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Volume 56 Number 2
March 1977

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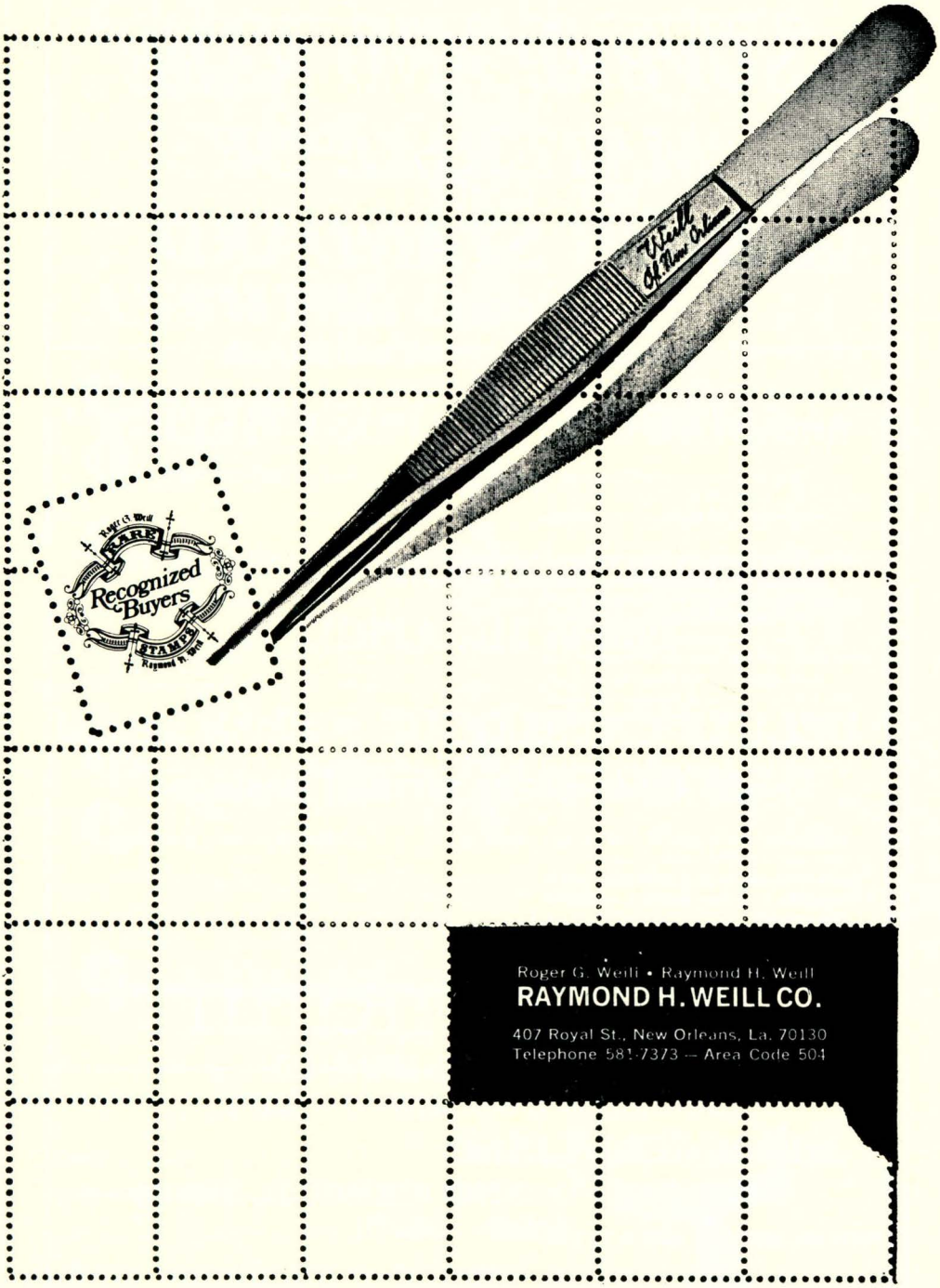
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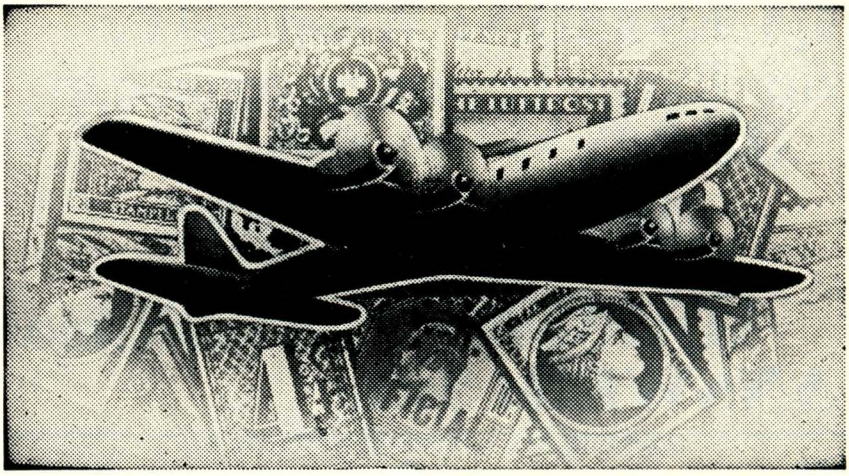
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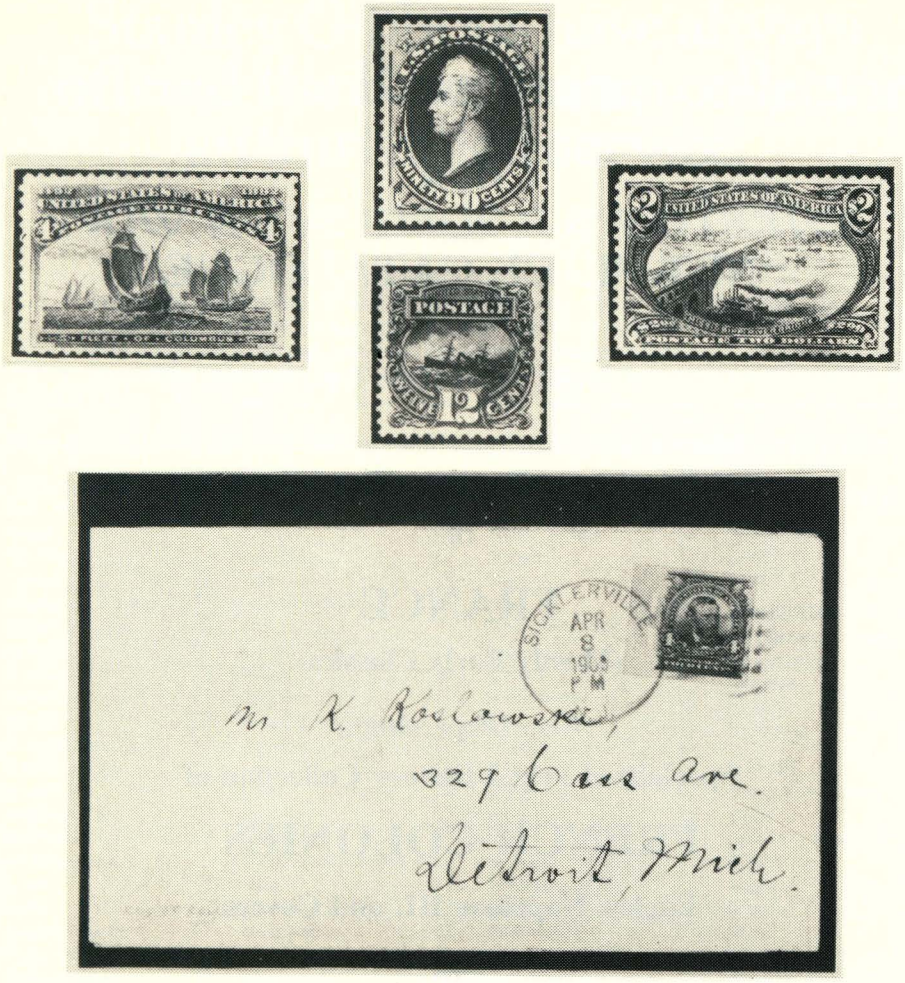
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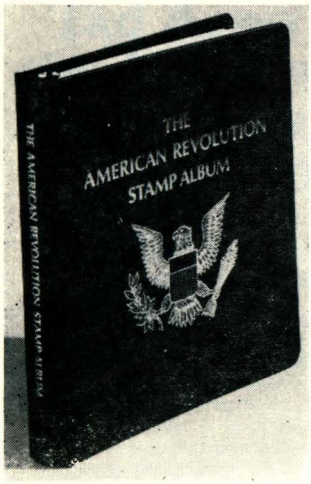
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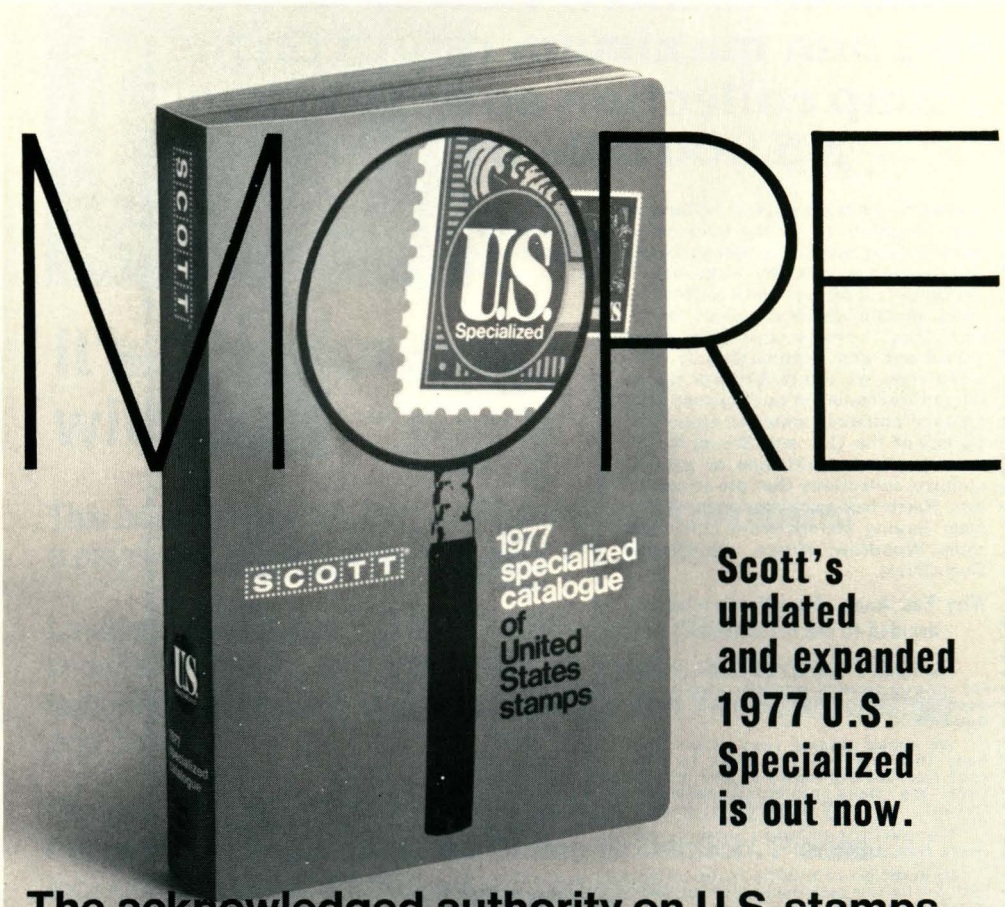

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**More for First Day Cover collectors.** For cover lovers, we've done major surgery on our listings. This year, starting with Scott No. 1254, we've added First Day Covers to our regular listings, complete with prices and city of issue. That's in addition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

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

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

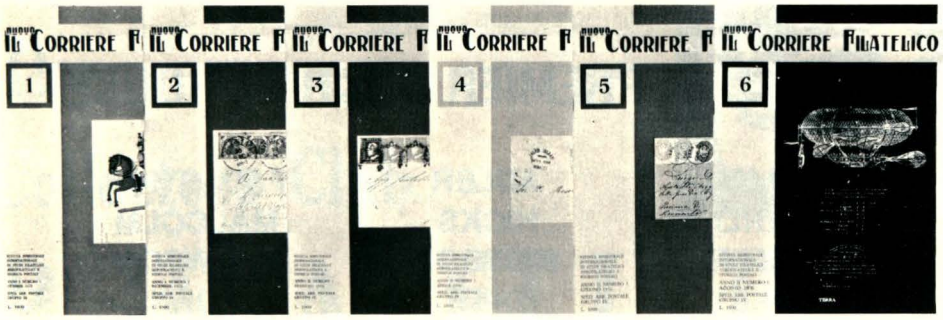
**More on Christmas Seals.** We've really streamlined our Christmas Seal Section, adding printing sources to the listings and renumbering se-tenant blocks as units, to conform with actual collecting practices.

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**Volume 57, Number 2** **March 1977**



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# EDITORIAL

## NEEDED, COMPETENT JUDGES

Last year, philatelic weeklies and journals were literally inundated with editorials, articles and letters to the editor on judging stamp exhibitions. The multitude of writers offered advice, criticism and instructions to would-be members of local, national and even international juries.

To us, with more than 30 years of judging at approximately 40 international competitions on four continents, some of that wordage seems to be based more on illusionary theory than on actual experience. We would like, therefore, to offer a few comments of our own.

First, and fundamentally basic when judging any show, is the prerequisite that a judge have broad and solid knowledge in many philatelic collecting areas. The mere fact that one is the world's top expert in a single specialized field does not qualify him or her to appraise collections of other material.

We admit that the number of veterans with these qualifications has declined severely, mainly because there are five or more times the number of stamps and stationery today than there were a generation ago, 2nd because most of today's active collectors have turned to novelty items (the classics are too costly and unavailable to them). Knowledge about world-wide philately is, therefore, an almost non-existent talent.

Some time ago, one of the national societies undertook a job which the Association for Stamp Exhibitions* had effectively and efficiently been doing from 1912 to 1956. It appointed a chairman to "accredit" Americans as judges at exhibitions of varying importance.

