

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 52 Number 4
July 1973

TO LET

The Collectors Club Philatelist is published bi-monthly (Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.) by the Collectors Club, Inc., 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016. Annual Subscription Rates: — $10.00; $5.00 for non-profit institutions. Individual copies — $2.00 ea.

© The Collectors Club, Inc., 1973


RECOGNIZED
Roger G. Weill
407
ROYAL ST.
RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
NEW ORLEANS
LA.
Raymond H. Weill
BUYERS

What does the ASDA mean to you?

Here are eight beneficial answers:

1. Every member of the American Stamp Dealers Association has signed a Code of Ethics and Pledge to promote fair trade practices and good relations with the public, assuring the collector of the highest standards of ethics in all their dealings.

2. ASDA members offer a medium for trade through the outright purchase or sale of individual stamps, covers and collections or by conducting public auctions, or both.

3. The ASDA disseminates accurate and reliable philatelic information to the collecting fraternity either through the medium of the public press or by private means.

4. The ASDA and its members individually, assist recognized agencies of the government in the prosecution of law violations relating to philately.

5. The ASDA and its chapters hold annual exhibitions for the benefit of the hobby, to promote and encourage new collectors and educate the public at large.

6. Advice and council is available from the members with respect to all aspects of collecting and particularly with respect to purchase or sale of valuable properties.

7. The ASDA has recommended a code of conditions for the conduct of public auctions.

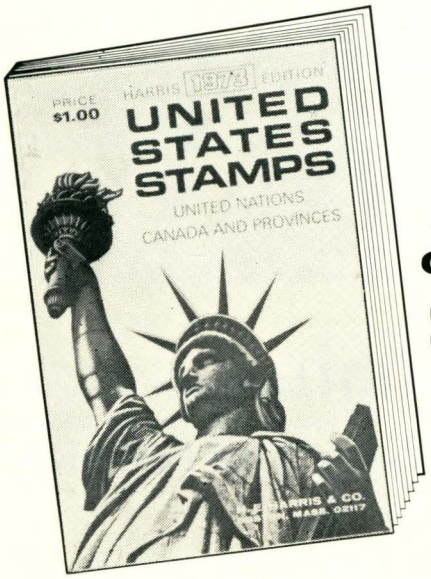
8. The American Stamp Dealers Association together with the American Philatelic Society has formed a joint Expertization Committee which for the first time in the history of philately offers the collector and dealer alike a group of experts in every field of collecting who can authenticate rare stamps with a certification of their true state.

AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

147 W. 42nd St., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

NEW 1973 Edition *Available Now!*

Harris US/BNA Catalog



still only $1.00

- Thousands of Up-To-The-Minute Price Changes
- 216 Informative Pages
- 2400 Illustrations
- Fully Illustrated U.S. Stamp Identifier
- Deluxe Flat-back Binding
- Heavy Washable Cover
- High Quality Paper

Often called the "Bible of the US/BNA Stamp Collecting World," the Harris US/BNA is a "must" for ALL collectors! This is the most important edition in our more than 40 years of publishing this most widely used Catalog. Compiled and edited by the experts of H.E. Harris & Co., it has all these Features: • All major U.S. Postage and Airmail issues — PLUS Special Delivery, Parcel Post, Envelope Squares, Postal Cards, Officials, Revenues, Postage Dues, Plate Blocks, Booklet Panes, Line Pairs, First Day Covers, Mint Sheets, Zip and Mail Early Blocks and other popular specialties. • U.S. Possessions, Confederate States, United Nations plus Canada & Provinces • Special Money-Saving offers plus albums, popular supplies and accessories. Fully illustrated Stamp Identifier and Glossary.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

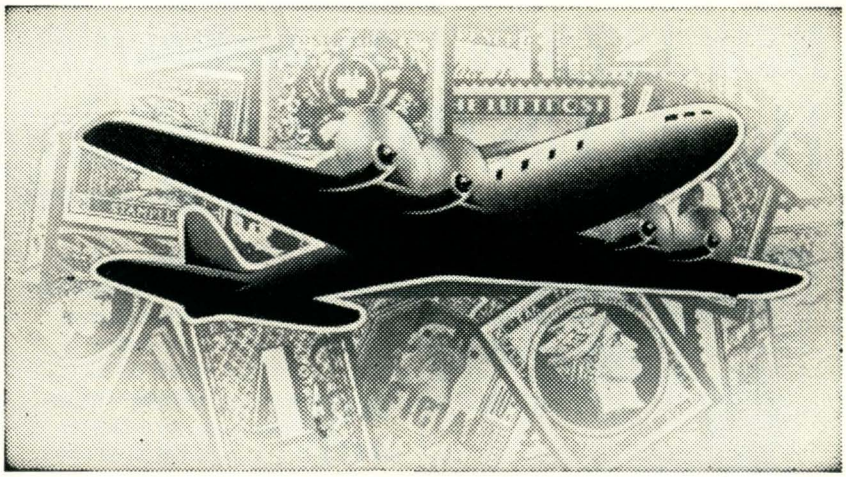
H. E. HARRIS & CO., Catalog Dept. Boston, Mass. 02117

Please RUSH me, post free (in U.S.), the NEW 1973 EDITION of your 216-page catalog, UNITED STATES STAMPS, U.S. POSSESSIONS, UNITED NATIONS, PLUS CANADA & PROVINCES. Including the U.S. Stamp Identifier, etc. I am enclosing $1.00.

Name_____

Address _____

City, State, Zip_____



CORINPHILA

SPECTACULAR AUCTION SALE
in Zurich
8 - 13 October 1973

break-up of	— important general collections (mostly from estates) — large specialized collections of outstanding quality
strong in	— all European countries/British colonials/U. S. A./ Latin & South America
your chance to buy	— from over 9,000 different lots of all price categories — single rarities including multiples and covers as well as choiced sets or complete collections — at prices established by the purchasers; we do not accept any reserve prices from the vendors
we offer	— accurate description and tempting estimation price for each lot — 5 years guarantee of authenticity for all stamps being sold — de luxe catalogue with 142 photoplates (partly in colur) free of charge to serious collectors

CORINPHILA **8023 ZURICH** (Switzerland)
Phone No. (01) 23 80 81 **Bahnhofstrasse 102** **P.O.B.**

THE TWO OF US

Robert A. Siegel, Inc.

"The House of Classics"

maintains one of the world's finest and most important stocks of United States Stamps of all issues as well as many choice Foreign "classics" and covers.

-:-

Want Lists and Special Requirements will have our prompt and careful attention.

-:-

We are consistent buyers of fine properties and are always interested in considering anything you may have to offer us.

Robert A. Siegel

Auction Galleries, Inc.

Offers through Public Auction an unparalleled selection of the finest material the market affords. Through some 20 to 25 sales each year, serious, interested collectors and dealers are offered the opportunity to bid for a wealth of choice material placed in our hands for sale.

Lavishly illustrated catalogues are carefully prepared for each sale.

Annual subscription to all catalogues $5.00; With Prices Realized, $10.00.

No charge is made for catalogues picked up in person at our offices.

ROBERT A. SIEGEL, Inc.

"The House of Classics"

-:-

ROBERT A. SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES, Inc.

120 East 56th Street (Eleventh Floor) **New York, N. Y. 10022**

Phone (212) 753-6421



Just in case . . .

You would like to sell your TREASURES Naturally at TOP PRICES only. Why not make use of our services.

EDGAR MOHRMANN & CO.

well known all over the world

During the long years of doing business, we have handled practically all existing rarities of world renown — including the BLUE and RED MAURITIUS POST OFFICE.

High-class collections and singles from all spheres of philately are always offered in our auction or bought outright.

140th Auction
October 1973 at Hamburg

Entries should reach us till
15th July, 1973

EDGAR MOHRMANN & CO.
The partner for ambitious customers.
Grosser Burstah 19
HAMBURG 11 / Germany
Cables: EDMORO



Philatelic Classics should
be sold in a setting that reflects
their precious nature

Philadelphia is the proper setting

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum Inc.

1420 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

(215) 985-1550

France De Luxe Sheets

This is a special offering of FRANCE DE LUXE SHEETS. (If you are interested in the history and status of French De Luxe Sheets, please write for a free copy.

This offering is made according to Topics, but only partially. Additional requests or Want Lists are welcome.

Our collections are almost complete to the end of 1971. They include also all ANDORRA, and REUNION (De Luxe of France, mostly overprinted CFA).

We also have a very fine selection of France & Commun., Imperfs., Trial Colors, Die Proofs (some 20, and some only 3 exist!), etc.

Special offer given free on request. Approvals are made to serious collectors — according to individual instructions.

