The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

Volume XXX, No. 4 July, 1951

CONTENTS

EDITORIALS 169

NEPAL 171
The Postage Stamps (Part I)
By E. A. SMYTHIES, L. E. DAWSON and H. D. S. HAVERBECK

GREAT BRITAIN 195
The Rotogravure Varieties
By F. E. SELLMANSBERGER

UNITED STATES 206
The First Air Stamp, An Exceptional Cover

CHINA — U. S. A. 207
Postal Rates, 1840-1865
By MALCOLM JOHNSON

UNITED STATES 211
Unrecorded Territorial Postmark, Chillicothe
By G. P. GRABFIELD, M.D.

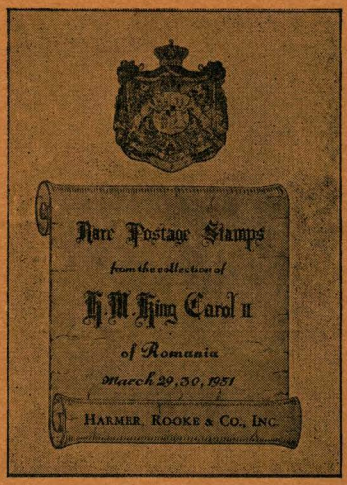
NATAL 213
1d. "Tear Drop": Re-Entry or Position Dot?

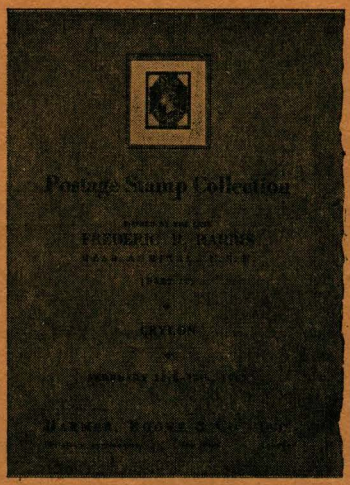
BOOK REVIEWS 214

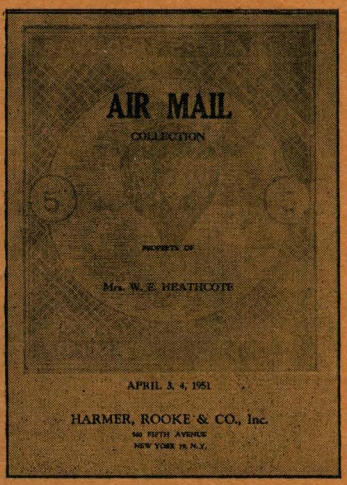
SECRETARY'S PAGE 217

The Collectors Club Philatelist is published six times a year by The Collectors Club, Inc., 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyright, 1951, by The Collectors Club, Inc.







Many Front-Rank Collections

have been sold in our salesroom in the 1950-51 season. The illustrations show just six of the specially designed catalogues of collections we have recently sold. These six properties have so far realized $658,000.

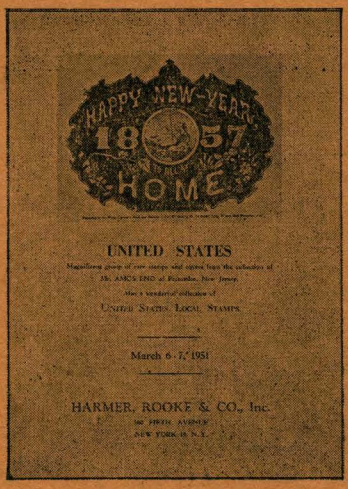
More important collections are sold through us than any other firm. The reason is simple. *Harmer, Rooke & Co. provides the ultimate in auction service,* and at no extra cost.

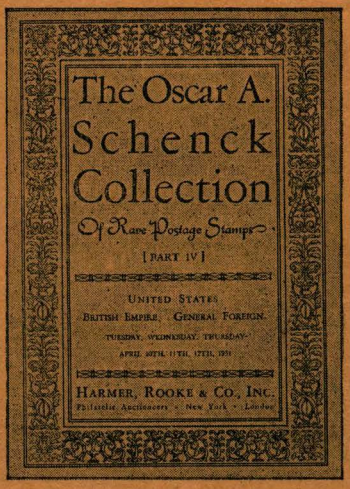
It will pay you to sell your stamps through

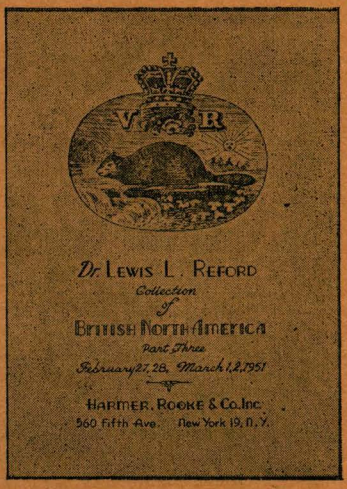
HARMER, ROOKE & CO., INC.

The World's Leading Stamp Auctioneers

560 Fifth Avenue **New York 19, N. Y.**







WEILL *of* NEW ORLEANS

One of the

LEADING BUYERS

In the STAMP MARKET

Simply Because

We Pay Immediate Cash,
Whether $100.00 or $100,000.00

&

Our Offers Are Fair

May We See Your Collection?

RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
ROGER G. — RAYMOND H. WEILL
407 ROYAL STREET. NEW ORLEANS (16)

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Considers one of its most important functions the improvement of relations between Collectors and Dealers . . . Our more than 550 Members are pledged to serve you well.

The stamps which they sell you must be and are Guaranteed Genuine.

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

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

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

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

At GIMBELS:

Everything For The Stamp Collector

GIMBELS . . . the World's Largest Stamp Department . . . has everything for the beginner as well as the advanced collector. Visit our attractive department where

YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

- **United States Issues**
- **Packets by Countries**
- **The Scott Line**
- **The White Ace Line**
- **World Wide Sets**
- **Philatelic Literature**
- **The Elbe Line**
- **Accessories**
- **Minkus Publications**

- OR -

Should you wish to dispose of your stamps whether it be a $500.00 or a $50,000.00 collection you will find it well worth your while to consult the buyers at Gimbels. Courteous, Conscientious treatment awaits your visit.

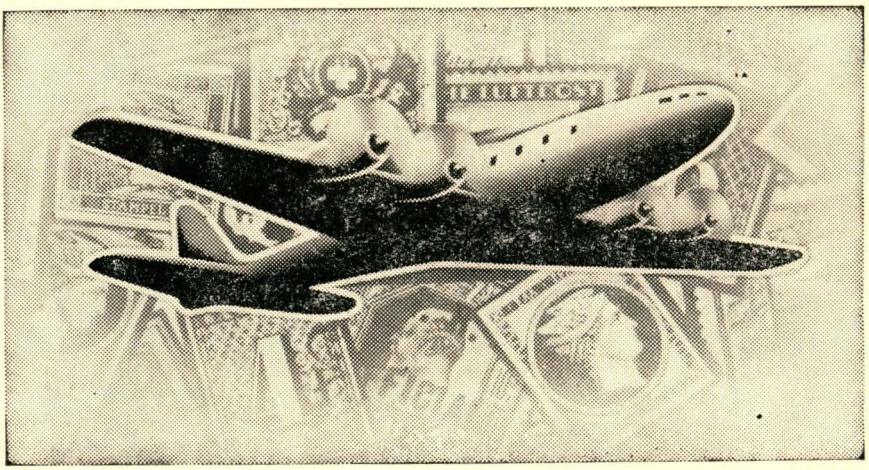
WRITE FOR GIMBEL'S STAMP NEWS. IT'S FREE.

GIMBELS

WORLD'S LARGEST STAMP DEPARTMENTS

33rd and Broadway
New York 1, N. Y.

9th at Market
Philadelphia 5, Pa.



39 Auction - Sale at ZURICH

18–27 OCTOBER 1951

★ WUERTTEMBERG

★ GREECE

★ TWO SICILIES

★ COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC

★ AIRMAIL STAMPS

and other properties will be sold at best—without any reserve-prices—. Illustrated catalogue containing more than 7000 lots free on request.

CORINPHILA

Bahnhofstrasse 76, ZURICH, Switzerland

The Collectors Club
Philatelist

JULY, 1951. VOL. XXX, NO. 4

HENRY M. GOODKIND, **Editor**
Editorial Committee
WINTHROP S. BOGGS
HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK
EDWIN MUELLER
STEPHEN G. RICH

Editorials

Our Commemoratives

When, at the beginning of this year, the Post Office Department announced a 1951 commemorative stamp program probably limited to four new issues, there was a mixed reception in the philatelic press. Some stamp writers reported that collectors, used to floods of stamps celebrating chickens, baseball, athletic societies and anything else a sufficiently vocal pressure group felt was appropriate, were bitterly disappointed. Others, more realistic, hoped that the stamps in the new program would express something of real significance and interest to our country and the world, and suggested that collectors would be more than delighted to have fewer issues, in better taste and with pertinent subjects.

Now, with the year half over, what do we have?

An announced issue to celebrate the American Chemical Society.

Announced issues to celebrate the admission of Nevada and Colorado as states.

An actual issue to honor the United Confederate Veterans.

A recently announced stamp for the City of Detroit, Michigan.

A bill offered by a thoughtful congressman to compel the postmaster to issue a stamp for an anniversary of "the establishment of the brass industry in the Naugatuck valley of Connecticut."

Another bill to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the adoption of the American Flag. And many more placed in the congressional hopper of more or less local interest.

This, as a record for one of the greatest nations in the world, and one of the two existing centers of world philately, should give the collector interested in his country as well as his stamps something to think about. In the meantime the UCV stamp has been issued in a rather unhappy and pedestrian design.

The record over the past two decades has indicated that slipshod design, wedded to mediocre projects, has produced a mass of stamps that are no credit to the Post Office or to American philately, which sat by and, without protest, let the flood sweep on. Out of the hundred or more commemorative varieties printed since the end of World War I, how many have any distinction of motif or grace of design? Many, but far from enough. Were the others produced to secure money from collectors, or to get some politician off a hot spot created by seekers for publicity for their pet causes?

The finest commemoratives this country has produced (in our opinion) are the Columbian and Omaha sets issued in the 19th century. They celebrated great occasions and were designed by accomplished artists. It is true that the Columbians were not popular with all collectors at the time of issuance, but that was partly because the five high values put the complete set beyond the resources of the collector of the time, when $15.00 was a substantial sum of money more than sufficient for a week's living expenses. There never was any excuse for high value commemoratives, and our postoffice is not likely to repeat that particular mistake.

The answer to this problem, which has deep-seated connotations for collectors, would appear to lie in a re-examination of the purpose and value of the commemorative stamp. Is it a device for placating sectional rather than national interests? Is it a device to extract money from reluctant collectors? Is it a device to keep philatelic professionals supplied continuously with new products to write about and to trade and speculate in?

Or is it a means of putting before our people, and the people of the whole world, the best of our history, our culture and our art?

Someone in authority in the Government should answer that question responsibly.

What would the result have been if instead of the grotesque, tactless Confederate issue, a series of perhaps ten stamps, in the most used values from 1c to 50c, had been issued in bi-color, steel-engraved form, commemorating in sound and artistic designs the great battles and issues of the Civil War; men like Lee and Lincoln; matters like the abolition of slavery and the unity of the nation, battles like Chickamauga and Gettysburg. The Civil War was many things, but it was first a fight for truth and right as two different groups of men saw them, and it was a landmark in the history of human freedom. Why worry so about The Voice of Freedom, when our stamps which penetrate the Iron Curtain as surely as radio and more lastingly, are devoted to Youth months, chickens, memorial poppies and state centennials. Youth, poppies, poultry and Centennials are admirable things, but costly postage stamps in their behalf seem, in an embattled world like this, so much meaningless paper.

Or, on a more peaceful subject, why not a similar series on the history of our postoffice, beginning with the great postmaster Benjamin Franklin? Or on the documents of our freedom, and their writers, based on the concepts of the Freedom Train? Or on many other subjects which the ingenuity of any student of American Life and history could suggest?

You, as a collector, have a responsibility in these matters. If it had not been for you, there would never have been bulk commemoratives in their twentieth century sense. If you had not rushed to buy the massive flow of pre-1951 new issues, the postoffice and the pressure groups would drop them like hot potatoes. Would *you* like to see a program of a few stamps or a few fine sets a year, or would you rather see bankers, locomotive engineers, young people, the motion pictures and other worthy but philatelically debatable subjects commemorated, at the tax-payers' cost, in dozens of three-cent issues every year, dreary, tasteless and banal, while the bulk of our mail, at home and abroad, continues to carry only the routine stamps of the regular presidential series?

Whatever your opinion, let your congressmen and the postmaster general know what it is now, so that our fight for freedom can be carried on mail to every corner of the world.

Malcolm Johnson

Fact or Opinion.

There are certain facts in philately. Many other matters are only an opinion. The trouble has been that many a philatelist considered their opinions a fact, irresponsibly confusing the two meanings.

A stamp, for instance, is a philatelic fact. The same is true of a cover. Also a stamp affixed to a cover is a fact. But whether a stamp originated upon a cover is a matter of opinion, unless one actually mailed it, witnessed its mailing or has proof of its delivery through the mails. Otherwise, the determination of the question of a stamp upon origi-

(Continued on Page 216.)

The Postage Stamps of

NEPAL

By

E. A. SMYTHIES, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L.
L. E. DAWSON, F.R.P.S.L.
H. D. S. HAVERBECK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction
Chapter I. The Sripech and Crossed Kukris Type.
1. The First Issue, 1881-86
2. The Second Issue, 1886-1903
3. The Third Issue, 1903-1907
4. The Fourth Issue, 1917-18 and later
5. The One Anna value, 1917-1918
6. The Two Annas Value, 1903-07
7. The Two Annas Value, 1917-1918
8. The Four Annas Value, 1903-1907
9. The Four Annas Value, 1917-1918
10. Cliché Flaws and Inverted Clichés
Chapter II. The Bow and Kukris Type.
1. The Half Anna Value, 1899-1918
Chapter III. The "Sri Pashupati" Types.
1. 1907.
2. 1929.
3. 1935.
4. 1941-1948.
Chapter IV. The Pictorial Issue, October, 1949.
Chapter V. Forgeries and Cancellations.
Chapter VI. The British Indian Post Office in Kathmandu.
Chapter VII. Postal Stationery.
Appendices.
A. Proposed Catalogue Lists, 1881-1918.
B. Descriptive Check List of Plates 1881-1918.
C. The contemporaneity of the Plates of the 1, 2 and 4 Annas, 1881-1918.
D. List of Inverted Clichés, 1881-1918.
E. Perforation varieties on the Locally Printed Stamps of 1941-48.
F. List of Post Offices in Nepal.

INTRODUCTION

Nepal is an independent kingdom tucked away in the Himalaya Mountains, the home of the famous Gurkhas; it includes the birthplace of Buddha, and its frontiers are closed to all foreigners, except by special sanction of the higher authorities. This policy of seclusion is of long standing; centuries ago Marco Polo wrote: "The country is wild and mountainous and is little visited by strangers, whose visits the king discourages." This policy has been greatly simplified by nature, which has provided the great barrier of everlasting snows to the north, a great belt of malarious "Terai" jungle to the south, and high mountain ranges and impassable rivers to the east and west.

From the philatelic point of view, it is, therefore, not surprising that many interesting facts have escaped the knowledge of the outside world. Over forty years ago, Major E. B. Evans published a series of articles on the stamps of Nepal in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal," * in which he dealt in full detail and completeness with all the material that was at his disposal at the time. For the next thirty-five years there was little or nothing written about Nepal, until Mr. L. E. Dawson broke the long silence with a series of articles in the "Philatelic Journal of India" in 1941. About the same time Mr. E. A. Smythies had taken up his residence in Nepal, being the first philatelist who had ever resided there. In a practically virgin field, he started making a series of interesting dis-

* Vol. XVI Page 100 et seq.

coveries as well as obtaining new information both on the obsolete old type stamps and on the modern "Sri Pashupati" types that have been in use since 1907. These discoveries have been recorded in "The Postage Stamps of Nepal" by Smythies and Dawson, published in 1945 by the Philatelic Society of India. This work is now out of print and, to some extent, out of date.

In 1949, the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST published a descriptive and well illustrated article by Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck on the "Typographed Stamps of 1941-47."

Later in 1949 a new pictorial issue of stamps appeared, which was described in two or three stamp journals, but not (so far as we know) in the United States.

The object of this work is to put the available information in a clear and more accessible form, for the use both of specialists and non-specialists.

The stamps of Nepal are of much greater interest than their past comparative neglect, or indeed, than the remarkably few general designs of the issued stamps would suggest. It is remarkable that in the first sixty years of stamp issues and production, Nepal had only four general designs for all values and issues together (many stamp issuing countries produce more than this every year). But when more carefully examined, on the *motif* of these four designs we find many variations, permutations and combinations of paper, shade, methods of manufacture, occasional errors (e.g., tête-bêches), etc. Thus, while the issues of Nepal are comparatively simple and easy for the non-specialist, there is ample scope for the specialist also. This is clearly shown by the fact that specialised collections of Nepal have won awards in the last few years at International Philatelic Exhibitions in Switzerland, Britain, and the United States.

Scott's Catalogue in the United States, and Gibbons' Catalogue in Britain, have recently revised their descriptions and lists of Nepal stamps, including for the first time the new discoveries made in the last decade. All this suggests a widening of interests in the stamps of the fascinating country, and justifies the hope that this work will prove interesting and useful to an increasing circle of philatelists.

CHAPTER I

THE "SRIPECH AND CROSSED KUKRIS" TYPES

1. The First Issue, 1881-1886

The first chronicle of the stamps appeared in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1881, from which we quote:

"We are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Tebay for a sight of the three values issued for this State, one of which we illustrate. The stamps are the same in design, varying only as regards the value inscribed in the side labels. Our cut represents the two-anna stamps, the inscriptions on which read:

Sri Gorkha

Two Annas Two Annas

Government

On the other two stamps the side labels are inscribed 1 and 4 annas, respectively. Of each value there are 32 stamps to the sheet, in four horizontal rows of eight (*sic*). Each margin of the sheets is inscribed respectively one, two, or four-anna stamp; four, eight, or sixteen rupees the whole sheet. The stamps are printed on plain white wove paper, without watermarks, and one of the values—the 4 annas—is rouletted and gummed. Mrs. Tebay sends us three envelopes which have passed through the post, franked by the 1-anna stamps. Her correspondent informs her that the addresses upon them are written in Devanagari, and perhaps the instructions on the stamps are in the same dialect. The same correspondent says: 'The Nepalese Durbar has this year, 1881, organised a system of internal postage, and issued stamps of three values—1, 2 and 4 annas—specimens of which are enclosed. The lines at present ar-

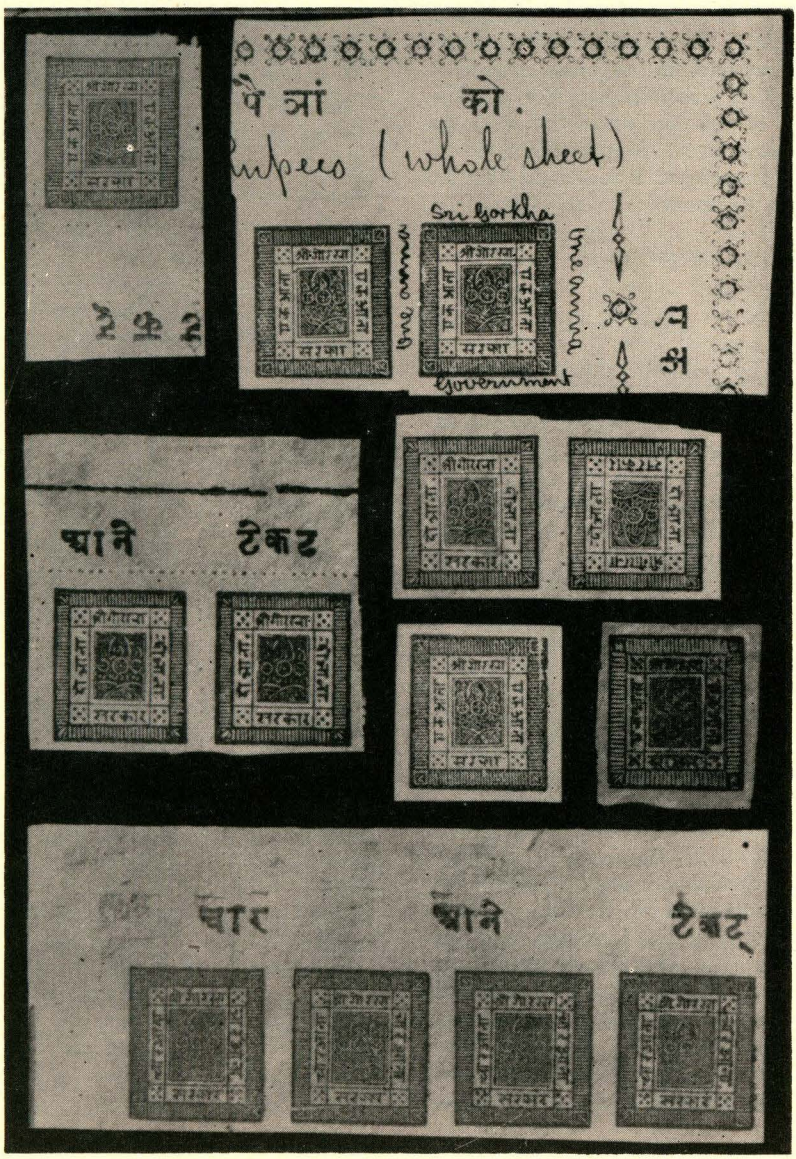


Figure 1. Early Imperforates.