The major failing of this project is the fact that individuals themselves supply the information as to what they feel they can judge. Until now, there has been no serious effort to verify qualifications before "accredition" is listed. (The *ASE* never had a printed list of persons it deemed experienced enough to serve as a jury member or as a commissioner to international shows abroad. Those recommended to show planners were personally well known with established reputations.)

Incidentally, in those days neither commissioners nor jury members had travel expenses paid by a show committee! The Lichtensteins, Masons, Steinways, Halls, Jessups, Knapps and others of us of that era bought our own tickets, considering it an honor and duty, just as did the foreign judges who came to our 1913, 1926, 1936, 1947 and 1956 internationals in New York.

About two decades ago, the International Philatelic Federation (FIP) successfully forced show committees to pick up not only hotel and meal tabs, but plane tickets as well.

It wasn't difficult for foreign exhibitions after the end of World War II, the financing of these big shows has been guaranteed by postal administrations, education ministries, tourist authorities, and often, a combination of all. Money is obtained through the sale of semi-postal items sold to the stamp market and by government grant.

*FIP* rules dictate that show chairmen may select only jury members who are nominated by a federation representative in a country with a "national federation" that belongs to the *FIP*.

Unfortunately the United States never formed a true federation; our *FIP* representative is a single society. This means that American judges for foreign shows are nominated by that society alone. To our knowledge only four shows in recent years defied this dictum and appointed as jury members and commissioners Americans they knew had the necessary experience to do their jobs properly.

On the other hand, there have been

* Organized in 1912, by Collectors Club leaders who, in planning for the first international in Manhattan, wanted a nation-wide group of prominent philatelists on the exhibition committee so that the 1913 competition would represent all of America, rather than just New York. This policy was continued at the 1926, 1936, 1947 and 1956 New York Internationals.

other show to which the American FIP representative sent individuals who had never previously judged at a single international. Their experience was limited to judging at a few local shows in the United States.

There's much more to judging on an international level than having held a society office or having gotten publicity in the philatelic periodicals.

In addition to having the widest possible knowledge, qualifications demand a speaking knowledge of at least one European language. In all but a very few shows since 1950, jury deliberations were conducted in a tongue other than English. (While interpreters are available and generally are good, we have witnessed at least two instances in which translations were changed from the original German or French so that English-speaking judges would not object to prejudiced decisions.

Then there is the ever-present matter of judging politics. Some veteran judges have the unfair habit of upgrading friends' entries and marking down those of other nationals so a larger number of top prizes can be brought home.

Unless one has the philatelic knowledge to speak with authority when a prize rating is discussed by sectional committees, there's a big chance that there will be some preferential decisions based more on favoritism than on what actually is in the frames.

We recall one instance in which only one of three committee members (including an American) had some knowledge of the specialty being appraised, and he insisted on a gold medal for his hometown neighbor. Because the others didn't have enough knowledge to realize that all of the stamps necessary for so high a medal were not in the collection, they couldn't argue the point. A gold medal, therefore, went to an owner who deserved a silver or vermeil at best.

The claim that we need new blood as judges cannot be refuted, but their training should be undertaken at home and not as first-time members of an important jury. (Serving as an apprentice is tolerable, but a single experience seems hardly sufficient to make an expert.)

A majority of entries in the big internationals are repeaters, so judges ought to be familiar with them. A further reason judges ought to be veterans is that currently accepted competition rules stipulate that a collection may not be downgraded at a future FIP show. If it received a vermeil one year, it must be awarded a vermeil (or better) the next time it is shown at a FIP exhibit.

But what if an owner has removed and disposed of one or more items that led to winning a particular medal?

An inexperienced judge would know only that Mr. Umlaut's Ecuadorian Seebecks are listed in an earlier palmares list, hence he must be given the same award. He would not be aware that the collection has been denuded.

Or, what about one of our own members who was given a silver at one of the 1974 competitions and then doubled the contents of the collection, adding many great rarities before entering it at another international in 1975?

Obviously, inexperienced judges failed to note the massive improvement and unfairly gave him a second silver so that available vermeils and golds in his section could go to Belgium, France and Italy.

That we need more thoroughly qualified judges—even at home—goes without saying. There have been too many cases of entries being misjudged because the jury was too limited or restricted in what they knew about the collections on display.

To demonstrate this fact, a few years ago one of our top philatelists took an assortment of stamps, covers and archival documents and had them beautifully mounted with generous amounts of annotation.

He sent three frames of this material to a Chicago show. There, a five-man jury, each of whom had been identified as a qualified expert, awarded him a silver medal and a special prize for "research and original study. "This, despite the fact that every item on the 48 pages was counterfeit or faked and every bit of the text was completely erroneous!

At another, more recent competition in the same city, a five-frame entry devoted to a highly specialized study of a

single nation's first-issue provisionals and containing all of its known rarities, errors and largest existing multiples, was given a silver.

This same collection had been shown at a number of internationals since 1959, and never received less than vermeil with either a prix d'honneur and/or "felicitations of the jury." When asked, "how come?" the chairman frankly admitted that "none of us (all accredited judges) knew anything about that field." What more can one say?

(*EAK*)

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## 1977 PROGRAM AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS

**March 2** — *THE OPENING OF THE WEST,* David T. Beals III & John A. Eggen, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.

**March 16** — *SOUTH AUSTRALIA*—John O. Griffiths, Speen, England

**April 6** — *NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA SCOTIA*—Robert V. C. Carr, Youngstown, Ohio

**April 30** — *U.S. AIRMAILS,* Philip Silver, Elberton, New Jersey

**May 4** — *PERSIA, 1868-1880,* Samade Khorchid, Tehran, Iran

**May 11** — *ANNUAL AWARDS DINNER*

**May 18** — *DANISH WEST INDIES*—Victor E. Engstrom, Cranbury, New Jersey

**June 1** — *AFRICAN COLONIES*—The Anne Boyd Liechtenstein Foundation

**June 15** — *NEWFOUNDLAND AIRMAILS*—Cyril H. C. Harmer, London, England

**SUMMER RECESS**

**September 21** — *THE FIRST HUNGARIAN STAMPS & THE CLASSICS OF 19TH CENTURY HUNGARY*—Gary S. Ryan, Northwood, England

**October 5** — *TURKEY, 1863-64,* Tewfik Kuyas, Istanbul, Turkey

**October 19** — *MAURITIUS,* Hiroyuki Kanai, Ashiya, Japan

**November 2** — *UNITED STATES, 1861-68 ISSUES,* William K. Herzog, Saginaw, Michigan

**November 16** — *HONG KONG & WORLD WAR II,* Peter Shek, Staten Island, N.Y.

**December 7** — *WAR COVER CLUB,* Theo Van Dam, Moderator

**December 21** — *BOARD of GOVERNORS' OPEN HOUSE*

# ALBERT H. HIGGINS

It is with deep sadness and a sense of loss that we record the death, on January 11, 1977, of Albert H. Higgins. A fellow Governor, he was also the club Treasurer and interim Executive Secretary.

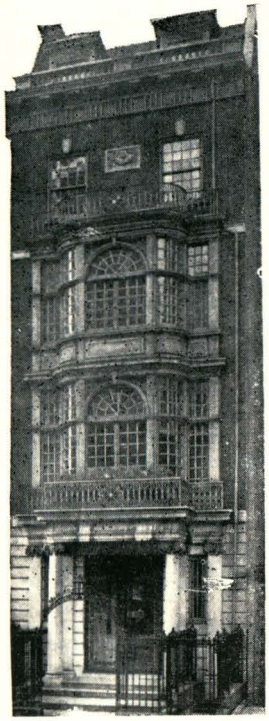
A long-time member, thirty years to be exact, he was an indefatigible worker who was always at hand when help was needed. Our Treasurer for ten years, he voluntarily stepped down, only to pick up the reins once more a few years later, retaining the post until his death.

When Anne Pritchett, our Executive Secretary, died, he also assumed that office, maintaining it with meticulous care. His diligence and energetic attention to even the smallest detail resulted in a remarkable resurgence of Steinway Fund book sales as well as the recruitment of many new members.

A Trustee of the Philatelic Foundation and a member of various other philatelic organizations, he made the stamps of Aden his specialty. His loss is a sad one for the club.

A quiet man and a good one, Albert H. Higgins will be mourned by all who knew him.

*(Ira Zweifach)*



# THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 EAST 35TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

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by

**Ernst N. Cohn**

# 1870
# U. S. POUCH MAIL
## New Discoveries




***Scarcer than the famed Paris balloon mail, U.S Pouch Mail was a peculiarly American means of getting mail through the German blockade of Paris during the Franco-Prussian War.***

In postal history, as in any other field, it pays to know the right people. They need not be living persons. In this case, e.g., they were Americans involved in the Franco-German War of 1870/71 who were most likely to have had mail by, and access to, the US diplomatic pouch, which was allowed to cross the lines into and out of besieged Paris. (Such pouch mail owed its existence to the special status of our ambassador in Paris who took care of subjects of the North German Confederation and who was also the first to recognize the new French Republic officially.) Searching the papers of some of these Americans paid off through the discovery of six postmarked pouch and pouch-related covers, plus pertinent correspondence and diary entries about this unique means for breaching the German blockade of Paris. All the material, including three covers carried out of Paris by General Burnside during his first visit there, is now held by the Library of Congress' Manuscript Division.

### Background

Over a decade ago, I found a list of names of about 150 Americans, members of some 100 different families, who chose to stay in Paris during its siege by the Germans from mid-September 1870 until the end of January 1871.[1] But virtually nothing was then known philatelically, concerning the role of the US diplomatic pouch as a conveyor of ordinary, non-diplomatic mail. The earliest publication on that subject appears to be a 3-part paper on the correspondence of a Paris lawyer, Henry Harrisse, with friends outside the city, including George Sand.[2] The writer, Paul Maincent, cites the technique used for getting letters into Paris by pouch. Shortly after

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*An official with NASA, now retired, Ernst N. Cohn resides in Washington, D.C. A specialist in Franco-Prussian War siege mail, he has written extensively in this field. Writing in four languages, his intensive research has taken him through the libraries of the world.*

that series had appeared, Robert Boussac of Paris suggested that a great deal more about that topic should be available in official sources at Washington, DC. He was right.

One episode, which required both US and German sources for a complete description, concerns the capture of the mail balloon "La Ville de Paris" on 15 December in Prussia. Reading the captured letters explained to the Prussians how the American pouch was used to keep private French communications open.[3] Complete details of the origin and operation of the pouch scheme were published recently,[4] and, as a result of that study, I was able to identify and acquire three US pouch letters that came up in French auctions; they were, incidentally, the only such covers I have ever seen offered there.[5] Other pouch mail known thus far are two covers in a British collection, four sold in American auctions, one shown but not recognized in a paper by Knowiser[6], three in the Bibliothèque Nationale mentioned by Maincent, some items in the Washburne papers at the US National Archives and the Library of Congress, and some of Swiss Ambassador Kern's mail.
Clearly, there was a good chance of more having survived.

References to pouch mail can be found in contemporary newspapers and books as well as in occasional balloon letters from Paris. Here is a particularly interesting, if not very grammatical, text in the written portion of a No. 10 of the *Gazette des Absents,* the first of the newspaper-letter combinations from the Paris siege. It is dated 23 November and addressed to Mr. Albert de Tourguenieff, Hyde Park Hotel, Marble Arch, West London:

> My dear Mr. Albert - Madame V. has received a letter from Madame de P. with news from you all(;) she says you are very well in health but very bad in spirits (;) it is by Mr(s?) Russell that wrote to Madame de P. on the 10 of November and it arived in Paris on the 22 of November. O I am so glad to think that you are all well(;) I cannot tell you how misirible we all were not to here from you(;) and when I had Mr. M. letter on the 15 of November I was doing the brakefast(;) I shall never forget it when the porter gave it to me(;) you will thank him very much for me for nothing in the world could have give me more pleasure...

We know now that the first diplomatic pouch from London that was exchanged across the lines at the bridge of Sèvres left London on 3 November and arrived in Paris on the 14th. The second of those pouches left on the 10th and was received at Paris on the 21st. Thus, the lady, who so discreetly avoids mentioning all names but that of Russell, in effect tells us that she got a letter by the first pouch and knew someone who received a letter by the second such pouch.

Eventually I got the idea of synthesizing the knowledge from references 1 and 4, i.e., searching for pouch mail in the papers left by Americans known to have been in Paris or to have received mail from there during the siege.

### The Hamilton Fish Papers

Hamilton Fish was then Secretary of State, hence originator and recipient of the intended diplomatic contents of the pouches. Volumes 72 to 74 of his letters received were most useful at the Library of Congress. They serve to supply hitherto missing dates of arrival of pouch mail at Washington. Table 1, accord-

**References**


1. E.M. Cohn, A Letter from an American in Paris, *Stamps,* 5 June 1965, pp. 426-427; 19 June 1965, p. 535. Anyone interested in obtaining the list of names of all Americans inscribed at the US Legation at Paris during the siege will find a source for it on page 427.
2. P. Maincent, Voeux vers Nohant, *Echo de la Timbrologie,* Jan. 1970, pp. 6-9; Feb., pp. 10-11; Mar., pp. 14-15.
3. E.M. Cohn, Diplomatic Digression Provoked by the 1870 Paris Balloon Mail, *Postal History Journal,* No. 37, May 1974, pp. 8-15.
4. idem, The United States Diplomatic Pouch in the Siege of Paris, *Am. Phil. Congr. 1976 Yearbk.* pp. 119-145.
5. idem, Three Letters by Diplomatic Pouch, submitted to *Il Nuovo Corriere Filatelico.*
6. H.M. Konwiser, United States Despatch Agent—London, *The Philatelist,* Jan. 1943, pp. 65-67. Figure 1 there shows a cover carried out of Paris by General Burnside upon his first visit there and transported from Versailles to London by E. R. Olcott. It is from the same correspondence as the cover in the Newbury collection, shown on page 129 of reference 4.

| Bag No. | Left Paris | Arr. London | Arr. Washington |
|---|---|---|---|
| — | 20 Sept. | 22 Sept. | ? |
| — | 27 | (29 Versailles) | 19 Oct. |
| — | 4 Oct. | 6 Oct. | 18 |
| — | 11 | 23 | 10 Nov. |
| — | 15 | 22 | ? |
| 1 | 19 | 25 | 10 |
| 2 | 25 | 30/1 Nov. | 15 |
| 3 | 1 Nov. | 7 | 25 |
| 4 | 8 | 16 | 1 Dec. |
| 5 | 15 | 23 | 7 |
| 6 | 22 | 29 | 12 |
| 7 | 6 Dec. | 13 Dec. | 30 |
| 8 | 13 | 19 | ? |
| 9 | 20 | 26 or 30? | 13 Jan. |
| 10 | 27 | 6 Jan. | 21 |
| 11 | 3 Jan. | 20 | 4 Feb. |
| 12 | 10 | 20 | 4 |
| 13 | 17 | 30 | 9 |
| 14 | 24 | 30 | 17 |
| — | 28 ? | 31 | ? |
| — | 30 | 4 Feb. | 18 |
| — | 5 Feb. | 7 | 23 |
| — | 9 | 10 | 24 |
| — | 12 | 14 | ? |

Table 1.—U.S. Diplomatic Pouches Sent From Besieged Paris

ingly, shows the corrected and completed information for pouches leaving Paris. The arrivals at Washington, however, are still not complete and are subject to further correction. It also contains information gleaned from Secretary Benjamin Moran's diary (see below).

