the correspondence for the year has been attended to and, with the completion of various actions scheduled for the present meeting, there is no major unfinished business in the Secretary's folder. He now thanks the members at large for the honor and trust conferred upon him in serving as Secretary of the Collectors Club.

Philip Silver

The Treasurer

The amount of cash on deposit in our General Funds is considerably less at the end of 1962 than at the end of last year. As mentioned, the balance this year is $2,157.03; which compares with last year's balance of $7,706.91.

This decrease has been brought about by a number of extraordinary expenditures during the year. In addition, several expenditures were made for which a reserve had been provided in prior years.

The Treasurer wishes to call the attention of the members to the increased costs of operating and maintaining the Club's facilities. While every member is aware of this trend of increased costs, it is mentioned to point out that the Collectors Club is not exempt from this.

It is hoped that each of the members will co-operate with the Chairman of our Membership Committee towards an increase in our membership. At-

tainment of this goal would be a major factor in meeting increased costs, and at the same time, provide funds for expanded activities.

GENERAL FUNDS:

Balance - January 1, 1962	$ 7,706.91
Receipts during the Year	43,019.26
	$50,726.17
Disbursements during the Year	48,569.14
BALANCE — December 31, 1962	$ 2,157.03

On Deposit in the following banks:

Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. 34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	$ 1,277.32
Bowery Savings Bank 34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	530.35
Seamen's Bank for Savings 546 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	349.36
	$ 2,157.03

Albert H. Higgins

Audit Committee

Activities of the Audit Committee during 1962 were routine accession, maintenance and sales of the Club's stock of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and Steinway Fund handbooks. The previous practice of setting aside 50 copies of each of the six yearly issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as a stock for future sale was continued in 1962, as was the storage of the excess printer's run of these issues for possible use by the Library Committee. Beginning with the 1963 issues, however, storage limitations will necessitate the discard of the oldest issues excess run to accomodate the new issues.

During 1962, three additions to the Steinway Fund hankbook group were inventoried and stored. Received were 1056 copies of Antrim's "Civil War Prisons and Their Covers," 776 copies of Green's "Black Honduras," and 487 copies of Haverbeck's "Nepal." Suitable records have been established for handling the accounting of sales of these books.

Just at the close of the year, supplies of the Nathan and Boggs "Pony Express" book arrived from the printer. Their accession to the inventory of Fund handbooks will be made in 1963.

Sales of all handbooks continued at a good level throughout the year, as will be found in other reports. Sales of COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST back issues are quite infrequent.

An inventory of the Steinway Fund handbooks as of December 31, 1962 is as follows:

Handbook Title and Author	*Cabinets*	*Office*	*Total*
Handbook of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks of Austria — Mueller	225	0	225
Brazil Bulls Eyes	12	0	12

Civil War Prisons and Their Covers — Antrim	750	10	760
Confederate States — The Special Postal Routes — Shenfield	153	13	166
Corrientes — The Issues from 1856-60 — Stich	192	5	197
Cumulative Index — Vol. I — XXXIX	13	1	14
French Colonies — The General Issues — Stone	270	7	277
French Morocco — The Tour Hassan Issues — Neidorf	160	2	162
Greece — Part I	53	0	53
— Part II	45	0	45
Honduras, The Black Air Mail — Green	660	5	665
Early American Perforating Machines —	236	2	238
Postage Stamps of Nepal — Haverbeck	395	15	410
RF Overprints on U. S. Airmail Stamps — Goodkind	80	4	84
Robert Morris Letters — Boggs	79	0	79
Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-1859 — Neinken	1495	4	1499
Tibet — Postage Stamps and Postal History — Haverbeck	0	1	1
U. S. Twenty-Four Cent Airmail Inverted Center — Goodkind	385	11	396
Venezuela — The Early Stamps — Wickersham	86	2	88

F. B. Sellers

Awards Committee

It is with considerable pleasure and satisfaction that your Awards Committee recommends the following award for the "Best Article" in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for the year 1962 to:

Frank E. Patterson, III

Afghanistan — 20th Century Issues

In connection with the recommending of this award your Committee took into consideration that this article will have appeared during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, but that the major portion falls in the year 1962.