Top Row. One Anna. Single from Plate III. Pair from Plate II.
Centre Row. Two Annas. Pair from Plate VII. Tete-beche pair from Plate V. One Anna. Single from Plate II, showing flaw in upper right corner. Single from Plate IX, redrawn frame.
Bottom Row. Four Annas. Strip of four from Plate III.

ranged for are between Kathmandu and Ilam (a province close to Darjeeling), between Kathmandu and Doti (a Province close to Kumaon), and between Kathmandu and Kerong and Kuti, on the Thibetan frontier. These lines are not in any way connected with the British Post Office. For all letters, parcels, etc., to and from British India the Nepalese use the British Post Office, which has a branch at Kathmandu for the benefit of the Residency.'

Adhesives

1 anna, milky-blue
imperforate.
2 annas, purple
4 annas, grass-green, rouletted *en points.*"

Actually, each sheet had 64 stamps, not 32, as the values of the sheets, as given in the margins, clearly show.

The design of the stamps shows a pair of crossed *Kukris,* above which are three lotus flowers, in the centre of each of which is a *charka* or disc. This disc has been variously described as "a favourite weapon of Krishna" and as representing a Gurkha weapon, a steel plate with sharp edges. Above the central disc is a high arch, figuring the sweeping and beautiful plume of the bird-of-paradise feathers that is so striking a feature of the marvelous jewelled headdress worn by the higher Nepalese nobility at Durbars and on ceremonial occasions and known as a "Sripech." These plumes sweep up from a jewelled socket above the jewelled caps, which are completely encrusted with diamonds, pearls, emeralds and other precious stones, many of very large size (the Mahajara's cap has an emerald over three inches long). These caps and plumes are frequently seen on Nepalese crests, so it is quite natural they should appear on the stamps. They typify Royalty and the Ruling Caste, and contribute effectively to the gorgeous spectacle of a Nepal Durbar. Around the centre design are the inscriptions, and around all is a frame crossed by many lines. Three separate dies were prepared for the three values, which differ in many details of design from each other; thus the 2 annas has far fewer lines crossing the frames than have the 1 anna and 4 annas. (Fig. 1)

A number of clichés were prepared from each die to make up the plates, and these were fastened together in a frame. They were evidently movable, and the evidence of constant, transferred, and substituted clichés is discussed later on. They give us a reliable guide to the sequence of the different states of the printing plates, and thus to the sequence of printings and colours when the different states of the plates were used. At first the marginal inscription appeared four times round the sheet but there were no marginal framelines, or a very fanciful border. (Plates II of the 1 anna and 2 annas.) Subsequently framelines appeared all round the sheet, but the marginal inscription was retained at the top only. The latest plates of all had no inscription and no framelines. The inscription on the 1-anna sheet reads: "Ek ane tikat char rupiya ko," or "One anna stamp four rupees"; the 2 annas and 4 annas sheets have the inscription suitably modified.

A descriptive list of the various plates, as worked out by one author, is given later. They will be dealt with only briefly in the text, as far as may be necessary to enable the reader to follow their differences and sequence.

The earliest known usage is a cover bearing the 1 anna, postmarked at Bara on 16 May, 1881. (Fig. 6) At first the stamps were supplied with brownish gum and pin-perforated 15 with what was probably a rouletting wheel, but afterwards they appeared ungummed and imperforate. The paper was European wove, with a definite mesh. There were three plates each of the 1 anna and 2 annas, but only one (apparently) of the 4 annas. Plates I of the 1, 2 and 4 annas and Plates III of the 1 and 2 annas bore no framelines, but marginal inscriptions, with the feet of the letters towards the stamps, appeared at the top and bottom and on both sides. Plates II of the 1 and 2 annas likewise had similar marginal inscriptions all round, and in addition a fancy outer border of square ornaments all round, and an inner border, at the sides only, of alternative square ornaments separated by double spearheads, of which there are two kinds. At least one complete sheet exists of Plate II of each value; that of the 1 anna (Fig. 2) is in the Dawson collection and that of the 2 annas in a Danish collection seen by Mr. Dawson in London in 1939.

Stamps from the three 1 anna plates can be distinguished by their shades, but not so the three plates of the 2 annas. The proposed catalogue list given in the appendix, separates all the different plates as far as this can be done by their shades and paper. There was one inverted cliché in Plate III of the 2 annas as there are two tête-bêche pairs known; Major Evans had seen a sheet of what must have been Plate I, and Plate II certainly did not contain any inverted cliché.

No tête-bêche pair of the 1 anna or the 4 annas is known. The stamps are clearly printed, the shades being 1 anna, *dull deep-blue, ultramarine,* and *milky blue;* 2 annas, *bright purple;* and 4 annas, *bright yellow-green.*

2. The Second Issue, 1886-1903

In 1886 the white wove imported paper was abandoned in favor of the local hand-made paper, which (with one rare exception) was used continuously for the next twenty years in the preparation and printing of these stamps. A brief note on the method of manufacture of this native paper will be of interest.

Native paper manufacture is essentially a cottage industry, carried on by crude and primitive methods in hundreds of tiny hill villages high up in the Himalayas. The main raw material is the inner bark of a common evergreen shrub (Edgeworthia Gardneri, a species of Daphne), that grows in the damp forests at 4,000 ft. to 8,000 ft. altitude. This inner bark is stripped and collected chiefly by women and children, who bring it to the villages. It is then pulped up in vats, thoroughly soaked, and digested with lime mixed with locally made chemicals. The digestion, however, is seldom complete. Undigested fibres, little bits of bark, etc., are commonly sprinkled through the paper, giving a characteristic appearance, quite different to the machine made imported paper. The pulp is then rolled out in thin sheets and dried in the open air or under sheds. When finally ready, 60 to 70 lbs. of the paper are made into loads and carried by men for 20, 30 or 40 miles up and down the mountain passes to the nearest big town or market, where it is sold or bartered for other goods, cloth, salt, matches, oil, and all sorts of articles. At first, only the best qualities of this hand-made paper were used in stamp production. But, later, and particularly in the last stages of these stamps, the quality greatly deteriorated. The later printings show frequent paper flaws and blemishes. All qualities, however, have one characteristic in common; the paper is very tough and strong, being almost impossible to tear.

In the 1886 issues, while the general make-up of the sheets (64 stamps per sheet) was the same, new plates were made and the colors changed. The 1 anna was printed *gray-blue.* Plate IV has the marginal inscriptions on all sides, but now has the tops of the letters towards the stamps. Clichés No. 52 and 62 were inverted. Plate V has the inscription at the top and bottom of the sheet with the bottom of the letters towards and much closer to the stamps. Clichés No. 47, 52 and 62 were inverted.

The 2 annas was changed to *violet.* The inscription is repeated four times around the sheet as in Plate IV of the 1 anna. At least one cliché was inverted.

The 4 annas is in a paler *yellow-green,* from a new Plate II, in which the four marginal inscriptions are similar to those in Plate IV of the 1 and 2 annas. A complete sheet is not known, and it is not certain if there was an inverted cliché, but it seems probable that No. 54 was.

Fresh plates of all three denominations now were made in which the marginal inscriptions appear at the top of the sheets only reading normally, but there are straight line frames all around and outside the marginal inscriptions. There were four plates of the 1 anna with this inscription, but so alike that they have been designated VIa, VIb, VIc, and VId. The 2 annas appeared from two closely related plates, Va and Vb, and a third plate, VI. The new 4 annas Plate III did not have a frame line at the top, as shown by two complete sheets; in this it differed from the 1 anna and the 2 annas plates, but a later Plate IV was similar to those of the two lower values.

The stamps from Plates VIb to VId of the 1 anna, Plate VI of the 2 annas, and Plates III and IV of the 4 annas are found

Figure 2. One Anna, Plate II. A complete sheet of 64 showing all marginal inscriptions.

(See Pages 176-177.)

एक आने के टिकट

एक आने के टिकट चार रुपये में.

चार रुपये में एक सौ टिकट.

चार रुपैआं को.

एक आनें टेकट्र चार रुपैआं को.

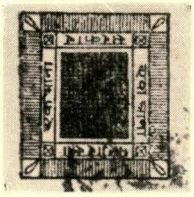


Figure 4. One Anna. Plate X, The modified design.



Figure 5. One Half Anna.
(Photos by Boutrelle)

only upon a much thicker paper. Plate Vb of the 2 annas can be found on both the medium and thick papers, which are easily distinguishable and should be collected as distinct varieties. The 1 anna is in a shade of *steel-blue;* the 2 annas first in *violet* or *gray-violet* (Plates IV, Va, and Vb.), and later in *deep violet* (Plate Vb), and *bright violet* (Plate VI); the 4 annas is in a deeper *yellow-green* (Plates III and IV), or *sage-green,* a rare shade of Plate IV.

Plate VIa of the 1 anna shows a curious error in the marginal inscription, of which the first word reads "pek" instead of "ek" only 4 mm. from the stamps at the bottom. Clichés No. 47 and 52 were inverted. Plates VIb, VIc and VId have the inscription corrected. Plate VIb has the framelines 5½ mm. from the stamps and there were three inverted clichés, Nos. 52, 59 and 62. Plate VIc had a fourth inverted cliché, No. 63. Plate VId has the framelines again only 4 mm. from the stamps, but the last two words of the marginal inscription are spaced 20 mm. apart instead of 16 mm. The accents over the words are of a different shape, and there is a slanting stroke under the last letter of the third word, such as appeared in Plates I to V.

Plates Va and Vb of the 2 annas differ only as to the position of the top inscription, which is 6 mm. further to the right in Plate Vb than in Va. In both plates cliché No. 21 was inverted, and the inscription is in five groups, the last two words being joined together. Plate VI differs from Va and Vb in the spacing of the frame lines and in the marginal inscription being six groups.

Plate III of the 4 annas has the top inscription in five groups, as in Plates Va and Vb of the 2 annas. In Plate IV it is in six groups once again, and the side and bottom framelines have been moved in to 4 mm. from the stamps. None of the above stamps was perforated; it was not till 1903 that pin-perforation was re-introduced.

Generally speaking, the stamps of this period and from these plates are more clearly printed than those which follow, and at first, at any rate, were often as clearly printed as the 1881 issue. As a rough and ready guide, in the recognition and distinction between the three issues, in addition to changes of colour, the clearness of the printing is also often a useful indicator, *i.e.,*

1881 issue. Very clearly printed on white imported paper.
1886 Issue. Clearly printed on good quality, hand-made paper.
1903 Issue. Smudged and blurred printing on poor quality, hand-made paper.

3. The Third Issue, 1903-1907

The One-Anna Value, 1903-07

During this period some interesting changes of design occurred.

The 1-anna comes from two plates—VII and VIII. Major Evans had a complete sheet of VII, and noted that the marginal inscription is in much smaller type but widely spaced, and the slanting dash is under the last letter of the third word. He states that the inscription is 7 mm. from the top row of stamps, but the few specimens in the Dorning-Beckton Collection that apparently belong to this plate have the inscription only 5 mm. from the stamps as in former plates. There are framelines all round the sheet. The clichés were extremely dirty by this

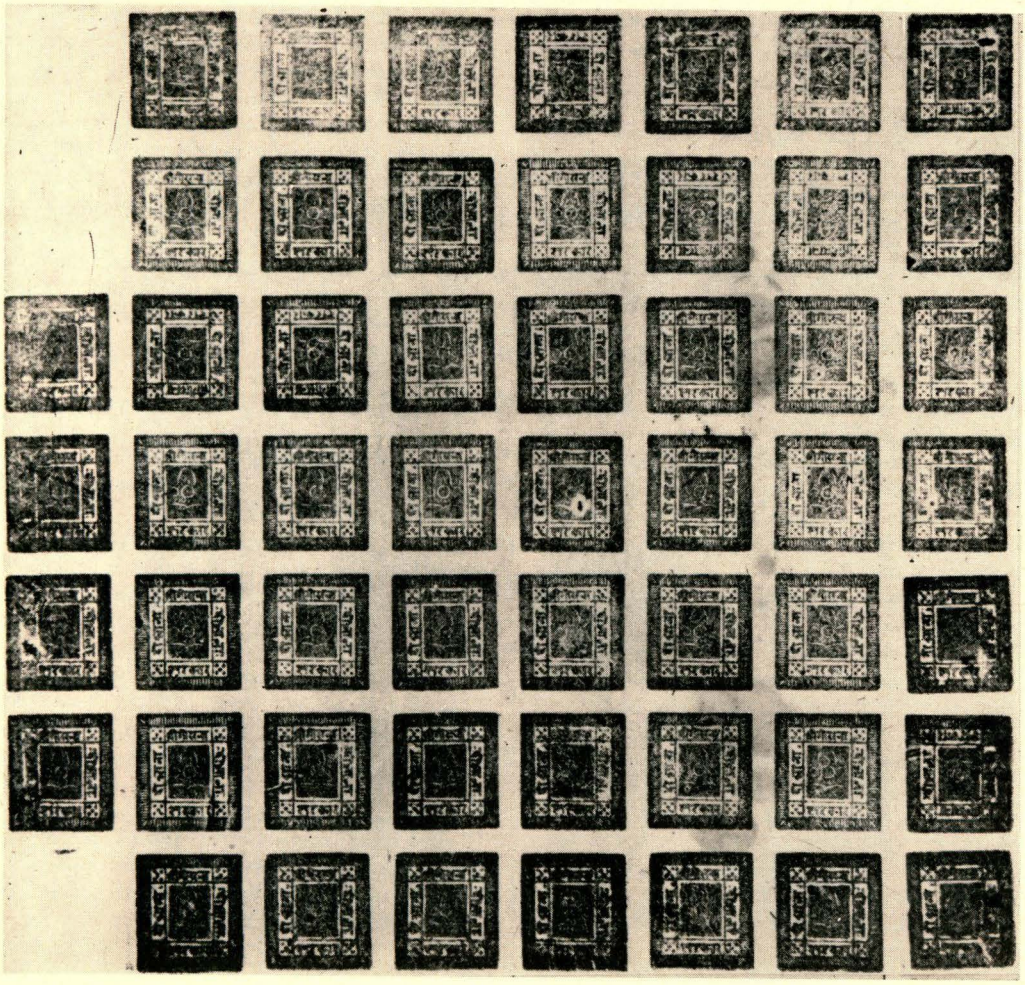


Figure 3. Two Annas. Plate XI.

(Photo by Boutrelle)

time, so that the design can hardly be distinguished at all. No less than eleven clichés were inverted. The shade of Plate VII is a *pale blue*. Cliché No. 24 was either cleaned up or recut, as this number in the sheet is very much clearer than the rest. Major Evans possessed the two top rows from a Plate VIII in which the marginal inscription is in the old large type, and there is no slanting dash below the last letter of the third word. Major Evans gives the shade as *greyish-blue,* but it probably is difficult to distinguish from the shade of Plate VII. Probably the same number of inverted clichés as Plate VII.

The dirty clichés, as noted above, caused very smudged prints, the frames in particular showing practically solid colour. So the authorities decided to try and improve matters by recutting the frames, and also cleaning up or recutting some of the central designs. This, it must be noted, is *not* a *die* change, but the work was carried out on each cliché separately, which is proved by the fact that the numbers of lines in the frame vary in different cliches and are not constant. This

produced the variety, "1903 Type 1 redrawn, fewer lines in frame." (Fig. 1)

The lines crossing the frames are now much fewer and coarser than in the original die, and the corner squares have also been touched up. No. 24 seems to have been further recut, especially the centre. Perhaps its original cleaning or recutting for Plate VII was to see what the effect of such treatment would be, and as this was satisfactory, more clichés were then recut and Plate IX formed.

The recutting and general cleaning up of the clichés did not, however, prevent nine of them being inverted. Subsequently more recutting was done, as the authors have several copies, including a tête-bêche pair, which show the entire design recut. There is still a good deal to be learned about these last printings of the first types, but the material available is rather scanty.

The last plate of the 1 anna can also be found printed upon a white wove paper of European manufacture. Specimens should be regarded as issued stamps as used copies have been found, but they are definitely rare.

Plate IX was issued both imperforate and pin-perforated and in numerous shades, including *indigo, bright blue, dull blue* and *gray-blue*. The inverted clichés are Nos. 15, 18, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51, and 64. In the bulk of the clichés all central details have disappeared, leaving a blank rectangle of solid color. Clichés Nos. 8, 16, 24, 63 and 64 were further recut or cleaned.

4. The Fourth Issue, 1917-1918 and Later

The Postal authorities in Kathmandu have supplied the following information: "In 1906-1907 new printings of imperforate stamps of all values were made, but were used only to a very limited extent before the arrival of the first Perkins Bacon stamps. These latest printings of imperforate stamps were then withdrawn from sale, but the stocks of the sheets were kept in the Treasury.

In 1917, when owing to war conditions and the intensive U-boat campaign, large supplies of stamps from England were uncertain, H. H. the Maharaja sanctioned by special decree the use of the old imperforate stocks for official use, and on telegraph-telephone forms. The telephone line from Kathmandu, connecting with the nearest telegraph office in British India at Raxaul, was opened in 1917. As large quantities of stamps to prepay telegrams were soon required, the old plates were also used to print further supplies of imperforate stamps as required."

A high postal official also has stated that the original dies, clichés and plates of these old stamps are no longer to be found, and it is not known when they had been weeded out and destroyed.

5. The One Anna Value, 1917-1918

In this period when the stocks of 1 anna stamps (from Plate IX) had been used up, apparently the die and clichés of Plate IX could not be found, so the authorities had an altogether new die, differing in many details from the original die of this value prepared, which is called Type 3 in the catalogues. This is described as follows: More lines in the frame, the tablets containing the inscriptions are narrower and the centers are larger but devoid of any attempt at a design. There are no marginal inscriptions or frame lines. The sheet consists of 64 stamps with no inverted clichés. In the outer corners there is a pointed, oval object, resembling the head of a spear. From this new die a plate was made which we call Plate X. Stamps from this plate come in a number of different shades, the principal ones being *blue-black, indigo, gray-blue, ultramarine,* and *bright blue*. (Fig. 4)

One sheet was found pin-perforated in the Treasury stock, but except for this no other pin-perforated copies of this stamp have been found.

6. The Two Annas Value, 1903-1907

In this value also, new discoveries can be recorded among the later printings. The 2 annas stamps come from two plates, VII and VIII, with frame lines all around and a marginal inscription at the top. There are only 56 stamps in the sheet, in 7 rows of 8, so the inscription had to be altered to give the value of a whole sheet as 7 Rupees instead of 8 Rupees. The two plates differ as regards the positions of the top inscriptions

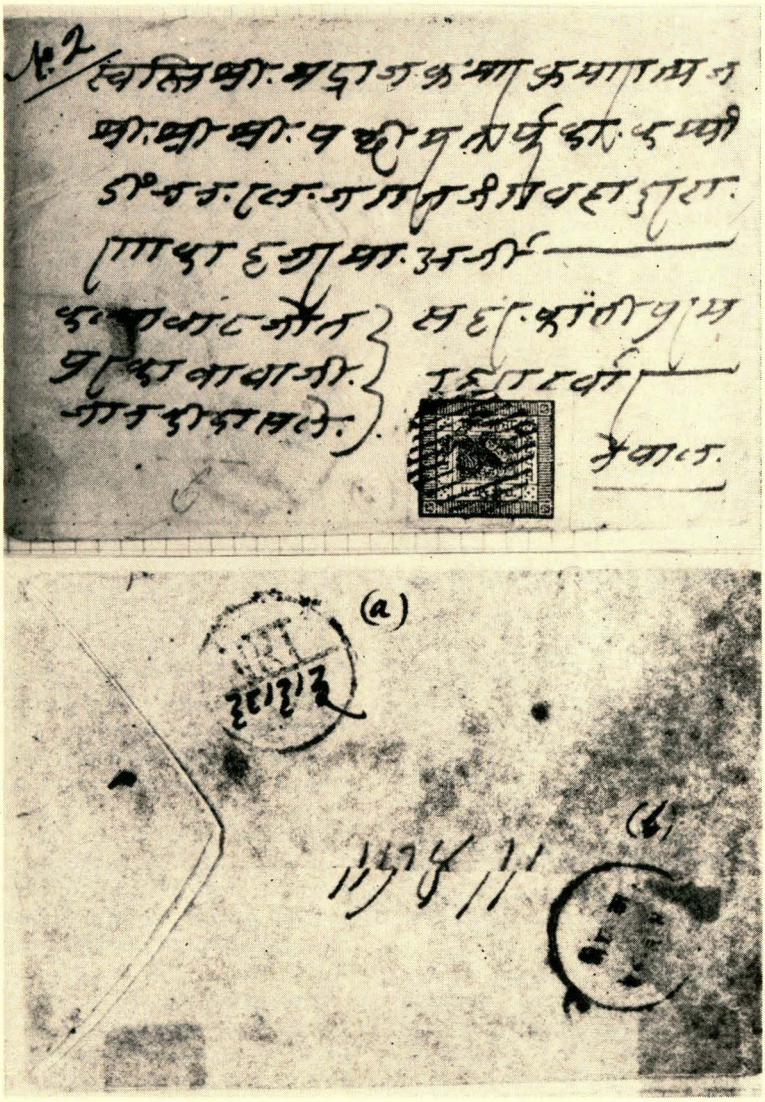


Figure 6. Earliest Cover of the first printing, May 16, 1881. Translation of postmarks: (a) Bara, 3 Jeth 1938 (May 16, 1881) (b) Nepal, 4 Jeth 1938 (May 17, 1881)

(Photo by Boutrelle)

and the framelines. The shade of Plate VII is a *deep violet,* while Plate VIII comes in *gray-violet.* There was no inverted cliché in Plate VII, and of Plate VIII only the two top rows, in blocks of 6 and 10 are known. No. 11 is inverted while cliché No. 4 is badly damaged nearly all around, and was discarded in Plate IX.