Unfortunately, none of the Paris letters Fish got still have an envelope, however, the chances of their showing any markings other than that of US Despatch Agent Benjamin Franklin Stevens are virtually nil.

Bag numbers were assigned at Paris only to those bags destined for London and exchanged between French and Prussian troops at the Bridge of Sèvres, more or less regularly on Tuesday mornings at 10 AM. Earlier and later bags were not numbered.

One of the most candid comments in the Fish papers came from Colonel Wickham Hoffman, first secretary of the legation at Paris. On 11 December, he wrote in a private letter:

> That crazy fellow Labouchère went and wrote to the *Daily News* [London] that we received all the London papers, communicated them to the Paris press, and gave free access to all who wanted to see them. Thereupon a letter from Bismarck, in which he says that this is not according to [Gunther?]. The privilege is for our despatches and private letters—for us, and not for the French . . .

The consequences of Labouchère's indiscretion have been cited.[4]

On 29 November, Fish asked the Postmaster General to send him a note, requesting Fish to put a stop to sending private letters by the pouch. That provoked the following French letter on 15 December, sent by a marquise, apparently then living near Washington to a lady (Mrs. Fish?):

Thursday evening.

> Dear Lady, I read in the paper a note from the Department of State, announcing that no more private letters would be received for the pouches of the Department. Could I ask you to intercede with Mr. Hamilton Fish, and to ask him to authorize me quite exceptionally and only for the duration

of the siege of Paris, to send a letter once a week to my family, intended so as to reach them through the intermediation of Mr. Wasburne [sic].

I cannot think of any other means of letting them have news from me. This situation is my excuse for writing to you under the present circumstances.

Yours etc., Corcelle Mise de Chambrun.

It is not known what decision Fish made in this case. Earlier, he had been favorably disposed to such a request (according to vol. 204 of his papers) from Miss Gray at Baltimore:

Washington, November 25/70.

My dear Miss Gray

I have, with much pleasure, placed the letter which accompanied your note of 22nd in the Despatch Bag from the Department to its . . . (?) in London, as I have previously done for the same Lady. If it can be forwarded from London to its destination, consistently with established rules etc. the letter will thus be forwarded.

With great respect,
Very truly yours,

Afterwards, too, Fish let private mail go in the bag, though that case is at least quasi-official:

January 10.

My dear General Washburne,

I have just heard by telegraph, that Count Bismarck will permit anything in the way of letters or newspapers to be sent to our Minister in Paris, by the dispatch bag. If you have anything that you desire to be sent to your brother please let me have it by 3 o'clock as the bag is made up at that time.

Yours truly,

**Benjamin Moran's Diary**

A truly fascinating insight into the operations of the private mails via the pouch is provided by the diaries of Benjamin Moran, volumes 26 to 28. Moran, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on 1 August 1820, "came to England first in 1851 with a knapsack on my back, and but £80 in my pocket . . ."

On his fiftieth birthday, he characterized himself as a somewhat disappointed man. (He had been made secretary of the U.S. legation at London on 29 July 1864 and never got beyond being chargé d'affaires from time to time, i.e., acting minister, as the ambassador was then called.) On 19 January 1871, he writes: "I never in my wildest imaginings dreamed that I should become (de facto) U.S. Minister in London, to say nothing about being the only medium through which countless exiled Parisians get news to their friends in that City when besieged by a German Army. But so it is."

The diary was not kept with the intent of publication, it seems. So we get some honest opinions and unvarnished facts about what went on with the pouch. It seems worth quoting extensively from this unique source.

*21 Sept.* Lehman Israel, a German Jew, who is agent of the New York World, called to get information and wants me to send him at once such despatches as may come in the bag for him from Paris; but I hope none will come. He thinks diplomatic despatch bags are specially designed in these times for the conveyance of the correspondence of newspaper reporters, but I do not.

. . . I understand the General [Burnside] will take Mr. Paul Forbes with him although he did not say so when I gave him his courier's passport. I sent a few letters by him from the Marquis de Caumont de Force to his friends in Paris . . .

People are trying all ways to get letters to Paris. I sent some by Gen'l. Burnside, but mean to be careful as to the future.

*22 Sept.* Princess Caroline Murat wants us to send letters to Paris for her. I have replied that if Mr. Moore [employed in U.S. legation at Paris] chooses to take a perfectly private letter for her, I have no objection.

*23 Sept.* Princess Caroline Murat sent a sealed letter here for transmission to Col. Jerome [Bonaparte] at Paris—without explanation—and I went to ½ Moore Street to see her about it, but she

had left . . . I wished to say that it should have been open. As it was, however, I sent it in the bag under cover with a note of my own to Mr. Washburne, saying that such letters would not be sent to him in future unless open.

*1 Oct.* Mr. Motley [U.S. minister at London] went to see Count Bernstorff [Prussia] and M. Tissot [France] to learn if our messenger could get through the lines. Both are favorable and will grant permission.

*3 Oct.* . . . Mr. Motley . . . telegraphed home for instructions. The reply was as follows: "While close investment continues no use of special courier. Forward by one as soon as there is assurance of his reaching Washburne" . . .

To-day we got a letter from General Burnside saying he was just entering Paris with his own and Mr. Olcott's [newspaper man] despatch bags, and that he would come out in two days. This was dated on Saturday [1 Oct.] . . .

As the case now stands Mr. Motley can send nothing to Mr. Washburne of a private nature—not even a note from himself— . . .

*4 Oct.* I received this morning by "balloon," no doubt, from Paris an envelope addressed "Benjamin Moran, Esq., United States Embassy, London" and stamped in blue ink "Legation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Paris." It contained nothing whatever for me, but five letters addressed as follows: . . . I sent all off by mail. All had English stamps on them.

*6 Oct.* The first visitor was E. M. [?R?] Olcott who brought a bag of Despatches from Paris . . . [General Burnside had] brought the Despatches out of Paris, and a parcel addressed to me containing 13 letters, three of them being for London newspapers, viz: The Daily News, the Morning Post and the Daily Telegraph. These I sent off at once by post.

After this I had a crowd of visitors, Madame [blank!] a pretty French lady who wants me to send a message to her husband in Paris being the most interesting.

This question of our getting despatches to Paris is becoming embarrassing but I think we shall send Frank Moore. Olcott says he got through with little or no difficulty and that he was less than two days from Versailles to London. He rode on horseback from near Paris to Rouen and thence by rail to Calais.

*7 Oct.* Col. Frank Moore now wants to go back to Paris. I think his money is running short here, which fact it seems to me will account for this sudden desire to attend to his duties.

*10 Oct.* I received an envelope from Paris this morning with four letters inside for the Daily News and a cipher message from Mr. Washburne to be telegraphed to Washington. There was no explanation whatever; but I sent the message by cable in cipher to Mr. Fish . . .

Col. F. Moore is still here and seems afraid to return to Paris. His conduct is vacillating and he is a coward . . .

*11 Oct.* I saw Count Andrew Bernstorff at the North German Embassy today and got him to visé a courier's passport for Col. Moore to go to Paris . . . Count Andrew said we could send the despatches in the bag, but the letters should go in an outside parcel.

This afternoon at 4:30 I called at 37 Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, and had an interview of half an hour with the Princess Caroline Murat . . . The Princess had sent for me to know if I would send a message for her to her cousin Col. Bonaparte in Paris and I promised to do so. The former message had reached him and he had replied.

Two young Barons Rothschild called to see if I would send a message to their brother in Paris for his wife and I agreed to do so. If I do, it will be by Frank Moore, but he is so cowardly that I begin to think he will not go at all.

*15 Oct.* Frank Moore got off for Paris at 8:55 this morning with the Despatches, but I think he is too much of a coward ever to get there [he didn't].

*23 Oct.* Got to the Legation early and found Despatches and letters from Paris; but did not learn whence they came.

*25 Oct.* Durnig the day a Despatch Bag from Paris was sent to me by Count Bernstorff, saying it was picked up on

*Continued on page 114*

# Notes on the Stamps of the FEUDATORY STATES OF INDIA, (JAMMU and KASHMIR)

## The Dak Zaruri Stamp

by H. D. S. Haverbeck



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

The "Dak Zaruri" or "Urgent Post" stamp, which made its appearance in the spring of 1866, is the earliest *express delivery label* ever issued. The die from which it was printed was prepared, it is believed, at the same time as that of the circular stamps from Jammu and Kashmir. Stuart Godfrey, writing in 1899 in the *Philatelic Journal of India,* says of it, "The ¼ anna die of Poonch is a beautifully cut bloodstone carved by the Srinagar stone-cutter *(Rahat Ju)* who made the 'Dak Zaruri' stamp for Maharaja Ranbir Singh and most of the brass dies for use in the Kashmir and Poonch post offices."

The stamp, according to Sir David Masson in his handbook, *The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir,* was the earliest "Service" or "Official" stamp of any Indian Feudatory State. Letters carrying this stamp and accompanied by a "time-bill" were passed day and night from one runner to another. It was only so used on the Maharaja's mail or on State Service.

Concerning this, Sefi and Mortimer state in *The Stamps of Jammu-Kashmir,* "If, as we think probable, this is what occured, it would seem most unlikely that such correspondence would ever pass through a post office (where alone the impression could be postally cancelled); and if this is admitted, the existence of 'used specimens' may be doubted." There are, however, some allusions in the *Philatelic Journal of India* that used copies had been seen.

But, in view of Sir David's statement and the absence of verifiable postally cancelled specimens, we hold to the belief that this stamp *was* used outside of the State Post. Lending some validity to this belief is the fact that in 1878, with the introduction of the "New Rectangular" plate printed stamps, impressions from these plates were made in black ink for the purpose of carrying "Service" or

"Official Mail" in the State postal system.

The design is interesting. It consists of a central sun with a human face surrounded by a circle 31mm in diameter. Within are three engraved inscriptions in Urdu, Dogra and Devanagari. The Urdu inscription translates as "Urgent Letters." The others read, "Urgent Document." It is impressed in red watercolor on native paper. The stamp has no denomination.

We do not know how many examples of this stamp have survived in the hands of collectors. One was offered in the L. E. Dawson sale held in London on January 10, 1967, by Robson Lowe. Its description reads in part: ". . . . .Stated to be one of the two known examples." A photo of one of the copies is shown above together with an illustration made from the one I own. Where the photo copy is at this time I do not know.

In endeavoring to develop a provenance for the other known copy of this stamp I have searched the literature, sales catalogues and private sources as far back as 1920. I have been able, with the invaluable help of the H. R. Harmer organization in New York and London, to find a trace of the stamp.

Seemingly, the first identifiable reference appears as lot 148 in the H. R. Harmer sale of October 29, 1934. It was purchased by R. B. Yardley. It is that stamp that is shown in Fig. 2. It was later offered for sale by Mr. Yardley, becoming lot 255 in the Harmer sale of January 23, 1945. The buyer was a Mr. Atkinson. The trail ends there and from that point on its whereabouts are unknown. Perhaps one of the readers of this article can furnish further information.

Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that these stamps did a certain amount of legitimate, though limited, postal duty during the period from 1866 to 1876. However, until more is known about them, they must remain stamps prepared for and used by the Maharaja.

# (Kishangarh State)
# Stamps Prepared for Use, but Not Officially Issued

by P. M. Medhora




I came across the five stamps shown above in a very old collection. They were from a design that was apparently accepted and actually printed by the Kishangarh postal authorities in 1928.

But, although the design was seemingly adopted and printed, they were not officially sanctioned. The Maharaja or the State Officials refused to give it their approval, putting these stamps in the category of "prepared for use, but not officially issued."

A new design was quickly submitted, approved and officially issued before the end of the year. They became what we know as Scott types A17 and A18.

The five stamps prepared for use, but not officially issued had denominations and colors as follows: 2as light blue,

*Continued on page 114*

# SAMOA

## The Palm Trees Issues, 1886-1900

By Robert P. Odenweller

*Continued from page 333, Vol. 55, No. 5, Sept. 1976*

**THE CATALOGUE (Cont'd)**

| cat. no. | perforation | color of surcharge | (H)andstamped or (P)rinted | shades | mint | used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**"SURCHARGED 2½d" ON VARIOUS PALM TREES STAMPS (Cont'd)**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May 17, 1898* | | *"Surcharged 2½d" on 1/- in black (Te)* | | | | | |
| OB8gTe | 11 | black | P | (1) dull rose carmine | C | | RR |
| | | | | (2) rose carmine | C | | RR |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (1)] | | | | — | | — |
| | (y) Minor Stereo Damage Varieties | | | | C | | RR |

Row 1, #1 — large 2, curved piece missing at top left

Row 4, #1 — break in foot of "d" of "Surcharged"

Row 4, #3 — 2 of ½ and bar broken

Row 4, #6 — small break in top of "c"

Row 4, #8 — spot of color in head of "e"

Row 5, #1 — broken "g"

Row 8, #3 — nick near top of bar

Note: Minor roller offsets known.