In addition, your Committee recommends a "Certificate of Honorable Mention" to:

Howard Lee

Brunei

John R. Boker, Jr., Chairman
Malcolm G. O'Reilly
Philip Silver

Community Service

During the year just ended, I am pleased to report that the Club was instrumental in furnishing stamps and philatelic supplies, free of charge, to a great many institutions, including Veteran's hospitals, Community Clubs, Boy's Homes, Junior Stamp Clubs, Homes for Aged and other philanthropic organizations. Throughout the year, donations of stamps and supplies were periodically sent to the various groups and the Collectors Club has in its files

letters of acknowledgement and thanks from a great many of these institutions.

In addition to the above activities, the Collectors Club has also been of service to many philatelic organizations. Typical examples of services rendered include the loan of our exhibition frames to various stamp clubs and organizations, all without charge. The Collectors Club has truly acted as the "Host to Philately" in this country, by allowing the use of our meeting rooms and facilities to many local and national Philatelic Societies for their conventions, exhibitions and meetings.

It is hoped that with the cooperation and aid of more civic-minded members of the Collectors Club, the Community Service Committee may extend its activities in 1963 beyond those of last year.

J. Wm. Middendorf

Editor

The 1962 (Volume 41) six numbers of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST — the 14th by this editor — offered 388 printed pages with an index. There were several matters of note, not the least being the new modern-style covers and layout created by the Art Director, Franc Ritter.

For the first time in many years, practically every number had an article on United States stamps. In previous years, the philately of our own country had been the subject of fewer articles. Some past volumes had none.

The regular features, such as editorials, meeting reports and book reviews, gained an unusual amount of notice from all over the world. Many editorials were reprinted abroad, because of their views on philately that other philatelic journals thought needed a wider audience than just our own readership.

The reports on the Club's twice-a-month meetings were more detailed and comprehensive than they have been for many years. The general reaction was most favorable. Philip Silver, who wrote most of these reports, has received much commendation for his diligence with this work.

Book reviews finally have taken the shape that the editor had wished. In the past, the editor and editorial board reviewed most all books. In 1962, 30 books were reviewed by 20 different reviewers, of which, in addition to the editor, only 2 reviewers were on the editorial board of this magazine. The significance of this achievement will be the subject of an editorial in 1963. This record was accomplished because of the teamwork between the editor and the librarian, Mrs. Josephine Eldridge.

An unexpected, tragic blow hit in 1962, when Edwin Mueller died in October. He had been a member of the editorial board since 1949, a total of 13 years. The outstanding worth of his services cannot be properly explained in this report. Each year he contributed one article on the early 19th Century European issues. Every article bore the mark of sterling philatelic scholarship, many no doubt will remain as the most authorative yet published on the particular subject. But this is far from the entire story of Edwin Mueller's contributions to this magazine.

His vast fund of philatelic knowledge and his exceptional memory were continuously used by the editor. At times, he wisely advised against the publication of an article because the information was incorrect or pirated from an older work without documentation and credit. Also often he would suggest certain important corrections or additions to a manuscript before publication. Finally, due to his close association with European philately, he had arranged for the publication in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of very scholarly articles on European stamps by overseas authors.

John R. Boker, Jr. said it so well in his obituary of Edwin Mueller in the November 1962 number of this magazine. It now bears repetition:

"Men of such stature who couple great capacity with great industry are rare in any field of endeavor. All of us who are stamp collectors are fortunate indeed that Edwin Mueller chose to devote his life to our hobby. We shall not see his like again. We have lost a guide, a teacher and a friend."

Two new appointments to the Editorial Board are made for 1963 — Solomon Altmann, our proofreader, and Ezra D. Cole. The other members, H. D. S. Haverbeck, Philip Silver and Franc Ritter, as Art Director, continue.

Henry M. Goodkind

House Committee

1962 being the 25th year of our occupancy of the Clubhouse at 22 East 35th Street, your House Committee was instructed by the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee to make drastic improvements both to the exterior and the interior of the building.