Later, probably in 1904 or 1905, there were four more related plates. Plate IXa was printed in *grey-lilac,* and clichés Nos. 8, 9, 19, 49 were inverted. Plate IXb comes in *lavender* and in an entirely new shade of *rosy-mauve,* and clichés Nos. 1, 8, 9, and 19 were inverted. Plate IXc, in *rosy-mauve,* had six inverted clichés, Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9, 19, and 55. This is the only plate to have No. 55 inverted. Finally, there comes Plate IXd, in *deep lilac,* or *slate-lilac,* with clichés Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19 inverted. All four plates contained only 56 clichés.

This ends the list of 2 annas plates for the time being. The printing of this value was resumed, after some years, during the First World War.

7. The Two Annas Value, 1917-1918

Subsequent to Plate IXd, a remarkable and interesting range of new settings has recently been discovered. The whole series may be called Plate X. The first of these, Plate Xa, was derived from Plate IXd by moving the damaged (and inverted) cliché from No. 7 to No. 56, where it is found normal, but in the process No. 48 became inverted (These persist through all the Plate X series). Hence the inverted clichés are 8, 9, 19, 48. The color is *Marone.* In this setting cliché No. 15 has developed a small dent in the south-west corner.

The next setting, Xb, is the same as Xa except that cliché No. 15 has become inverted and thus the small dent (now slightly larger) appears in the north-east corner. This setting was printed in many different shades, i. e., *marone, pale purple, brown-purple, slate purple, magenta, plum.* Cliché No. 14 then became inverted to form setting Xc which was printed chiefly in *Aniline carmine* and purple. Setting Xd is very similar but with cliché No. 18 also inverted. The fifth setting, Xe, has cliché No. 1 also inverted (making eight inverted in all) and is found also in two new colors, *claret* and *chestnut.*

Clichés Nos. 1 and 9 then fell out and were replaced correctly to form setting Xf, which has been found in *claret* and *venetian red.*

In setting Xg, cliché No. 9 has again fallen out, and not been replaced! This setting is found in *cinnamon, chestnut, deep brown, orange brown.* Setting Xh differs from the above by the loss of cliché No. 1 as well (i.e., 54 stamps in the sheet). It is found in *chestnut, chocolate, pale brown,* and a curious worn or smudged printing in *brown.*

In the last setting, Xi, cliché No. 49 has also dropped out (3 gaps, 53 stamps), and No. 5 is inverted (seven in all). This last setting is always in bright *orange brown,* and is found only unused. (Fig. 3)

Of the stamps in this group, a few mint sheets of Plate Xh and Xi only were found in the old Treasury stock, and a few postally used single copies of some of these colors have come to light. But our knowledge of the remaining settings are obtained from blocks and large pieces used on telegraph forms after 1917, which have recently been discovered.

A *pale brown* ink which was not taken up properly by the plate was used for some sheets of Plate Xh. It is very evident that clichés kept dropping out at frequent intervals, but why they should so frequently have been replaced inverted is not so evident; possibly one of the operators was illiterate, and could not tell which way up a cliché should be!

None of these are known pin-perforated. In fact all attempts to pin-perforate the sheets seem to have been abandoned about 1904, since the latest settings of the other values are also found imperforate.

The following chart summarizes this interesting series of Plate X:

No. of Setting	No. of stamps	No. of inverted cliches	Total inverted	Colors
Xa	56	8, 9, 19, 48	4	Marone
Xb	56	8, 9, 15, 19, 48	5	Marone, pale purple, brown purple
Xc	56	8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 48	6	aniline carmine, purple
Xd	56	8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48	7	aniline carmine, purple
Xe	56	1, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48	8	aniline carmine, purple, claret, chestnut
Xf	56	8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48	6	claret, venetian red
Xg	55	8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48 No. 9 dropped	6	chestnut, cinnamon, deep brown, orange brown
Xh	54	8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48 Nos. 1 and 9 dropped	6	chestnut, deep brown, chocolate, pale brown
Xi	53	5, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48. Nos. 1, 9 and 49 dropped	7	orange brown

8. The Four Annas Value, 1903-1907

During this period the 4 annas value showed some variations in the shades of *green.* The first printing is in a *bright yellow-green* shade from Plate V. This Plate V has frame lines all around, but the marginal inscription is much longer than in Plate IV. Cliché 54 was again inverted.

In the next setting, Plate VI, there were no marginal inscriptions nor frame lines. The color was a deep *bluish green* shade and cliché 54 was still inverted. Other shades recently found include *dull green, gray green* and *bright emerald.*

9. The Four Annas Value, 1917-1918

The new printings of this period were made from Plate VIII, which differed from the earlier plates by having cliché No. 56, as well as 54, inverted and out of alignment. Printings from this last plate are often so blurred that it is impossible to see any details of the design, or to recognise whether a stamp is inverted or not. The color is *dull green* or *dark green,* but some clichés frequently printed much darker than the normal. This is quite a common feature of the latest imperforate printings, particularly of the ½ anna inverted clichés and many of the 2 annas clichés. Presumably some of the clichés protruded above the others and became over-inked in consequence.

This Plate VII has one remarkable feature. The top right corner cliché (No. 8) is not a 4 annas cliché at all, but a 1 anna cliché of the redrawn frame variety. We thus obtain a rare error. 1 anna *green,* produced by a substituted cliché, like such classic varieties as the Cape of Good Hope "Woodblock" 1 Penny *Blue* and 4 Pence *red,* or Spain 1851 2 Reales *blue.*

From the above it will be noted that the inverted 4 annas is far rarer than the other values. This is clearly brought out in the special table of inverted clichés of all values in Appendix D.

10. Cliche Flaws and Inverted Cliches

It has already been briefly mentioned that the evidence of cliché flaws and inverted clichés gives us a reliable guide to the sequence of the different states of the printing plates, and thus to the sequence of printings and colors when these different states of the plates were used. The evidence is the same for all values, and before detailing it, the conclusions we draw therefrom may be briefly summarised:

(1) From the commencement—at any rate from 1886—to the end of the locally produced stamps, there was no completely new plate of any of the four values, but the original plates were used throughout. This is proved by the constant presence of damaged or flawed clichés in the same position.

(2) There was however some transfer and substitution of individual clichés (which were movable). In particular, in all plates and values, clichés were liable to drop out and be replaced upside down. None of the original plates had any inverted cliché; in the subsequent states of the plates the number of inverted clichés began to appear in ones and twos, and gradually increased until towards the end, particularly in the 1 anna and 2 annas values, a perfect spate of inverted clichés is found. This is clearly shown in Appendix D, and requires no further comment.

A short list of damaged clichés and cliché flaws of the 2 annas value is given below, and a similar list for the ½ anna is given in the next chapter. These prove a number of constant clichés in the plates, and also some transfers and substitutions. The most interesting example of substitution however occurs in the last plate (VII) of the 4 annas value, where, as already mentioned, a 1 anna redrawn frame cliché was inserted by error. The 4 annas plate had the fewest damaged, flawed, and inverted clichés but No. 2 is a conspicuous damaged flaw (badly cracked in the bottom frame) which occurs unchanged in all the plates examined.

THE TWO ANNAS VALUE

A—Damaged Clichés (5)

No. 15—Flaw in south west corner starts in Xa and constant thereafter inverted.

No. 39—Left margin dented. Found as No. 58 in V, and transferred to No. 39 in IXc and all the X group.

No. 56—Left margin dented in the centre. Found as No. 8, transferred to No. 7 (inverted) in IXc, and once more shifted to No. 56 in all the X group. Its positions in IXa and IXb are unknown, but were probably No. 8.

No. 51—N. W. corner broken. Found in V, IXd and all the X group.

No. 54—Right margin slightly dented in centre. Not in V, but found in IXd and the X group.

B—Constant or Semi-constant Flaws (6)

No. 26—Bend or break in inner left line centre, and often a coloured flaw connecting with the central plaque. V, IXc, and all X.

No. 31—Breaks in the lines of N.E. and N.W. top corner ornaments, V, IXc, and all X.

No. 35—Similar break in N. E. corner ornament, IXc, X (? V).

No. 37—Dots missing in S. E. corner ornament, IXc and all X (? V).

No. 41—Large coloured flaw in last letter of lower label, connecting it with the lower frame. All X, but not IXc.

No. 45—Bottom letter in right hand label partly missing, *i.e., I* and not *T* (IXc. all X. ? V).

CHAPTER II

THE "BOW AND KUKRIS" TYPE

The Half Anna Value, 1899-1918

In January, 1899, a new value in an entirely different design appeared, ½ anna, printed in a *black brown* color. The design shows a bow and arrow above two uncrossed Kukris, on a shaded background inside a central oval, which is nearly circular. Above and below are two labels, inscribed in Devanagari in color on a white background, on top "Gorkha" and at bottom "Adha Anna." The whole design is enclosed with a double line frame, the measurement of the whole design being 23 mm. vertically by 16 mm. horizontally. (Fig. 5)

Major Evans was informed at the time of issue that this stamp was intended solely for use upon official correspondence between Kathmandu and the Maharaja's camp, but the present day postal authorities know nothing of this.

The following details give the available information on the various printings:

1899—Plate I. 64 stamps, no inverted clichés. Frameline all around, 4½ mm. distant from the stamps, without inscription. The stamps are very clearly printed on thin good quality local, slightly brown, paper. These have also been seen without the frameline.

1902—Plate II. 64 stamps, No. 7 inverted. No frame lines. Paper varies from coarse thin to thick.

1903—Plate III. Printed in the rare *orange vermilion* color. 64 stamps, Nos. 6, 7, 57 inverted. No frameline. Printing not very clear. This rare stamp was only discovered in 1941. Why the color was changed has been a puzzle, as official records in Nepal throw no light upon it. About this period, however, there was a half anna post card, printed in the identical *orange vermilion* shade, and it has been suggested that the authorities decided to synchronise the color of the 2 pice stamp with the 2 pice post card.

The Half Anna Value, 1917-1918

Plate IV. In *black brown*. 64 stamps. Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 57 inverted.

Plate V. In *black brown*. 64 stamps. Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 57 inverted.

Plate VI. In *black brown*. 64 stamps. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 25 and 57 inverted.

Plate VII. In *black brown* and *gray*. 64 stamps. Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 25, and 57 inverted.

Plate VIII. Derived from Plate VII by cutting off the bottom row of 8 stamps (Nos. 57-64). Hence there are only 56 stamps. Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 25 are inverted. This was the last printing and some complete sheets still exist in the Kathmandu Treasury.

As for the 2 annas, we shall now see how damaged clichés and plating flaws indicate constant, transferred and substituted clichés.

A.—DAMAGED CLICHES (2).

No. 6 (in Plate I).—Flattened base. This is found transferred to No. 7, and inverted, in Plates III and IV, and again transferred and inverted to No. 1 in Plates V and VI.

No. 17.—Flattened top. Found in this position in all plates.

B.—CONSTANT OR SEMI-CONSTANT FLAWS (13).

No. 7 (in Plate I).—Bend in upper line above the first letter. This is found transferred and inverted to No. 6 in Plates III to VIII.

Nos. 9, 27, 36, 41.—Outer left line thin and touches the inner line left of the lower label. All plates.

No. 19.—Inner line bent below the first letter of lower label. All Plates.

No. 20—Inner line thickened left of upper label. All Plates.

No. 32.—Inner and outer lines close on left of upper label. All plates.

Nos. 35, 48.—Break in inner line above second letter of upper label. All plates.

No. 40.—Break in outer line S. W. of upper label. All plates.

No. 44.—Break in outer right line and flaw about 1/3 up from base. All plates.

No. 50—Colored flaw between framelines S.W. of upper label. All plates.

No. 56.—Break in center of the upper line. All plates.

C.—NEW OR TRANSFERRED CLICHES (4).

No. 1.—In Plates I to V and appearing as No. 7 to VIII, in which former cliché No. 7 becomes No. 1.

No. 25.—In Plate I disappears and a new cliché appears in Plates III and IV, is also found inverted in V and VI. Break in inner line and flaw above the first letter in the upper label.

No. 42.—Blister in center of outer right line. In Plates V and VI only.

No. 57.—New cliché found (inverted) in Plates III to V. Outer line thin and touches inner left of upper label.

CHAPTER III

THE "SRI PASHUPATI" TYPES

1. 1907

In 1906 His late Highness Maharaja Chandra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, who had commenced his long rule as Prime Minister about six years before, decided to improve and modernise the postage stamps of Nepal, and Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., obtained the contract. In October, 1906, a sketch was prepared by this firm. The sketch was sent to Nepal for approval, as engraving was not started until June 24, 1907. The stamps were issued later in the same year. They produced a standard design for each of the four values—2, 4, 8 and 16 pice, differing only in the marginal values. This standard design was as follows:



Figure 7. Designs of the "Sri Pashupati" types. Left to right, top row: 8 Pice, 1907, 8 Pice, 1929, 8 Pice, 1935; Bottom row: 1 Rupee, 5 Rupees.

(Photo by Boutrelle)

In the centre of an oblong rectangular frame is a diagrammatic view of the Himalayas, stretching from the Snowy Range (Himal) at the back to the jungles and grassy savannahs of the *Terai* in the front. In the centre is shown the Patron God of Nepal, Sri Pashupati (one particular form or incarnation of Shiva Mahadeva), holding in one hand the Trident and in another a black buck, wearing round his neck a snake and a necklace of fruits (rudraksha). This representation is copied from the *lingam* in the sacred temple of Sri Pashupatinath near Kathmandu.

In the rectangular framework round the central picture there are two lines of inscriptions in the Devanagari script, reading as follows:

(a) In white on a solid background:

On top, "Sri Pasupati."
On bottom, "Gurkha Sirkar."
On sides, the values, "Duipaisa" "Charpaisa," etc.

(b) In colour on a white background, on sides and top the inscription is in Sanskrit, and reads clockwise:

"Janani Janmabhumischa Swargadapi Gariyasi" i.e., "Mother and also Motherland are mightier even than Heaven." In the bottom corner is the year of production i.e., Samvat 1964, Nepali era (=A.D. 1907). (Fig. 7)

There were probably single dies engraved on steel (although we have not seen them nor found any die proofs), and engraved plates containing 100 impressions (10 rows of 10 stamps) were made, without any marginal inscription. The engraved design of a single impression measures 24 by 18 mm., while the perforated stamp measures 27 by 20½ mm. The sheets of all values were printed on white wove unwatermarked paper, and perforated 13¾. In August, 1913, all four values were again printed from repaired plates. What form these repairs took is unknown. Two distinct shades of both the 2 Pice and 16 Pice are known, 2 Pice *Brown* and *Red brown,* and 16-pice *purple* and *reddish-purple.* Both the latter are probably from this second printing.

The 4, 8 and 16 pice can be found on unusually thin paper, the shade of the 8 pice being a *pale carmine.* This may be a war-emergency printing.

2. 1929

In 1929, not 1931 (as recorded in Gibbons' catalogue), a new issue was prepared, with slight changes in the design. Thus in the top inscription, the third character was corrected to *Sh,* to read "Pashupati" while the bottom inscription now reads "Nepal Sirkar." (Fig. 7) Also the perforation was altered to a spacing of 27 by 21½ mm., thus giving 1 mm. more white space be-

tween vertical pairs and 10 mm., in whole sheets. At the same time, the number of values in the set was increased, the new values being 24 and 32 pice in the same design, and Re. 1 and Rs. 5 in slightly larger designs, the stamps of these two higher values being 26 by 19½ mm., and 27 by 21¼ mm., respectively. (Fig. 7) Single dies of all values were made, but there are two dies and two printing plates of the highest value (Rs. 5) showing respectively the rectangular frame, with blank centre and the centre with no frame. (No "inverted centre" error is known, but is not impossible for the Rs. 5 value).

3. 1935

In Samvat 1922 (A.D. 1935) a new issue and new printings of all values below Re. 1 were made, the date in the lower corners being corrected to 1992 (Fig. 7) but no other details were altered in the designs; this issue had escaped Gibbons' eagle eye for new issues. As large stocks of the Re. 1 and Rs. 5 values were still available, no new issue was made of these two values, and the current Re. 1 and Rs. 5 stamps are still dated 1986.

PRINTED BY PERKINS BACON & CO.

Recess. White wove paper. No wmk. Perf. 13½ 14

1907. Dated S. 1964.
2 pice, brown
2 pice, red brown
4 pice, green
8 pice, carmine
16 pice, purple
16 pice, reddish-pur.

1929. Dated S. 1986.
2 pice, brown
4 pice, green
8 pice, scarlet
16 pice, purple
24 pice, orange
32 pice, blue
1 rupee, vermilion
5 rupees, black and red-brown

1935. Dated S. 1992.
2 pice, brown
4 pice, green
8 pice, scarlet
16 pice, purple
24 pice, orange
32 pice, blue

4. 1941 Onwards

With the outbreak of World War II, the Battle of Britain, and the submarine campaign, it became impossible to obtain regular supplies of stamps from London, and as supplies of the different values ran short, steps were taken to print them locally. The 8 pice (*red*) value ran short in 1941, and the 2 and 4 pice values in 1942. The Re. 1 value ran short in November, 1944, and the remaining values in 1946.

The method of printing these stamps locally is interesting. A sheet of the 8 pice stamps dated 1992 (=1935) printed in London was reduced to 10 rows of 4 stamps, and this was carefully photographed. (The camera would not take in more stamps). From this negative a copper plate of 40 impressions was made by a photographic process, which, of course, showed the image of the original perforations, and these had to be cut out. The plate is fixed in a hand printing frame, and imperforate sheets, previously gummed, are rapidly printed off. These are then taken to the perforating machine, a single line machine worked by hand, involving 17 separate operations for each sheet. This creates a bottleneck in the process of manufacture, since it takes two weeks to perforate one days output of the press. To start with, 200 sheets or 8,000 stamps were printed on white wove, unwatermarked paper, perforated 10½, 11, without any lines or inscriptions in the margin. Then something went wrong with the machine and it was repaired. The second printing shows a red marginal line all around and a red inscription on either side of the sheet, in Nepali, meaning: "Eight pice rate stamps. Pieces 40. 1 sheet price Rs. 3—20. Gurkha Patra Press." Of this second printing many thousand sheets were printed. (Fig. 19)

The locally printed stamps are quite distinct in appearance and shade from the London printed stamps of similar design, the impression being much less clear and the shading more blotchy.

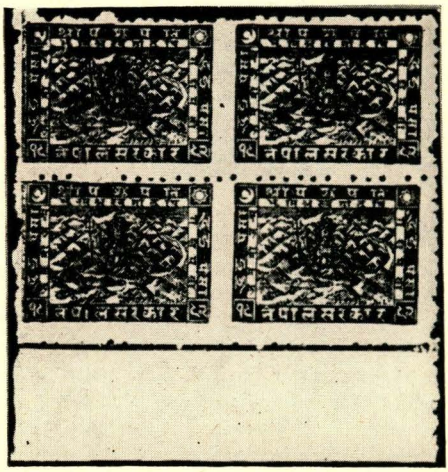


Figure 8. Two Pice, local printing.