Note about the 2½d value as surcharged. A final printing of shades (1) of Td followed Te but is only distinguishable from Td by the shade and two minor stereo damage varieties, and is here mentioned for accuracy rather than removing the listing of the January supply of Td and creating a last group Tf. Dates given are those of the printing of the basic stamp. Overprinting is presumed to have commenced some time between August 23, 1898, when Malietoa died, and October of the same year when stamps are indicated as having been issued. Need for this value was established to avoid political difficulties. (see text)

**"R3d" OVERPRINTS ON 2d PALM TREES**

| cat. no. | perforation | color of surcharge | (H)andstamped or (P)rinted | shaded | mint | used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Jan. 28, 1895* | | *"R3d" Type 1 (R1) (Applied at Auckland)* | | | | |
| OB3dR1 | 12 x 11½ | black | H | dull orange | RR | RR |
| | (z) Surcharge Double | | | | — | — |

Note: With the R1 overprint, the top of the "R" is complete, the vertical stroke of the "d" is of the same thickness throughout its length.

*Jan. 28, 1895* *"R3d" Type 2 (R2) (Applied at Apia)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OB3dR2 | 12 x 11½ | black | H | | dull orange | RR | RR |

Note: The R2 overprint differs from the R1, in that on the R2 the top of the "R" has two circular uncolored flaws. There are similar flaws in other parts of the letter and in both curves of the "3." The vertical stroke of the "d" is wider at the top.

## POST OFFICE FIRE — ALL STOCKS OF THE "R3d" STAMPS BELIEVED DESTROYED (1 April 1895)

*June, 1895* *"R3d" Type 1 (R1) (Applied at Auckland)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OB3fR1 | 11 | black | H | (1) | orange | N | N |
| | | black | P | (2) | orange | N | N |
| | | black | P | (3) | pale orange | N | N |
| | | black | P | (4) | yellow | N | N |
| | (z) Surcharge Double | | | | | RRR | — |
| | (y) Double Perforations | | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers — large, 925001 to 926750

Note: The same as the first R1, 18,000 copies are believed to have been printed.

*Jan. 20, 1896* *"R3d" Type 3 (R3) (Applied at Auckland)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OB3fR3 | 11 | black | H | (1) | orange yellow | C | RR |
| | | black | P | (2) | orange yellow | C | RR |
| | | black | P | (3) | pale orange yellow | C | RR |
| | (z) Surcharge Double | | | | | RRR | RRR |
| | (y) Double Surcharge With Double Perforations | | | | | — | — |
| | (x) Double Perforations | | | | | RRR | RRR |
| | (w) Vertical Pair Imperforate Between | | | | | RR | — |
| | (v) Horizontal Pair, One Without Surcharge | | | | | — | — |
| | (u) Patched and Replaced Variety | | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers — large, 110501 to 110850

Note: The R3 overprint is a new type in which the "R" is noticeably narrower than the R1.

*Feb. 7, 1900* *"R3d" Type 4 (R4) (Applied at Auckland)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OB3jR4 | 11 | green | P | | deep red orange | C | RRR |
| | (z) Double Perforations | | | | | RRR | — |
| | (y) Patched and Replaced Variety | | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers — small, 368501 to 371050

Note: 71,640 copies were printed on a special printing of the 2d stamp which has a very distinctive shade. Besides being the only green overprint on the only deep shade of this stamp, the "3" is more squat than any of the others. "Proofs" with the overprint in black are apparently all ones which have had the green overprint painted over in black. As the printing took place only three weeks prior to the closing of the Post Office, genuinely used copies are rare.

**4d PALM TREES**

| cat. no. | perforation | paper | mesh | wmk. | spacing | shades | mint | used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov. 6, 1886* | | *Original Issue* | | | | *(12,480 printed)* | | |
| B5a | 12½ | HM | | 6 | | (1) deep blue | R | R |
| | | | | | | (2) blue | R | R |

*July 6, 1887* *Change of Perforation (9,600 printed)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B5b | 12 x 11½ | HM | 6 | blue | RRR | RRR |

*May 9, 1890* *Change of Paper (37,800 printed*)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B5c | 12 x 11½ | VM | 4 | deep blue | RRR | S |

*Note: It is estimated that approximately 60% of this printing (24,000 copies) is on VM 4 paper. A part of the VM 4 printing was overprinted both "Five Pence" and "5d." (See 5d overprint section).

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B5d | 12 x 11½ | VM | 7 | blue | RRR | R |

*Note: It is estimated that approximately 40% of this printing (14,000 copies) is on VM 7 paper. A part of the VM 7 printing was overprinted both "Five Pence" and "5d." (See 5d overprint section).

*Mar. 7, 1891* *Temporary Use of Perf. 12½ Machine (360 printed)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B5e | 12½ | VM | 7 | blue | U | RRR |

Note: Only one used copy has been recorded.

POST OFFICE FIRE — ALL STOCKS OF THE 4d BELIEVED DESTROYED (1 April 1895)

*May 11, 1895* *First Perf. 11 Issue (18,360 printed)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B5f | 11 | VM | 7 | blue | RR | R |

sheet numbers — large, 925001 to 926800

*Sept. 20, 1899 (i)* *"Provisional Gov't." Overprints* *(48,480 printed)*
*Jan. 19, 1900 (ii)* *(94,680 printed)*

OVERPRINTED IN RED

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OB5h | 11 | Coarse VM | 7 | (1) deep blue (i) | C | RR |
| | | | | (2) blue (ii) | C | RR |
| | (z) Double Perforations | | | | — | RRR |

sheet numbers (i) — small (5mm), 265501 to 267124

sheet numbers (ii) — small (5mm), 347501 to 350300

*Feb. 7, 1900* *Printing on New Paper (71,760 printed)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B5k | 11 | Coarse VM | 7 | (1) blue | C | RRR |
| | | | | (2) deep blue | C | RRR |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (2)] | | | | — | — |
| | (y) Patched and Replaced Variety [on (2)] | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers — small, 368501 to 371050

| cat. no. | paper mesh | wmk. spacing | bar length | distance between bars | shades | used | unused |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## *(1) SMALL LETTERS TYPES*

"FIVE" — 4½mm long, "PENCE" — 7mm long, 1½mm between "FIVE" and "PENCE" "E" of "FIVE" over "C" of "PENCE"

### *(A) "FIVE PENCE" on VM 4 Paper, Perf. 12 x 11½*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (1) Thin over Thick | | | |
| OB5cA | VM | 4 | 14½mm | 1¾mm | (1) deep blue | RRR | RRR |
| | | | | (2) Thick over Thin | | | |
| | | | 14½mm | 1¾mm | (2) deep blue | RRR | RRR |
| | (z) Surcharge Double | | | | | — | — |

### *(B) "FIVE PENCE" on VM 7 Paper, Perf. 12 x 11½*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (1) Thin over Thick | | | |
| OB5dB | VM | 7 | 16mm | 1mm | blue | RR | U |
| | (z) Surcharge Double | | | | | RRR | U |

**Note:** Ink is usually greasy with the surcharge thick and blurred.

## *(2) LARGER LETTERS TYPES*

"FIVE" — 6mm long, "PENCE" — 8½mm long, ½mm between "FIVE" and "PENCE" "E" of "FIVE" over the space between "C" and "E" of "PENCE"

### *(C) "FIVE PENCE" on VM 4 Paper, Perf. 12 x 11½*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (1) Thin over Thick | | | |
| OB5cC | VM | 4 | 14½mm | 1¾mm | deep blue | RRR | U |

**Note:** This printing was definitely issued and differs from "D" and "E" by bar length.

### *(D) "FIVE PENCE" on VM 4 Paper, Perf. 12 x 11½*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (1) Thin over Thick | | | |
| OB5cD | VM | 4 | 16 to 16½mm | 1mm | (1) deep blue | RRR | RRR |
| | | | | (2) Thick over thin | | | |
| | | | 16 to 16½mm | 1mm | (2) deep blue | RRR | RRR |
| | (z) Missing Both Bars | | | | | — | RRR |
| | (y) Thick Bar Only | | | | | — | RRR |

Note: Some of this issue has been noted canceled to order.

### *(E) "FIVE PENCE" on Both Papers*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (1) Thin over Thick | | | |
| OB5cE | VM | 4 | 13 to 13½mm | 1mm | (1) deep blue | U | U |
| | | | | (2) Thick over thin | | | |
| | VM | 4 | 13 to 13½mm | 1mm | (2) deep blue | RRR | RRR |
| | | | | (1) Thin over thick | | | |
| OB5dE | VM | 7 | 13 to 13½mm | 1mm | (1) blue | RR | U |
| | VM | 7 | 13 to 13½mm | 1mm | | RR | RRR |
| | | | | (2) Thick over thin | | | |
| | (z) "FIVE PENCE" Double | | | | | — | — |
| | (y) Bars Double | | | | | RRR | |
| | (x) "FIVE PENCE" Inverted | | | | | — | — |
| | (w) "PENOE" Due to Overinking | | | | | — | — |
| | (v) Thick Bar Only | | | | | — | RRR |

Note: This is the most seen type, "used" copies are often canceled to order.

---

*(3) LARGER LETTERS WITH WIDE SPACING*

"FIVE" — 6mm long, "PENCE" — 8½mm long, 1½mm between "FIVE" and "PENCE" "E" of "FIVE" over "C" of "PENCE"

---

*(F) "FIVE PENCE" on VM 4 Paper, Perf. 12 x 11½*

(2) Thick over Thin

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OB5cF | VM | 4 | 13½mm | 1mm | deep blue | U | RR |

Note: This type is probably philatelic in nature. "Used" copies appear to be canceled to order.

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*(FOR FORGERIES TYPE G AND H, SEE TEXT)*

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*(4) THE "5d" SURCHARGE*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Thick | | | |
| OB5c5 | VM | 4 | 13mm | | deep blue | S | RR |
| | | | | Thick | | | |
| OB5d5 | VM | 7 | 13mm | | blue | S | R |
| | (z) Surcharge Double | | | | | RRR | — |
| | (y) Bars Double | | | | | RRR | — |
| | (x) Bar Thin or Missing | | | | | RR | — |

Note: Bars usually appear as one, but occasionally show in either of the double configurations to be seen on the "Five Pence" types. Each character of the surcharge was applied with a separate device, so the "5" and "d" will not necessarily be in line. A variety worth special attention is the "5d." (with a period after the "d"), which is listed below. Apparently the attempt to use the period made the overprinting operation too difficult and the use of the period was abandoned.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Thick | | | |
| OB5c5a | VM | 4 | 13mm | | deep blue (period after "d") | — | RRR |
| | | | | Thick | | | |
| OB5d5a | VM | 7 | 13mm | | blue (period after "d") | RRR | — |

Note: For forgeries (including all inverted surcharges which are apparently forgeries), see text.

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**5d FLAG**

| cat. no. | perforation | paper | mesh | wmk. | spacing | shades | mint | used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Feb. 26, 1894* | | *Original Issue* | | | | *(60,720 printed)* | | |
| B6d | 11½ x 12 | Inverted | SVM | 7 | (1) | red | R | S |
| | | | | | (2) | dull red | R | S |
| | (z) Mixed Perforations [on (2)] (Corrected with Perf. 12½ line) | | | | | | — | — |

Note: As all of the 5d flag stamps were printed in a sideways format with respect to the other Palm Trees stamps, the mesh and watermark (always the VM 7) appear sideways, hence the "S" before "VM" in "SVM 7." When viewed from the back of the stamps, stars pointing to the left on sideways watermarked stamps are conventionally considered to have inverted watermarks.

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POST OFFICE FIRE — ALL STOCKS OF THE 5d BELIEVED DESTROYED (1 April 1895)

*May 11, 1895 (?)* *First Perf. 11 Issue* *(18,480[?] printed)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B6f | | 11 | Inverted SVM | 7 | red | R | R |

Note: Although records do not show this printing as having occurred, the existence of stamps with these characteristics and covers used before 1900 make it unquestionable that such a printing did occur prior to 1900. It is here included in its most probable location in the lists. The main distinctions between this and B6k are the finer grade of paper and the stars pointing left (wmk. inverted) in this issue.

*Sept. 20, 1899 (i)* *"Provisional Gov't." Ovpts.* *(48,480 printed)*
*Jan. 19, 1900 (ii)* *(94,440 printed)*

OVERPRINTED IN BLUE BLACK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) deep scarlet (i) | C | R |
| | (2) dull red (ii) | C | R |

sheet numbers (i) — small (5mm), 265501 to 267124

sheet numbers (ii) — small (5mm), 347501 to 350300

*Feb. 7, 1900* *Printed on New Paper* *(119,400 printed)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B6k | | 11 | Coarse SVM | 7 | (1) red | C | R |
| | | | | | (2) deep scarlet | C | R |
| | | | | | (3) scarlet | C | R |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (1)] | | | | | RRR | — |
| | (y) Patched and Replaced Variety | | | | | RRR | — |

sheet numbers — small, 368501 to 371050

Note: The stars of the watermark point to the right when the watermark is viewed from the back. (See note after B6f).

| cat. no. | perforation | paper | mesh | wmk. | spacing | shades | mint | used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**6d PALM TREES**

*Sept. 24, 1887* *Original Issue* *(24,000 printed)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B7b | 12 x 11½ | HM | | 6 | brown lake | R | R |

*May 9, 1890* *Change of Paper* *(38,040 printed*)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B7c | 12 x 11½ | VM | | 4 | maroon | RRR | S |
| B7d | 12 x 11½ | VM | | 7 | brown lake | RR | S |

*Note: It is estimated that 50% of the printing (19,000 copies) was made on each of the VM 7 and VM 4 papers.