These plans were carried out to the letter. The front of the building with all the brickwork and stone columns was steam-cleaned. The great granite blocks which make the entrance were all carefully pointed up and repaired. The grill ironwork was all carefully painted and the metal cornices around the baywindows were all repaired and made firm and sound. The windows as well as the cornices were all painted with two coats and the windows reputtied for the first time in many years. In the rear of the building the windows were all reputtied and painted. The fire escapes were scraped and painted with two coats of paint. New copper leaders were run from the roof and both the main roof and overhanging roof were painted with aluminum paint. Thus the exterior of the building is now in A-1 condition and should last for several years.

In the interior of the building, the entrance hall was completely redecorated and a rubberized wallpaper was put on the west wall to keep the seepage from coming through. The rugs were all taken up, cleaned, repaired and replaced. The entire office of the Executive Secretary was refurnished with much more efficient and easier to operate desks and filing cabinets. This was a much needed improvement.

Some very necessary electrical work was also done. This entailed the installation of two 220 volt AC risers from the cellar to the third and fourth floors and a new air conditioner was installed on the third floor in Mr. Goodkind's office where it was greatly appreciated. The switchboard and controlboard in the cellar were entirely reconditioned and a new line run from the meter to the board to take care of the extra load. This puts the electrical system in very good condition.

During the year several very welcome gifts were received. Among them $500 from Mr. Stanley R. Rice which was earmarked for the House Committee and for which we are most grateful.

Mr. Robert L. Graham, Jr. donated eight beautiful etchings to the Club which are now hanging in the lounge on the second floor and we believe will mean a great improvement to the room. Our sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Graham for his generosity. Mr. Henry M. Goodkind kindly presented us with a very interesting and very important Mark Twain letter which is now also hanging in the lounge with the etchings. Our sincere thanks to him.

In conclusion let me say again I must thank all the members of the House Committee as well as everyone else who have been so cooperative and helpful in making all these improvements possible.

George E. Burghard

Insurance

The Committee is pleased to report that the Collectors Club maintained its favorable record with the insurance carriers.

Renewal premiums were paid on all policies as they became due. Our policies were reviewed so that we have maximum coverage, in top-rated companies, at the lowest net premium cost.

Albert H. Higgins

Library

The Committee reports with pleasure the acquisition of the following items during the year past;

Handbooks and Monographs	109
Catalogs	48
Periodicals	1908

As with the previous reports of acquisitions, these figures do not include the duplicate material, auction catalogs, pricelists or the philatelic notes and memorabilia received during the year. Only material which is new to the collection has been itemized. While many of the handbooks and some of the catalogs have been received as gifts from members and friends, or purchased by the club, the majority have been obtained from the authors and publishers who submit them to the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for reviewing in our journal. These review copies have been for many years the chief source of our new acquisitions. Our thanks to the editor, Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, and those dedicated reviewers whose combined efforts have resulted in such excellent reviews that more and more publishers are seeking recognition in our magazine and more and more material reaches the library.

It will be of interest to all to know that, based on a 15-year search of the literature of philately by Mr. Hans Zervas, to determine what had been published during this period, our library catalog shows that we obtained 81% of the handbooks and monographs published in the English, French or German languages. Efforts are now being made to acquire the balance.

The Committee is pleased too with the results of our efforts to fill in missing numbers of periodical runs. Although the number of individual issues is small, their acquisition is indeed a large accomplishment. Our thanks to the many members and friends of the library who have aided us in this task.

In the reports for the years 1960 and 1961, your Chairman called attention to the deterioration of many of the items in the collection. Through the efforts of Mr. Franc Ritter, consultants have examined some of the items which show the most advanced deterioration, and they report that the content of each may be preserved, but that most of the material is beyond salvage. Mr. Ritter has also obtained for the Committee estimates of the cost of their preservation as well as the preservation of other material in the collection. At present, the cost is prohibitive. Your committee strongly recommends that some provision, in addition to that already budgeted by the Governors, be made toward the program of preservation of our library.

Your committee was, unfortunately, much less active than in previous years. This was due entirely to the inability of your Chairman, to devote the necessary time to fulfill his responsibilities. Neglect is due, not to disinterest, but to other demands on his time and several periods of personal and family illnesses.