½ ½ ½FRA N CE

AIR—1957, Helicopter (824)	$ 22.50
"300, 500, 1000F" (C34/6)	108.00
1969—Concorde (C42)	55.00
1969—Parachutes (1250)	24.50
1971—Balloon (C44)	40.00
ANIMALS—1969, Monelon (1257)	26.00
ANTARCTICA—1968, Polar (1274)	20.00
1972—Crozet (1331)	20.00
ART—1957, Sevres (820)	20.00
1958—Tapestry (Horse) (1172)	17.50
ASTRONOMY—1956, Flamarion (792)	27.50
1957—Copernicus (857)	25.00
Newton—(861)	27.50
AUTHORS—1956, J. Rousseau (813)	20.00
1957—Cervantes (859)	20.00
BIRDS—1972, "Nature" (1339)	17.50
DE GAULLE—1964, Normandy (B378/83)	68.00
1971—(1322/25)	125.00
EUROPA—1956, Jumelage (796)	26.00
1963—cpt. (1074/75)	77.00
1964—cpt. (1109/10)	77.00
1965—cpt. (1131/2)	66.00
1966—cpt. (1163/64)	65.00
Charlemagne—(1165/67)	45.00
1969—10th Anniv. (1245/46)	60.00
Chartre—(1256)	22.00
1967—Cept. (1178/9)	60.00
1968—Complete (1209/10)	55.00
1970—Nature (1269)	35.00
Cept—(1271/2)	50.00
1965/71—Conseil (6) (1-010/15)	144.00
EXPO—Bruxelles (1150)	36.00
FISH—1972. "Nature" (1338)	17.50
FLOWERS—1969 Orchids (1244)	17.50
INSECT—1956, "Fabre" (790)	17.50
INVENTOR—1957, "Plante" (821)	20.00
JUDAICA—1970, "Hand" (1282)	22.50
MEDICINE—1956, Leprosy (797)	20.00
1958—"Pinel" (865)	20.00
F. Widal—(866)	20.00
R. Leriche—(868)	20.00
1970—Cancer (B441)	17.50
MUSIC—1946, Red Cross (B309/10)	54.00
1956—Chopin (815)	25.00
"Lully"—(812)	25.00
"Mozart"—(852)	35.00
1970—"Degas" (1276)	48.00
NAPOLEON—1969, 0.70 (1255)	48.00
NOBEL PRIZE—1956, "Sabatier" (793)	17.50
1958—C. Nicolle (867)	25.00
NUDE—1970, Carpeaux (1274)	42.00
1970—Boucher, (1275)	44.00
OLYMPIC-SPORT—1967, Grenoble (1176)	65.00
1968—Grenoble (B411/15)	150.00
Mexico—(1223)	60.00
1969—Kayak (1254)	20.00
1970—Handball, (1265)	22.50
Paris Champ.—(1284)	26.00
Figure Skating—(1299)	19.00
1972—Sapporo, (1332)	40.00
PAINTING—1956, F. Taxis (B302)	17.50
Van Gogh—(816)	22.50
1957—Michelangelo, (858)	22.50
Rembrandt—(860)	22.50
1967—Henri Rousseau (1172)	56.00
Francois I—(1173)	52.00
J. D. Ingres—(1174)	56.00
1968—Gauguin, (1205)	52.00
Bourdelle—(1206)	44.00
Renoir—(1207)	52.00
1969—Philip the Good, (1237)	50.00
Circus—(1239)	50.00

Cash With Order — Satisfaction Guaranteed or Refund — Subject to Prior Sale

We Accept U. S. Postage at Face, (no S.D.)

S. SEREBRAKIAN, INC.

P. O. Box 448 Monroe, New York 10950

MINKUS ALBUMS COVER THE WORLD

2-POST

All American	7.95
Afghanistan, Iran—Persia	14.45
Albania & Bulgaria	21.30
Argentina, Uruguay	14.50
Austria	15.95
Belgium & Colonies	28.50
Bolivia, Paraguay	20.70
Brazil	10.35
British Africa	29.35
British America	25.50
India (Br. Asia I)	22.50
British Asia II	42.70
British Europe & Ireland	14.85
British Oceania	23.50
Chile, Peru	13.00
China	14.50
Columbia, Panama & Canal Zone	21.45
Costa Rica, Nicaragua	15.40
Dominican Rep., Haiti	10.15
Czechoslovakia	17.75
Ecuador, Venezuela	19.45
Ethiopia—Liberia	13.20
France	13.20
French Community I	32.00
French Community II	32.00
Germany & Colonies	20.95
Greece	15.80

3-RING

Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam	20.50
Canada	9.80
Europa	18.75
Freedom from Hunger	7.00
Ireland	7.95
Israel Singles	8.40
Israel Tab Singles	10.50
Israel Tab Blocks	18.75
Israel Plate Blocks	20.25
Israel Postal Stationery	7.65



2-POST

Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador	18.50
Hungary	17.50
Independent Africa	41.25
Indonesia—Philippines —Hawaii	15.15
Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia	18.40
Italy	12.25
Italian Colonies	9.20
Japan, Ryukyus	21.25
Korea—Thailand	14.45
Luxembourg	9.15
Mexico	10.45
Monaco, Andorra	16.75
Mongolia	10.75
Netherlands & Colonies	16.50
Poland	16.20
Portugal & Colonies	21.60
Romania	18.15
Russia	27.00
San Marino	9.00
Scandinavia & Baltic Countries	19.20
Spain & Colonies	19.50
Tunisia, Libya, Morocco	17.00
Turkey & Hatay	13.20
U.A.R., Egypt, Syria, Yemen	2.50
Yugoslavia	14.60

3-RING

Kennedy	25.00
Liechtenstein	10.45
Medicine on Stamps	12.00
Switzerland	11.15
United Nations Singles	8.75
United Nations Imp. Singles	6.50
United Nations Imp. Blocks	13.45
Vatican City	10.00

These and all Minkus Publications are available at the stamp and coin department of these fine stores:

Atlanta, Ga.—RICH'S.
Baltimore, Md.—HUTZLER'S.
Beverly Hills, Calif.—J. W. ROBINSON CO.
Boston, Mass.—JORDAN MARSH CO.
Chevy Chase, Md.—WOODWARD & LOTHROP.
Chicago, Ill. — MARSHALL FIELD AND COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio—POGUE'S.
Cleveland, Ohio—HIGBEE'S.
Columbus, Ohio—LAZARUS & CO.
Denver, Colo. — MAY D.F.
Detroit, Mich.—THE J. L. HUDSON COMPANY.
Garden City, N. Y. — GIMBELS.
Hartford, Conn.—G. FOX & CO.
Houston, Texas—FOLEY'S.
Indianapolis, Ind. — L. S. AYRES & CO.
Los Angeles, Calif.—J. W. ROBINSON CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.—GIMBELS.
Minneapolis, Minn.—DAYTON'S.
New Orleans, La.—MAISON BLANCHE CO.
Newport Beach, Calif. — J. W. ROBINSON.
New York, N. Y.—GIMBELS.
New York, N. Y.—GIMBELS EAST
Omaha, Nebr.—BRANDEIS.
Panorama City, Los Angeles, Calif.—J. W. ROBINSON CO.
Paramus, N. J.—GIMBELS.
Pasadena, Calif.—J. W. ROBINSON CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.—GIMBELS.
Pittsburgh, Pa. — KAUFMANN'S.
Portland, Ore. — MEIER & FRANK.
Richmond, Va.—THALHIMER BROTHERS.
Rochester, N. Y.—SIBLEY'S.
San Antonio, Texas—JOSKE'S OF TEXAS.
San Diego, Calif. — THE MAY CO.
San Francisco, Calif. — THE EMPORIUM DOWNTOWN.
Seattle, Wash.—THE BON MARCHE.
Skokie, Ill.—MARSHALL FIELD AND COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo.—FAMOUS-BARR CO.
Valley Stream, N. Y. — GIMBELS.
Washington, D. C.—WOODWARD & LOTHROP.
Yonkers, N. Y.—GIMBELS.

PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS

Published by The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

UNITED STATES

United States, 24c Air Mail, Inverted Center, H. M. Goodkind
1956, (ISBN 912574-01-1) $ 1.00 ☐

Early American Perforating Machines 1857-67, W. S. Boggs
1954, (ISBN 912574-04-6) $ 2.00 ☐

United States. The Ten Cents Stamps of 1855-59, M. L. Neinken
1960, (ISBN 912574-07-0) $10.00 ☐

Robert Morris, Postmaster of New York, W. S. Boggs
1960 (ISBN 912574-08-9) $25.00 ☐

The Pony Express, M. C. Nathan and W. S. Boggs
1962, (ISBN 912574-15-1) $ 5.00 ☐

United States. The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamps, M. L. Neinken
1964, (ISBN 912574-17-1) $ 4.00 ☐

United States. The 5c Beacon Air Mail Stamp of 1928, H. M. Goodkind
1965, (ISBN 912574-19-4) $ 2.00 ☐

Postal History of Vermont, G. C. Slawson, A. W. Bingham and S. W. Drenan
1969, (ISBN 912574-21-6) $10.00 ☐

CONFEDERATE STATES

Confederate States of America, L. L. Shenfield
1961, (ISBN 912574-10-0) $10.00 ☐

Civil War Prisons and Their Covers, E. Antrim
1962, (ISBN 912574-12-7) $10.00 ☐

OVERSEAS

Afghanistan, Its 20th Century Postal Issues, F. E. Patterson, III
1965, (ISBN 912574-18-6) $ 7.50 ☐

Corrientes, The Issues of 1856-59, L. Stich
1957, (ISBN 912574-02-X) $ 2.00 ☐

French Colonies, The General Issues
1961, (ISBN 912574-11-9) $ 2.00 ☐

French Morocco: the 1943-44 Tour Hassan Issues, C. Neidorf
(ISBN 912574-13-8) $ 1.50 ☐

Honduras, The Black Airmail, I. I. Green
1962, (ISBN 912574-13-5) $ 1.00 ☐

Philatelic Handbook for Korea 1884-1905, Korea Stamp Society
(ISBN 912574-23-2) $10.00 ☐

Manchoukuo, H. K. Zirkle
1964, (ISBN 912574-16-X) $ 5.00 ☐

The Postage Stamps of Nepal, H. D. S. Haverbeck
1962, (ISBN 912574-14-3) $ 5.00 ☐

The New Hebrides, Postal Stamps and Their History, N. Hals and P. Collas
1968, (ISBN 912574-20-8) $10.00 ☐

New Zealand, 1898-1900 Gt. Barrier Island Pigeon Post Stamps,
J. R. Walker, H. L. Chisholm and H. M. Goodkind
1969, (ISBN 91257422-4) $ 5.00 ☐

A Postal History of Spain, T. Van Dam
1973, (ISBN 912574-24-0) $10.00 ☐

COLLECTORS CLUB

The Collectors Club Philatelist, Cumulative Index to Volumes 1 to 50,
1922-1971, E. A. Wilkens and John D. Dowd
1972, (ISBN 912574-00-3) $10.00 ☐

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016

The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST

HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK, Editor
Bramble Hill, Post Rd., Bernardsville, N. J. 07924

Table Of Contents

The 1936-55 Intaglio Landscapes Stamps of Switzerland
(Ernest A. Kehr) 204

Haiti: The Liberty Heads
(J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L.) 216

Obituary — Winthrop S. Boggs 237

The Clubhouse 238

The Library 245



Volume 52 Number 4
July 1973

Editorial Board
Ezra D. Cole
Philip Silver
Ira Zweifach
Jeanne M. Haverbeck
Research Ass't.