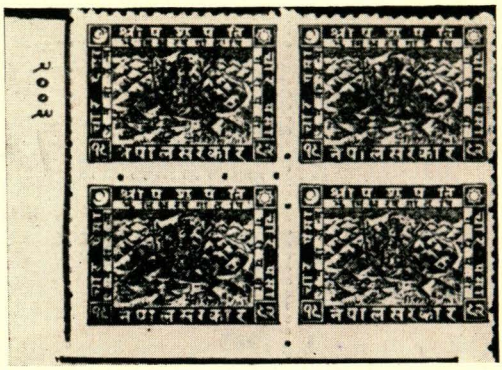


Figure 9. Four Pice, local printing.

Copper plates have been made in a similar manner for the following:

2, 4 and 8 pice	size 4x10
16, 24 and 32	size 4x7
1 rupee	size 5x5
5 rupees	size 3x6

The plate for the 5 rupees value has not been brought into use. The first day of issue was June 1, 1941 for the locally printed 8 pice value.

The local printing had to contend with various difficulties. The paper was machine made and imported. In the first three years, owing to the paper famine or other causes, three varieties and two sizes of paper were obtained. The color also was variable. The three values were printed in two or three marked shade of *brown* (2 pice), *Green* (4 pice), and *red* (8 pice). In one case also there was a genuine error, some sheets of the 2 pice value being printed in *green,* the color of the 4 pice stamp. Finally the bottle neck of perforation, as descended above, inevitably gave trouble. The unfortunate operator of the perforating machine always felt hustled, so that he occasionally forgot to perforate parts of the sheet. Thus, from the stamp collectors point of view, the period of local printing was a very interesting time.

In the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of April, 1949, Mr. Haverbeck published a detailed description of the locally printed, typographed stamps of 1941-1947. This is now incorporated in this work with one or two minor additions to bring it up to date.

During these seven years, there were eight or nine printings of the 2, 4, and 8 pice values, two of the 1 rupee value, and one only of the 16, 24 and 32 pice values. The major characteristics of each one are as follows:

1st Printing:—A. June 1941, 8 pice only, on smooth cream wove paper. B. Between July, 1941 and September, 1943, 2, 4, and 8 pice, on smooth white wove paper. 40 stamps to the sheet.

2nd Printing:—October to December 1943, 2, 4 and 8 pice, on smooth, cream wove paper. 36 stamps to the sheet. One row of four stamps was removed from each plate because a smaller size paper was the only kind available. (The 2 pice stamp of this printing is very rare. Smythies reports that only 1 sheet is known).

3rd Printing:—January, 1944, 2, 4 and 8 pice on rough white wove paper. 36 stamps to the sheet.

4th Printing:—March 1945, 2, 4 and 8 pice in sheets of 36 on smooth toned wove paper. The 1 rupee was also printed about this time on the rough white wove paper used for the 3rd printing.

5th Printing:—January, 1946, 8 pice in sheets of 36 on smooth white wove paper.

6th Printing:—April 1946, This is the largest printing, consisting of the 2, 4, 8, 16, 24, 32 pice and 1 rupee on smooth white wove paper. The 2, 4 and 8 pice stamps in sheets of 36; the 16, 24 and 32 pice in sheets of 28, and the 1 rupee in sheets of 25 stamps.

7th Printing:—This is the final printing of these stamps. It was made in the early part of 1948. It consisted of the 2, 4 and 8 pice on smooth white wove paper, in colors very similar to the April, 1946 printing.

With the exception of the first plate of the 8 pice, and the 24 and 32 pice, and the 1 rupee stamps, all of the plates had marginal lines and inscriptions. These marginal lines and inscriptions afford another guide to the printings when they are available for study. In the tables that follow the various printings are tabulated to show the major identifying characteristics of each one.

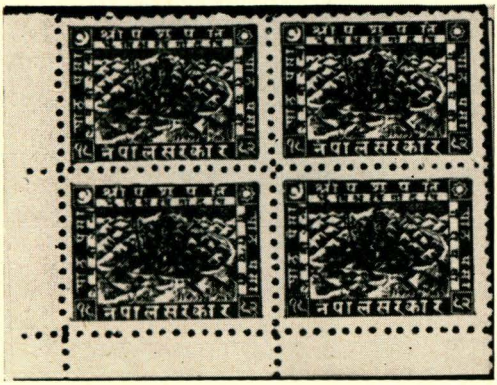


Figure 10. Eight Pice, first printing.

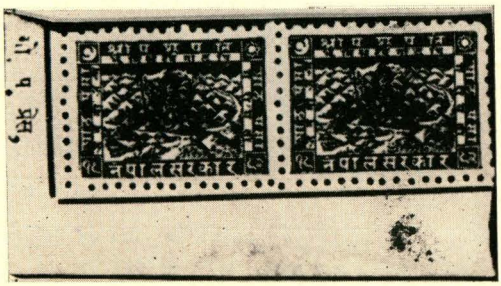


Figure 11. Eight Pice, second printing.

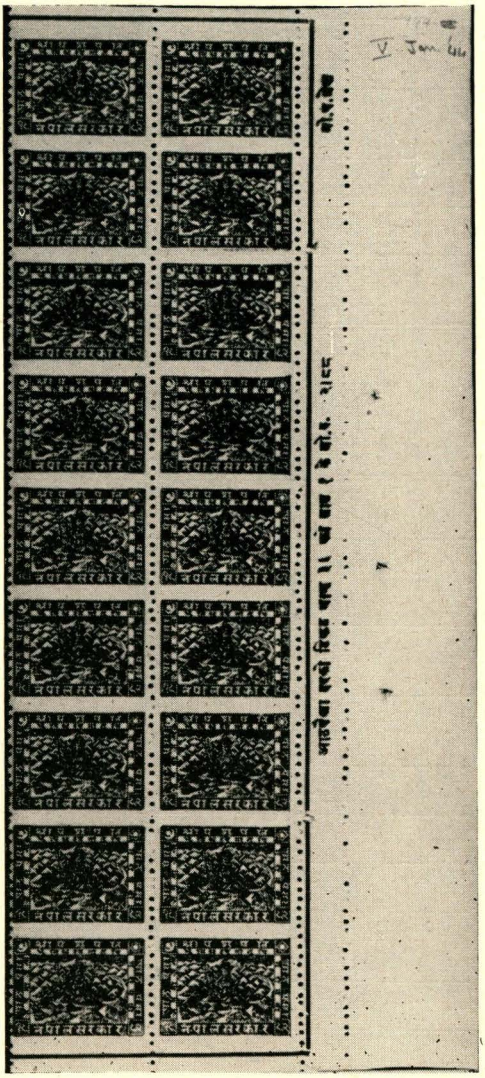


Figure 12. Eight Pice, fifth printing.

TABLE 1

The 2 pice stamp Fig. 8

Printing	Date	Color	Paper	Marginal lines and Inscriptions	Size of Sheet
1.	April 1942	deep brown	smooth white wove	left: 69 m.m. right 66 m.m.	40 (4 x 10)
2.	December 1942	pale brown	smooth white wove	left: 69 m.m. right 70 m.m.	40 (4 x 10)
3.	June 1943	pale brown, chocolate, deep to pale yellow green (error)	smooth white wove	both 72 m.m.	40 (4 x 10)
4.	October-December 1943	deep brown	smooth cream wove	unknown. Smythies reports only 1 sheet of 36 stamps printed.	
5.	January 1944	Pale brown, deep brown, sepia	rough white wove	left: 70 m.m. right 71 m.m. lowest row having been removed.	36 (4 x 9)
6.	March 1945	brown	smooth toned wove	both 70 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
7.	April 1946	pale brown	smooth white wove	both 69 m.m. Samvat date 2003 (1946 A.D.) included.	36 (4 x 9)
8.	Early 1948	brown	smooth white wove	both 109 m.m. date changed to Samvat 2004, (1947 A.D.)	36 (4 x 9)

TABLE 2

The 4 pice stamp Fig. 9

Printing	Date	Color	Paper	Marginal lines and Inscriptions	Size of Sheet
1.	April 1942	deep green	smooth white wove	Left: 73 m.m. Right 72 m.m. Gujrati 4 (૪) in "40" of inscription	40 (4 x 10)
2.	December 1942	deep green	smooth white wove	Inscription reset and shifted. Same measurement Devanagari 4 (৪) in "40" of inscription.	40 (4 x 10)
3.	October 1943	pale yellow green	smooth cream wove	Unknown. Very few copies known. Top row of stamps removed.	36 (4 x 9)
4.	January 1944	pale green, deep green	rough white wove	Left: 76 m.m. Right 74 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
5.	October 1944	deep green	smooth white wove	Left: 75 m.m. Right 72 m.m. Right margin perforated.	36 (4 x 9)
6.	March 1945	pale yellow green	smooth toned wove	Both 72 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
7.	October 1945	pale green	smooth white wove	Left: 74 m.m. Right 73 m.m. Left and right inscriptions differ in the figure 4.	36 (4 x 9)
8.	April 1946	deep green	smooth toned wove	Date included in inscription. Samvat 2003 (1946 A.D.)	36 (4 x 9)
9.	Early 1948	yellow green	smooth white wove	Both 109 m.m. Date changed to Samvat 2004, (1947 A.D.)	36 (4 x 9)

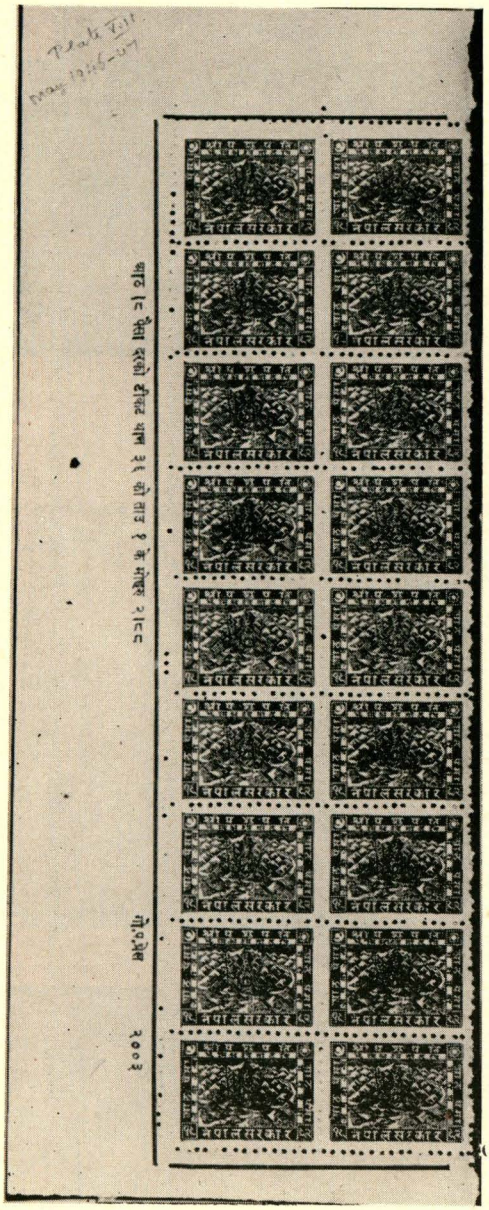


Figure 14. Eight Pice, eighth printing.

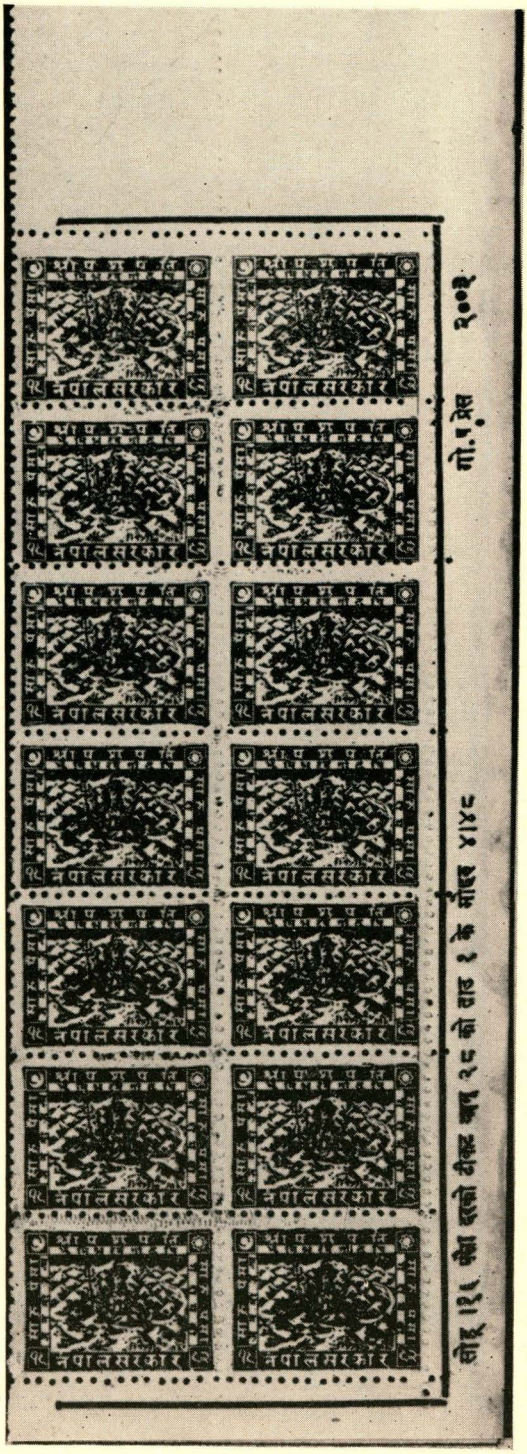


Figure 15. Sixteen Pice.

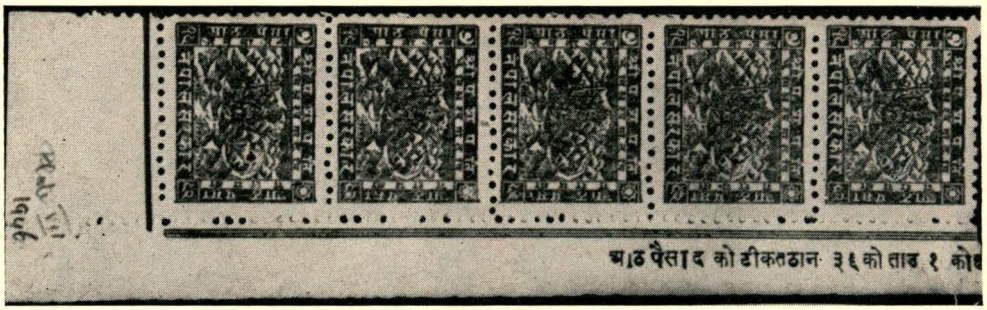


Figure 13. Eight Pice, seventh printing.

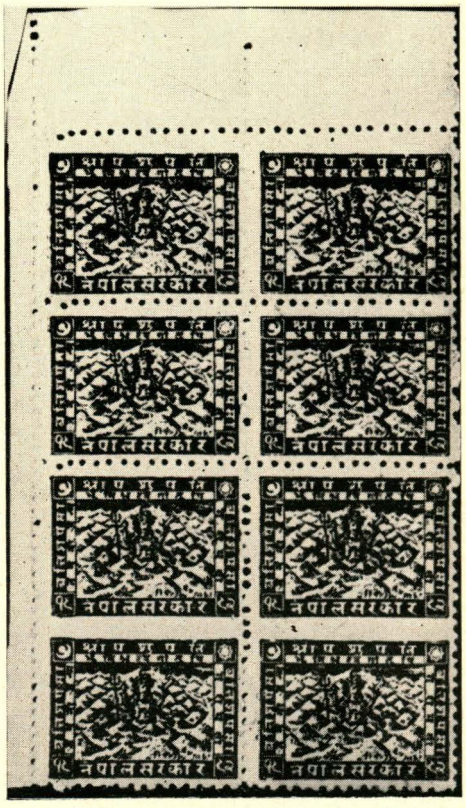


Figure 17. Thirty-two Pice.

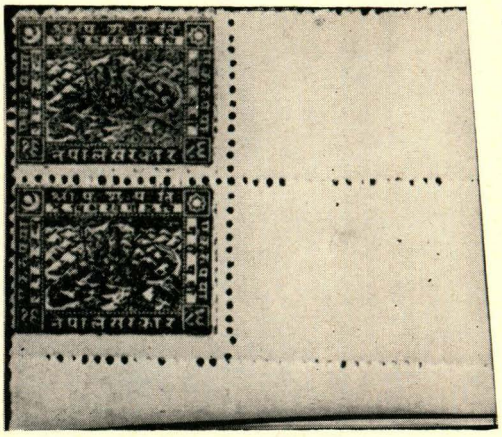


Figure 18. One Rupee.



Figure 16. Twenty-four Pice.

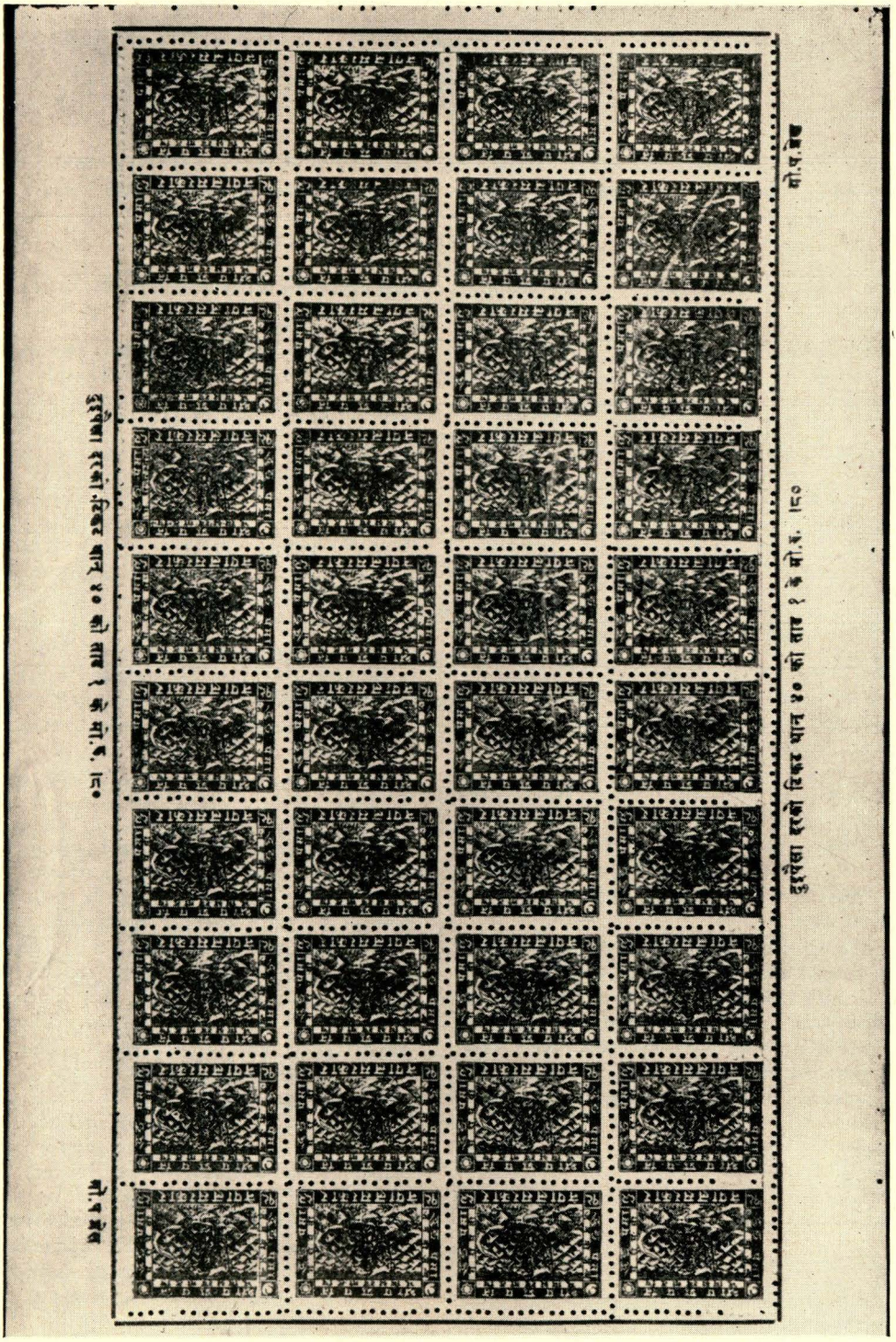


Figure 19. Complete sheet of Two Pice, illustrating the typical format of all sheets. Note evidence of incomplete burring away of perforation impressions at left.