No report on the activities of the library would be complete without a few words of the deepest gratitude to Mrs. Josephine Eldridge for the devotion she shows to the needs of the library and the ability she exhibits, time and time

again, in answering the requirements of the members in their search of the most esoteric data.

Malcolm G. O'Reilly

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

At a regularly convened meeting of the Board of Governors, held on January 31st, 1962, *Louise Boyd Dale,* the distinguished daughter of the former patron of the Collectors Club, in whose memory this award was created, was duly elected to be the recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for 1962.

Instead of our usual custom of sponsoring a dinner solely for the presentation of this award, the Board of Governors decided to inaugurate the "Annual Awards Dinner" at which time in addition to the Lichtenstein Award, the other regular Collectors Club awards for the past year would also be presented to the recipients. The dinner is to take place on the second Wednesday in May of each succeeding year.

The 1962 dinner was held on May 9th, at the "La Fonda del Sol" restaurant with over one hundred members, their wives and guests in attendance. While the gastronomic portion of the evening was quite adequate, the acoustics were somewhat less than satisfactory and the various speakers making the Collectors Club presentations were hard put to it to make themselves heard. However, the conviviality of the group as a whole, attested to their evident enjoyment of the evening.

John J. Britt

Membership

1962 has been a year in which the membership of the Club just held its own as it has been doing the past few years.

Your Membership Committee had high hopes that the receipt of the new brochure of the Club would lead to an increase in our membership.

All members received their copies during September together with a letter urging them to show it to prospective members amongst their friends. I am sorry to report the response has not been up to expectations. Possibly the Cuba crisis which occurred just at that time may have been a factor.

Our club has so much to offer, but as our membership requirements are strict, it would seem that the best source of new blood is through the membership itself. May I again ask your aid so that 1963 will prove to be a good year and that in this year we will fill our quotas. Anyone wishing extra brochures to give to their friends may have them for the asking.

Stanley R. Rice

Mounting and Exhibition

The excellent program arranged by our chairman, Mr. Ezra D. Cole, has functioned very effectively through the assistance furnished by the Mounting & Exhibition Committee. The Wednesday evenings were made more enjoyable this year through the generous gift of a latest model Kodak slide projector by Mr. Stanley R. Rice, our Membership Chairman. It is this type of unselfish cooperation, that makes the Collectors Club the finest philatelic organization in America.

The Mounting & Exhibition Committee's function is to relieve the exhibitor of the onerous task of mounting and dismounting his display so that the speaker may feel completely relaxed after enjoying a pre-meeting dinner with members of our club. This has been appreciated by our guest speakers.

It is for our Annual Members Exhibition that this committee functions to

its fullest capacity in properly mounting over fifty different collections and then returning them safely to their respective owners. It is to the credit of our members who volunteer their services that makes this annual event so successful. Certificates of Appreciation have been gratefully awarded to all who helped. May I extend my sincere thanks to Nathan Hals, Albert H. Higgins and Emanuel Reggel of my committee and to the many members who volunteered their help during the Annual Exhibit. I am especially grateful to Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Pritchett and Mr. Dinelle of our staff for their respective and special assistance during the year.

Dr. Irwin M. Yarry

Programs

The Program Committee arranged for and held nineteen programs for the year 1962. The meetings were well attended and the Committee endeavored to have as many different kinds of meetings and displays as possible.

The meetings for 1963 have been arranged and a copy of the printed program has been mailed to all members.

In the judgment of the Committee, the most outstanding program to receive the *Collectors Club Medal* for the year 1962 was:

Bermuda and British Honduras — Sir Henry J. Tucker

Three other programs deserve special mention. They are:

The First Twenty Years Of United States Stamps, 1847–1867 — Mortimer L. Neinken
A Postal Historian Collects The U. S. Classics — John David Baker
U. S. Freaks, Errors, Oddities and Varieties — Clyde Jennings, Jr.

The Annual Competition was a great success and many out-of-town members exhibited and were awarded prizes.

The program on March 21 by the United States Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was one of the year's highlights.

Heartfelt thanks are due to Dr. Yarry and his Mounting Committee for their labors in mounting and dismounting the displays at every meeting during the year. I would like to thank the members of my committee for the work that they did to make these programs possible. Without the help of many other Collectors Club members, these programs would not have been possible.