The 1936-55 Intaglio Landscapes Stamps of Switzerland

By Ernest A. Kehr

(Continued from Page 143)

Stamp Production

Once delivered to Bern, the die was transferred to the roll, whose relief was in turn, was transferred to the cylinder to make up a printing surface as two panes of 100 subjects apiece. In the printing operation, the latter were cut in half so that delivery to postoffices was made in 50-subject panes (10x5). At the top of each, the total cost or face value of the vertical rows was engraved in the marginal selvage.

In addition to those for the stamps printed and issued in pane form, the plant produced special cylinders for the printing of booklets and coils for sale in the automatic vending machines to be found on almost every Swiss street corner for the public's convenience.

For the production of coils, separate cylinders, with 240 instead of 200 subjects were prepared so there would be no marginal interruption of stamps in the finished rolls. The coils (5, 10 and 20 centime values) for use in vending machines also have control numbers on the back of every fifth stamp. The five-centime value has either four numbers preceded by letters ranging from A through K, or just five numerals; the 10-centime has four numbers preceded by letters ranging from A through N, Q or R. The 30-centime has four numbers plus letters from A through K.

Booklets

The first Swiss booklets, for the convenience of the public which wished to have a ready supply of stamps in their home, purse or wallet, were produced in 1904,(4) and continued in use until the present day. The "Landscapes" series included booklets.

For the production of these, a third type of cylinder was prepared for the 5, 10, 15 and 20 centime denominations of the series. The layout was arranged so that the finished sheet would be the same size as that used for the printings of regular stamps, that is, 100 subjects so that the perforating could be done on the Goebel press, without altering its pins' position. At the left there were three vertical rows of stamps in pright position and three adjacent rows with the stamps in inverted position. This meant that the stamps in the third and fourth vertical rows form tete-beche pairs. The seventh vertical row was left blank; the next three rows had the stamps in upright position again.

Ever alert to prevent possible chicanery, the Swiss Postal Administration realized that the blank, stamp-size paper might just be used to make counterfeits.

In the early days of booklet manufacture, these blank spaces were hand-punched with a round hole.

The first booklet sheets of the "Landscapes" set were run through a second perforating machine so a line of vertical holes were punched through the middle of this blank space. Later, to save this extra operation, the cylinder was engraved with a series of two zig-zag lines in herringbone fashion. In 1942, the design was altered to comprise three such patterns.

4. One comprised 24 five-centime stamps with a green cover; the other, 24 10-centime stamps with a red cover.



Figure 1. Ordinary pair representing third and fourth vertical rows in which the tete-beche is se-tenant.

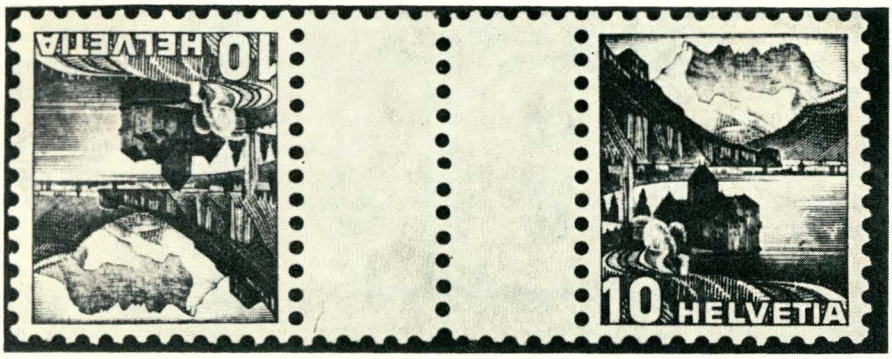


Figure 2. "Interspace" pair representing sixth, seventh and eighth vertical rows. In this form a vertical row of perforations was punched through middle of blank stamp-size space to preclude use of paper for counterfeiting.



Figure 3. "Interspace" pair in which two rows of engraved lines were substituted for perforation holes.



Figure 4. "Interspace" pair in which three rows of engraved lines replaced the former two.

Once printed, these sheets were interleaved with thin parchment paper, the necessary number of sheets to make up the final panes piled, and covered with card, then stapled. The package now was cut, first vertically, then horizontally so that each booklet would contain a certain number of panes each comprising six stamps (3x2).

For many years, the Philatelic Service Office in Bern, made the uncut booklet sheets available to collectors, a fact which accounts for the existence of tete-beche pairs — either with the stamps adjacent to each other, or with the blank, perforated or imprinted gutters between the two stamps.

Production facilities enabled the printing plant to turn out more than a million perfectly produced stamps during a normal eight-hour work day, all ready for distribution to postoffices. (When a second press was obtained, production was doubled.)

Minor Varieties

Considering the enormous quantities of the "Landscapes" stamps that were printed and issued (3,886,890,000), it is amazing that so relatively few minor plate flaws have been discovered by philatelic students until now. Of course, this study has not been conclusively concluded. But with used copies still so readily available in quantity and comparably inexpensive, collectors with ambition, patience and time may very well undertake further investigations and possibly come up with additional knowledge of what other consistent minor varieties exist.

Those constant ones which today are recognized by philatelists and given listing status in "Zumstein's Specialized Catalogue of Swiss and Leichtenstein Stamps," are the following:

Three centime
- A. Double transfer seen in the "3" and "Helvetia."
- B. Double transfer in the upper left corner, in the "3" and "Helvetia."
- C. A colored line in the upper left corner.

Five centime
- A. Double transfer in the "5," "Helvetia" and in the contour of the Pilatus, as well as in the upper frame line.
- B. Similar double transfer, but somewhat weaker. Both of these are in the same pane but in different positions of the plate layout.
- C. Wear of the chrome plating of the cylinder, producing a "worn plate" effect.
- D. Double transfer of the entire design.



Figure 5. Five centime, double transfer seen in "5" and "Helvetia."



Figure 6. 10 centime, original engraving. Cipher of '10' has only vertical lines. Tracks converge and extend far to right of cipher.

E. Double transfer of the upper frame line and upper and lower cross-hatching.
F. Double transfer of the upper frame line and in traces of "Helvetia."
G. Double transfer in the lower frame line, in "5" and "Helvetia."
H. Double transfer in upper frame line and a few cross-hatching lines.
I. Double transfer in the upper and left frame lines.
J. Line above the houses is broken.

Seven other flaws exist in the coil stamp version of this denomination:

K. Double transfer of the entire design.
L. Double transfer of a portion of the upper frame line and "Helvetia."
M. Double transfer in the lower frame line, in the "5" and "Helvetia."

N. Double transfer (upwards) in the upper frame line and in some of the shading lines of the picture.
O. Double transfer in the upper and left frame lines.
P. Broken line above the group of houses.

10 centime
A. Double transfer in the upper cross-hatching.
B. Double transfer of the entire design.
C. Five specks of color in and above the mountain, and one in the lake.

Some time during the production of this stamp, the die was modified by re-engraving. In the original there are only vertical lines in the cipher of "10;" in the re-engraved version there also are two diagonal lines across the bottom of the cipher. Only one minor variety is known of this re-engraved stamp, of which 325,000,000 copies were printed. It comprises a strongly worn surface producing a weak print with the castle walls almost colorless.



Figure 7. 10 centime, re-engraved. Cipher of "10" has two diagonal lines at bottom. Track do not converge and stop just a little to right of cipher.

20 centime (original)
A. Double transfer in lower frame.
B. Same but somewhat weaker.
C. Double transfer in "20," "Helvetia" and upper frame.
D. Double transfer in "20," "Helvetia" and lower frame.
E. Double transfer in "20," "Helvetia," upper and lower frames.
F. Same, but considerably weaker.
G. The right frame, some of the bridge stones and tracks partially doubled.
H. Colored line from bridge arch to foot of "H."
I. Worn cylinder impression. (Stanley Gibbons recognizes this as a "type.")

20 centime (re-engraved). In this, the bridge and road wall shading lines are darkened; the stones above tunnel entrance are more diagonal and not as evenly spaced as in the original.
A. Traces of double transfer in "20" and "Helvetia."
B. Colored scratch line extending from track downwards to the right and into right margin.
C. Colored scratch line through the road into the tracks.
D. Double transfer in right mountains and frame line.

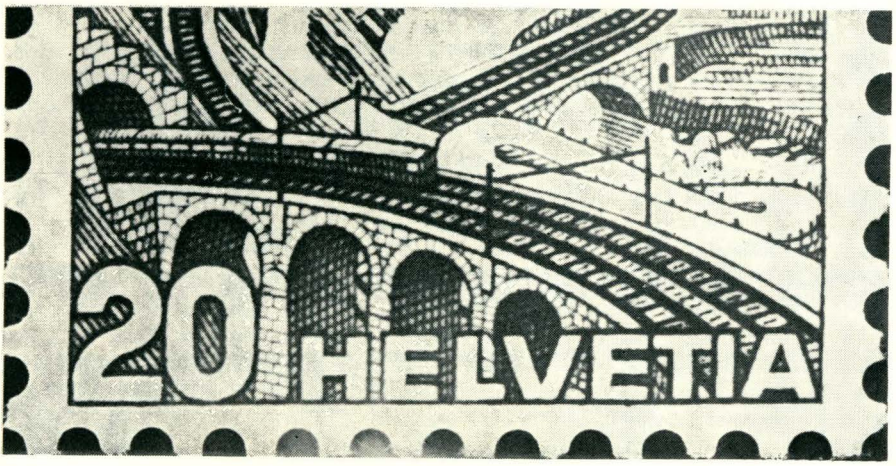


Figure 8. 20 centime, original engraving. The blocks above tunnel entrance are clear cut and straight; the arches are light, and the road posts are short.



Figure 9. 20 centime, re-engraved. The blocks above tunnel entrance are more irregular; the arches are darker, and the road posts higher with one actually touching the power line.