TABLE 3

The 8 pice stamp

Figs. 10-14

Printing	Date	Color	Paper	Marginal lines and Inscriptions	Size of Sheet
1. Fig. 10	June 1941	scarlet	smooth cream wove	None.	40 (4 x 10)
2. Fig. 11	July 1941	deep carmine	smooth white wove	Marginal lines all around, left: 69 m.m., right 71 m.m. Gujrati 4 ४ in 40 marginal inscriptions.	40 (4 x 10)
3.	June 1943	pale carmine	smooth white wove	left: 74 m.m. right 73 m.m. Devanagari 4 (৪ in 40 of marginal inscriptions.	40 (4 x 10)
4.	October 1943	rose red	smooth cream wove	left: 77 m.m., right 75 m.m. setting of 36 stamps, lowest row having been removed. Very few of this printing known.	36 (4 x 9)
Fig. 12	January 1944	deep scarlet	rough white wove	both 75 m.m	36 (4 x 9)
6.	March 1945	carmine, pale rose	smooth toned wove	both 76 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
7. Fig. 13	January 1946	rose	smooth toned wove	3 marginal lines vertically.	36 (4 x 9)
8. Fig. 14	April 1946	deep rose	smooth white wove	date included in inscription. (Samvat) 2003, (1946 A.D.)	36 (4 x 9)
9.	Early 1948	deep rose	smooth white wove	both 109 m.m. date changed to Samvat 2004, (A.D. 1947).	36 (4 x 9)

TABLE 4

The 16, 24 and 32 pice and 1 rupee

There is only one printing of the 16, 24 and 32 pice stamps. The 16 pice comes on the smooth white wove paper in two marked shades, *pale purple brown* and *deep brown.* This printing was done in April, 1946, and the marginal inscriptions are characterised by the presence of the date, Samvat 2003, 1946 A. D.*

There are 28 stamps to the sheet (4 x 7) Fig. 15)

The 24 pice is found on the smooth white wove paper and is printed in orange color. The printing was made in April, 1946. There are no marginal lines or inscriptions and the sheet consists of 28 stamps (4 x 7) (Fig. 16)

The 32 pice comes on the smooth white wove paper and its color is deep blue. The printing was made in April, 1946. There are no marginal lines or inscriptions. The sheet consists of 28 stamps (4 x 7) (Fig. 17)

The 1 rupee was printed between January, 1944 and March, 1945, again in April, 1946. It is found on the rough white wove paper which is characteristic of the January, 1944 printings. The sheet consists of 25 stamps (5 x 5), (Fig. 18). There are two marked color shades, a deep and a pale orange brown. There are no marginal lines or inscriptions.

This concludes the description of the locally printed typographed stamps.

(To be Continued.)

* The Samvat era as referred to in the table is the Hindu lunar calendar. It is in common usage throughout India together with the Mohammedan and Christian calendars. The Samvat year 2004 began on Thursday, 13 November, 1947 and ended on Monday, 1 November, 1948.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Rotogravure Varieties

By F. E. SELLMANSBERGER*

Rotogravure printing of stamps was introduced by Great Britain in 1934, with the George V printings of the experimental period. This method of stamp production has continued on successive issues up to the present. Since rotogravure cylinders are literally "photo-intaglio-engraved," varieties occur as in making intaglio plates by the older Perkins process, but with different occasions for their coming into existence. In an earlier article on these rotogravure-printed stamps of the United Kingdom,† numerous of the stamp varieties and the various forms of marginal markings such as "control" or cylinder numbers, have been discussed. The development of the sheet borders is fully covered in that article.

The present article is designed to assemble into one place for convenient use, the information that is now to be had on all the varieties of the stamps of Great Britain made by rotogravure, previous to the U. P. U. series of 1949. Such varieties as have been described, and in many cases illustrated, in the earlier article mentioned † are merely listed with brief mention and reference to the locus of full report. Varieties not hitherto reported are here given in full.

The reason for the appearance of any variety on a rotogravure-printed stamp can normally be known from examination of the finished stamp in the light of knowledge of the manner of production. In this way it is possible to distinguish genuine varieties from ephemeral freaks, which appear on one or a few copies temporarily during a run on the presses.

The British do not use the term "rotogravure" but prefer "rotary photogravure." In this article, we adhere to American usage.

The following are the only rotogravure varieties known, up to the U. P. U. commemoratives.

1934-36 ISSUE:

½d (Scott 210): In two sizes. Discussed, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April 1948, page 35. 18.0 mm. and 18.5 mm. high (the larger ones earlier).

½d (Scott 210): Inverted watermark, from booklet panes. Discussed, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 40.

½d (Used for Scott 210; *not listed*): "Poached egg" label. Described, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 41, bottom of column 1 and on into column 2.

1d (Scott 211): Variations in lines of King's beard. Described and explained, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 33, column 1.

1d (Scott 211): "Confetti" variety: white disc on stamp. Described and explained, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 33, column 2.

* I am indebted to Messrs. J. B. Wilson, late Hon. Secretary of the Norwood (England) Philatelic Society; W. H. S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., F.R.E.S., F.R.P.S.L.; and A. L. Bert for much aid on this article. Mr. Cheavin made the photographs from items in his collection and that of Mr. Wilson. Most of the positions were supplied by Mr. Bert from his reference works on the varieties of these issues.

† J. A. Perkins with F. A. Sellmansberger, "Rotary Printings by Photogravure." COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 27, Nos. 1, 2 (January and April 1949).

1d (Scott 211): In three sizes. Discussed and explained, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, pages 32, 35, 36, 37.

1½d (Scott 212): Variations in lines of King's beard. Described and explained, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 33, column 1.

1½d (Scott 212): "Confetti" variety: white disc on stamp. Described and explained, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 33, column 2.

1½d (Scott 212): In three sizes. Discussed and illustrated, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, pages 32, 35, 36. 18.7 mm., 18.2 mm., 18.0 mm. high.

1½d (Scott 212): Flaw at top right and retouch of same (small size stamp). Described, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 36.

1½d (Scott 212): Inverted watermark, from booklet panes. Discussed, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 40.

2d (Scott 213): In two sizes. Discussed, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, pages 32, 35, 37. 18.5 mm. and 18.1 mm. high.

1935 SILVER JUBILEE ISSUE:

½d (Scott 226): Three types. Fully described, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 42, column 2.

1d (Scott 227): Two types. Fully described, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 42, column 2. (Possibly three types).

1½d (Scott 228): Three types. Fully described, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 42, column 2.

2½d (Scott 229): Printed in Prussian blue * (trial color printing, issued by mistake). Described, with full history, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April 1948, page 42, column 2.

* The name "Prussian Blue" for the *greenish blue* here used is probably a misnomer, as the pigment used is evidently not ferric ferrocyanide. Like most color names derived from particular pigments, its philatelic use, however established or customary, is a source of confusion—S. G. RICH.

1937 CORONATION ISSUE:

1½d (Scott 234): "Ray flaw" variety. Described, illustrated, and correction of it shown, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 49.

1½d (Scott 234): "Pearl" variety. Described and illustrated, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 49.

1½d (Scott 234): "Colon" variety. Described and illustrated, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 50.

1½d (Scott 234): "Comet" variety. Described and illustrated, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 50.

1½d (Scott 234): "Spurred A" variety. Described and illustrated, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 50.

1941-42 GEORGE VI "UNIFIED ISSUE":

½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d (Scott 258-263): "Die II" or "Plate II" or "Condition II." See article by present author, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, July, 1948, pages 43 and 44, in which this variation is fully described, illustrated and explained. Also described briefly, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, page 44, column 1.

2½d (Scott 262):

An interesting variety has turned up in the 2½d stamp of the George VI Unified Issue. Known as the "b for D" variety, it consists in a small triangular extension of the upper part of the pence indication *D*, making it appear as a *b*. This occurs on stamp 3 of row 18 from cylinder 239 with period. This variety is pictured in Fig. 1.

Since this flaw is known to occur only on printings from this one cylinder, we know it is not a multipositive flaw, but a "gelatine flaw" caused by a narrow bubble of air under the gelatine. The etching fluid could not penetrate the bubble. Hence the cylinder was not diminished at this point. Because the printing was *intaglio*, the spot shows in *white*.



Fig. 1 "b" for "D" on 2½d.

3d (Scott 263):

Probably the most noticeable variety in the George V Unified Issue occurs on the 3d stamp. The arrows at the top and the bottom of all printings from cylinder 27 without period have been misplaced and corrected. This is shown in Fig. 2.

Attention is called to the article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of January, 1948, and the comment on page 12, stating that cylinder markings are usually added by means of local etching through small pieces of carbon tissue. Here, as seen, they were placed one stamp too far to the right. By means of line engraving, they were crossed out and new ones made.

1947 VICTORY AND PEACE ISSUE:

3d (Scott 265): Shiny surface. Described, explained and illustrated, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, pages 51, 85. Ascribed to a different ink, second printing.

3d (Scott 265): "Seven Berries" variety. Described and illustrated, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, April, 1948, pages 51, 85.

1948 SILVER WEDDING ISSUE:

2½d (Scott 267):

Only two varieties have thus far been seen on Silver Wedding stamps. They are both on



Fig. 2 Arrows relocated on 3d.



Fig. 3 "Black Diamond"



Fig. 4 Gelatine flaw



Fig. 5 "Extra Island"

the 2½d, each from one of the panes of cylinder 5 (with and without period). The 2½d was printed from four cylinders: Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6. Surely then, the variation occurred in the preparation of cylinder 5, and the multipositive is not at fault. The absence of the varieties from cylinder 6, made later, is clinching evidence for this.

On printings from the left pane of cylinder 5 without period, stamp 1 of row 15 shows a *Black Diamond* on the Queen's shoulder. Since these printings were intaglio, we know that an extra depression existed in the metal at this point. We are left only the presumption that a careless worker's tool (perhaps an engraver's burin, for entering the plate number and other marginal markings) indented the metal there.*

* Mr. S. G. Rich suggests that perhaps this was a flaw existing in the metal.



Fig. 6 "Extra Island" off Gold Coast



Fig. 7 "Extra berry"

This variety is shown in Fig. 3, on the stamp of the left column.

Printings from the right pane of this same cylinder 5 with period show a "gelatine flaw" on stamp 2 of row 14. The etching fluid could not penetrate a narrow bubble in the gelatine at this point. It thus appears as if the Queen has an extra tooth.

This variety is shown in Fig. 4, on the stamp at the right.

1948 OLYMPIC GAMES ISSUE:

2½d (Scott 271):

On both right and left panes of cylinder 2 (with and without period) of the 2½d, one stamp in each shows what seems to be an extra island. These doubtless were caused by indentations from the burin of some careless engraver, as with the "Black Diamond" on the 2½d Silver Wedding stamp just mentioned. In the left pane, it is seen on stamp 2 of row 12, and appears as an extra island off the Gold Coast in West Africa. This is shown in Fig. 5, on the stamp on the right. In the right pane, it appears as an extra island between Africa and Madagascar, on stamp 3 of row 17. In Fig. 6 this is the top stamp.

Stamp 1 of row 19 from left panes, on printings of the 2½d from both cylinder 2 without period and cylinder 3 without period, shows what appears to be an extra berry. The berry appears toward the base of the under side of the fourth leaf on the right-hand side of the right-hand spray, directly



Fig. 8 Ear Varieties



Fig. 9 "Tear Drop"

opposite the King's eye. Since this fault appears on both cylinders, we know that it is not a flaw in the cylinders, but that it appeared on the multipositive itself. It is shown in Fig. 7, on the center stamp.

Printings of the 2½d stamp from cylinder 2 with period show two more flaws in the right pane. Stamp 1 of row 17 shows the King appearing as if he wore an earring in the lower part of his ear lobe. Stamp 1 of row 19 shows his ear as if split at the back of the lower part.

Since both of these varieties are caused by additional ink being retained by the cylinder in intaglio printing, again they were undoubtedly caused by scratches on the cylinder from a careless engraver's burin.* Both faults are shown in Fig. 8, on the stamps at the left. The first flaw is in the first row of the illustration: the other in the third row.

A little-known variety occurs in stamp 4 of row 4 of 2½d Olympics printed from cylinder 2 without period, in the left pane. Known as the "Tear in the King's Eye" variety, the stamp shows an additional fairly conspicuous dot of ink here. Apparently this is caused by the protective gelatine not having been present. This could happen only if the gelatine coating did not completely cover,

* The two similar flaws on the same sites on two stamps so close together suggest the possibility that the two occurred as the result of one accident, in which the gouging implement hit the plate twice in its travel. Mr. S. G. Rich brings in this idea.



Fig. 10 Flaw in Crown and variant "3"



Fig. 11 Crown normal and variant "3"



Fig. 12 Broken 2nd parallel line



Fig. 13—Retouches

and allowed the acid to etch the metal at this spot on the nose. The very dark appearance of the point further supports this view. In Fig. 9, this variety appears in the middle row.

3d (Scott 272):

A very noticeable "Flaw in the Crown" shows up on stamp 2 of row 20 of the 3d Olympics. It is seen on most printings from cylinder 1 without period in the left pane. We are told that this flaw developed late in the printing, and that the printings apparently passed through several stages before the definite flaw appeared. Since the cylinder showed no flaw on early printings, and because of the shape of this *white* fault, we are certain that it was not a simple "gelatine flaw." It was clearly the result of accumulated foreign matter, perhaps dried ink, in the tiny rotogravure cups. Also, we are told that the sheet numbers show that all printings without the flaw were among the first ones made from this cylinder. The flaw, we thus know, was not corrected, but progressively became stronger.

On stamps from this same cylinder 1 without period we detect an arrow tip on the middle line of the 3, on stamp 2 of row 19. Since this flaw is found only in this one pane, we are certain that it is a "gelatine flaw" caused by an acid-repellent bubble here.

These two varieties are shown in Fig. 10. The "Flaw in Crown" is shown on the lower right stamp; the "3 with Arrow Tip" on the stamp above.

Fig. 11 shows a stamp without the Crown Flaw. Row 19 in this illustration shows the arrow on the 3, as in all printings from this pane (left pane, without period). As just mentioned, we have here the evidence that the Crown Flaw was not corrected: this is a printing before the flaw developed.

On the 3d Olympics, stamp 5 of row 17



Fig. 14 Heavy retouching



Fig. 15 Break in wing

from cylinder 1 with period, (right pane) shows the second parallel line across the world broken slightly, to the right of the globe. This occurs only on this one pane, and doubtless is a "gelatine flaw." Fig. 12 shows the flaw on the stamp on the right-hand side.

6d (Scott 273):

Both panes of cylinder 9 for the 6d Olympics are seen to carry varieties.

The right pane (with period) has been retouched on the stamp 6 of row 9. The leaves of the left spray show retouching: left side of spray below 4th leaf and right side of spray above 4th leaf. The first is lighter; the second is darker. Thus the retouching has consisted both of filling in lines and of deepening lines. This is shown in Fig. 13, on the stamp at the right.

Also, retouching has left an extra dot on the stamp, at the upper right corner, just inside the perforations. The dot is dark: therefore we know that an extra indentation has been made in the cylinder there. Another similar dot shows up sometimes in the retouching of the stamp to the left of this one, in the same row. This last is not here shown.

The left pane (without period) shows heavy retouching of both the 9 and the 8 of 1948, on stamp 5 of row 14. The 9 has a spur at the upper right, and the 8 has one at the left of its upper loop. Both are in white, showing the faulty marking of a master negative. The presence of these varieties would seem to indicate that this cylinder was made from a separate multi-positive. In Fig. 14, this is the upper stamp.

1sh. (Scott 274):

Printings from cylinder 3 with period, right pane, of the 1s Olympics, show on stamp 3 of row 1 a seeming break in the fourth horizontal line of Victory's left wing. These lines are dark: the break indicates that etching was interrupted. The appearance of the break would indicate that a bubble was formed, and that, in some way or other, the etching fluid entered around one of its edges. This therefore is a "gelatine flaw." In Fig. 15, it is the upper stamp.



Fig. 16 "Cornwall extended"



Fig. 17 Dot between "1" and "9" in year-date

The map on the globe is changed on stamp 3 of row 7 in right pane of cylinder 3 with period, of the 1s Olympics. This stamp shows Cornwall, the western peninsula of England, much extended. Since the variety is white, we know that it was caused by accumulated foreign matter in the tiny rotogravure cups or cells. In Fig. 16, this is the stamp on the top.

One of the most conspicuous varieties of all the Olympic stamps is found on stamp 4 of row 8 from cylinder 3 with period, right pane. This variety shows a white dot between the 1 and 9 of 1948. Everything indicates that it is a gelatine flaw. It is shown as the upper stamp in Fig. 17.

Two, not one, aberrancies occur in stamp 1 of row 20 of cylinder 3 with period (right pane) of the 1s Olympics. The first is an adventitious dot in Russia—a dark dot. Since it is dark, we again must presume that it is an accidental indentation of the cylinder by accidental contact of a careless engraver's burin or other tool.

Almost all stamps of this denomination have a tiny dark dot on Victory's nose, to indicate the nostril. On this same stamp the dot is missing: the nose appears incomplete. This surely is a "gelatine flaw."

Both features are shown in the lower stamp of Fig. 18, which is this position on this cylinder and pane.

Beside the varieties mentioned, several other flaws occur on these rotogravure stamps, of all the issues listed here. Some are larger and more "obvious" than the varieties named, and some occur on the very same stamps. But these features are not constant on all printings from the same cylinder or cylinders; nor, as in the case of the "Crown Flaw" on the 3d Olympics, do they become progressively more apparent. We thus know that they are not genuine cylinder varieties, corresponding to "plate varieties" in stamps made by line-engraving. They are, as with stamps printed by other proc-



Fig. 18 Dots in Russia and on nose of Victory

esses, merely "paper faults." In all cases these are white. Their cause is that the paper does not take the ink, because it is greasy at the particular point, or for some other cause. The reader should therefore be cautious in presuming that he has found a "hitherto unreported variety" among these interesting modern issues. We are fortunate that enough material has been preserved so that misidentifications of transient printing flaws as choice plate varieties cannot occur, nor can many arguments such as have occurred about varieties of older stamps arise.

This article will have served its purpose completely if it has demonstrated that on these recent stamps the same detailed study that has been given to "classic issues" produced by other methods produces information of philatelic value comparable to that on the older issues. Perhaps this complete report of all the British rotogravure varieties from the start to the end of the 1948 issues may serve to dispel the idea now extensively current, that the modern stamps are not as worthy of intensive detailed study as those of a century or half a century ago. Perhaps it may also dispel the false idea that modern methods of stamp production leave no room for the higher or more advanced forms of philately. Finally, this study may indicate that rotogravure, the only method of stamp production of which no product has yet even been attempted to be forged, has as much to attract the philatelist as its older rivals, line-engraving, letterpress printing, and lithography.

(The End.)

FREDERICK E. SELLMANSBERGER of Pittsburg, *Kansas,* started collecting stamps when the United States Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Issue came out in 1924 and has become more and more engrossed in philately as his years with it progressed. He is now interested mostly in the production methods of stamps, concentrating upon the modern stamps of Great Britain and the Allied Military Government stamps used during and after World War II.

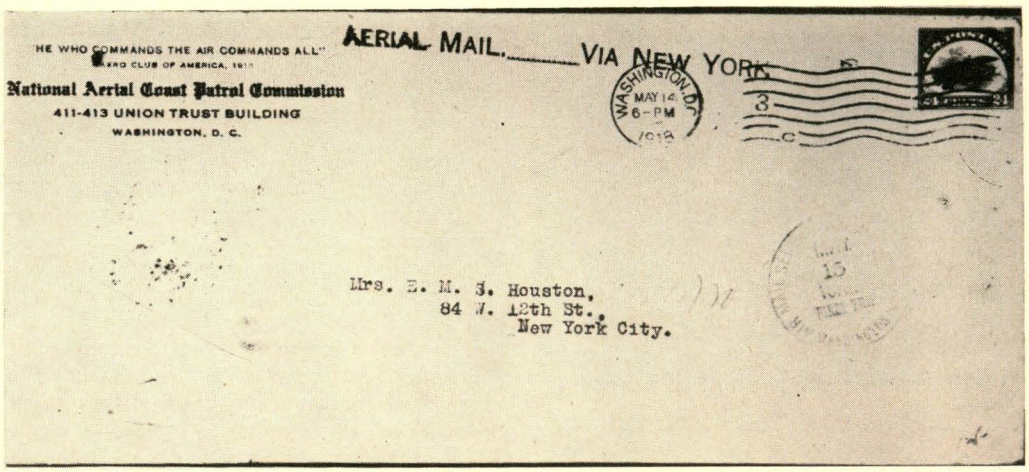
He has previously written for THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in 1948, and also contributed about twenty other articles to *The American Philatelist* and *The France & Colonies Philatelist.*

Mr. Sellmansberger has taken a very ardent interest in teaching younger boys the pleasure of stamp collecting. He has lectured for some years to a group of boys who were collecting stamps. While acting as Philatelic Counsellor to this group, he met with them weekly. He has also served as Boy Scout Philately Merit Badge Counsellor upon several occasions and strongly recommends that such work should be undertaken by many more adult collectors.

Mr. Sellmansberger is presently an insurance salesman but was formerly a high school teacher. Besides his philatelic associations he is a member of Pi Sigma Pi (National Honorary Educational Fraternity) and Kappa Mu Epsilon (National Honorary Mathematics Fraternity).

UNITED STATES' FIRST AIR MAIL STAMP

An Exceptional First Flight Cover



(Photo by Boutrelle)

In the study of the first air mail stamp of the United States (Vol. XXIX pages 337-348) mention was made of two facts about the first day of sale and usage of the stamp. The first was that the 24c. red and blue stamp was placed on sale in Washington, D. C. on May 14th, 1918. The second was that the first flight with the stamp took place on the following day, May 15, 1918.