Ezra D. Cole

Publications Committee

During the past year we were pleased to be able to publish the following four titles under the Steinway Memorial Publications series:

CIVIL WAR PRISONS AND THEIR COVERS by Earl Antrim
HONDURAS, THE BLACK AIRMAIL by Irving I. Green
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEPAL by H. D. S. Haverbeck
THE PONY EXPRESS by M. C. Nathan and W. S. Boggs

It is important to comment at this time on the fact that the Steinway Memorial Handbook program has now published a total of 15 titles since its inception in 1957. This is the first philatelic publishing venture of this type, either commercial or non-profit, that has proved successful, both in the number of titles published and in the length of time in existence.

In addition to the busy schedule of handbooks, your committee also completed the new brochure to be used in obtaining new members. This work was

built around the description of the Club and its activities written by Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly. The strikingly modern design and layout was the product of Mr. Franc Ritter.

We may state that other manuscripts are now under consideration for the handbook program.

In closing this report we would like to render our thanks to the other members of the Committee: Winthrop S. Boggs, Ezra D. Cole, Bernard D. Harmer, Lawrence L. Shenfield, Henry M. Goodkind and John J. Britt.

Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

Publicity Committee

During the year 1962, ten press releases were prepared by your Publicity Committee and duly distributed.

Subjects covered comprised the 66th Annual General Meeting (activities in 1961), the "face lift" to the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, the Lichtenstein Memorial Award, a seminar by U. S. Post Office and Bureau experts, Annual Competition results, Annual Awards dinner, three releases on editorials or articles in the C. C. P. and an announcement relating to the publication of the Collectors Club handbooks.

The releases received satisfactory attention from philatelic journals in the United States, Great Britain, and to some degree elsewhere.

I wish to thank Mr. Herbert Rosen for his assistance.

Bernard D. Harmer

Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

Since its inception in 1957, this fund, primarily a publication project, has continued to present to the philatelic world at large scholarly books on many facets of philately, proving that the Collectors Club is truly an educational, literary and scientific organization and worthy of our tax exempt status. The philatelic fraternity has acknowledged our accomplishments and the reputation of the Club has been enhanced.

The fifteen volumes already published under the sponsorship of this Fund is indicative of the high standards of philatelic authorship demanded by the Publications Committee before being considered for publication under the aegis of this Fund.

In conclusion, it is my happy duty to report that our handbook sales for the year 1962 reached the gratifying figure of $3,659.75, and the present balance on hand in the Fund as of December 31st, 1962, is $3,604.65. These funds are on deposit in a savings bank account and receive interest as due.

In addition to the above assets, we also have on hand a large inventory of the handbooks already published and these are our sole property.

John J. Britt

Study Groups

A new philatelic unit, the Sports Stamps Society, became the twelfth study group to hold meetings in this Clubhouse during 1962. All are, of course, offically affiliated with the Collectors Club. The Chairman of the Study Group Committee conferred individually during the year with most of these groups, and it was reported to him that matters of liaison and mutual cooperation were progressing satisfactorily.

Study Groups supplied two regular Club programs during the year — *Aero Philatelists* on April 4th and the *Postal History Society* on May 2.

Herbert P. Woodward

President

The distinct privilege of serving as your President for the past two years

has been a source of great pleasure to me. It is seldom that a chief executive has officers and governors of such high calibre and such great understanding as I have been fortunate enough to have had.

I think that we have made some progress along the lines which I outlined a year ago. The Club's spirit has increased and I do believe that the meetings both of the Governors and the members have been a source of more pleasure and enjoyment than before. This was one of my goals.

At this time I must thank everyone, officers, governors, chairmen of committees, members of committees, and members at large for their wonderful cooperation, assistance and devotion — it has made my two years as President a very pleasant experience.

As you have heard from the previous reports of the committee chairmen, your Club is in good condition both financially and physically. May we keep it that way and enjoy it more and more as the years go on.

As to this year, I have studied the situation very carefully and have decided that I do not wish to succeed myself again and will, therefore, not run for office in 1963. This I do, in an attempt to establish a precedent that no President shall serve more than two successive terms.