25 centime	A.	Small colored line horizontally across the "5."
30 centime	A.	Double transfer in parts of the upper frame line.
35 centime	A.	Weak double transfer in the "30" and "Helvetia."
40 centime	A.	Traces of double transfer under the "40" and in "Helvetia."

Paper

In the production of this set, the Postal Printing Plant used two different kinds of paper. The first, produced by Biber Papier, AG, at Biberist, in Solothurn, has a smooth surface and even gumming which generally is referred to as "ordinary." Supplies of this were used throughout the sets' production lifetime.

The other, made by the paper mill of Sihl, Canton of Zurich, has a microscopically riffled surface and crackly gum and is known as "grilled paper." Supplies of it were used only between 1936 and 1940.

New additions to original set.

On Sept. 17, 1938, a new design for the 20 centime denomination was put on sale. This one shows Monte San Salvatore as seen across the lake of Lugano from Gandria with its church. As the most widely used value for regular mail service (domestic first-class letters), 1,002,642,000 of them were printed on Biberist stock and another 73,000,000 on Sihl or "grilled paper" before they were taken out of circulation in 1955.

As may be expected with so tremendous a number, there are relatively many minor varieties:

1. Paper
   - A. Thick.
   - B. Paper with a vertical texture.
   - C. Thin, almost transparent.
2. Printing
   - A. A smeary impression due to improperly wiped cylinders.
   - B. A large colored streak that extends across two vertical stamps.
   - C. Double transfer of entire picture.
   - D. Strong diagonal scratch across the church tower.
   - E. Both vertical frame lines lengthened about 1½mm at top.
   - F. Weak print due to wear of chrome plating on cylinder, especially noticable in sky and mountain top plus missing cross on church tower.

Like the design it replaced, this 20-centime value also was available in booklet form with panes of six stamps each[5] and in coil form with control numbers (on every fifth stamp) of four figures with letters "A" through "L" and "T."

These are known reading down instead of up, and in red-brown rather than the normal black.

In 1939, the color of the 10-centime value was changed from red-violet to dark red-brown. Issued on Dec. 14, this was printed on Biberist paper. On the following March 20, additional supplies, printed on Sihl stock were put into circulation.

A new die was engraved for this stamp. Some of the shading lines were recut; the highest peak of the Dents du Midi now is about 1mm further from the top line, and there is only one diagonal line in the shading of the "0" of "10."

Again, this stamp appeared in sheet, booklet and coil form. In the latter, the control number comprises four numbers with letters "A" through "L." In one instance, this control number was printed in red instead of the normal

5. Full sheets, with their tete-beche stamps, were available to collectors at the Philatelic Service Office, in Bern.

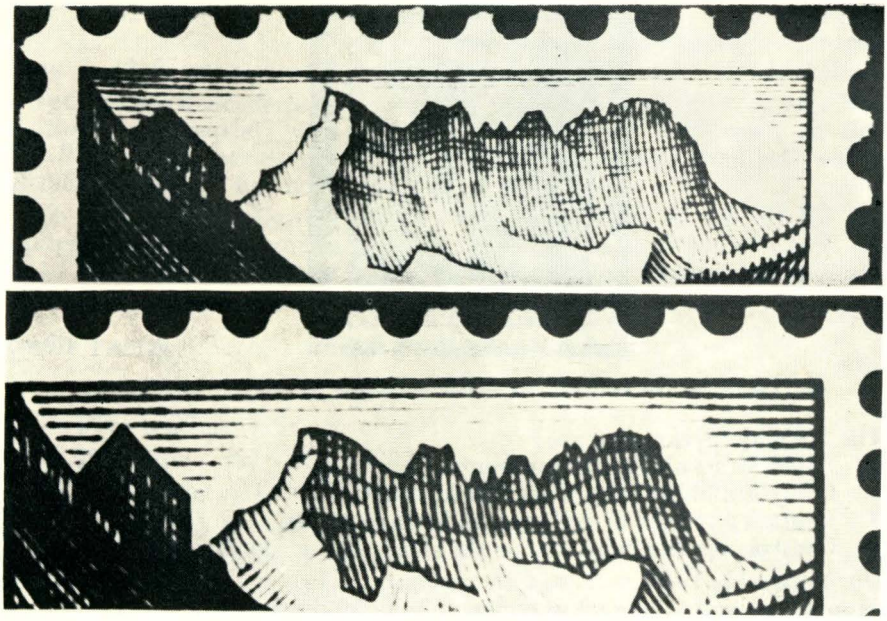


Figure 10. 10 centime, new engraving for 1939 set has right peak of the Dents du Midi about 1 mm further from the top frame line, and shading of sky and mountains are stronger.

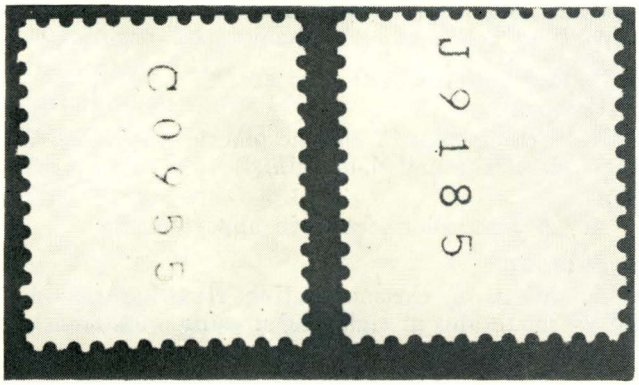


Figure 11. Control numbers to be found on every fifth stamp in rolls.

brown or red-brown. The paper on which the 350,485,000 copies of the stamp were printed ranges all the way from thin to thick with either yellowish or white gum. There also is a variety in which the paper has a vertical texture.

The stamp's color was altered again on Dec. 15, 1942, this time to orange-brown. (One must be careful in this so it will not be confused with the 1939 ones.) Supplies (943,871,000 copies) were available in the usual three forms: sheet, booklet and coil. Only the "ordinary" Biberist paper was used as Sihl stock was discontinued for the "Landscapes" set in 1940.



Figure 12. 25 centime, new design introduced on March 15, 1948.

The recognized varieties are:

1. Paper thin, almost transparent.
2. Control number of coil stamps in red.
3. Control numbers of coil stamps in dark brown.
4. Control number with numerals about ¼mm smaller than normal.

On March 15, 1948, a change in postal rates led to the changing of colors of the definitive set([6]) and replacement of the 25-centime design.

With Switzerland's campaign to stimulate more interest in the vast national park facilities in the Grisons, which formerly were relatively underdeveloped for vacation and tourist enjoyment, it was decided to replace the Via Mala picture of 1939, with one that shows the Piz Daint, whose 9,000-foot peak dominates the Pass of Fuorn (Ofenpass) between Zernez and Sta. Maria. In designing and engraving this picture, Mr. Bickel took a few liberties in positioning the foreground tree to give the whole a more harmonious composition.

The recorded minor varieties of this set are:

Five centime, dark brown

A. Strong wear of chrome plating to produce an almost colorless lake and mountain.

10 centime, green

A. A 3mm color scratch in upper margin.

20 centime, orange-brown

A. Wear of chrome plating resulting in colorless sky and mountains at right and missing cross from church spire.

25 centime, red

A. A vertical line of color just above the mountain peak.

30 centime, blue-green, and 40 centime, ultramarine, no recorded varieties.

The five, 10 and 20 centime values were made also as both coils and booklets; the 30 centime, as booklets. The fifth stamp of each coil is imprinted with a four-numeral number with letters "A" through "K."

6. Until 1952, the Universal Postal Union's regulations stipulated that stamps used for various international mail services be green, red or blue. Rate changes, therefore, required the alteration of colors used to conform to these rules. At the Brussels UPU Congress of that year, delegates decided that because more and more mail was being flown (the UPU did not completely control air-mail rates) this color rule no longer was necessary or practical.

The "Landscapes" series, having served its purpose for such a long period, finally was replaced by the so-called "Technical and Landscapes" set introduced on Aug. 1, 1949, whose dozen designs also were engraved by Mr. Bickel.

But because some stocks still remained in various postoffices all over Switzerland, the "Landscapes" were available until officially withdrawn on Dec. 31, 1955. This means that covers with combinations of stamps from both sets in the 1949-1955 period are not uncommon.

We append the following table, which is intended to list all the various printings of the series, and indicate the number of each value which records show to have been produced. (The Scott catalogue numbers are indicated in parenthesis.)

BIBERIST PAPER

Three centime, olive (227)	46,421,000
Five centime, blue-green (228)	478,936,000
10 centime, red-violet (229)	120,000,000
10 centime, red-violet, re-engraved (229c)	325,000,000
15 centime, orange (231)	14,108,000
20 centime, carmine (232)	11,500,000
20 centime, carmine, re-engraved (232)	52,000,000
25 centime, brown (233)	14,682,000
30 centime, blue (234)	203,500,000
35 centime, yellow-green (235)	10,169,000
40 centime, dark gray (236)	111,529,000
20 centime, red (243)	1,002,642,000
10 centime, brown (230B)	350,000,000
five centime, dark brown (316)	64,183,000
10 centime, green (317)	292,290,000
20 centime, orange-brown (318)	126,282,000
25 centime, carmine (319)	15,433,000
30 centime, green-blue (320)	17,786,000
40 centime, ultramarine (321)	37,843,000

SIHL PAPER

Three centime, olive (227a)	6,500,000
Five centime, blue-green (228d)	120,000,000
10 centime, red-lilac (229d)	95,000,000
10 centime, red-lilac, re-engraved (229e)	125,000,000
15 centime, orange (231a)	6,500,000
20 centime, red (232c)	46,000,000
20 centime, red, re-engraved (232c)	57,000,000
25 centime, brown (233a)	3,500,000
30 centime, blue (234a)	41,000,000
35 centime, yellow-green (235a)	3,500,000
40 centime, dark gray (236a)	15,000,000
20 centime, red (243c)	73,000,000
10 centime, brown (230e)	485,000

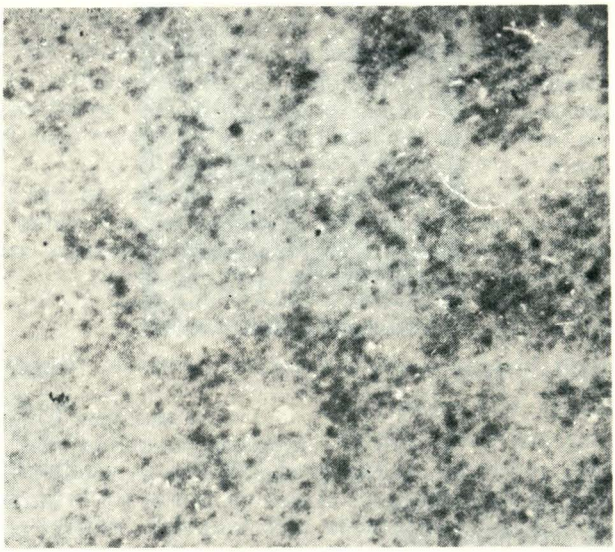


Figure 13. Biberist paper, smooth surface and even gumming.