*Mar. 7, 1891* *Temporary Use of Perf. 12½ Machine (360 printed)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B7e | 12½ | VM | | 7 | brown lake | U | RRR |

Note: Only 4 used copies are known. Unlike the other Palm Trees values, this small printing was the only source of 6d Perf 12½ stamps. The rarity of these stamps has long been appreciated by collectors. The difference from the paper of the first issue led to the discovery of other values printed at the same time as this with similar features and equally rare.

| cat. no. | perforation | paper | mesh | wmk. | spacing | shades | | mint | used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

POST OFFICE FIRE — ALL STOCKS OF THE 6d BELIEVED DESTROYED (1 APRIL 1895)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May 11, 1895* | | | *First Perf. 11 Issue* | | | *(18,360 printed)* | | | |
| B7f | | 11 | VM | | 7 | brown lake | | R | R |

sheet numbers — large, 925001 to 926800

*Sept. 20, 1899 (i)* *"Provisional Gov't" Overprints (48,000 printed)*
*Jan. 19, 1900 (ii)* *(71,400 printed)*

OVERPRINTED IN BLUE BLACK

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OB7h | | 11 | Coarse VM | | 7 | (1) brown lake (i) | C | R |
| | | | | | | (2) maroon (ii) | C | R |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (2)] | | | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers (i) — small (5 mm), 265501 to 267124

sheet numbers (ii) — small (5 mm), 347501 to 350300

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Feb. 7, 1900* | | | *Printing on New Paper* | | | *(59,400 printed)* | | |
| B7k | | 11 | Coarse VM | | 7 | (1) deep brown lake | C | RRR |
| | | | | | | (2) maroon | C | RRR |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (2)] | | | | | | — | — |
| | (y) Patched and Replaced Variety [on (2)] | | | | | | RRR | — |

sheet numbers — small, 368501 to 371050

**1/– PALM TREES**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov. 19, 1886* | | | *Original Issue* | | | *(12,480 printed)* | | |
| B8a | | 12½ | HM | | 6 | rose carmine | R | S |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *July 6, 1887* | | | *Change of Perforation* | | | *(9,360 printed)* | | |
| B8b | 12 x 11½ | | HM | | 6 | deep rose carmine | U | RRR |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May 9, 1890* | | | *Change of Paper* | | | *(37,920 printed*)* | | |
| B8c | 12 x 11½ | | VM | | 4 | rose | U | R |
| B8d | 12 x 11½ | | VM | | 7 | rose | RRR | S |

*Note: Estimates of numbers of this printing on VM 7 paper vary from 50% to 60% (18,000 to 24,000 copies), and those on VM 4 paper to vary from 40% to 50% (14,000 to 18,000 copies). (See note after B1c).

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mar. 7, 1891* | | | *Temporary Use of Perf. 12½ Machine (240 printed)* | | | | | |
| B8e | | 12½ | VM | | 7 | rose carmine | U | RRR |

Note: Only one copy of B8e has been recorded.

POST OFFICE FIRE — A QUANTITY OF B8a SURVIVED — SEE NOTE ON BISECTS (1 April 1895)

**Bisect Note:** A number of the original issue of the one shilling value, perf. 12½ on HM 6 paper (B8a), survived the fire. These were bisected from corner to corner and canceled in blue, signifying payment of postage (usually 2½d, but higher rates are possible) until the first perf. 11 stamps arrived. It is possible that a few of the 1/- perf. 11 were used thus, two covers and some stamps on piece with the proper characteristics having been recorded. Normally, however, the perf. 11 stamps were bisected more or less vertically (with a small slant but definitely not from corner to corner as with the genuine bisects) and canceled in black to meet a later philatelic demand for the bisects.

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*May 11, 1895* *First Perf. 11 Issue* *(18,360 printed)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B8f | 11 | VM | 7 | (1) rose | S | R |
| | | | | (2) rose pink | S | R |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (1)] | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers — large, 925001 to 926800

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*May 17, 1898* *Change to Cream Toned Paper (70,680 printed)*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B8g | 11 | Cream Toned VM | 7 | (1) dull rose carmine | C | RRR |
| | | | | (2) rose carmine | C | RRR |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (1)] | | | | — | — |
| | (y) Patched and Reperforated [on (1)] | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers — small, 33401 to 34000

Note: A portion of B8g was overprinted "Surcharged 2½d." (See 2½ overprint section).

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*Sept. 20, 1899 (i)* *"Provisional Gov't" Overprints (47,640 printed)*
*Jan. 19, 1900 (ii)* *(71,400 printed)*

OVERPRINTED IN BLUE BLACK

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OB8h | 11 | Coarse VM | 7 | (1) deep rose carmine (i) | C | RR |
| | | | | (2) rose carmine (ii) | C | RR |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (1)] | | | | — | — |
| | (y) Patched and Reperforated | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers (i) — small (5 mm), 265501 to 267124

sheet numbers (ii) — small (5 mm), 347501 to 350300

**2/6 PALM TREES**

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*Feb. 7, 1900* *Printing on New Paper* *(71,040 printed)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B8k | 11 | Coarse VM | 7 | carmine | C | U |
| | (z) Double Perforations | | | | RRR | U |

sheet numbers — small, 368501 to 371050

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*Nov. 19, 1886* *Original Issue* *(12,480 printed)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B9a | 12½ | HM | 6 | violet | R | R |

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*July 6, 1887* *Change of Perforation* *(9,600 printed)*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B9b | 12 x 11½ | HM | 6 | violet | RRR | U |

Note: At time of publication only one unused example of B9b has been recorded.

| cat. no. | perforation | paper | mesh | wmk. | spacing | shades | mint | used |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May 9, 1890* | | *Change of Paper* | | | | *(13,200 printed*)* | | |
| B9c | 12 x 11½ | VM | | | 4 | bright violet | RRR | S |

*Note: Estimates of numbers of this printing on VM 4 paper vary from 90% to 50% (12,000 to 6,600 copies) with the latter number more likely. (See note after B1c).

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May 9, 1890* | | *Printings on VM 7 Paper* | | | | *(13,200 printed*)* | | |
| *Mar. 24, 1893* | | | | | | *(60,240 printed)* | | |
| B9d | 12 x 11½ | VM | | | 7 | violet | RRR | S |

*Note: Estimates of numbers of this printing on VM 7 paper vary from 10% to 50% (1,200 to 6,600 copies) with the latter number more likely. (See note after B1c).

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mar. 7, 1891* | | *Temporary Use of Perf. 12½ Machine* | | | | *(120 printed)* | | |
| B9e | 12½ | VM | | | 7 | violet (?) | U | U |

Note: None of this printing has yet been recorded.

POST OFFICE FIRE — ALL STOCKS OF THE 2/6 BELIEVED DESTROYED (1 Apr. 1895)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May 11, 1895* | | *First Perf. 11 Issue* | | | | *(18,360 printed)* | | |
| B9f | 11 | VM | | | 7 | (1) violet (wmk. inverted) | S | R |
| | | | | | | (2) deep mauve (wmk. upright) | R | R |
| | | | | | | (3) violet (wmk. upright) | RR | U |
| | (z) Double Perforations | | | | | | | |

sheet numbers — large, 925001 to 926800

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May 17, 1898* | | *Change to Cream Toned Paper* | | | | *(71,880 printed)* | | |
| B9g | 11 | Cream Toned | VM | | 7 | (1) deep purple (wmk. reversed) | N | R |
| | | | | | | (2) dull purple (wmk. reversed) | N | R |
| | (z) Double Perforations | | | | | | — | — |
| | (y) Pair Imperforate Between (48 presumed possible) | | | | | | RR | — |

sheet numbers — small, 33401 to 34000

Note: A portion of B2g was overprinted "Surcharged2½d." (See 2½d overprint section).

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sept. 20, 1899 (i)* | | *"Provisional Gov't" Overprints* | | | | *(48,120 printed)* | | |
| *Jan. 19, 1900 (ii)* | | | | | | *(47,160 printed)* | | |
| OVERPRINTED IN RED | | | | | | | | |
| OB9h | 11 | Coarse | VM | | 7 | (1) mauve (i) | C | RR |
| | | | | | | (2) deep mauve (ii) | C | RR |
| | | | | | | (3) pale mauve (i) | C | RR |
| | (z) Double Perforations [on (1)] | | | | | | — | — |

sheet numbers (i) — small (5 mm), 265501 to 267124

sheet numbers (ii) — small (5 mm), 347501 to 350300

| cat. no. | "stamp" shade | card stock | unused | used |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**PALM TREES POSTAL STATIONERY**
**SINGLE CARDS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Oct. 30, 1895* | *Original Issue* | *(1,000 printed)* | | |
| *Dec. 20, 1895* | | *(2,000 printed)* | | |
| SCB2a | blue (shades)/light tan | | RRR | RRR |

Note: Definitely issued and commercially used, these cards are on thin, roughly surfaced stock, 89-93 mm high by 130-133 mm wide. Used cards do not generally show the N Z Marine Post Office markings, but only the other normal transit markings for the period.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aug. 5, 1897* | *Second Issue* | *(288 printed)* | | |
| SCB2b | deep blue/greenish tan | (highly surfaced) | RRR | RRR |

Note: These cards are on a much smoother, highly surfaced paper which has a greenish cast. Examples are known canceled to order and with B1f(z), the ½d stamp with horizontal double perforations. This printing is slightly more tan than the final one, but distinction is more readily made between them by the basic color of the ½d stamp.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov. 11, 1898* | *Third Issue* | *(1,620 printed)* | | |
| *Jan. 16, 1899* | | *(1,520 printed)* | | |
| SCB2c | greenish blue/pale green | | RRR | RRR |

Note: The intensity of the blue of the print varies on these cards, which were definitely issued and commercially used. Though it is easy to imagine that the pale greenish blue shade of the relatively lesser surfaced card stock could be due to fading, three examples, all of which went through the mail (two on the same day) are quite similar. Usually the used cards will bear a "N Z Marine Post Office" mark along with the others.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Feb. 7, 1900* | *Final Issue* | *(900 printed)* | | |
| SCB2d | blue (shades)/greenish tan | | RR | U |

Note: Basically similar to the second issue, these bear the green ½d stamp (B1g) and were either remaindered unused or canceled to order, as they were available for fewer than three weeks prior to the closing of the Post Office.

**REPLY CARDS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Oct. 30, 1895* | *Original Issue* | *(500 printed)* | | |
| RCB2a | carmine/light tan | | RRR | RRR |

Note: The reply cards were in two halves, each equal in size to the standard single card. The card stock of the original issue is similar to that of SCB2a.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Jan. 7, 1898* | *Final Printing* | *(288 printed)* | | |
| RCB2b | carmine/greenish tan | (highly surfaced) | RRR | RRR |

Note: Features of this card are quite similar to SCB2b — see note above.

(To Be Continued)

# The Clubhouse

## The Annual Meeting

## January 12, 1977

### Report of the Secretary

During 1976 the total membership of the Collectors Club increased by fifty-seven to a total at the end of the year of 1,208. This sum is made up of the following classes of members:

| | |
|---|---|
| Life | 6 |
| Honorary | 4 |
| Resident | 275 |
| Non-resident | 744 |
| Overseas | 170 |
| Resident associate | 2 |
| Non-resident associate | 7 |
| Total, December 31, 1976 | 1,208 |

Much of the credit for this splendid increase in our membership is due to Mr. F. Burton Sellers and Mr. Albert Higgins, who put serious effort into this important task with results that we can see.

It is my sad duty to report the deaths of the following members of our Club:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| #4563 | Richard Bartels | Berlin, West Germany |
| #2570 | Max Bass | Sarasota, Florida |
| #3064 | Ebert E. Boylan | Caracas, Venezuela |
| #4676 | Dr. William R. Bush | Canton, Ohio |
| #5166 | James Chemi | Phoenix, Arizona |
| #5623 | Ralph A. Hart | Lakewood, Ohio |
| #1856 | Nelson P. LaGanke | Mayfield Heights, N.J. |
| #2800 | Bernard Peyton | Princeton, N.J. |
| #4373 | William B. Sabin, Jr. | Troy, New York |
| #5281 | Mrs. Raymond H. Sayle | Memphis, Tenn. |
| #5135 | Francis A. Sly | Arlington, Va. |
| #5823 | J. Robert Weary | Vineland, N.J. |
| #2909 | Helen K. Zirkle | Yeadon, Penna. |

Let us stand for a moment of silence in their memory.

A membership roster has been prepared listing our members as at June 30, 1976 to be distributed with the January 1977 issue of the "Collectors Club Philatelist".

Ernest C. Wilkens
Secretary

### Report of the Treasurer

Due to the unfortunate illness of Mr. Higgins no treasurer's report was given. A complete financial statement will appear in the May issue.

### Report of the House Committee

Another year has passed and again we must report that costs for service and material are still on the rise. Nevertheless, house expenditures have been kept within the frame of our budget.

Two major pieces of work have been accomplished in the past months. One is the installation of a new high-speed burner and fuel injector in our heating system to replace our faulty and outmoded one. With it was installed an automatic cut-off for our hot water tank plus other improvements. The change permits us to use less oil and gives us more heat for the amount used. Its cost should eventually be amortized through these

savings. It should prove especially invaluable this winter with its unusually cold weather.

The other major project was the complete painting and carpeting of Mrs. Eldridge's apartment on the fifth floor. . . Lesser costs were incurred in waterproofing the chimney, repairing a leaky skylight, reupholstering several chairs, a general window cleaning and all those necessary chores that arise in the maintenance of a building such as this.

Still in excellent shape, despite its almost 100-year existence, it is a building we can be proud of. Of landmark status, it lends dignity and beauty to the area. May it continue to flourish.

Ira Zweifach
Chairman

**Report of the Awards Committee**

Collectors Club Philatelist Medal

This highly sought after medal is awarded to: Robert P. Adenweller, Bernardsville, New Jersey, for his article:

"SAMOA. THE PALM TREES ISSUES, 1886-1900"

which appeared in sections starting in January 1975.

Medal for the best Program - 1976

This medal is awarded to: William E. Lea, London, England, for his excellent showing on November 17 of

"CANADIAN RATE COVERS 1851-1875".

The above two awards were made unanimously by the two subcommittees.

Herbert J. Bloch
Chairman

**Report of The Collectors Club Philatelist**

We are pleased to report that the "Philatelist" has continued to go forward during 1976. Once again we would like to express our appreciation to the people whose names appear on its masthead for their help in making such progress possible. To Ernest A. Kehr, ~~Abbot Lutz, President~~ Haverbeck, Robert P. Odenweller, Ira Seebacher, Philip Silver and Ernest Wilkens, my thanks.

Although we have not called attention to it until now, we added 48 pages to the normal total for the year, making a volume of 432 pages instead of the usual 384. This included the special "Interphil Issue" of 90 pages in May (the largest "Philatelist" ever produced in its 55-year history), a 72-page issue in July, a 68-page issue in September and a 76-page issue in November.

Under the aegis of Abott Lutz, our Advertising Manager, our advertising rose for the second year in a row, moving from approximately $9,500 in 1975 to approximately $13,000 in '76. Exact figures are not available due to Mr. Higgins unfortunate illness.

It was this extra revenue that allowed the extra pagination.