A cover cancelled on *the first day of sale,* May 14, 1918, exists and is herewith illustrated. It is from the personal collection of Mr. Norman Serphos, President of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company.

It should be noticed that the stamp is hit with the small round regular Washington cancellation dated May 14, 1918, and not the special large circular cancellation used only for the first flight on May 15th. The latter was applied to this cover beneath the stamp, as can be seen.

No information is available as to the reasons for this May 14th cancellation. It might have been done through an oversight on the part of some postal clerk who cancelled the letter on the day it was posted rather than wait for the proper time, the next day. Or perhaps someone wanted to have this cancelled by special favor and then have it included in the mail bags for the first flight.

Nevertheless, this cover is highly interesting. It is wondered whether it might be unique or if others exist.

H. M. G.

China—U. S. Postal Rates, 1840-1865

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

In a review in Vol. XXIX, No. 6 of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, of the important new Lobdell-Hopkins book on Hongkong and Hongkong stamps used in the treaty ports, the subject of postal rates for clipper and packet letters from Macau, Hongkong, Shanghai and other China coast ports was touched on. The comments and illustrations brought an interesting series of letters from a number of authorities, including Arthur Pierce, Elliott Perry and Stanley B. Ashbrook. Both Mr. Perry and Mr. Ashbrook took the trouble to set down in detail the early rates involved in the China mails, and I am greatly indebted to them both. With Mr. Ashbrook's permission his letter is quoted here. It will be of particular interest to China specialists who have long been puzzled by the markings of the pre-stamp China-U. S. covers, sent by Americans from Chinese soil long before a Chinese government postal system was established.

"I have read with interest the review of the book, *'Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports'* in the November 1950 Issue of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST—(Vol. XXIX —No. 6). On page 392, appeared an illustration of a cover from Shanghai to New York City, in December 1855. The description under this cover reads, quote: 'Figure 1—Mailed at Shanghai December 1855, back stamped at Hong Kong December 13: English receiving mark (in red) 'G.I./FE. 4 1856; New York American Packet mark February 24. The carriage from Marseilles to a channel port was by French railroad.



Fig. 1

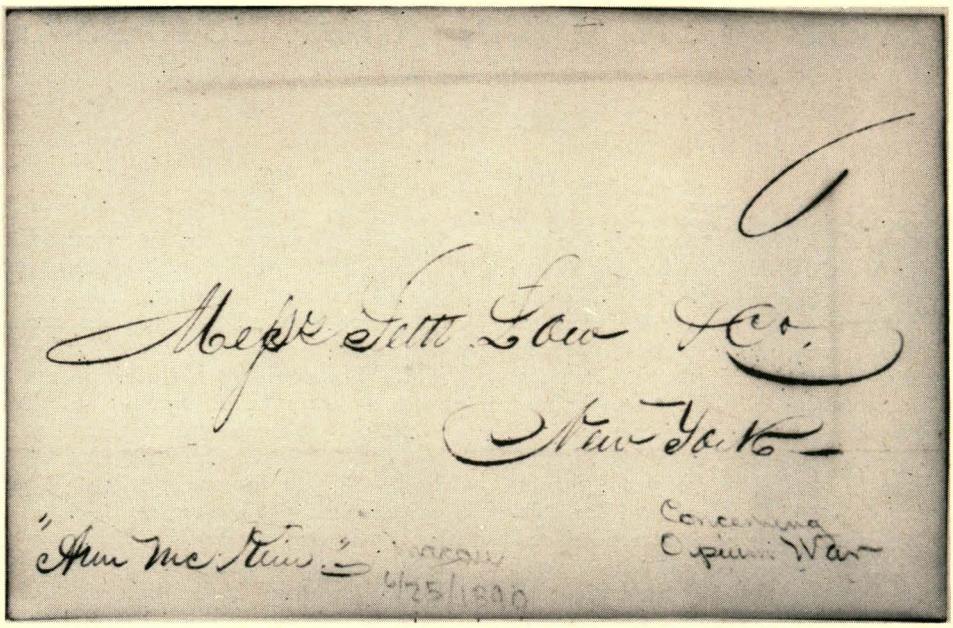


Fig. 2

The Hong Kong - New York rate was 54 cents, indicated here by manuscript. *The stamped '96' is not identified,* but all covers of the period bear manuscript postage notations, overstamped with various values; rarely the manuscript inscription is ever written with a different figure in manuscript, in a different kind of ink.' (end)

"I trust that you will not consider me presumptuous in giving my analysis of this particular cover. I think it should have been more clearly stated that the letter was transmitted via Suez to the Port of Marseilles where it *entered the French Mail* and was carried overland to Calais, thence to England where it entered the British Mail. From England it was carried to New York by a U. S. Mail steamship of the famed Collins Line, thus the New York Foreign Exchange marking reading, *'AM. PKT.'*

"The reviewer stated that the Hong Kong-New York rate was '54 cents' as indicated by the manuscript marking and that the '96' was not identified. As a matter of fact, the '96' is quite well known; it was applied at the New York Post Office and represented the sum due from the addressee, which was the total rate for this letter from Hong Kong to the destination.

"Inasmuch as it is quite evident that the letter was transmitted thru the mails of three countries, each was entitled to their proper share of the total rate of 96c. In this case, we paid the British 54c and out of this sum they paid the French 30c. You will note I am using the equivalents in U. S. currency. Thus the manuscript '54' was the British *debit* to the P. O. Dept. of the U. S.

"This particular letter weighed over ½ ounce but under ¾ ounce, because at the period of this letter the U. S. rate to or from Shanghai was as follows:

(A) *Under* ¼ ounce	43c
(B) Under ½ ounce—over ¼	53c
(C) ½ ounce	63c
(D) over ½—and under ¾	96c

"On letters of the above weight, from China and transmitted from England to

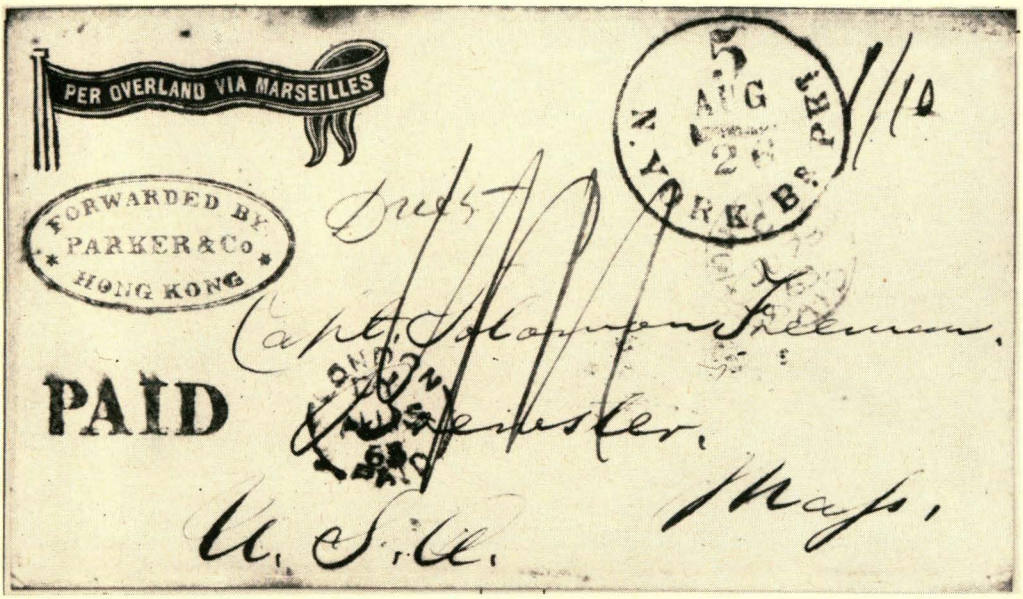


Fig. 3

New York by an American Mail steamship (Am. Pkt.)—the division of the above rates was as follows:

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
British share	12	12	12	*24*
French share	10	20	30	*30*
U. S. share	21	21	21	*42*
	43	53	63	*96*

"As shown above the debit was 54, (24 plus 30). The distribution would have been as follows, had the letter been conveyed by a British Packet from England to the U. S.:

British	28	28	28	*56*
French share	10	20	30	*30*
U. S. Share	5	5	5	*10*
	43	53	63	96

"As shown, the debit would have been *86c.*

"Regarding the cover Fig. 2—I note the description reads, 'A manuscript *"6"* indicates the *probable* postage rate.' There is nothing probable about the rate as it was the regular U. S. *'Ship Rate'* of 6c. For example: 'All *Ship Letters* * * * are to be charged with a postage of six cents each, *when* delivered from the office at which they are first received; when forwarded in the mail to other offices, with two cents in addition to the ordinary rates of postage.'

"Figure 4 also illustrates a "Ship 6" letter.

"Regarding cover Fig. 3, this letter weighed over ¼ ounce but less than ½ ounce—and the U. S. rate for such a letter—to or from Hong Kong—at the period of use—(June - August 1863) was 51c. The pen marking in upper right of '1/10 was in error as the correct sum paid was '1/11'—one shilling, eleven pence' as indicated by the pen marking over the address. This '1/11' was equivalent to 46c in U. S. currency and paid the postage only to the U. S. frontier, thus 5c was due from the addressee (46 plus 5—51c). This may seem a bit odd because the only service



Fig. 4

(Photos by Boutrelle)

that the U. S. P. O. D. performed was the transmission of the letter from New York to Brewster, Mass., the domestic rate at the time being 3c. However, this letter came thru the Foreign Division of the New York Post Office, and under the terms of the U. S.-British Postal Treaty which provided a U. S. domestic rate of 5c on all such mail.

"Regarding the above total rate of 51c—This was made up as follows—if carried by a British Packet from England to the U. S.:

U. S. share	5c
French share	6c
British Atlantic Seal	6c
British Packet	24c
	51c

Incidentally if the above letter had been forwarded from Hong Kong, *entirely unpaid,* the sum of 51c would have been collected from the addressee and Britain would have debited the U. S. P. O. D. the sum of 46c."

Mr. Pierce also points out that the American Packet mark does exist with the numeral at top, like the British Packet mark, and that he has such a cover with the mark dated April 5, 1853, mailed from Naples via London, with numeral '24' instead of '5', and Mr. Perry writes "The New York BR. PKT. 5" handstamp, but with "AM. PKT" and in black occurs on incoming mail as early as August 1855 and as late as May 1861 (if not earlier and/or later)."

The writer would add that this has been a lesson to him in not commenting on U. S. rates without a lifetime of study, and will in the future confine himself to the philately of China.

UNITED STATES

THE CHILLICOTHE STRAIGHT LINE

An Unrecorded Territorial Postmark

By G. P. GRABFIELD, M.D.

Handstruck postal markings from offices north of the Ohio River and west of the Alleghenies are unknown before 1800. A few manuscript postal markings from towns in the Northwest Territory, established by the Ordinance of 1787, are known prior to this date. On May 7, 1800 the Congress passed an act providing for the division of the Northwest Territory; a new Territory known as Indiana was to come into being on July 4, 1801. This new territory included all the former Northwest Territory except that which is now the State of Ohio. The same act provided that Vincennes was to be the capital of the Indiana Territory and that Chillicothe was to be the capital of the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio." Thus there was never an Ohio Territory. On November 29, 1802 Congress passed the enabling statute which created the State of Ohio and by a later act indicated that March 1, 1803 is to be considered as the date of admission of Ohio as a state.

With these dates in mind it becomes evident that Ohio Territorial postmarks must be dated between July 4, 1801 and March 1, 1803. During this period Chillicothe was the "seat of government" though the Territorial Governor, General St. Clair, continued to keep his office in Cincinnati, which apparently caused considerable irritation to the various offices in Chillicothe, well expressed in a let-

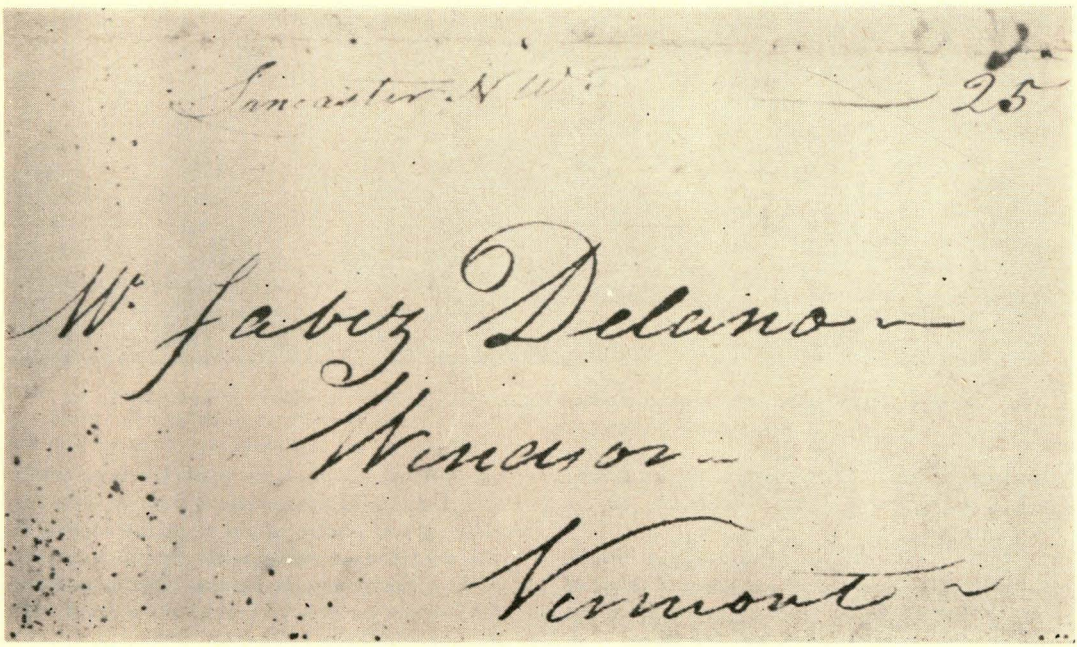


Fig. 1—Lancaster, N.W.T.—dated July 6, 1802. The designation N.W.T. serves to distinguish this post office from that of the parent town, Lancaster, Pa.

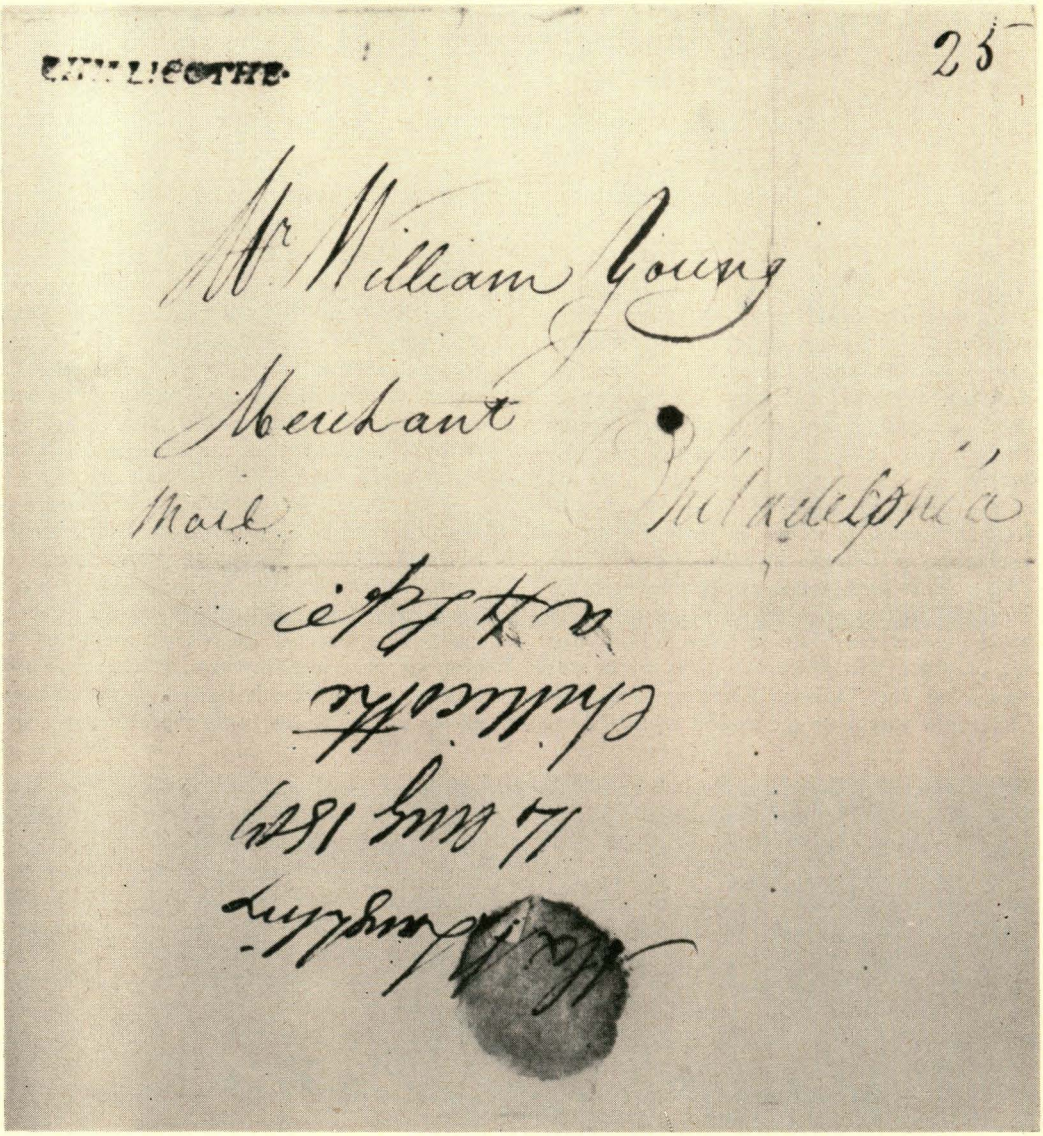


Fig. 2—The Chillicothe straight-line, dated August 4, 1801. The cover is believed to be unique.

ter from Thomas Worthington, the local land agent, to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury:

"* * * As all our counties have hitherto been established by the proclamation of the Governor & of course recorded in the Office of the Secretary of the Territory, which office is still continued at Cincinnati although Chillicothe is the seat of Government & all other of the publick offices under the Territorial Government is kept (his excellency not having as yet ventured to live in the seed bed of sedition & opposition to the Genl Government as he was pleased to term Chillicothe to Mr. Pickering under the former administration) It will not be in my power to comply with your request so soon as I could wish—a gentleman of my acquaintance

will leave this place to-morrow for Cincinnati by him I will write to Mr. Bird the Secy & will I expect very soon forward what you wish." This quotation indicates that the mail service between Chillicothe and Cincinnati left something to be desired; it also emphasizes the unpopularity of the unsuccessful General St. Clair and brings to mind all the controversies he had with other officials of the Territory.

Most of the postal markings of this general period in this area consist of the name of the town and the rate in manuscript. Of the settled towns at this time I know of only two that were a duplication of the parent town, Lancaster, which was settled by people from the city of the same name in Pennsylvania on a grant to Ebenezer Zane in payment for the road he constructed from Wheeling, Virginia to Maysville, Kentucky—a post road known as Zane's Trace; the other town, which had a name of an older settlement, was Manchester. Under these circumstances at this time only, these two towns would have to be identified as being in the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio River" in order to distinguish them. The post office at Lancaster was probably established in December, 1800. The pictured cover (Fig. 1) shows the marking used in 1802, the letter being dated July 6th. Several similar covers are known, some with earlier and some with later dates.

Apparently Chillicothe felt its importance as soon as it became the capital of the Territory after Indiana Territory was split off; at least the postmaster seems to have decided that his new dignity as P.M. of the capital town required a handstruck postal marking. Whether the reason here suggested is correct or not, there is here recorded (Fig. 2) a straight line postmark "CHILLICOTHE" dated Aug. 4, 1801 exactly one month after the designation of the area that is now Ohio as an organized Territory under the name of "Territory Northwest of the Ohio." As far as I have been able to ascertain this is the only example of this marking so far discovered, but it is reasonable to suppose that others must exist since the mail from the 'seat of government' of the Territory must have been relatively large.

The earliest handstruck marking from the state of Ohio noted up to the present has been the Canton straight line of 1811. As more collectors are attracted to this field it is to be hoped that "finds" will be made which will throw more light on the postal history of the period and area.

Natal 1d "Tear Drop": Re-Entry or Position Dot?

The 1d Natal stamp, issues of 1859 to 1864 and with surcharges up to 1877, has a well known variety with "tear drop under the Queen's eye"—under her left eye, on right side of stamp. The supposed tear drop under the other eye, also listed, is clearly not a similar variety. The principal "tear drop" variety has hitherto been described as a re-entry. It is not clear whether the writers have meant this term in its modern restricted sense, or used it as synonym for a double transfer.