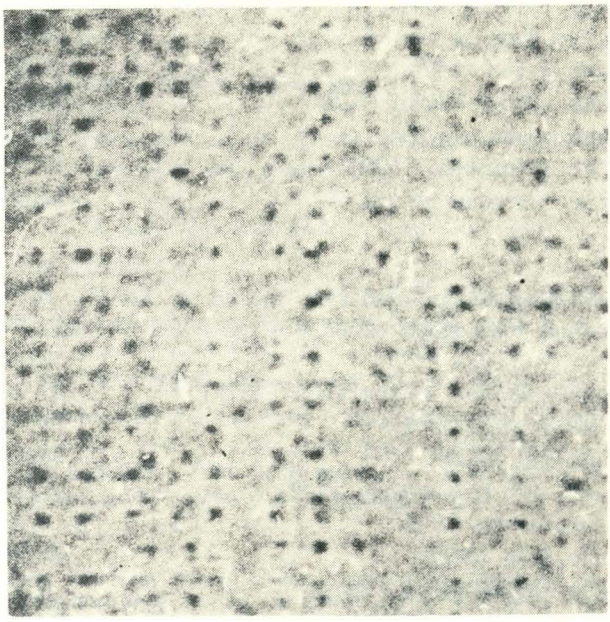


Figure 14. Sihl paper, riffled surface and crackly gum, known as "grilled."

Recapitulation

In summarizing this long-lived issue, we wish to point out that we have deliberately omitted mention of known color varieties. Like all responsible security printers of modern times, the Swiss P.T.T. Printing Plant has been extremely careful in preparing and mixing inks necessary for use in its presses. Formulae for colors are made from pigments with the exactitude of medical prescriptions.

Yet, during the war years and shortly thereafter, it not always was possible to obtain the same ingredients each time they were ordered from the same or substitute suppliers. This meant that however much the plant wished, its technicians simply could not produce precisely the same shade originally compounded and used, for the printing of additional supplies as the postoffices needed them. Existing catalogues list certain of these shades. But because we have noted some variations of these, even in our superficial collection of the issues, it is virtually certain that more intensive hunting and study will lead to the discovery and classification of yet more standard shades that may be chronicled in the future.

Acknowledgements

In addition to information found in "Zumstein's Specialized Switzerland and Liechtenstein Catalogue;" "Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue;" "Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue;" Ernst Mueller's "Die Markenheftchen Kehrdruck- und Zwischenstegmarken der Schweiz 1904-1954," and clippings from our own "Philatelic Reference Library," we also have drawn on the texts of the following monographs and books written by Hans E. Gaudard and published when he was head of the Swiss P.T.T. Printing Plant, in Bern:

"Die Herstellung der Schweizer Briefmarken"

"Die Bilder zu den Schweizer Briefmarken"

"The Noble Art of Steel Engraving"

The Swiss Postal Administration supplied the illustrations (cuts) showing the essays and finished stamps of the set; photographs not in our own negative files were made from stamps supplied by J. R. Simpson and Zumstein & Cie. We also wish to thank Ed. Greminger, of the Swiss P.T.T. Stamp Office, for reading the text and making such corrections as were necessary in the original manuscript.

THE END

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on Page 256 with the advertisements in this issue.

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

Haiti: The 'Liberty Heads'

A Re-assessment of the Technical Background:

New Facts and Findings

By J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from Page 168)

PART 2

THE PERFORATED ISSUES

INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL

The perforated issues, even more than the imperforates, require a new look. Poole devoted little attention to them and Hausburg comparatively little. I now possess over 1850 copies of these stamps which have been examined carefully. For those interested this material is analysed in an Appendix. It is only noted here to indicate that there has been sufficient to achieve significant results.

The plate-making procedure here was, apart from the plugging-in of the figures of value into the 50 blank spaces provided for them, quite *different* from that used for the imperforate issue.

Some confusion was introduced early in the story when Hausburg called the three main divisions of the perforated stamps "Plates 1, 2 and 3" respectively. Actually his "Plate 2" was, as we shall see, a *later state* of his "Plate 1" although his Plate 3 *was* an entirely new plate.

Perhaps, therefore, it will be best first to set out the final conclusions reached as to the plate making procedures used before we describe the details found on the stamps themselves.

A: The '5 stage'

(i) In the first place 5 moulds were stamped, almost certainly from a single electrotyped impression, in its turn produced (probably via a wax mould) from the original woodblock die.

(ii) A horizontal strip of 5 electrotyped impressions was grown from these 5 moulds clamped together, and was then duly backed and mounted.

(iii) Via this 5 impression electrotype, used as a 'master', further moulds were stamped and further electros grown which were all replicas of the original produced under (ii).
It is believed that this is the *first* occasion that this '5 stage', *also* found in the "re-engraved" dies, has been recognised and described.

B: The '25 stage' (9)

(iv) Five of these 5 impression electrotypes were then clamped together to make a block of 25 impressions (5 x 5).

---

9. Hausburg, although he did not go into detail, appreciated the existence of a '25 group' when he said:
"While the plates of the imperforate series (the word 'plates' was Hausburg's) appear to be made up of fifty different electros those of the perforated stamps seem to consist of two panes of twenty-five. That is to say that there are a great many points of similarity between the corresponding stamps in the two panes although the value plugs seem to have been inserted separately for each stamp in the fifty."

(v) This '25 group', used in its turn as a second — and 'working' — 'master', was employed to stamp two further moulds of 25 from which, in their turn, two 'working' electrotypes of 25 impressions each were produced. These two 'working' electros, clamped together, comprised the *first* printing plate of 50 impressions (10 x 5) — which I now term "Plate 2". The description 'Plate 1' *now* only refers to the plate used to print the *imperforates*.

It is clear that the original '25 master' was *not* used as one of the two halves, either of Plate 2 or of Plate 3, since each of the four groups of 25 concerned displayed distinctive constant 'secondary' characteristics.

(vi) At a later stage, on the scrapping of Plate 2, the *same* '25 master' was employed to produce two *further* working electrotypes which, clamped together, comprised the *second* printing plate used for the perforated stamps. This plate will *continue* to be called 'Plate 3'.

C: The order of printings

(vii) The procedure then adopted for the printings themselves was *similar* to that employed for the imperforates. For the earlier printings from Plate 2 for instance the *order* of the printings was 1c, 3c, 2c, 7c, 5c and 2c — no supplies of the 20c value being then required (see also later notes and Appendix B). This order has been definitely established — I think beyond argument—by a study of the 'damaged tablet' and other varieties. The plate of 50 impressions was first plugged with 1's and the required quantity of 1c's printed. Then the '1' plugs were removed, the '3' plugs inserted and the 3c's printed — and so on. This procedure can be proved in detail by the appearance of *new* (i.e. subsequent) 'damaged tablet' and other flaws, created during various pluggings. Many, of course, arose at the earliest stage when the new plate was plugged for the first time but it is the others, which arose on *later* occasions (and are therefore *not* found in the 1c value), that demonstrate the true sequence of events.

The last printings from Plate 3 comprised *three* values only — the 20c, 2c and 5c — in that order.

It is most important for students to distinguish the various types of constant varieties found in these stamps which are as follows:-

1. *'Primary'* (*first* stage): Constant for one or other of the original 5 impressions. Each of these therefore occurs 10 times in the sheet of 50.

2. *'Primary'* (*second* stage): Constant for one or other impression in the '25 master' group. Each of these varieties therefore occurs *twice* in the sheet of 50.

3. *'Secondary'*: Peculiar only to *one* impression on one of the two working electros of 25 — and therefore occurring only *once* in the sheet of 50. These varieties fall into *two* main groups, viz:-

(a) the *various* types of abnormality one associates with such electrotypes. These comprise white flaws, white 'scratch' flaws, dents (mainly into frames), some colored flaws (including 'double-strikes', caused by a slight lateral movement or 'bounce' of the '25 master' in the process of stamping a mould) etc. and

(b) 'damaged tablet' and 'colored line' flaws (often both found on the same stamp) created in the course of 'plugging'.

These abnormalities have already been discussed (in some detail) in relation to the Imperforates so need no further treatment here.

If the collector appreciates the basic technical considerations plating, even of used copies printed from Plates 2 and 3, should present no particular difficulty.

Two printing plates only (and not three)
were employed for the perforated stamps
of the first type.

This conclusion is one of the more interesting results of the present study. It is believed that the evidence now presented is overwhelmingly in favor of *two* plates, and that the present note in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue must be amended accordingly. The main reasons for this belief are now set out.

A: There is no question whatever of the individuality of Plate 3, used for the *last* printings — in the original design — and which comprised the 2c, 5c and 20c values.

Certainly the *same* '25 master' as was used for the earlier Plate 2 printings was again used to produce *another* two printing electros which, clamped together, comprised Plate 3.

But in relation to the constant 'secondary' varieties — those occurring once only in the sheet — *no* '*secondary*' varieties found in the Plate 3 sheets can be found before that printing. Conversely no 'secondary' variety that arises — at whatever stage — in the *preceding* Plate 2 printings is to be found in the Plate 3 sheets. This irrespective of whether we are dealing with 'double-strikes', 'damaged tablets' or any other class of 'secondary' abnormality.