Gains were also made from new subscriptions and single sales. Again, the total amount was not available at the time this report was being written. For these, thanks go to Mr. Higgins for his indefatiguable diligence in answering inquiries and filling orders.

One grey note intrudes on this somewhat rosy picture. Rising postal rates, paper cost, charge for engraver's cuts, mailing enclosures, etc. all have made inroads on our increased income. Nevertheless, we are handily holding our own. Hopefully, we will continue to move forward, both editorially and production-wise in the coming year.

Ira Zweifach
Editor

**Report of the Library Committee**

Two sections of the Library's holdings received more than usual attention during 1976. Our collection of auction sale catalogs was increased by several donations in the past year, especially that of Mr. Herbert Trenchard who also spent many hours in sorting and arranging this interesting branch of philatelic literature.

Although the Club has always had a good collection of U.S. government publications - postal laws, annual reports, and the like - it was by no means complete. Thanks to the work of Mr. Calvet Hahn and Mr. David Jarrett this section of our Library now has adequate resources for the study of this important aspect of our Country's postal history.

The Club's Library maintains a reputation for being an open and pleasant place in which to read and work. Our sincere thanks and appreciation go to Mrs. Josephine Eldridge and to Mr. John De Witt for their efforts on behalf of the Library.

Ernest C. Wilkens
Chairman

**Membership Committee**

At a special meeting of the membership on November 5, 1975 Article IX of the Constitution and Article XVI of the By-Laws were amended to create a new class of membership in the Collectors Club. Associate membership for persons between the ages of 18 and 22 was made available for qualified applicants in both Resident and Non-Resident categories. Following this action the first 3 non-resident associate members were admitted by action of the Board of Governors at its regular meeting on December 17, 1975. Subsequently, during the year 1976 just concluded, seven additional associates were admitted to membership six of them non-resident and one resident associates.

With respect to total membership at the end of 1976 it showed an increase to 1208 members over the total of 1151 at the end of 1975. This represents a net gain for the year of 57, the second successive year to show a significant gain in membership. Since there were a total of 63 members lost by death, resignation or non-payment of dues, total admissions during the year were 120. This exceeds last years total admissions which, at 117, was the highest level of admissions activity in many years.

Nevertheless, we are still below our quotas for all classes of membership and continued efforts by all members to solicit suitable new collectors for membership are urged. The membership committee during 1977 will be conducting several membership campaigns directed at specific groups from whom we hope to draw additional qualified members.

F. B. Sellers
Chairman

**Report of the Program Committee**

The 1977 Program of Speakers promises to be an exceptional year with some of the most outstanding collections in the world appearing in the United States for the first time. In the realm of philatelic competition, the highest recognition of all is the International Grand Prix d'Honneur. A significant feature of the 1977 Program is that it presents not one but *four* evenings during which we will host collection of this caliber.

Similarly, we have four other speakers who have won International Large Gold medals, as well as a number who have reached the Gold standard. Coverage has returned to a worldwide sampling following the Bicentennial emphasis of 1976. In order to obtain the best in each area, it is notable that six of the 18 speakers will come from overseas to present their collections.

Heavy attendance may be expected at most of these talks, so it would be well for all members to plan far in advance of these dates to be free to attend what promises to be a most memorable program.

Louis Grunin
Robert P. Odenweller
Co-Chairmen

**Report on the Capital Fund for the Calendar Year 1976**

In the last update on the progress of the Capital Fund in the September 1976 issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist, the co-chairmen promised not to unduly burden the members with tales of financial hardship. We felt that constant repetition of the Club's problems was self-defeating. Also, we were concerned that members might collectively rise up and call down a pox upon us, thus snuffing us out in the springtime of our days on this most wonderful of planets. We have kept our promise. Today, however, the duty to inform you about the financial progress of the Fund is imposed upon us by the by-laws and the whip so deftly wielded by our President.

The financial statements prepared by our accountant for the year ended December 31, 1974 indicate the Capital Fund grew by slightly over $6,800.00. That figure is an all-inclusive one that, on the plus side, takes into consideration interest and dividends on our investments. On the minus side, there was $8,238.00 transferred to the Generai Fund to cover the operating deficit. But contributions for 1974 were only $2,024.00.

The accountant's report for the year ended December 31, 1975 shows a somewhat similar picture. The Capital Fund reached an all-time high of $229,257.00. This again is an all-inclusive figure which adds interest and dividends to the previous balance, acknowledges contributions of $24,843.00 and to wipe out recurring deficits due to operations, deducts the sum of $7,600.00 which was transferred to the General Fund. That contributions figure of $24,843.00 is very impressive. But $20,000.00 of that sum is the Downing bequest. So, we raised approximately $4,800.00 by virtue of other members' generosity.

For 1976, the picture is rosier than it has ever been since the Capital Fund was first established in 1964. We do not have audited figures showing interest and dividends. We do know that a good-sized chunk was transferred to our General Fund. But contributions were higher than ever. During 1976, our members' generosity to their Club reached the spectacular figure of $18,497.62, due in great measure to the inception of the SHARE PURCHASE program in late February of last year. We expect, therefore, that the audited figures, due sometime in March, will show the Fund to be in excess of the $250,000.00 goal Mr. Boker and I set twelve years ago.

We promise not to rest on these laurels, gratifying though they may be. We will very shortly set new goals for the Capital Fund. We may, for example, try an additional approach to the contribution process, not necessarily through member participation alone.

Regardless of our approach, we will keep you informed. But, not to the extent, however, where we may become the victims of that pox which may suddenly descend upon our unwary heads.

John R. Boker, Jr., Philip Silver
Co-chairmen

**Report of the Planning Committee**

Unlike most committees of The Collectors Club, much of the Planning Committee development reaches the implementation stage through other committees, frequently requiring the approval of the Board of Governors, and occasionally, the voting membership of the Club. During the past year, the Planning Committee was active in a number of areas, all of great concern to the well-being of The Collectors Club and its members.

Since the Planning Committee was established by the Board of Governors to permit examination of long-range operations and goals of the Club, stop-gap solutions to our problems have been eschewed whenever it was possible to develop long-term solutions.

In 1976, a study was undertaken to assist the House Committee in assessing needed house improvements. As a result of this effort, recommendations were presented regarding structural repairs, heating system alterations and maintenance, and refurbish-

ing the living quarters on the fifth floor. The Planning Committee is pleased to note that the House Committee accepted these recommendations and developed a program to implement them.

One of the most serious problems facing the Club in 1976 has been that of staff. Mr. Higgins had indicated his interest in possible retirement. This, therefore, necessitated consideration of a successor. Mr. Higgins' present illness only underscores the seriousness of that concern. To provide an adequate successor, however, required examination of the Club operating budget and the development of projections of future expenditures. The Planning Committee prepared the analyses necessary to show that proper provision for the succession was not only possible, but within our means. A recommendation was subsequently presented to the Board, and a new Executive Secretary provided.

The most serious problem facing the Collectors Club continues to be that of financing. While it is possible to postulate expenditures, it is more difficult to develop the means to meet those obligations. The Planning Committee is quite pleased to note the success of the Capital Fund Drive in providing for the future of the Collectors Club.

Finally, I should like to note the many hours devoted to the committee's work by all its members. In addition to individual assignments, the Committee has met on a bi-monthly basis to review progress and to formalize our recommendations.

E. E. Fricks
Chairman

**Report of The Study Group Committee**

The Study Group Council, on behalf of the 25 regularly scheduled Study Groups extend their thanks to the Board of Governors, members of the club and Mrs. Josephine Eldridge for providing most adequate meeting facilities.

The accomplishments during 1976 were many while the problems were few. Included among the accomplishments are the

— Completion of Study Group Guidelines
— A reduction in study group meeting nights
— Two productive Study Group Council Meetings
— Addition of the South Slavic Philatelic Society
— A compilation of study group members who have offered the club goods and services at significant savings from regular prices.

During the early days of the club simple House Rules such as "Boisterous or improper language must not be indulged in on the club premises," or "Supplies from restaurants or bars shall be served only upon order of a member," were adequate for the club's operation. Today, however, guidelines with more detail are necessary to provide service in a more complex environment. The guidelines will be presented to the Board of Governors, for approval, before general distribution. These guidelines encompass the policy decisions issued by the Board since 1933, when the New York Precancel Society first rented space in the back room. In addition to the policies these new guidelines include suggestions made by the Study Groups themselves and our own personal experiences in problem solving during the past four years.

The reduction in the number of meeting nights available to the Study Groups is consistant with the objectives set for 1976 which was a reduction of operating expenses without decreasing service. We have been successful in obtaining a 7% reduction to 13 meeting nights. A similar reduction is expected before 1978.

Special events during 1976 such as INTERPEX and INTERPHIL '76 affected the attendance at the study group meetings. The complete data is not immediately available but will be provided as an addendum, prior to publication of these minutes in The Collectors Club Philatelist.

During the year the Cuba Philatelic Society and the American Society of Polar Philatelists discontinued meeting at the club house. Most of the Cuban group members lived in New Jersey and prefer to hold their meetings locally. They have donated an

extra high intensity lamp for our slide projector.

Three major problems were resolved without resorting to disciplinary action.

John D. Dowd,
William H. Miller,
Co-Chairmen

**Report of the Nominating Committee**

The following have been nominated by the undersigned to fill the vacancies created by the outgoing Governors of the Class of 1976:

Herbert J. Bloch
John J. Boker Jr.
Albert H. Higgins
Louis Grunin
Bernard D. Harmer
Ernest C. Wilkens

Theo. Van Dam
Chairman

**The president's report**

The year 1976 saw The Collectors Club restored to the pre-eminent position that it has occupied for so many years. It was the year of "Interphil," the 1976 International Philatelic Exhibition; the year that the United States was the host country to the major exhibition. I can safely say that without The Collectors Club this show would not have been the success that it was. Past presidents headed the organizing and staging committee and the International Jury. Governors and members were prominent in every activity connected with the show. The Club hosted the most successful social event at "Interphil," the luncheon at the Union League Club. In addition to that, an Open House reception was held for our overseas members on the Wednesday prior to the opening of the exhibition.

These activities contributed to the larger than normal deficit in the current operations of the club and clubhouse. However, this deficit has been met by drawing against the income of the capital fund. This is necessary but unfortunate, as we had expected to be able to capitalize that income thus increasing the investments of the fund. At present the fund is invested at a rate of return between 7½% and 8%. New investments can not be made to yield more than about 7%. The current decline in investment rates is not expected to reverse itself for some time, thus as our bonds mature the income will contract. It is essential to the continuation of our activities that the capital fund increase its rate of growth by contributions and bequests to not only offset this decline in income but to compensate for the continuing inflation in salaries, utilities and fuel oil.

It has become necessary to engage a permanent executive secretary at a stipend greater than we had been paying previously. This step was made because of the continuing illness of Mr. Albert Higgins, who had been filling this position on a temporary basis. It will not be too long a time before we must do something similar in the Library. We have lost the services of Mr. John De Witt, who had been assisting there, because of illness.

In spite of these problems, The Collectors Club is on firmer ground than it was two years ago. There is a renewed spirit and awareness of the necessity of continued operation to provide a home for philately in New York and in the United States. It is only in The Collectors Club that the beginner and the expert philatelist can meet on a common ground.

I commend the club and its activities to the new officers with the fervent hope that they may carry on our activities in the spirit of service to Philately; that they may continue the club as the premier philatelic organization in the United States.

H. D. S Haverbeck
President

## The Meeting of December 1, 1976

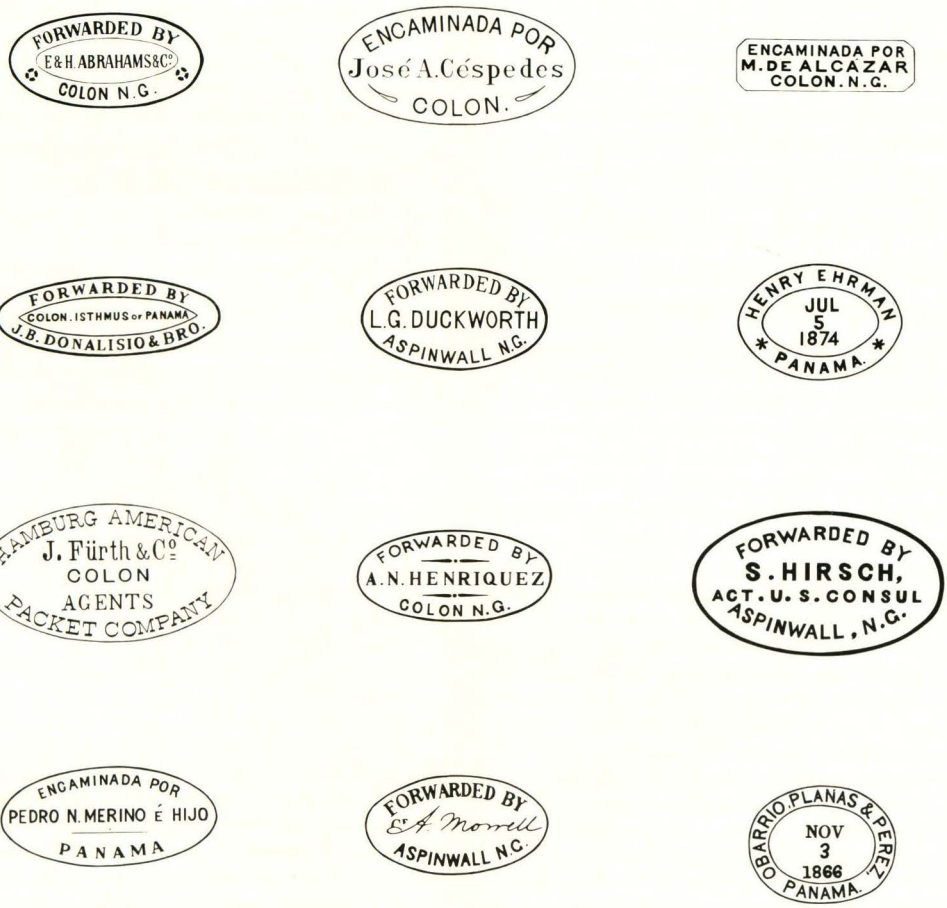
## MAILS VIA PANAMA

### Presented by Col. James T. DeVoss

Forwarding agents, before the establishment of the Universal Postal Union in 1875, played an important role in handling foreign mail. Because of its strategic location, the Isthmus of Panama rapidly became the "Crossroads" of the Western Hemisphere and one of the most important transshipment routes in the world.