Please believe me when I say many, many thanks again to each and everyone of you for all you have done to make my administration a happy one, and may you all enjoy the very best of health and happiness for the New Year.

George E. Burghard

Nominating Committee

A meeting of the Nominating Committee was held on November 12, 1962 and the following members were unanimously nominated for Governors of the Class of 1965:

J. J. Britt
E. D. Cole
M. D. Joyce
F. B. Sellers
P. Silver
I. M. Yarry, D. D. S.

Julian F. Gros, Chairman

Elections

Following the report of the Nominating Committee, and there being no further nominations made from the floor, the report of this committee was accepted unanimously.

There was a short intermission, while the Board of Governors convened in their room on the third floor to elect the officers for this year. The Governors returned to the Meeting Room on the main floor and announced the following elections for the year, 1963.

President ..... *John R. Boker, Jr.*
Vice President ..... *Herbert P. Woodward*
Secretary ..... *Philip Silver*
Treasurer ..... *Albert H. Higgins*

New Business

One matter concerning a minor amendment to the Constitution was discussed on the floor. It was decided to refer this to our attorney, Robert L. Graham, Jr. for possible further action.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. *(H. M. G.)*

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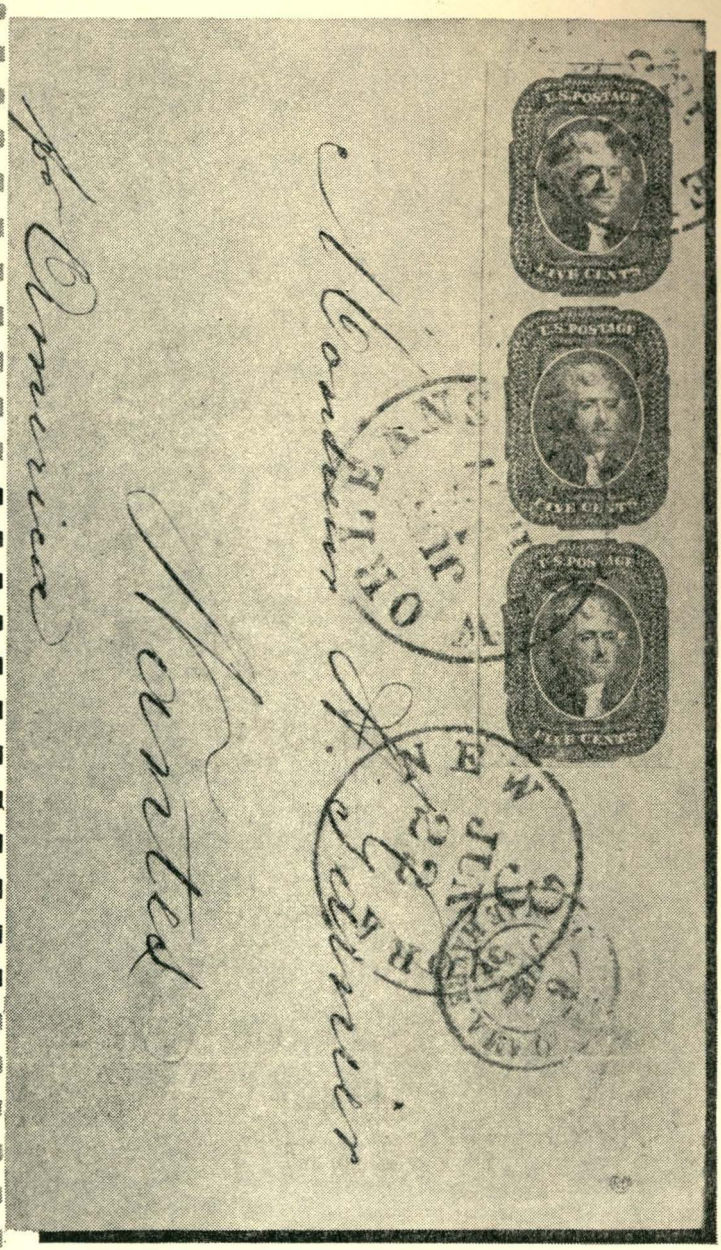
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