The series of 'damaged tablet' varieties, for instance, found in the sheets from Plate 3 are entirely different from those in the Plate 2 printings. The main constant 'secondary' varieties found in the Plate 3 sheets (e.g. those on Nos. 3, 17, 19 and 27) are likewise *new* and exclusive to Plate 3.

All this points, granted that the same 'master' was used to produce new electros for the new plate (i.e. 3), to the *inherent inevitability* (with the process used)of creating numbers of new and distinct 'secondary' varieties whenever a new plate (or a half of one) was produced.

One can add to this a further 'inevitability' viz. that the plugging (on every occasion when a printing of a particular value was required) of all 50 blank spaces with the plugs for that value frequently meant the creation of *new* 'damaged tablet' varieties. Almost inevitably the first plugging created *most* of these since the 'beds' provided in the designs for the plugs once having been plugged (and having been made to fit) subsequent pluggings (of different numerals but of plugs cut to the *same* size) were necessarily made so much easier and were less liable to cause damage.

B: Let us now apply these considerations to all those printings of the perforated stamps (*eleven* in number) which preceded the *three* Plate 3 printings.

In the first place — putting aside any consideration of the 'damaged tablets' — *all* the other constant 'secondary' varieties found in either pane of 25 of the first of those printings (the first 1c) are *also* found throughout up to and including the eleventh and last printing. For instance the major 'double-strike' varieties found in the left pane (on No. 25 in the sheet) and in the right pane (on No. 38 in the sheet) are found in *all* the eleven printings.

Hausburg distinguished his 'Plate 1' from his 'Plate 2' by reason of the latter containing a 'secondary' flaw on No. 43 (this was a white flaw going through the base of the bust) which he had not found in his 'Plate 1' printings. The writer, however, *has* copies of this flaw on the 2c, 5c and 7c values all of which unquestionably come from Hausburg's 'Plate 1' — their distinctive shades leaving us in no doubt at all about this.

This flaw on No. 43 does *not,* however, occur on the first printings of the

1c and 3c values.

These facts serve to highlight the more general finding — in relation to the 'secondary' varieties not found in an earlier but occurring in a later printing from the same plate — and, merely on their own ,throws a grave doubt on the reliability of Hausburg's distinction.

The writer has no doubt that prior to the Plate 3 printings only the *one* plate was used for the perforated stamps. This plate, as the result perhaps of occasional cleaning and certainly of the consecutive pluggings to which it was subjected, received *progressive damage throughout its career.*

The Tabulation prepared by the writer — in relation to the presence or absence of the various 'damaged tablet' varieties and of certain other varieties (at whatever stage they arose) — gives, for the first time, an overall picture of the Plate 2 printings.

The facts set out in that Tabulation can, logically, only be explained if we make *two* further assumptions (both covered by the Tabulation), viz:-

C: That when quantities of *more than one* value were required from the printer the printings (and therefore the pluggings) were made in the order shown in the left vertical column of the Tabulation. *If* a 20c printing was required that came *first* (as it had done for the Imperforates).

D: That there is a *consistent progression* i.e. creation of new varieties which adheres strictly to the order of the printings given above. To put it shortly the Table shows that there is no real 'cut-off' between Hausburg's 'Plate 1' and 'Plate 2'. In fact there was a whole series of apparent 'cut-offs' which are, however, only susceptible of explanation if we assume that the *one plate, over the history of its use, received progressive damage.*

E: Let us also look at this problem from another direction. Let us suppose, for the purposes of argument, that *two* printing plates *were* involved.

The *only* way that a second plate could have been made (bearing in mind the survival throughout of the original 'secondary' varieties found in *both* panes of 25) would have been, at a certain stage, to use the whole of Hausburg's 'Plate 1' (in blank) as a 'master' wherewith to produce a replica of 'Plate 1' in the condition, of course, that 'Plate 1' was in at the time

In view of the facts that 'Plate 1' by then contained many 'damaged tablet' varieties and that the original (*undamaged*) 'master' of 25 *was* then available (since it was used later to produce the two electros for Plate 3) the use of the *whole* 'Plate 1' (of 50 impressions) to produce a second plate seems impossible to contemplate.

There are other corroborating reasons, already advanced in dealing with the *one* plate used for the imperforates. In the first place, if Hausburg's 'Plate 2' had been so produced one would certainly have expected to find a new crop of 'secondary' varieties (apart from 'damaged tablets') — quite a number of them, like those on Nos. 3, 17, 19, 27 etc. found in Plate 3. Apart from the 'damaged tablet' varieties etc. there *are* no new 'secondary' varieties found on the sheets from Hausburg's 'Plate 2' that are not found in the first perforated printing.

In the second place, since the procedures employed to produce 'Plate 1' and Plate 3 respectively *each* involved the preparation of two '25 impression' electrotypes it may well have been *impossible,* in the electrolytic baths then available to the platemakers concerned, to grow a 'shell' of 50 impressions. Otherwise why have used — in these cases — a "master" of 25 impressions.

The Hausburg classification, for the Perforated stamps, of a 'Plate 1' and a 'Plate 2' (and also of a 'Plate 1A') would not have held the fort so long if the proper cause and significance of the 'damaged tablet' varieties had been appreciated.

The fact that only *two* Plates (2, 3) were used for the perforated stamps takes nothing of course away from their interest and it should also be remembered that the various *shades* found provide, in any case, a certain and relatively easy method of classifying the various printings.

The following Tabulations 1 and 2 represent a compact compilation of the evidence which proves the order of printings. In understanding and using the Tabulations, the following notes apply:

(i) where a square is *filled in* with either a cross or dash, this means that the facts are SURE, that the item is in the writer's collection (X) or does not exist (—) since the other state of that position has been seen in the printing concerned.

(ii) a *blank square* means that the position has not been seen in the printing of the relevant value.

(iii) a dot to the top right of the X indicates the *first* appearance of the damage or flaw in question.

(iv) the history of any position can quickly be seen by reading down the corresponding vertical columns. Save in the case of No. 24 (2c, 'Plate 1a' only) the writer has no doubt whatsoever of the symbols which should be inserted in the squares for the moment remaining blank.

(v) certain *prominent* 'damaged tablet' flaws are to be found, in ALL Plate 2 printings, on Nos. 29, 34, 35, and 39, so are omitted from these tabulations. There are also 'damaged tablet' flaws of a *lesser* nature on Nos. 4, 11, 27, 38, 45, 50 but to avoid unnecessary details these flaws have also been *omitted* from the Tabulation.

(vi) *No. 32 in sheet:* the 'intermediate' stage found in the 2c 'Plate 1a' shows two breaks (and not one) in the left half of the base of the value tablet.

(vii) 3 (i) is *not* a 'damaged tablet' flaw but does represent subsequent damage (see list of Plate 2 flaws).

(viii) there is *no* 'flaw evidence' which indicates whether the 2c 'Plate 1' printing immediately *preceded* the 7c 'Plate 1' printing or immediately followed it. It is, however, believed that it must have preceded it, otherwise it would be too close to the 2c 'Plate 1a'.

Plates 2 and 3 in detail

The *first* stage of production

The original '5 master'

The use of an original '5 master', consisting of an electrotype comprising one horizontal row of 5 impressions, is proved by the finding — in all sheets from both Plates 2 and 3 — of *five* sets of different constant abnormalities *each* of which repeats itself (at an interval of four vertical rows between) down *two* out of the ten vertical rows in the sheet. These can only emanate from a '5 master' as described.

The characteristics of these five "primary" types (they are equally clear in the Plate 3 printings, particularly in the 20c value) are as follows:-
No. 1 in the strip of five (looking at the printed sheet) — found on all stamps

CORRECT ORDER OF PRINTINGS USING	THE PERFORATED PRINTINGS FROM PLATE 2: TABULATIONS (2) SHOWING INCIDENCE OF ORIGINAL & SUBSEQUENT FLAWS: PROVE ORDER OF PRINTINGS Positions in the sheet of certain 'damaged tablet' & other flaws '0' indicates original state; (i) indicates the first damaged state and (ii) a second (further) damaged state:																	
Hausburg description	1 0	1 (i)	1 (ii)	3 0	3 (i)	3 (ii)	6 0	6 (i)	7 0	7 (i)	8 0	8 (i)	15 0	15 (i)	15 (ii)	16 0	16 (i)	17 (i) 0	17 (ii)
1C: Plate 1'	X•	—	—	X•	—	—	X•	—	X•	—	X•	—	X•	—	—	X•	—	X•	—
3C: Plate 1'	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	X•	X	—	—	X•	—	X•	—	X	—	X	—
2C: Plate 1'	—	X•	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	X•	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—
7C: Plate 1'	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—
5C: Plate 1'	—	X	—	—	X•	—					—	X						X	—
2C 'Plate 1a'	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X•	X	—
20C: Plate 2'	—	—	X•	—	—	X•	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X•	—	X	—	X•
1C: Plate 2'	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X
3C Plate 2'	—	—	X										—	—	X	—	X	—	X
5C Plate 2'				—	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X
7C: Plate 2'	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X

TABULATION 1:

Hamburg description	18 o	18 (i)	20 o	20 (i)	24 o	24 (i)	46 (i) o	46 (ii)	47 o	47 (i)	49 o	49 (i)	12 o	12 (i)	32 o	32 (i)	43 o	43 (i)
1c 'Plate 1'	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—
3c 'Plate 1'	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	X	—	X	—
2c 'Plate 1'	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	—	X
7c 'Plate 1'	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X			—	X	—	X	X	—	—	X
5c 'Plate 1'	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	X					—	X
2c 'Plate 1a'	X	—	X	—					—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X
20c 'Plate 2'	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X
1c 'Plate 2'	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X
3c 'Plate 2'	—	X			—	X	—	X			—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X
5c 'Plate 2'	—	X	—	X	—	X			—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X
7c 'Plate 2'	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	X			—	X	—	X	—	X