A different origin is possible. Examination of several dozen copies of the 1d stamp in its various printings, including three of the "tear drop" copies, one in a strip on cover; used block of 8; plate proof block of four, and several strips, suggested the possibility that the "tear drop" may be a position dot.

The irregular spacing and alignment of the entries on the plate suggest that this may be a position dot normally hidden in the stamp design. The variation in the Queen's eye indicates the possibility that the position dot normally coincides with its pupil. My material would indicate that this dot occurs on upper edge of iris, on edge of upper eyelid and not directly above pupil, on lower edge of iris, as well as centered onto the pupil of the eye. Probably other locations also exist.

The multiple pieces in my material show that the vertical displacement of some entries on the plate is sufficient to allow the position dot to appear down on the cheek, as far as the "tear drop" is situated. The missing fact, to validate the hypothesis, is knowledge of how far and in which directions, subjects 110 and 170 on the plate are displaced. These two show the variety in question. My material is not sufficient to establish the facts needed. Therefore the hypothesis is presented, rather than a definite statement.

S. G. R.

BOOK REVIEWS

Naval Mails 1939-40. By John Goldup. Rotherham, England, T. P. O. & Seapost Society, 1950. Paper, 40 pp. 5s (70c. to the U. S.)

This handbook, despite its all-inclusive name, deals with only the navy mails of the British countries and those of the Allied Governments in exile. But within its chosen limits *it is a competent job,* in the full sense of the term. The explanations are lucid; the illustrations are always accurate enough to avoid any confusion and are plentiful (115 in all). The listings for varieties differing by number are as complete as humanly possible. The classification of the postal markings may seem confusing to those not versed in war postmarks; but this reviewer can only applaud the excellent result on the basis of his own experience in trying to handle a similar task on the Boer War a decade ago.

The candor with which puzzling unsolved items are reported is of particular value and merit. Mr. Goldup often and properly states he is expressing only an opinion, when such is the case.

A useful book for all World War II postal history students, evidently reliable, this book should not be missed by those who limit their collecting to United States material only. Occasional inter-allied naval mailings can be understood by its use.

S. G. R.

"A Glossary of Philatelic Terms," compiled for the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, edited by H. T. Graham, 1951. Paper cover edition. 108 pages. 6 shillings (84c U. S.).

One of the first editorials of the present staff of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST was a plea for a universal philatelic language (Vol. XXVIII page 81). The title of these remarks was "Let's All Speak The Same Language." The suggestion proffered then was confined mostly to American Philately but it was hoped that if this could be achieved (and it has not), then the entire English-speaking philatelic world could be united in one common language.

The above glossary is British and the work of one British group, the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. The cooperation of many was required for the compilation of this work as can be deduced from reading the Preface. We have no way of gauging whether the dictionary represents the unity of all British philately. If, for instance, authorities in organizations as the Royal Philatelic Society of London and the British Philatelic Association disagree with certain definitions, we would believe then that this work is a valuable philatelic contribution but still lacks final authority. Consequently, it can be asked "Does British philately speak the same language?"

It is regretted that this review must offer certain cautious advice to the philatelist in the United States as to the value of this glossary for them. It is almost wholly British, and the many names and terms of America are omitted. This can be amply illustrated. Only British Stamp Societies are mentioned, not one of the leading American groups. No American Expert Committee is noted. All the private British companies who have printed stamps are found described but nary one in this country.

On page 11, "Bureau Print" is defined as "stamps precancelled at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing before being delivered to the post office and are to be distinguished from stamps pre-cancelled locally by postmasters." Some will criticize this because it confuses the quoted definition with stamps printed by the United States Bureau in Washington, D. C. The omission then of the term "Bureau Issue" to denote separately the United States stamps is a mistake.

Furthermore, commonly used American philatelic terms are either given in the British form or omitted. No criticism is implied with this except to observe that it does lessen the dictionary's value over here. "The Special Delivery stamp" is "The Express letter-stamp." "Oxized" is "Sulphuretted." The term "Souvenir Sheets" is not to be found; only that of "Commonwealth Sheets or Miniature Sheets." No mention is made of a very commonly used philatelic term in American, "The semi-postal stamp." This is also true of "Topical Collecting" which

the British term "Subject Collecting" or "Thematics." There is "Book Stamp, Booklet Leaf and Booklet Sheet" but no "Booklet Pane," the most common term for booklet stamps in this country. The definition and spelling of "back-stamp" is purely British with no allusion to its almost world-wide application upon registered mail. Almost three pages are devoted to "Ship Letters." This is most instructive to the collectors of British mails but the American or foreign collector will find his philatelic terms completely absent.

This dictionary is divided into two parts. The first, and of the greater general interest, is "a glossary of Philatelic Terms." Part two is "a glossary of Technical Terms relating to scientific methods as applied to Philately," which will perhaps have a more limited use. This latter portion, however, represents a new effort in Philately and one which we view as most commendable. It plainly demonstrates that Philately is more than a simple pastime, and assists in elevating its stature as is well deserved.

Certain definitions are clear and concise. An intelligent and concrete step has been taken to avoid the general confusion with the synonymous use of words as "cancelled by favor" and "cancelled to order." "Overprint" and "surcharge" have distinct definitions which this reviewer hopes all philatelists will accept. "Fake" and "forgery" are not confused so as to be used interchangeably. Each denotes its separate philatelic meaning. Curiously, the word "counterfeit" is not to be found. There are certainly large subdivisions such as cancellations, postal stationery, perforations, and paper. A large part devoted to "Re-entry" was found to be especially educational. The "paper" and "printing" sections will assist many a philatelist.

Some "pure" philatelists might find fault with the unnecessary inclusion of too many postal history terms. This reviewer would refute such fault finding. We did, however, find it somewhat too confined to British postal history. The manner of defining a "classic stamp" was well thought out. In fact, many definitions show careful planning and study. Others were found entirely too long but this might be a rather severe criticism because it was not too general.

A general fault found with this glossary relates to its practical use. It is not well divided alphabetically. This will demand that the user become accustomed to it. If one seeks to locate a specific word, much turning of pages is required. The breaks and spacing between the letters is not practical as done.

On the whole, this dictionary must be measured as an intelligent philatelic contribution to be helpful to many, but because it is so British, the United States collector will be handicapped.

H. M. G.

Catalogue des Cachets des Bureaux Ambulants de France de l'origine a 1900. *By Dr. Carroll Chase & E. H. de Beaufond. Paris,* 1951, *E. H. de Beaufond,* 49 *pp. paper. American price* $2.50. (*One plate and numerous type illustrations in text*).

Since 1929 Mr. de Beaufond, alone or in cooperation with others, has written and published numerous monographic lists of various groups of French postmarks. A list of those by him and by his collaborators, as included on back of title page of the present work, covers many of the sectors of French postmark study.

The present work is fundamentally a series of lists, divided by period and type of postmark. In the main lists, the offices leaving or arriving at Paris are separated from those not touching that city—an arrangement not apparently logical but convenient in practice. The relative scarcity of the various R. P. O. marks is indicated by the pricings. These are for the mark on the commonest stamp in each case, and appear to be bona fide actual price reports for the most part. A useful table near the start gives the relative prices for the various stamps found, on the basis of their occurrence with the most plentiful R. P. O. cancellations.

Indications of what is or is not known to exist are well given, by use of an X in any place in the tabulations for which no item is known.

The reports on dates of establishment and of discontinuance are as complete as possible, and earliest and latest dates known replace these where the records are not definite.

At the end are listings of the Terminal R. P. O.'s, transit marks of railway receiving

offices on mail from other countries, and special postmarks. Where separate killers exist, among the earlier items, they too are listed with the corresponding route mark.

Some weeks of use of this book to identify material mostly between 1876 and 1900, have convinced the present reviewer that the volume is practicable and useful to a high degree. Once the instructions for use of the listings, page 14, are fully understood, obstacles to effective handling vanish.

Doubtless there are numerous omissions, numerous points at which information recorded in the less accessible places of publishing, or hidden inconspicuously in articles on various stamps or postal markings, has not been included. Such is the normal situation with the first edition of any work of this sort. The fact remains that, whatever its possible faults, this French R. P. O. postal marking list by Dr. Chase and Mr. de Beaufond, is a convenient and practicable work for those who can read French. The large page size, 8 by 10 inches, seems to have been adopted to avoid difficulties in making the listings easy to use in a more conventional format.

Should a future revised edition appear, it is suggested that omission of all the vertical short rules in the listing pages, and perhaps of the horizontal rules also, allowing white space to replace them, might add materially to legibility. On this point, the results of the research work of Patterson and Tinker on legibility and printing format, though published in 1940, seem as much honored by being ignored in France as here where they were made accessible over a decade ago.

S. G. R.

The Story of the Universal Postal Union, by Florence C. Engle 1950. Published by Bob Bickford, Brundige, Alabama. Price 50c.

This is a handy little booklet offering the topic or theme collector at the reasonable price of fifty cents much collateral information about U. P. U. stamps. It includes a check list of the stamps to be collected and presents a short historical background of the Postal Union.

The accuracy of part of this history can be questioned, and there are also some omissions noted, especially in the section devoted to the pre-1948 U. P. U. stamps.

From a typographical standpoint, this booklet is neither well edited nor well printed. So in view of the present great popularity of U. P. U. stamps, a more detailed and ambitious work selling for, say, $1.00 or $1.50, would have seemed advisable. But regardless of this critical viewpoint, there is much in this little work to be commended.

It pioneers a field, pointing the way for others to expand and improve upon the original effort. Its outstanding asset lies in the fact that it definitely *humanizes* a popular current phase of stamp collecting.

H. M. G.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 170.)

nal cover is subjected to various tests based upon philatelic knowledge. Any conclusion, no matter how learned and thorough, *is an opinion, not an indisputable fact* as some are wont to consider it.

Philatelic writers have recorded time and again that "the following are the facts proven beyond doubt." That is wrong. Those were not facts but simply their own opinions. Repetition of this misconception, no matter how frequent and emphatic, can never convert an opinion into a fact.

Competent students may disagree at times. They may not, however, argue a fact. This is as basic as "two plus two equals four." An opinion is different. There is nothing wrong with an honest difference of opinion. What becomes intolerable is the bad taste evidenced when certain philatelists disagree. They become angry and level accusations. They unfairly impugn that others are guided by selfiish motives. It is well to remember the old adage:—

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad!"

The next time you read or hear the declaration of a philatelic fact, pause to consider whether it is an actual fact or rather more properly simply one person's opinion, masquerading as a fact.

H. M. G.

SECRETARY'S PAGE

The Meeting of April 18, 1951

Mr. Donald Tolson

April 18th marked one of our annual featured special meetings, designated as, *"Bureau of Engraving and Printing Night,"* arranged and conducted by *George B. Sloane.*

Our guest was *Mr. Donald Tolson,* the new Superintendent of the Stamp Division at the Bureau. Mr. Tolson is the successor to the late John M. Smith, our well-remembered, "Jack," who had been a guest with us in the past. Mr. Tolson joined the Bureau in 1938, left in 1942 for service as an Air Force pilot, and upon discharge at the end of the war, returned to the Bureau in December, 1945. When the late Jack Smith retired, October 31, 1949, Don was advanced to his new position effective the following day.

Donald Tolson is a young man of 32 with an engaging personality and a faculty for telling his story so that all readily understand. He explained the many technical steps and complicated processes that ultimately result in postage stamps with the finesse of a gray-bearded veteran. He is a Washington boy who lives with his family in Takoma Park, Md., one of the D. C. suburbs. The family seemingly has a fondness for "D" in names—Mrs. Tolson is Doris, and their three little girls are, Dale, Debby and Donna.

We pressed him for details on the development of the anxiously awaited multi-color presses so often rumored in philatelic circles and mentioned in recent newspaper accounts, but he told us the work is still in the experimental stages and no promises could be made. Patience will be the watch-word. The Bureau, he said, is always engaged in experiments with presses, striving for increased production at lower expense, but the product must reach rigidly high standards with no reduction in security.

Mr. Tolson collected stamps as a boy but only with a casual interest. However, he now keeps with his own funds, a collection of new items produced at the Bureau, with all the data on the designers, engravers, points of first day sale, quantities printed and issued, etc. It was a great pleasure to have him with us at the Collectors Club, and we also extend our thanks to Mr. Alvin W. Hall, Bureau Director, whose friendly courtesy and co-operation make these programs available to us.

Meeting of May 2, 1951

1851 Centennial Stamps

The 100th Anniversary of the issuance of the United States 1c, 3c, and 12c imperforates of 1851 was commemorated to a small degree with a display by Messrs. *Baker, Colby, and Neinken,* representing the namesake Unit of the A. P. S. *Sylvester Colby* gave a short introduction on the tentative program and convention that the Unit will hold in Philadelphia at the National Philatelic Museum during the month of July, to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the stamps. A cordial invitation was extended to all. He also gave a brief outline of the Unit's work.

Mr. Colby went on to give a short talk on the several frames his exhibit occupied showing the various Essays and Proofs used in connection with the 3c issue. He traced the vignettes from the Toppan, Carpenter Banknotes and had a very fine array of the Atlanta Trial Colors. He shows the Club, for the first time, what he called a "unique" display of covers which came from one correspondent, reconstructing the entire right hand pane from the same sheet.

Mr. Philip Baker then explained various Postal Markings of the period as they appeared in his exhibit. He likewise called the membership's attention to certain cracks and flaws which are so popular in the 3c issue.

The 1c stamp as shown by *Mr. Mortimer Neinken* was placed in frames along the entire east wall; and once again the membership was treated to a very fine showing of this stamp. The highlight and surprise of the entire evening, was Mr. Neinken's showing of the 10c imperforate. It may be recalled that sometime ago when he showed the 10c stamp, he was questioned on the possibility of reconstructing the plate. Shortly thereafter, beknown to many, he took up the chal-

lenge. Mr. Neinken astounded the members present by announcing and demonstrating the completed reconstruction of the 10c plate with all but six copies out of the 100 possible positions being tied in. This in itself made the evening most worthwhile, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Neinken will afford the Club an opportunity of receiving detailed data as to the characteristics of the various stamps on the plate, as well as publishing the results of this study to all members in the Collectors Club.

The meeting adjourned with a rousing vote of thanks to Mr. Neinken and the other two exhibitors, Messrs. Baker and Colby.

Meeting of May 16, 1951

Modern Trends in an Old Hobby

Mr. Robson Lowe of London, England introduced his subject by saying that in 1947, a number of specialists of the stamps of Great Britain in his country were sitting round the table, arguing and complaining about the cost of collecting. The elders were full of nostalgic reminiscence when the used penny black could be purchased for less than $5.00 a hundred and a fine mint copy would change hands for $3.00.

Suddenly the guns were levelled in his direction—"You are one of those horrid people who have made these stamps so expensive that no one can afford them." Naturally, he protested his innocence, pointing out that:

1. If no one could afford to buy them, the stamps would not find new owners;
2. the costs of living had been steadily increasing for over a thousand years so one must not expect stamps to stay behind;
3. the population had increased with a consequent increase in the number of philatelists and that the increase in the number of buyers had brought about no increase in the supply of old stamps, which, unlike the modern pictorial, were not printed in quantities calculated to fill the demands of the collecting public as well as the needs of the postal service;
4. the average collector confused value with rarity and interest, the majority following certain fashions and overlooking the enormous pleasure to be gained in studying a subject in which one had little or no competition.

Being a collector of British stamps, Mr. Lowe was quite certain that he could amass a hundred pages, none of which could be duplicated by any of those sitting around the table and which would not cost $100. Of course, his companions took him up on this challenge and the sixty odd pages that were exhibited in the frames are part of this collection.

In some cases they are not modern trends so much as old trends which have become unfashionable and are now finding new supporters.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS

The first chapter was the *Newspaper Stamp.* You should examine the first page carefully for this is an entire newspaper which has passed through the post in 1714. On the blank side is the address, the Bishop mark and the frank of one of the Clerks of the Roads. One hears a lot today about the shortage of newsprint but Mr. Lowe is all for smaller and better newspapers. This example was excellent. Three columns of exciting news and nearly two of advertisements, some of which would certainly not pass the censor today.

The Newspaper Stamp Tax came into force in 1712 and continued until abolished in 1855. During this period of 144 years, the newspaper stamps were fiscals, but *the payment of the tax carried with it the privilege of free postage.* After June 30th, 1855, the stamps that had been in current use were applied by many papers to frank their publications through the post and until September 30th, 1890, when the use of these stamps was prohibited, *they are purely postage stamps.*

From 1712 to 1804 the stamps were of one design incorporating the motto "Semper Eadem"—i.e. "Always the Same." Hardly a suitable theme as the rate was raised from the original halfpenny to one penny in 1756 by the addition of the extra words "half penny," and later to 1½d., 2d. and 2½d. each rise in tax being denoted by an additional

"half penny." Perhaps "Always the Same" referred to the die!

In 1853 certain newspapers, notably "the Illustrated London News," "The Times" and "the Stamford Mercury" used special types of which a number of examples were shown.

Apart from their philatelic angle, the historical background provides entertainment for the Tax of 1812 seems to have been imposed as a result of the popularity and the influence of the newspaper press being distasteful to the Government of the day, a proof of its odium being supplied by the fact that in 1760, some 700 prosecutions took place for publishing unstamped journals, over which more than 500 persons were imprisoned for considerable periods. History has recently repeated itself—vide Peron and La Presna!

THE CIRCULAR DELIVERY COMPANY'S STAMPS

In some way allied to the newspaper post was the delivery of circulars. Prior to 1870, there was no lesser rate of postage than one penny and it followed that the distribution of circulars and printed matter on a large scale was an expensive proceeding.

Robert Brydone established the first Circular Delivery Company in Edinburgh and Leith in 1865 and in the following year a competitor, Clark & Co. opened a similar service including the delivery of parcels. Brydone founded other companies in Liverpool and London in 1866, and in Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow in 1867.

The Post Office then took legal action and suppressed this private enterprise but public opinion had been aroused and in consequence Post Office Circular Delivery was introduced on October 1st, 1870, when the small half-penny stamp was issued.

As Mr. Lowe pointed out, the stamps are rarely found used and he has only recorded three of those issued by Brydone for use in Edinburgh and Leith and one of the Metropolitan stamps used.

Large remainders of the unused stamps were sold to collectors by Brydone after the Post Office had stopped his business and for some years they remained an essential adjunct to the British Collection. A large number of crude forgeries (of which die proofs are shown) and bogus designs killed the popularity but these are so easily detected by all but the blind and incapable that they are no hindrance to the study of the genuine article.

All the genuine stamps are lithographed and afford considerable scope for plating and other forms of philatelic investigation.

THE PARCEL POST

The Parcel Post was first founded by William Dockwra and Robert Murray in 1680 when they started the London Penny Post as a private enterprise. They offered to carry a parcel up to one pound in weight free of charge with a pre-paid letter and one can occasionally find these seventeenth century letters bearing an endorsement indicating that parcels were carried. One of Mr. Lowe's favorite letters bears the endorsement "with these goes parcel 3 brs salt."

Although the Post Office absorbed the enterprise of Dockwra in 1682, the Parcel Post remained in private hands for exactly two hundred years. Unfortunately philatelists have given the subject little consideration.

Adhesive labels for parcel delivery came into use prior to the adhesive postage stamp for his friend, Mr. Thomas Field of Skelmanthorpe, has in his collection a large wrapper from Ireland dated 1826 and which bears the adhesive label of a private carrier.

The first that Mr. Lowe exhibited was that of the London Parcels Delivery Company in the forties—it should be noticed that the charge is written in manuscript. There are many varieties of London and Liverpool Parcel stamps and a few from other cities including Bristol and Manchester.

THE RAILWAY STAMPS

Most collectors know the Railway Letter Stamps which came into being in 1891, mostly being of a standard design and of the 2d. value (1891 to 1920), 3d. (January 15th to September 1st 1920), 4d. (1920-1927) and 3d. (1928). By law, the railway fee was twice that of the Post Office and in addition, the normal postage stamp had to be used. However, these stamps are outside the scope of my subject which is the parcel post.

With the introduction of the railways in the forties, the various companies found a great source of revenue in carrying parcels. The road carriers had mostly operated locally or on a straight run to London, but the railways greatly extended these services.

Soon after the adhesive postage stamp was issued many of the railway companies introduced their own adhesive stamps for use on parcels. Some of these are beautifully produced by engraving, typography or lithography. Others are type-set and quite a few have no artistic merit whatsoever. However, their interest is endless from several points of view—historically, the development of transport services and to those who are interested in the study of stamp production—an enormous field.

The examples which were submitted for our examination are typical of the period 1845 to 1880. The classic issues are represented by the imperforate stamps of the London South Western Railway Company, printed on blued paper. Mr. Lowe suspects that these are the work of De la Rue and Co.