With the 1849 discovery of gold in California and the tremendous migration which followed, it was inevitable that the movement of mail should play such an important part in the commercial growth of Panama. More than 10 major packet and steamship lines converged on Panama between 1845 and 1875. For its population, the Isthmus of Panama supported more forwarding agents than any other location on the entire globe.

Col. DeVoss, executive secretary of the American Philatelic Society, who had previously displayed a portion of his "Via Panama" collection at a 1968




**Examples of hitherto unknown Panama forwarder handstamps from the recent Lanman and Kemp find.**

meeting of the Collectors Club, was our guest for a repeat presentation. His display of 66 album pages was limited almost exclusively to new acquisitions, some of which had never been publicly exhibited before. Col. DeVoss mentioned the recent Lanman & Kemp find which produced 21 previously unknown Panama forwarder handstamps. Some of these new markings are illustrated here.

Since Col. DeVoss has promised to write an addenda to his "Forwarding Agents on the Isthmus" article which appeared in four installments in The Collectors Club Philatelist starting with the May 1970 issue we will keep this meeting report short intentionally in anticipation of that forthcoming contribution to philatelic research.

In addition to the pages on display, Col. DeVoss illustrated his presentation with 80 color slides which represented the highlights of his award winning "Via Panama" collection. The 10c 1847's used from Panama were superb, indeed. Three of the eight known covers bearing Scott No. 2 used in Panama rest in this collection. One of these is a triple rate letter from Lima, Peru to Tepic, Mexico, bearing nine copies of the 10c 1847, the largest multiple use known on cover.

The Panama markings of the British used in Jamaica were extremely interesting. Several recent acquisitions were on display for the first time.

The "Panama, N. Y." and the "Pan. & San Fran. S. S." covers were another interesting group. Col. DeVoss commented on the purpose of these two U. S. markings. He indicated that the publication of his research article would clarify and correct the original study published many years ago by Stanley B. Ashbrook.

In addition to the private markings of the forwarding agents, the color slides included the postal markings used on the Isthmus of Panama by the British, French, United States and New Granada governments and their mail agents.

The audience expressed considerable interest in the techniques used by Col. DeVoss in reproducing the postal markings used to illustrate his album pages. The forwarder markings above are examples of his work.

## The Meeting of January 5, 1977

## PRESIDENTIAL FREE FRANKS

### Presented by Seymour H. Kaplan

Engrossing as well as entertaining, Seymour H. Kaplan's showing of Presidential Free Franks held those present at the January 5th meeting in rapt attention. Ranging from Colonial and Revolutionary times to the 1870's, Mr. Kaplan's collection encompassed not only presidential franks, but those of famous cabinet members, senators, congressmen and several signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"A free frank is not a hot dog giveaway," said Mr. Kaplan in his opening remarks, "Rather, it is the signature of a person entitled to send mail free through the post on a cover, a letter sheet or a wrapper. The franking privilege not only allowed mail to be sent free, but also allowed it to be "received free" of postage due. The system, modeled after that of the British, actually had its roots in the European postal establishments."

A letter sent to General Schuyler, whose rank entitled him to franking privileges, demonstrated the "received free" principle. The cover was first marked "Paid," but was then given a free frank, absolving the sender from paying postage.

Mr. Kaplan then showed a cover franked by John Hancock during his term as President of the Continental Congress and written during the third week of July 1776, pointing out that the free frank did not originate with George Washington. Covers so closely related to the period surrounding the signing of the Declaration are quite rare and much in demand.

Other covers containing the franks of signers of the Declaration shown by Mr. Kaplan include those of William Floyd of New York (a rare frank); Robert Morris of Virginia, who helped finance

the Revolutionary War out of his own fortune and Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire, the only man to use the word "Frank" in denoting free postage (all others who had the privilege just signed their names with or without the word "Free").

Some signers went on to become presidents of the U.S., and of these, Mr. Kaplan displayed the franks of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Jefferson added the abbreviation "Pr. U.S." making sure postal employees knew who he was.

A Washington frank was on display, but it didn't bear the first president's signature. All it said was, "President." It has been speculated that this was an example of Washington's humility, but historians doubt it.

"Free James Madison" was how the fourth president of the United States franked his mail. Madison's penmanship was none too good, and the cover displayed by Mr. Kaplan was addressed by his wife, Dolly, who it was said penned many of his letters for him.

John Quincy Adams signed his name in the address portion of the letter to avoid having his signature used for an I.O.U. We learned, too, that Andrew Jackson sprawled his signature across the top of the envelope, and that Martin Van Buren's signature was fairly common.

Mr. Kaplan said that undoubtedly the rarest frank of any United States President made while in office is that of William Henry Harrison. That unfortunate caught cold on the day of his inauguration and died 30 days later of pneumonia. The Harrison frank he showed was on a piece sent while Harrison had franking privilege as a senator. It was sent on the last day Harrison enjoyed such senatorial sanction which began and ended sixty days before and after a term of office. In effect, this was an unusual "last day cover."

After John Tyler, whose Presidential frank was shown, served as President, he was elected to the Congress of the Confederacy, set up during the Civil War. Tyler died before he could take his seat in that body.

Presidential cover followed presidential cover. Mr. Kaplan showed those of James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan.

Then came a cover with the frank of Abraham Lincoln in his pre-presidential days. This came about because at one time Lincoln held two posts at the same time. He was the postmaster of New Salem, Illinois and also a member of the Illinois State Legislature which met at Vandalia. Mr. Kaplan's cover stemmed from that town when Lincoln had occasion to write to a former legislative colleague.

In sending that letter he used the franking privilege of a United States postmaster, thereby creating a rare piece. It was the only known letter franked by Lincoln or written by him while holding that job. Lincoln franked other letters as postmaster, but these were outgrowths of his generosity—sending mail free for those who couldn't afford postage.

Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson, was described by Mr. Kaplan as "the first in a long line of illiterate Presidents." While there can be debate over the literacy of other executives, Johnson only learned to write in adulthood. His frank was also displayed.

A piece of stationery was franked by Ulysses S. Grant after his term of office, but a stamp was added to the piece by an aide out of habit. It was just as well. The Presidential franking privilege ended with him.

Also shown was a cover with the frank of Davey Crockett made when he was a member of Congress. One of the finest pieces in Kaplan's collection was a newspaper wrapper sent from Bermuda to the United States by Franklin Pierce. He franked the wrapper out of habit, then had to affix a penny red to prepay postage. The stamp was tied by the rare "AO5" cancel. When a member of the audience said the wrapper was unique, Kaplan noted that it was, "not only unique, but I think it's the only one!"

A question period followed, bringing to a close a most enjoyable evening.

*(Mark A. Kellner)*



# F. BURTON SELLERS TO RECEIVE 1976 A. F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD

For F. Burton "Bud" Sellers, 1976 was a very good year. It was the year in which, as chairman, he was instrumental in guiding INTERPHIL to an outstanding success. That international exhibition in Philadelphia will long be remembered as one of the finest held in this country. 1976 was also the year in which the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club designated Mr. Sellers the 26th recipient of what is generally conceded to be the most prestigious philatelic honor in United States philately, the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.

The medal, emblematic of that award for "distinguished service to philately," will be presented at the Annual Awards Dinner of The Collectors Club which will be held on May 11, 1977.

Mr. Sellers' services to The Collectors Club alone encompasses sixteen years on its Board of Governors. During that period, he served as secretary for three years, vice president for the same period of time and as presidnet for the four-year period 1971-1974. In addition, he served the Club as chairman of a number of important committees. For services to the Collectors Club, he was a recent recipient of the "President's Award."

"Bud" Sellers' services to philately are not limited to The Collectors Club, however. He is presently a Director-at-Large of the American Philatelic Society. A member of that organization since 1947, he organized the Speakers Bureau in 1972 and has continued since that date as its chairman. He is a trustee of the Philatelic Foundation and second vice president of the American Philatelic Congress. Mr. Sellers is a former president of the Pan American Philatelic Federation and a member of the Philatelic Advisory Panel of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

His collecting specialty is the stamps of Haiti. That extensive collection has been shown at national and international exhibitions and has garnered many high awards; best-in-show at the national level and gold internationally have been its highest achievements.

Mr. Sellers, quite apart from his organizational services to philately, has not neglected other areas of activity. He has lectured and written extensively on Haitian philately. His articles have appeared in the "American Philatelist," "The Collectors Club Philatelist," the "Congress Books," the "Pan American Philatelist," "Scott's Monthly Journal" and "Western Stamp Collector," to name but a few publications. He is a consultant for the Haiti section for the Scott and Minkus catalogues. In addition, he prepared the Haiti section for the A.P.S. de Thuin Handbook, "The Yucutan Affair."

"Bud" is an accredited judge at the international level. He has served on national juries for Balpex, Nojex, Sepad and Sojex. His judging credits included international exhibitions in Miami, Florida and at ESPANA '75 in Madrid.

In addition to The Collectors Club, he holds memberships in the American Philatelic Society, the Society of Philatelic Americans, the Haitian Philatelic Society, the Postal History Society, The Philatelic Foundation, Essay Proof Society, American Philatelic Congress and the Maritime Postmark Society. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Our Lichtenstein medalist, though a "New Yorker" for a short six-year period from 1943-1949, is really a transplanted "Mid-Westerner." Born in Kankakee, Illinois, in 1918, he lived in the "Prairie State" until his graduation in 1940 from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering, Summa Cum Laude. While in college, he was elected to several honorary fraternities, including Phi Eta Sigma, Omega Chi Epsilon, Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma Xi. He also received the prestigious University of Illinois Scholarship Key.

Shortly after his college graduation, he joined the Texas Company, now Texaco Inc., as a process engineer at its Tulsa, Oklahoma, refinery. This necessitated a move to that city where he resided until 1943.

In 1941, "Bud" married Mary Kay Grossman, the girl he met in college. Mary Kay had stayed on at school after "Bud" left to begin his professional carreer. In 1941, she graduated from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor of Arts degree. Six days later they were married.

From that union, "Bud" and Mary Kay are the proud parents of daughter, Nancy Kay Sotos, married to a Chicago attorney, and son, John Scott Sellers, an accounting student at the University of Colorado. Nancy Kay and her husband George are graduates of Northwestern University.

"Bud's" professional carreer was continued in the executive office of Texaco in New York City when he was transferred there in 1943. In 1947, he joined Texaco Development Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Texaco, Inc. After a series of assignments and promotions, he became manager of the Technical Division of the subsidiary firm, assisting in the development of a process for converting various undesirable petroleum hydrocarbons into fertilizer and petrochemicals. Metal ore reduction and the generation of electrical power were also by-products of that widely licensed Texaco Synthesis Gas Process he helped develop. "Bud" is the holder of nineteen United States and more than forty foreign patents. He is a long-time member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

After completion of a course at the Columbia School of Special Studies, "Bud" passed the United States Patent Office examination to become a Registered Patent Agent. His previous expertise, plus this additional area of knowledge, were instrumental in his transfer to licensing activities for his company. He is presently manager of the Process Division responsible for world-wide licensing activities of Texaco Development Corporation.

He is active in church and civic affairs in Tarrytown, New York, where he and Mary Kay have lived since 1949. He has been president of several PTA's and of the Tarrytown PTA Council and has served two 3-year terms on the Board of Education. During his second term, he was elected vice president.

"Bud's" stamp collecting began when he was eight years old. He recalls attending first day activities when the Chicago Worlds Fair souvenir sheets were issued in 1933. Inactive during his college days, he resumed collecting in 1947 when he became a founding member of the Texaco Stamp Club (APS Chapter Number 233), For service to that club as president and governor during its thirty year life, he was twice accorded its Merit Award for Distinguished Service.

His other philatelic awards are the "Diploma for Outstanding Service to Philately" of the APS Writers Unit No. 30 and the "American Revolution Bicentennial Administration Certificate of Appreciation for Contributions to the Bicentennial Commemoration."

The "Lichtenstein Medal" caps a long and fruitful career of service to philately. (Philip Silver)

# Book Reviews

**Philatelic Forgers: Their Lives and Works,** *by Varro E. Tyler. 60 pages with 107 forged stamps and cancellations illustrated together with 17 other illustrations, including eight pictures of the forgers. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd. U.S. Distributors, H.J.M.R., Box 308, North Miami, Florida 33161. Price £4.60 ($8.00), postage included.*

Dr. Tyler presents the fascinating stories of eighty-four of the most notorious philatelic forgers whose activities span some 120 years. He has conducted an extensive, painstaking review of the literature in English, German and French, and has drawn on new data of his own and other philatelic researchers to provide a unique and comprehensive series of vignettes.

His subjects range from those guilty (and infrequently convicted) of outright fraud through self-proclaimed benefactors supplying poor collectors with cheap imitations identified as such, to well-known dealers of the early philatelic era who "engaged in some philatelic practices which are no longer condoned." It should not be assumed, however, that this is a complete black list of philately, for few records exist of the forgers' clients who often were the force behind new productions. It is known, for example, that Sperati manufactured certain of his wares for "reputable" dealers, for a grand prize-winning collector and even for a member of royalty who lacked needed items. Perhaps these people deserve a share of Sperati's infamy in a book of their own.

Complete with numerous and valuable references, this little book often identifies the forger with his products. An index directs the specialist to each specific mention of forgeries by country, while the contents arrange for forgers alphabetically. In fact, more than the eighty-four listed forgers are discussed, for a number of others are cited under the principals. François Fournier's successor, Charles Hirschburger, is found only in the discussion of Fournier. Fournier's predecessor, Louis-Henri Mercier, is fully covered under his own name which is said to be an alias in later years of Henri Geogg, who is discussed only under Mercier. Certainly Geogg (Mercier), Fournier and Hirschburger make up an interesting dynasty—the Geneva gang! All, incidentally, sold their forgeries (or facsimiles) as such.