TRBULRTION 2

X 2c 'Plate 1a': Position 32: indicates intermediate stage

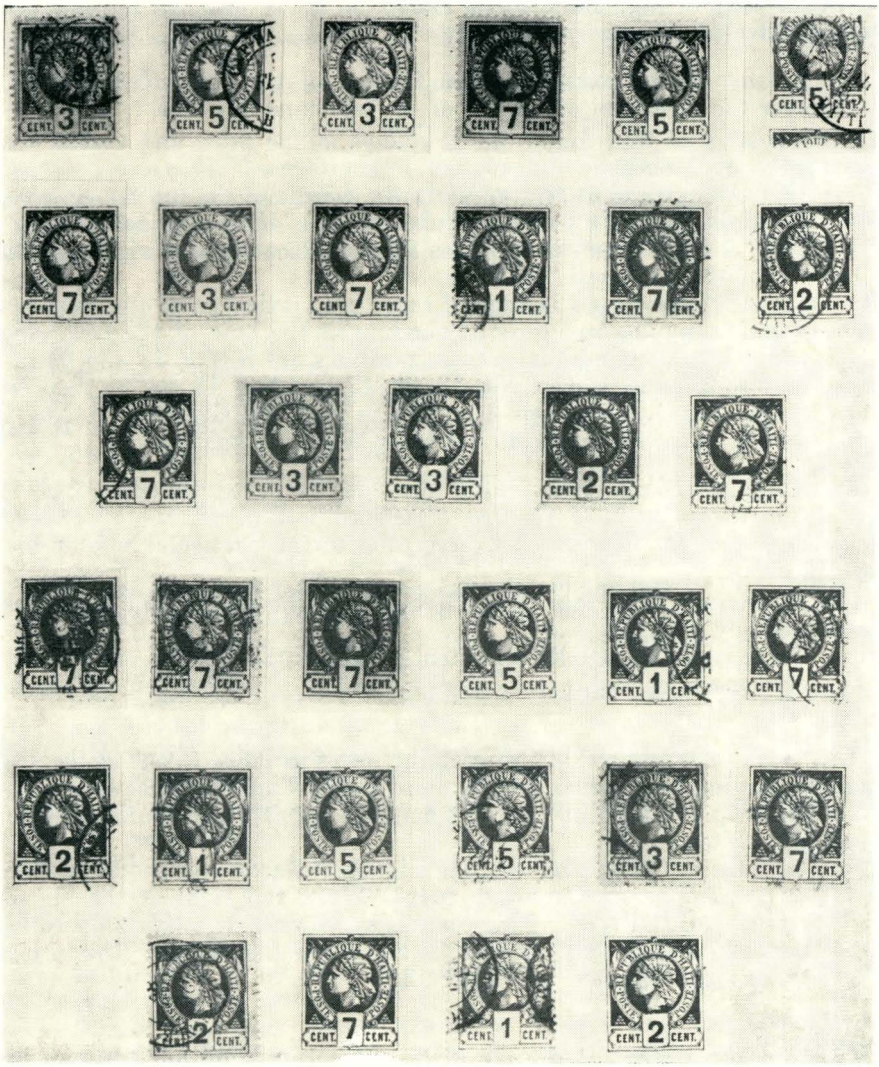


Plate A. Illustrating some of the different "states" found for certain sheet positions, all from Plate 2. First 3 rows per Tabulation 1. Missing from the illustration are states 6(0) and 15(0). In order the states are 1(0), 1(i), 1(ii), 3(0), 3(i), 3(ii), 6(i), 7(0), 7(i), 8(0), 8(i), 15(i), 15(ii), 16(0), 16(i), 16(i)(0) and 17(ii). Last three rows per Tabulation 2. Missing from the illustration are states 46(i)(0) and (49(0). In order the states are 18(0), 18(i), 20(0), 20(i), 24(0), 24(i), 46(ii), 47(0), 47(i), 49(i), 12(0), 12(i), 32(0), 32(i), 43(0) and 43(i).

in the *first* and *sixth* vertical rows respectively. Shows

Color across the *middle* of the curved lines to the right of the right hand 'CENT'. In the most clearly printed stamps this shows up as a larger patch of color (in the center) and a smaller patch below it.

No. 2 in the strip of five, found on all stamps in the *second* and *seventh* vertical rows respectively. Shows

A tiny colored excrescence on the top of the thin colored circle line over the right end of the 'S' of the left hand 'POSTE'.

No. 3 in the strip of five, found on all stamps in the *third* and *eighth* vertical rows respectively. Shows

(i) An extra dent (inwards) in the middle of the top frame, affecting the right half of the center ornament (the "Cap of Liberty");

(ii) a small break in the base frame-line, under the right end of the 'C' of the left hand 'CENT';

(iii) Three stamps in each of these two vertical rows *also* show a color spot joining the two lines of shading at the base of the neck, slightly to the left of its middle. These positions are Nos. 8, 18 and 23 in *each* of the '25 groups' (i.e. Nos 13, 33, 43 and Nos. 18, 38, 48 respectively in the sheet). Positions 3 and 13 in each '25 Group' (i.e. Nos. 3, 23 and 8, 28 in the sheet) do *not* show this color spot.

Sometimes, of course, over-inking obscures, or partly obscures, one or the other of the above or later features described but never, in my experience, sufficiently to prevent identification according to the particular one of the five types concerned.

No. 4 in the strip of five, found on all stamps in the *fourth* and *ninth* vertical rows respectively. Shows

The letters 'BLIQUE' consistently *thicker* than in the other rows and, even more marked, *extra color* on the top of the head under the letters 'IQ'.

This extra thickness etc. almost certainly owes its being to one of the original five moulds having been struck a little more deeply than the other four.

No. 5 in the strip of five, found on all stamps in the *fifth* and *tenth* vertical rows respectively. Shows

(i) the top frame line curving slightly inwards over the letters 'UBL';

(ii) color across the white curves to the top right of the 'T' of the right hand 'CENT'. This color is very weak or missing on No. 15 in each '25 group' (viz. on Nos. 25 and 30 of the sheet). The '5 master' types are illustrated in Figure 12.

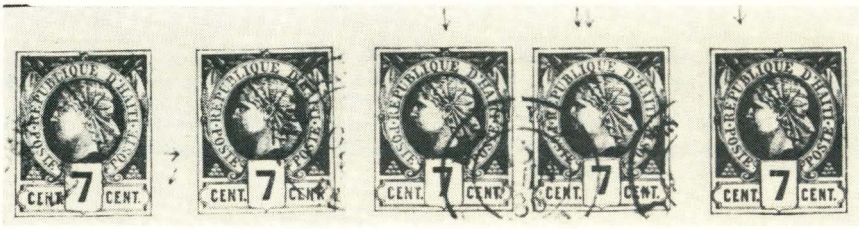


Figure 12. The "5 master" types from which the working master of 25 (5x5) was derived. Plates 2 and 3, types 1 to 5 from left to right.

Procedure employed: No doubt a single impression electrotype, grown from a wax mould taken from the woodblock die, was used to stamp five moulds in lead. These moulds, clamped together in one horizontal row, were placed in the 'bath', an electrotype 'shell' grown therefrom, and duly backed and mounted. This 5 impression electrotype was then used, as a 'master', to produce a number of electrotyped replicas. Five of these replicas, clamped together, provided the second and working master of 25 (5 x 5) impressions. This brings us to:

The *second stage of production*

The characteristics of the '25 group'

Below are set out descriptions of the constant abnormalities originally deriving from the '25 master', and therefore occurring *twice* in each sheet of 50. The numbers given are the numbers of the *printed* group of 25. The numbers in brackets are the *sheet* positions of the two examples of the 'primary' variety in question.

17 positions in the 25 group can be identified from their 'primary' flaws, but in the other cases one needs to work first on the original five 'primary' flaws, and then on the 'secondary' flaws, two lists of which are included or appended.

Great care has been taken with this list and the descriptions checked with a mass of material printed from both plates. If in doubt on a particular item one can always, however, check against the 'five features' just given, and later against the two lists of 'secondary' varieties — one list being provided for the "damaged tablet" varieties and the other list for *other* 'secondary' varieties.

Here are the 'primary' characteristics emanating from the 25 (5 x 5) group:-

No. 1 (1 and 6): Shows (i) a vague white horizontal flaw in the solid color to the immediate left of the eye and top of the nose; (ii) color across the white circle line over the 'P' of the left hand 'POSTE'.

No. 4 (4 and 9): Shows (i) a break (the result of a scratch) over (to N.E.) and under the 'T' of the right hand 'CENT' respectively; (ii) the stop after the same 'T' resembles a 'comma' more than a stop (this again is the result of the scratch).

No. 6 (11 and 16): Shows a small but well defined break in the right frame-line, to the right of the 'IT' of 'HAITI'.

No. 7 (12 and 17): Shows — in the Plate 3 printings *only* — a broken off top left corner of the 'T' of the left hand 'CENT'.

No. 8 (13 and 18): Shows color across the white circle line over the right of the 'D'. See also description of Type 3 of the original five varieties.

No. 9 (14 and 19): Shows (i) a dent in the top frame over (and slightly to the right of) the left of the two right hand spearheads; (ii) if the printing is at all clear — a diagonal white hair-line running to the N.E. over the letters 'QU'; (iii) the letters 'BLIQUE' are even thicker than they normally are for Type 4 and the letters 'LI' are joined at the foot; (iv) color on top of middle of 'P' of the left hand 'POSTE'.

No. 11 (21 and 26): Shows a nick in the thin horizontal lines under and slightly to the left of the top after the left hand 'CENT'. This nick is often rather obscured by the inking.

No. 12 (22 and 27): Shows the base frame line hollowed or broken under the 'EN' of the right hand 'CENT'.

No. 16 (31 and 36): Shows (i) a nick in the lower left corner, either blunting it or breaking it according to the 'make-ready' used and the inking results obtained, on the more lightly printed copies showing as a rounded corner.

No. 17 (32 and 37): Shows (i) color across the lines over the left of the 'E' of the left hand 'CENT'; (ii) little bits of extra color over the letters 'TE' of the right hand 'POSTE'.