The enormous market basket of stamps must have been a godsend to the housewife who lived out in the country. The stamp went round the handle of the basket which was padlocked and put on the train going to the country town. On arrival it was collected by the shopkeeper (who had a duplicate key of the padlock), he opened the basket, took out the shopping list, filled the order and put the basket back on the train. The baskets used for this type of shopping must have been partitioned and of substantial strength and contemporary advertisements offer them with special accommodation for a hundredweight of coal!

The Captain of a West Indiaman arriving with a cargo of sugar at Port Glasgow could send samples of his wares to the sugar merchants in Glasgow at the special rate of a penny a pound if he used the stamp provided for that privilege.

Newspaper parcel stamps were among the many other adhesives issued by the Railways for special purposes.

THE POST OFFICE PARCEL POST

In 1860 the Post Office took over the parcel post service from the Railway Companies and issued the special labels of which a collection used in the different post offices of the village of Bournemouth, Mr. Lowe's home town, was shown.

These labels often show two different types of cancellation and are remarkable as they bear postage stamps of comparatively little value but which were never used for letter post. Obvious examples are the Queen Victoria 4½d. and 10d., King Edward VII 4d. and 10d., King George V 7d., 8d., 9d. and 10d. Only a few isolated post offices used these parcel post labels after 1937.

REGISTRATION

The Registered Post was introduced in 1841 and the first registered receipts were enormous foolscap pages, of which there is one example in the collection. The basic rate was first 1/- and this sum was always pre-paid in cash. Later the fee was reduced to sixpence (the embossed sixpence was issued in March 1854 to cover this rate) and ten years later it came down to threepence.

These registered covers are of particular interest to collectors like Mr. Lowe who include postal stationery for they are the predecessors to the 2d. registered envelopes which were first issued on January 1st, 1878.

Some of the special hand stamps used in connection with this service are of particular attraction, especially the Norwich Registration Stamp.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS

Stamps of the unappropriated die types were first issued for Military Telegraphs in 1884 and in the few pages that were shown the cancellations that were the chief points of interest.

The manuscript provisionals were used exclusively in Bechuanaland by the force under Sir Charles Warren so that there is no difficulty in identifying these cancellations of 1885.

Egypt and Sudan provide more difficulty. "QI" is on one of the pieces that show the name SUAKIM so that can be definitely allocated to Sudan. It is possible that "SK" was also used at Suakim, at least it is a likely telegraphic abbreviation, but Mr. Lowe favors this as the Egyptian type for the reason that many more of these stamps were used in Egypt than in Sudan.

In 1895-96 a similar set was issued but inscribed "ARMY TELEGRAPHS." If used copies could be found dated during these years they would have seen service in England (1d. to 2/6d.) or in the Ashanti war in the Gold Coast (all values). None have yet come Mr. Lowe's way.

However, these stamps were widely used in the Second Boer War 1899 to 1902 and the Army Telegraph cancellations are found on postage and telegraphs stamps, sometimes on letters passing through the post.

The identification of these abbreviations has yet to be solved but our speaker expressed some hopes of getting over these difficulties in the near future,

Had there been more time Mr. Lowe could have shown other trends that have given him as much pleasure and entertainment, such as the unusual rates of postage, the association letters, and the manuscript cancellations. These are but a few of the innumerable traits of that goddess Philatelia whose varied charms hold so many thrills.

(Editor's Note: This report of the meeting has been compiled from the notes which Mr. Rowson Lowe prepared for his exhibition.)

Meeting of June 6, 1951

France & Colonies

By careful timing, the France & Colonies Group packed eleven exhibits into one evening, taking exactly 1 hour 35 minutes for this extensive showing of samples of the huge variety of stamps that the French countries offer. The meeting was over at the usual time, 10 p. m., but the exhibits in the frames so interested the members of both the France & Colonies Group and of the Collectors Club who had packed the meeting room, that it was almost 11 o'clock ere the last frame could be emptied.

As guest exhibitors for the evening, the France & Colonies Group included among both exhibiting and non-exhibiting members present no less than fourteen Collectors Club members.

After some introductory remarks by Mr. Allan R. Fernald as President of the Group, Mr. S. G. Rich, who was the Group's M.C. for this evening, promptly put on the first exhibitor, most of whom had previously placed their material in the wall frames. The eleven exhibitors and their showings were:

Capt. William S. Delafield: The earlier French semi-postals shown used on everyday business or commercial covers of the period of issue.

Mr. Adrien Boutrelle, who was not present, sent an exhibit, which was explained by Mrs. Helen Stringham, immediate past Secretary of the Group for seven years. Mr. Boutrelle's showing was of varieties of French stamps, and some Colonials, mostly surcharged, with enlarging photographs to make every variety clear.

Miss Louise Clemencon's single frame of the highest spots of her Reunion collection, starting with stampless covers showing the period when old and present names of the island were both in use on postmarks, came right on to the authorized use of postage dues for regular postage, including even such use for a letter going to another French Colony.

Miss Agnes Burlingame, in addition to putting up two frames of the French Cathedrals on stamps, showed on the stand a number of "Maximum Cards"—pictorial postal cards with same subject as stamp, and used on the pictorial side of the card—also the "Optimum" card, in which the cancellation shows the same subject.

Mr. John Weare, showing on the stand, gave succinctly the story of the two first stamps issued by France plus the change of color of the 1 franc 1849 to avoid confusion with the 40 centime stamp issued later that year. His few stamps shown illustrated the procedures fully, and his story was dramatically told.

Mr. Gustav Wittenberg, also showing on the stand, presented covers from the various French wars, starting with the pacification of Corsica under Louis XVI, through each and every war into World War II.

Dr. Robert L. Wood occupied three frames with his beautifully arranged Somali Coast collection. The story of the factitious revenue use of the early high-value "Diamonds" and the sudden cessation of the "Crime Wave" for pay to get those stamps used, was one of the evening's high spots.

Mr. Edmond Queyroy exhibited essays and proofs of recent French Colonial stamps, ex-

plaining their sequence, the manner of production, and the status of each kind with the greatest clarity.

Mr. Charles Neidorf, showing for the first time at any stamp club or gathering, presented strikingly well arranged and mounted material on varieties of recent issues from Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. Some of the varieties shown had never been reported in philatelic publications.

Mr. Yvan Labat showed comprehensively the Port de la Rochelle and Pont du Gard stamps of France, with not only the varieties of each as usually treated, but a well worked out showing of the successive printings by their different colors, based on copies showing date of use in the cancellations.

Mr. Stephen G. Rich showed French precancels, with special emphasis on "Annulation pour les imprimés" first type, used from 1869 to 1891 and again in 1902-1905. The scarce 1893 Paris roller precancels were also featured.

In the absence of President Bohn and Vice-President Britt, who had both to leave, Secretary Haverbeck presented the Club's Certificate to each exhibitor, amid a generous round of applause as each was handed out.

The following new members were elected at the Board of Governors' Meetings held April 25th and May 23rd, 1951:

No.

2929 Gordon Smith, Winnetka, Ill.; Collects U. S., Austria, Netherlands, Orange Free State.

2930 Olen V. Lowther, Davis, Oklahoma.

2931 Paul M. Davidson, Glencoe, Ill.; Collects Russia (Czarist issues only); China (all issues except foreign offices); Rooseveltiana.

2932 Howard Lee, New York, N. Y.; Collects Montenegro, Palestine, Serbia, Music on stamps.

2933 Hans Dreyfuss, San Francisco, Calif.; Mexico 1856 to 1883.

2934 Philip Silver, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Collects U. S., Rooseveltiana, Sports.

2935 Agnes Burlingame, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Collects France, U. S. A.; Austria.

2936 James E. Donnelly, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Collects U. S., Ireland.

2937 Richard Turnor Mathias, Chicago, Ill.; Collects British Commonwealth, 19th-20th Century.

2938 James Edward Cameron, Ballston Lake, N. Y.; United States Issues.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

"Postal History of Puerto Rico" by R. B. Preston & M. K. Sanborn

"The Stamps of Great Britain," by Dr. C. Gardner Hill

"Manual on Methods of Reproducing Research Materials," by Robert C. Binkley

"Scott's U. S. Catalogue, Specialized," by Scott Publications

"Atlas de los Colores," by C. Villalobos y Dominguez y Julio Villalobos

"Stamp Hints," by H. R. Harmer Co.

"Postage Stamps of Nepal," by E. A. Smythies & L. E. Dawson

"Reprints of the Stamps of Denmark," by R. King-Farlow & J. Schmidt-Andersen

"A Geographical & Color Chart of The Pitney Bowes Type—DM Postage Meter"

"Official Catalogue of Bureau Precancels," by W. I. Mitchell and Berton Hoover

"Catalogue des Cachets des Bureaux Ambulants de France," by Dr. Carroll Chase & E. H. de Beaufond

"The Postage Stamps of Denmark 1851-1951," by J. Schmidt-Andersen. Translated by R. King-Farlow.

"Stamps of India" by Jal Cooper.

"Canada's Major & Minor Varieties from 1897 on," by Hans Reiche

"Billig's Philatelic Handbook XIV," by Fritz Billig

"Introduction to Stamps," by J. L. Grumbridge

"Danmarks Og Dansk Vestindiens Frimaerker," by G. A. Hageman

"Katalog over Norges Frimerker," by Oslo Phil. Club

"Fortegnelse over Norske Post-stemplet etter," by Stian Sannes

"The Postage Stamps of China," by L. F. Livingston

"A Glossary of Philatelic Terms," by Harold T. Graham.

"Litteratur-Nachrichten," by Bund Deutscher Philatelisten.

"Scott's Popular Stamp Catalogue," Scott Publications.

FACTS ABOUT SELLING YOUR STAMPS

- Public Auction is the modern way to sell most collections.
- We have been conducting sales for over 20 years and our efficient, up to date, PERSONALIZED SERVICE assures the maximum in results.
- We can offer early dates and attractive terms. Liberal advances pending sale. Expert supervision of all material by experienced philatelists.
- **OUR PRIVATE SALES SERVICE** successfully places Philatelic Properties privately, where this method is preferred. Our advice, backed by over 20 years of ethical dealing is at your service.
- We are also prepared to purchase for cash Collections, Accumulations, Rarities, etc.

INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN

IRWIN HEIMAN, Inc. 2 West 46th Street NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Telephone: LUxemburg 2-2393

U. S. PRICE LIST

OUR 68 PAGE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST

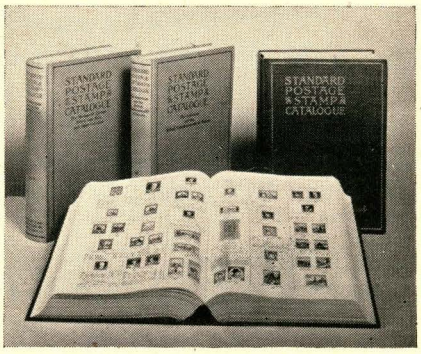
Free On Request

INCLUDES:

Confederate Issues
U. S. Possessions
Canada
Newfoundland
Separate Listing of U. S. Plate Number Blocks

Your Want Lists of U. S. Stamps and Covers Will Be Appreciated.

JOHN A. FOX
116 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. C., 7, NEW YORK



Scott's

SPECIALTY ALBUMS

out in new 1951 editions

(complete through 1951 Standard Catalogue)

Album Title	Full Album	Supplement	
Independent Countries of Asia	$14.00	#10	$4.50
France & Colonies	21.00	#14	2.25
Germany & Colonies	13.00	#13	1.50
British Asia	13.00	#14	3.00
Northern Europe	9.00	#11	.50
Latin West Indies	8.00	#12	.60
Soviet Republics	10.00	#12	.60
Independent Countries of Africa (pages only)	2.00	#11	.50
Mexico (pages only)	3.00	#14	.50
Guam, Hawaii & Philippines (pages only)	1.50	#10	.50

Order today from your dealer.

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, INC.

1 WEST 47th STREET NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

SANABRIA'S AIR POST NEWS

Just Off The Press

Supplements and revitalizes

Sanabria's Airpost Catalog

Making it the most complete and newest

HANDBOOK OF AEROPHILATELY.

May, 1951 Issue $0.50. — Year's Subscription $1.00.

Up-to-Date Catalog including Supplement $4.75 post free.

NICOLAS SANABRIA CO., INC.

521 Fifth Avenue ● New York 17, N. Y.

Always Wanted

for CASH or for

AUCTION SALE

Collections, Dealers' Stock Lots, Rarities, Airmails, Wholesale

Your stamps can be turned into cash by means of our most thorough wholesale and auction activities. Your material is brought to the attention of an active and buy-minded clientele BUILT UP OVER A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 25 YEARS in business embracing customers throughout the world.

S. SEREBRAKIAN

220 West 87th St.,

NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

NEPAL

	Scott No.	Mint	Used
1881, 1a.	#4	.40	—
1886, 2a.	#8	—	.15
1886, 4a.	#9	—	.25
1907, 2p.-16p.	#26-9	—	.15
1931-4, 2p.-1R.	#30-6	—	.65
1935, 2p.-32p.	#38-43	—	.45
1949, 2p.-1R.	#51-9	.90	.95

Varieties

1941, Error, 2p. green	#44b	.20	—
1941, 4p. imperf. between pr.		.95	—
1941, 8p. imperf. between pr.		2.—	—
1941, 32p. imperf. between pr.		3.95	—

On approval against references or deposit. 110-page, 1851-52 Catalogue of India, India States, Burma "Peacocks," Jap Malayan Opts., and British Colonials in general mint and used—price 25c.

BOMBAY PHILATELIC CO.,

(Estd. in 1889) A.S.D.A., A.P.S., B.P.A., P.T.S.

65 Nassau St., Suite 114,

NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

Phone CO 7-7147.

Canada Officials

At Special Prices

All Fine Mint Blocks Pro Rata

A PERFORATED LARGE O.H.M.S.

7 Different (Regular $12.) Used $8.95

B PERFORATED SMALL O.H.M.S.

43 Different, Mint $24.25
42 Different, Used $12.75

C SURCHARGED "O.H.M.S."

17 Different, Complete
Mint $6.45 Used $7.50
50c Lumbering Mint $3.95

D SURCHARGED "G"

Mint $3.95 Used $4.60
5% discount if you remit U. S. Funds.

1951 B. N. A. CATALOG 25c
(Refundable on a $2.00 order)

J. N. SISSONS

59 Wellington St., Toronto, Canada

Announcement

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Cumulative Index

Vols. I Thru XXX (1922-1951)

Will be published in 1952

★ ★ ★

Also

The Postage Stamps of

NEPAL

(starting in this number of the C. C. P.) will be available in booklet form in the late fall, 1951.

The Secretary, Collectors Club, 22 East 35 St., New York 22, N. Y. is now taking reservations for the above.

STAMP COLLECTING
is an INTERNATIONAL HOBBY

It is not enough for the collector to know only his own country's activities: to be on top he must know what is going on all over the world.

That is why more and more Americans are reading the London weekly—

"Stamp Collecting"

The paper with all the news from Britain, Europe, The British Commonwealth, and most other countries.

Send $3 now by money order for 52 weekly copies, or ask for a free sample copy from:—

STAMP COLLECTING LTD.,
27, Maiden Lane,
London W.C.2. England

ESSAYS and PROOFS

Are regularly offered
in my

Auction Sales

Request Free Catalogues

EUGENE N. COSTALES

99 Nassau Street.,
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR YOUR

SPECIAL NEEDS

SOMETIME every collector wants some special service. He wants to sell his collection for the best possible price; he wants to buy a great rarity or an unusual group of stamps, not to be found in dealers' regular stocks; he wants reliable information about his philatelic affairs. Just such service is the sole function of J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc. The company has nothing to sell; it acts, on commission, for collectors who wish to add to their collections or dispose of them in whole or in part. Collections for disposal are examined without cost (except postage) to the owner and commissions are charged only on completed transactions. If you want to buy or sell . . .

Always Ask Morgenthau

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO., INC.

(Subsidiary of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Inc.)

172 Fulton St., New York 17, N. Y.

Your Collection

is important to you

We Are Prepared To Offer Outstanding U. S. Items To Enhance It

ALSO: We are prepared to sell your collection or single items of merit through the medium of our Public Auctions. We will advance 75% of our appraised valuation.

ALSO: We are prepared to buy your collection in its entirety or single items of merit.

Correspondence Invited

sylvester colby INC.
505 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 17

SUMMER RETAIL LIST

- Stampless Covers
- Adhesives on Cover
- Cancellations
- 19th Cent. U. S.

Now Ready

GLADLY SENT ON REQUEST

Samuel C. Paige
45 Bromfield Street
Boston 8, Mass.

NO. 18
of our
MERCURY STAMP JOURNAL

edited by **Edwin Mueller,** contains articles **"A Stamp is Born"** and **"European Classics: Baden,"** as well as a great number of short notes in all philatelic fields. A **Special Offer: British Empire,** offering more than 1300 advantageously priced items, is included in a supplement.

Price 25c post free

which will be refunded on every order of $5 or more.

MERCURY STAMP COMPANY
522 Fifth Ave. (at 44th St.)
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
Telephones: MU2-7106 and 2-6976

1840 – 1890

I specialize in rare stamps of all countries, issued during the above period, and have one of the best stocks in existence. Enquiries invited.

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

Something to Get Hot About

PENNY BLACK STAMP CO'S.
MIDSUMMER MAIL SALE
Closing July 20th

Featuring "lots" of interest to all.

Outstanding Sections of: ISRAEL,—PALESTINE—POSTAL STATIONERY—VATICAN CITY—FLIGHT COVERS.

Catalogue free for the asking.

(Be sure your name is on our mailing list for this, as well as all our forthcoming sales.)

DEPT. 35
116 Nassau St. New York 38, N. Y.

LONG BRITISH SETS

1935 Silver Jubilee Issue

62 Issues — 249 Stamps

Complete in Mint Singles $85.00

★ ★ ★

1937 Coronation Issue

60 Issues — 202 Stamps

Complete in Mint Singles $8.50

★ ★ ★

1946 Peace Issue

62 Issues — 164 Stamps

Complete in Mint Singles $7.50

★ ★ ★

1948 Wedding Issue

69 Issues — 138 Stamps

Complete in Mint Singles $200.00

Low Values Only — 69 Stamps

Complete in Mint Singles $2.00

★ ★ ★

1949 Universal Postal Union Issue

76 Issues — 317 Stamps

Complete in Mint Singles $40.00

Crown Colonies Only — 66 Issues — 264 Stamps

Complete in Mint Singles $32.50

SIDNEY F. BARRETT

87 Nassau Street ABA **New York 38, N.Y.**

Telephone CO 7-6070

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC COLLECTION

by

Sir John Wilson, Bart., C.V.O.

Editor

Clarence Winchester

Published by

The Dropmore Press, London, England

In addition to the unique catalogue of stamps with Introductory Explanation in English, French and Spanish and forty-eight monochrome Plates, there will be a monograph by the author illustrated with twelve magnificent sunk Plates in accurate colour photo-lithography, with inter-leaved tissues, sixteen Plates in half-tone and, in the preliminary pages, two collotype portraits of H. M. King George V and H. M. King George VI. A simple and complete key to symbols will also be included to provide easy reference.

This priceless volume will be bound in full red Niger Morocco, measuring 10½ inches by 14½ inches and it will be contained in a cloth bound slip case.

The Price will be $180 (U.S.A.) & $190 (Canada)
including special packing, registration and insurance subject to permission to import into the United States and Canada.

A Prospectus, giving full details of this outstanding work, is now in preparation and will be available in September. Please send for a copy of this Prospectus if you are interested in this unique publication.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF DENMARK

1851 - 1951

by

J. Schmidt-Andersen, Esq., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.

Published by

the General Directorate of the Royal Danish Post Office, Copenhagen, 1951

This treatise on the first hundred years of Danish postage stamps has been excellently translated into English from the original Danish manuscript by the well-known student

Roland King-Farlow, Esq., F.R.P.S.L.

300 pages **Foolscap folio** **600 illustrations**

Published Edition .....$5, post free
Special Library Edition .....$8, post free

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

50 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: Trafalgar 4034 Cables: "Stamps, London"

A Vendor Writes:

"Thank you very much for your letter of the twenty-second with check and final report on the sale.

I am unequivocably pleased with both the general results and your handling of my stamps.

You have done an excellent job and I feel have been most scrupulously fair to both seller and bidder."

And later in reply to a request for permission to use his comments.

"First of all, may I say that you are quite welcome to quote my comments as I am one of those unfortunate fellows who CAN'T *get enthusiastic if he doesn't mean it. Therefore I meant what I said and if it is of any use or value to you, I shall certainly not object to your quoting a sincere comment."*

This party purchased the majority of his stamps through H. R. Harmer auctions over the recent period of the past few years. There was no question of long-term increase of values, just a first class service in buying and selling to his entire satisfaction.

Therefore, whether your interest is in buying rare stamps or selling rare stamps your answer is as always H. R. HARMER.

The Finest Service at the Usual Commission Rate.

H. R. Harmer, Inc.

International Stamp Auctioneers

32 EAST 57th STREET **NEW YORK 22, N. Y.**

PLaza 3-6481