Tyler suggests there was another "family" of forgers, the Italian branch, under his discussion of Erasmus Oneglia of Turin who was responsible for a large fraction of all engraved forgeries found today and who pioneered (1900) the use of photo-lithography for forgery. "Thus, Oneglia was the first link in a long chain of Italian forgers which included Spiotti, Venturini, possibly the Speratis, Imperato, and Panelli, with additional connections to colleagues in other countries, such as Fournier". This chain, incidentally, tied Panelli (who is often credited as the author, rather than salesman, of Oneglia's engraved forgeries) to Raoul de Thuin, the Belgian forger, late of Merida in Yucatan, Mexico. Panelli and de Thuin were close friends on the French Riviera in the late twenties and remained so until the former's death in 1967.

The parade continues: the "Boston Gang" with S. Allan Taylor, James M. Chute, Charles A. Lyford, William E. Skinner, Frederick H. King alias C.M. Seltz, and Ferdinand M. Trifet; and in London, the dealers Alfred Benjamin and Julian Hippolite Sarpy who served as an outlet for the fake overprints and engraved forgeries produced by George Kirke Jeffryes. Tyler recalls the wit and humor of Benjamin who once applied a forged date stamp of Madiera, bearing the current date, to the silk lining of the dealer Hugo Griebert's top hat!

This book is well printed and hard bound. The author's careful research and readable style are evident throughout. It will certainly be the standard in its field, of interest to all philatelists. It makes an excellent addition to any well stocked philatelic library.

*(C. Walske)*

**The Stamps and Postal History of North Borneo, Part I-1883 to 1893.** *by L.H. Shipman, A.I.B., F.R.P.S.L. 341 pages with Index and Addenda, Illustrated and a Map. Published by The Sarawak Specialists' Society, N.W. Jefferies, 77 Ingram Avenue, Bedgrove, Aylesbury, Bucks. HP21 7DH, England. No price stated.*

This is the first volume of what it is hoped will be an authoritative handbook on the stamps and postal history of North Borneo. Although appearing under the name of L. H. Shipman, it is the accumulated work of many members of the Sarawak Specialists Society.

The work is a highly specialized study of the stamps and postal history of the first ten years of the posts under The Chartered Company. In addition to the issues for North Borneo, it also covers the Chartered Company stamps for Labuan. One can find errors of omission and commission in any work of this kind and this book is no exception. However, no useful purpose is served by picking out each one.

The author is conscious that there are many gaps in the recorded postal history of both Borneo and Labuan, and that there is much still to be learned about their stamps and their usage. But, with all its faults, it is an excellent study and well deserving of publication.

*(H.D.S.H.)*

**Priced Guide to the 1881-1918 Native Issues of Nepal.** *Prepared and published by George Alevizos, P.O. Box 5159, Santa Monica, CA, 90405. 16 pages, Illustrated. No Price Given.*

Normally this column would not list a specialist dealer's price list. This priced guide, however, is more of a brief handbook than a price list. It contains a complete catalogue of the native issues of Nepal and photographic illustrations of stamps which are not available elsewhere in such a complete form.

The pricing is accomplished by assigning each stamp and variety a rating in terms of units of evaluation. Currently these units are assigned a dollar value of $0.10. Items indicated by R, RR, RRR, are those which seldom come on the market and are rarely seen.

The three pages of fine photographic illustrations of the various printings and types makes this guide of considerable value, not only to the beginner but also to the advanced collector. I recommend that collectors of Nepal obtain it.

*(H.D.S.H.)*

**The Perfins of Great Britain - A Catalog,** Compiled by Robert McKee and Basil Tomkins. 8½ x 11, punched for both 3-hole and 5-hole binders. 500 pages. Published by Dr. Harvey Tilles, P.O. Box 5466, High Point, N. Carolina. $50.00 from the publisher.

**A Catalog of the Perfins of Hong Kong.** Identical with the above. Compiled and edited by Dr. Tilles. 10 pages. $3.00 from the publisher.

Until a few years ago most collectors would discard stamps perforated with initials or, if the stamp was a better item, use it as a space filler until the real thing came along. Dealers sold them for a mere fraction of catalogue. Times they are achangin'. Today perfins have come of age and are not only esteemed as collectible, but with the publication of catalogues such as "The Perfins of Great Britain" and "The Perfins of Hong Kong" should materially increase in price.

The initial introduction to the "GB" catalogue by Floyd A. Walker first appeared in The Collectors Club Philatelist in November 1975. The article won an award as one of the outstanding articles in the CCP for that year.

The "GB" catalogue lists over 14,000 perfins. Many are identified and those that are not hopefully will become so in time. An update on that material will be sent to owners of the volumes.

The left hand pages of the catalogues list all pertinent information and the right hand pages picture each perfin within a square, giving the owner a place to mount his stamps. Hence the album connotation.

At this point the writer cannot fault in any way this task of love. While we hope that eventually datings can be supplied, we know that the major source of this material went up in smoke when the Sloper Co. was bombed during World War II. The Sloper Company today is

still completely in the dark about those lost dies and records.

Most of the original perforating was done on the company's premises, although they did sell machines for the do-it-yourself crowd. They are now located at Tower Royal Works, Blackburn Road in London.

As to the Hong Kong section, it covers 72 known perfins used by firms in that Crown Colony from the 1870's to the present. Included, is an excellent one-page introduction.

These catalogues should appeal not only to the "GB" and Hong Kong collector, but also to the U.S. precancel collector. The writer recommends this field as an interesting side line to one's normal collecting interests.

*(Abbot Lutz)*

## INDIAN STATES (Contd.)

8as deep violet, 1 rupee light yellow-green, 2 rupees lemon-yellow and 5 rupees deep claret. They were printed on unsurfaced gummed paper and perforated 11 (rough perfs) all around.

The design of these stamps is simple. The top panel shows the value in English, whereas in the bottom panel the value is in Hindi. The panel on the left is inscribed, *Kishangarh State* in English and that on the right carries the same inscription in Hindi. Readers will observe that the words, *Revenue &Postage* or *Postage & Revenue,* appear on all Kishangarh stamps issued from 1899 on, whereas these words do not appear on the unissued stamps shown above.

I believe the whole set, from the ¼ anna to the 5 rupee must have been printed, but why they did not come to light for all these years is inexplicable. I have not come across a single used example. Further light and information on this subject will be appreciated.

## POUCH MAIL (Contd.)

the battle field. [That was the first bag exchanged at the Sèvres bridge.] It contained a letter to me from Col. Hoffman dated the 18th . . . Mr. Bismarck seems to be disposed to let us have a weekly bag through, altho' he will allow no messages. So I am in hopes to hear from Mrs. Hoffman soon, I have had no line from her for a month . . .

*26 Oct.* Count Bernstorff says that arrangements have been made to allow Mr. Washburne to send a bag out of Paris weekly, and that it will come by his messenger to London; but that as yet he has no orders to send Despatches from us to Mr. Washburne in return. But he promised to enquire about it.

*27 Oct.* [Motley informed Germans he would] send open letters by Mr. Forbes to Versailles, to be disposed of by the Prussian authorities, but that I should withhold the Despatches until an answer was received from Count Bismarck saying we might send Despatches in to Mr. Washburne. Mr. Forbes will accordingly take a few letters.

*3 Nov.* People come to us daily to send letters for them to Paris . . .

At 5 we sent two bags of despatches to the Prussian Embassy for transmission to Mr. Washburne, one being full of newspapers. I thought it rather an imposition, but Count Bernstorff did not so regard it. [That is the first diplomatic mail via Prussian courier in the opposite direction.] *(To Be Continued)*

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE LIBRARY

*Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks and Postal History* edited by Delf Norona. 405 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Published, 1975 by Quarterman Publications as a reprint of the original 1933-35 edition. Price: $25.00. Gift of the publisher.

*The Postage stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland* by Winthrop S. Boggs. 186 & 65 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Published, 1975, by Quarterman Publications as a reprint of the original 1942 edition. Price: $20.00. Gift of the publisher.

*Catalog of Printings of the Regular & Air Post Stamps of the United Nations* by George A. Peterson and Richard K. Strite. Published 1960. 42 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of the Turtle Bay Philatelic Society.

*Detroit Publishing Company Collectors' Guide* by James L. Lowe and Ben Papell. Published, 1975, by Deltiologists of America, 3709 Gradeyville Road, Newtown Sq., Pa. 19073. 288 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of Mr. Ben Papell.

*The Holy Land Philatelist Cumulative Index of Volumes 1-7, 1954-1961* by John Henry Richter. 165 pages, hardbound. Published, 1975, by H. L. P. Publishers, 739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02116. Note: H. L. P. Publishers have reprinted the entire run of the "Holy Land Philatelist" in 3 volumes. It is abvailable, with the Index, for $50.00.

*Pictorial Treasury of U.S. Stamps* edited by Collectors Institute Ltd. 223 pages, color illustrations, harbound. Price: $19.95, from Collectors Institute Ltd., 10102 F Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68127. Gift of the Publisher.

*The 1951 Definitives, Air Mail Issues and Reprints of the United Nations* by Otto Wolke. 96 pages, illustrated, softbound. Published, 1975, by the United Nations Study Unit of the A. T. A., 59-16 Grove St., Brooklyn, N.Y., 11227. Gift of Mr. Otto Wolke.

*The Forwarding Agents (II)* by Kenneth Rowe, published, 1974, by Harry Hayes, 49 Trafalgar St., Batley, Yorkshire, England. 57 pages, illustrated, hardbound.

*Campbell Patterson's (Loose Leaf) New Zealand Catalogue.* 1975 Supplement. Published by Campbell Patterson Ltd., P.O. Box 5555, Auckland, N.Z. 168 pages, illustrated, loose. Gift of the publisher.

*Counterfeits: Crete, First Six Issues; German Colonies, Postmarks* by Charles Sidney Thompson. Reprinted from "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," 1943. 16 pages, illustrated, softbound.

*State Revenue Catalog* by Elbert S. A. Hubbard. Published, 1960, by the author. ca. 250 pages, illustrated, bound. Gift of Louis S. Alfano.


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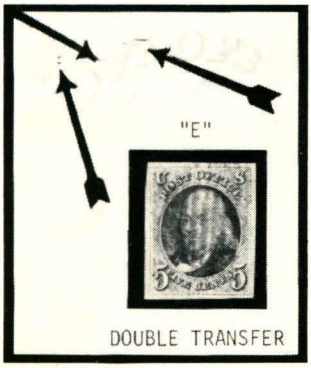
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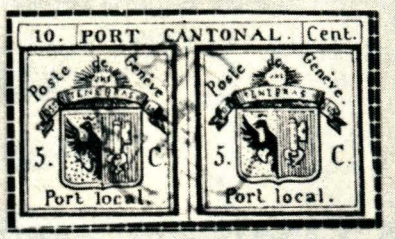
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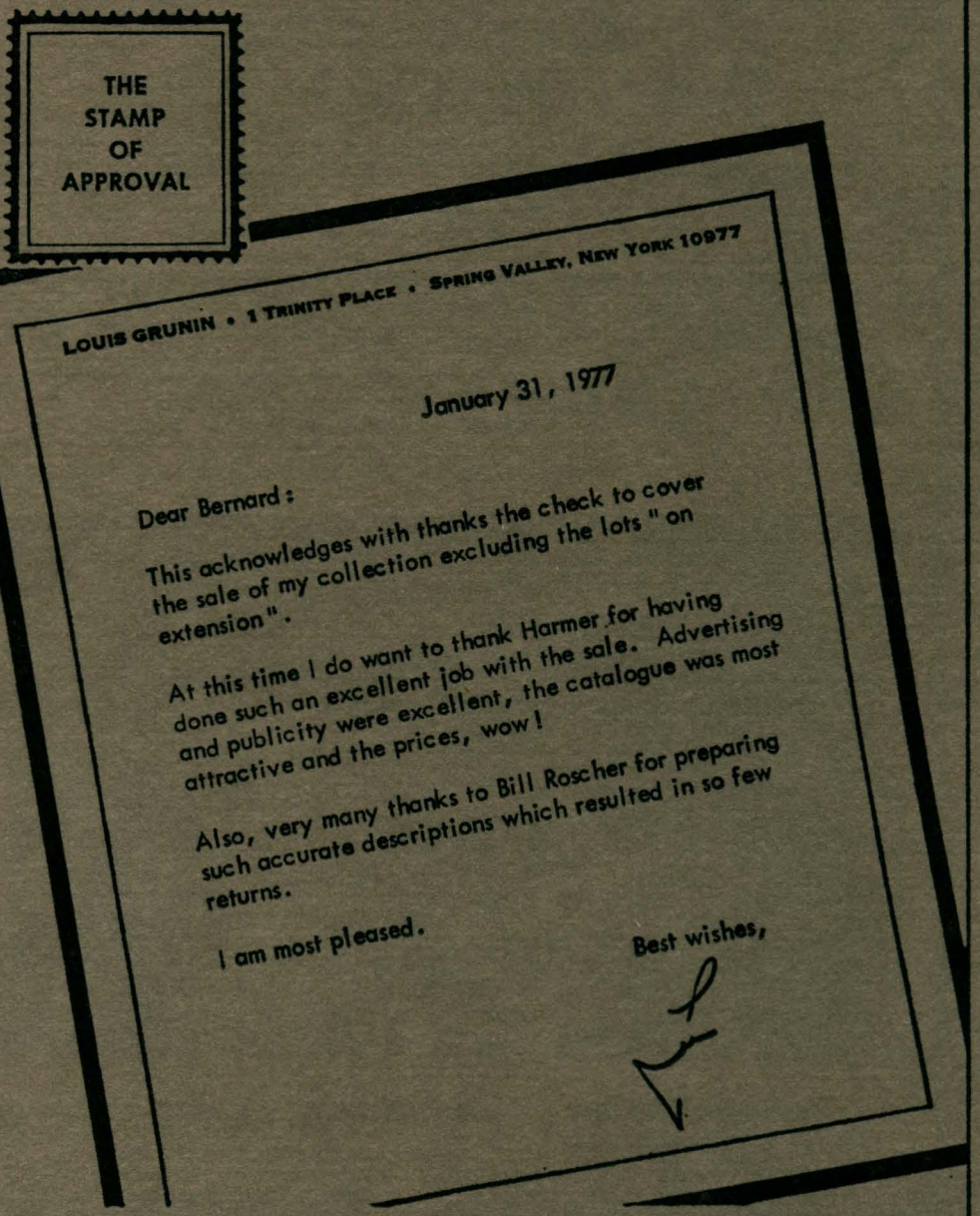
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