No. 18 (33 and 38): Shows same color flaw as 8 and 23 in the group. See descriptions of the original five types.

No. 19 (34 and 39): Shows a little 'curl' of color resting on the inside of the middle of the curve to the right of the right hand 'CENT'. Occasionally, owing to the employment of a lighter 'make ready', this characteristic shows up very faintly or not at all but there is no doubt that it was there, all the time.

No. 20 (35 and 40): Shows (i) a spot of color on the white to the S.E. of the 'T' of the right hand 'CENT'. In the Plate 2 printings this is usually barely visible on No. 40, probably for the reason noted under No. 19; (ii) color on curve to left of top of the 'C' of the left hand 'CENT'.

No. 21 (41 and 46): Shows a small swelling outwards of the right frame line at the N.E. corner.

No. 22 (42 and 47): Shows the left frame line thinner and sloping slightly inwards toward the S.W. corner. Sometimes little or none of the frame line appears in this portion of the stamp.

No. 23 (43 and 48): Shows same colored flaw as Nos. 8 and 18 in the group—see above. Also shows S.E. corner tapering downwards.

No. 25 (45 and 50): Shows (i) extra color across white circle line under the right of the 'S' and (ii) over the top of the 'E' respectively in the right hand 'POSTE'.

1			4		1			4	
6	⑦	8	9		6	⑦	8	9	
11	12				11	12			
16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23		25	21	22	23		25

Diagram showing distribution of the above characteristics in the two 25 groups comrising the sheet of 50

NOTE: The flaw on No. 7 in the group is found in the Plate 3 printings *only*. It denotes additional damage to the 'working master' *after* it had been used to produce Plate 2.

Alleged Use of the White Paper

Scott No. 14: 2c perforated on *"white"* paper. This stamp is unquestionably, my *second* printing of this value from Plate 2. Certainly the batch of paper used *was* much whiter than in most other cases. However I have two mint blocks, one of 24 and the other of 20 (4 x 5) of this stamp, both with top right and base margins respectively. A study of stamps and margins under a glass suggests that, although the tinting in this case was inadequate, *it was there.* Hausburg had the same opinion when he wrote:-

> "It has been said that certain of the values were printed on white paper, but although in some cases the paper does appear to be only slightly tinted it is hardly correct to call it white."

This 2c, in fact, is not the only case of poor tinting. Other cases may be met, particularly in the 2c Plate 3.

So far therefore as its inclusion in the Catalogue under a *separate* heading is concerned I feel that No. 14 should be put back into the *main* "set". To single it out on its own is to suggest that it was something in the nature of a special and provisional printing, whereas it was nothing of the sort.

THE PLATE 3 PRINTINGS (2c, 5c, 20c)

Some general observations

The printings of the *three* values concerned are easily distinguishable. Their shades are quite different to what went before. The peculiarly *aniline* characteristic (always look at the back) of the 2c stands out, and the 20c has nothing of the *'chocolate'* character possessed by its perforated predecessor from Plate 2. Likewise the two earlier perforated 5c printings belonged to the blue-green and the yellow-green schools respectively. The Plate 3 5c is more or less a *straight 'green'.*

Since there was only the one printing of each of these values from this plate one meets with little or no variation in the respective shades.

As with previous issues the perforation machine was used in a rather haphazard manner and badly off-center copies, particularly in the 20c, are frequently met.

Plateability

Stamps from these printings are decidedly more difficult to 'plate' than those from Plate 2. The almost exclusive reason for this is that, as compared with the previous plate, Plate 3 showed fewer 'secondary' varieties (of any class) of a major nature and, owing to its limited use, a lesser number of 'damaged tablet' varieties.

For those reasons Appendix E — which sets out the characteristics of each sheet position in the Plate 3 printings — has incorporated references to all classes of variety, 'primary' and 'secondary', with the aim of making the plater's job a little easier.

Large blocks from these printings (with the semi-exception of the 20c) are far from plentiful. However in the Abbott sale was a nearly complete mint sheet of the 20c — 47 stamps, missing Nos. 1, 9 and 10 — and this made the task of study easier than it would otherwise have been.

The 20c plugging — and printing — came first

While I am unable, satisfactorily, to say whether the 2c printing preceeded the 5c printing, or vice-versa, I can say — quite unequivocally — that that of the 20c *preceded both* of them.

Once again this conclusion was reached from a study of the 'damaged tablet' varieties. There are certain of these which are found in the 2c and 5c values but do *not* occur in the 20c value although the remainder of this type of variety are met in *all* three values.

There are marked instances of this type of variety which are *peculiar* to the 2c and 5c values, as follows:-

No. 9: Has a shallow dent in the middle portion of the left side of the value tablet. In the 20c (I have some used copies) this portion is undamaged.

No. 11: Has a rather shallow dent in the top portion of the lower half of the right frame of the value tablet. In the 20c this part is undamaged.

No. 15: Has whole of middle portion of right side of value tablet missing. This part is normal in the 20c.

No. 19: This portion, in all values, has a large outwards distortion of the top third of the right frame. The 2c and 5c values, however, show *additional* damage to this area, including a large break to the left of the middle of the right hand scroll.

No. 26: In the 20c the right frame of the value tablet shows no damage at all. In the 2c and 5c values there are two dents on the inside of the top half of the right frame of the value tablet, a smaller one at the top and a long, shallow one underneath.

No. 27: This is the best example of all. No. 27 is the stamp with the extensively damaged top left corner (the damage also affects the lower left portion of No. 17) originally described by Hausburg. Apart from corner damage the 20c only shows a thickening of the left frame — opposite the stop. In the 2c and 5c values, however, there is a really prominent dent extending over the whole of the middle portion of the left frame and also damage to the right frame, mainly showing at its middle. No such damage appears in the 20c. For illustration of this variety see Figure 13.

This first plugging, using the 20c, almost certainly because the 20c posed the most difficulty (and was therefore an easier proposition at the beginning than the end) suggests — as we have already mentioned — that whenever the 20c was one of a number of values for which a printing was required it was, on all occasions — and there were three such — the *first* value to be printed.



Figure 13. Proving that this plate (Plate 3) was first plugged with 20's. Note dented tablet in left border of shield of 2c and 5c. No sign of damage in 20c. All position 27.

The Re–Cut Designs — Dies

In these cases *two* new electrotypes were made, via the usual moulds, from the *original wood-cut die*. The 're-cutting' was done individually on the electrotypes (*one* being later used as a die for the 1c and 2c values, and the *other* as a die for the 5c value). The generally thicker letters and other colored details found on 1c and 2c values (as compared with the previous issues) almost certainly arises from a heavier (and deeper) stamping of the mould from which that electrotype die was produced.

For both the 1c and 2c 're-engraved' the *same* 're-cut electrotype' (in blank) was, as we have stated, used as a 'die'. In the case of the 1c it was first plugged with a '1', and in the case of the 2c with a '2', before the necessary moulds were stamped.

This is proved by comparing the two stamps when it becomes apparent that all 1c's and 2c's *share* a number of 'die' peculiarities *not* to be found in the previous printings from Plates 1, 2 and 3. The best tests are:

(i) a thicker colored circle line above and between the last 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE' and the 'D';

(ii) a spot (or tiny stroke) of color on the white space over the 'P' of 'REPUBLIQUE';

(iii) color across the thin lines under the left of the 'N' of the left hand 'CENT';

(iv) 'wisp' of hair to left of ear is larger and thicker

1886: The 're-engraved' 1c.

In the case of the 'recut' stamps the clumsy plugging technique (involving the use of 50 plugs) was finally eliminated. The figure '1' was only plugged in *once,* presumably into a single electrotype, produced — as we have seen — via the original die in blank, and then re-cut. The single plugged re-cut electrotype was then used, as a die, to stamp *five* moulds. These were clamped together in the one horizontal row and an electrotype grown therefrom. The 'shell', duly backed and mounted, was then used, as a "master", to stamp more moulds, via which five impression electrotypes were produced.

The single use of the '1' and '2' and '5' plugs as indicated means:

(a) that, as between different stamp positions, there is no variation in the position of the figure inside the tablet;

(b) that there are no longer *any* 'damaged tablet' (or 'colored line') varieties since the procedure of insertion of a plug in every one of the 50 impressions in the plate had been abandoned.

The existence of the 'five master' is proved, as with the earlier Plates 2 and 3, by the occurrence of the same small abnormality in the same vertical row. *Three* of the five types are discernible, as follows:-

1. Shows color across the white circle line under the first 'I' of 'HAITI'. Found in all stamps in the first and sixth vertical rows of the sheet.

2. Shows color across the white curve to the top left of the 'C' of the left hand 'CENT'. Found on all stamps in the second and seventh vertical rows of the sheet.

4. Shows, if the inking is not too heavy, a rather vague white spot inside the left edge of the solid color under the 'O' of the left hand 'POSTE'. Found in the fourth and ninth vertical rows of the sheet.

These varieties are to be found in the sheet of 50 in the positions indicated below.

1	2		4		1	2		4	
1	2		4		1	2		4	
1	2		4		1	2		4	
1	2		4		1	2		4	
1	2		4		1	2		4	

I possess a complete sheet of 50 (10 x 5) of this stamp, ex the former Abbott collection (Manchester). I have examined every stamp on this sheet minutely (and also what should be the corresponding positions, e.g. 1 and 6 against one another, *assuming* that the sheet consisted — as sheets of the previous perforated issues had done — of two duplications of a '25 master' (5 x 5)). I can find *no evidence whatsoever of the existence of a '25 master'*.

There are *no* abnormalities that 'repeat', other than those already described emanating from the primary '5 master'.

The electrotyping of that day being what it was this, in my opinion, just could not have happened had a '25 master' been used. In that case a number of 'repeat' varieties *would* have been found.

I am therefore forced to the conclusion that the printing plate used for this stamp consisted of a clamped-together assemblage of ten separate electrotypes, produced via the '5 master', and each containing five subjects. In the 2c the evidence leads to a similar conclusion.

'Secondary' varieties

There are, however, in this 1c, a number of constant 'secondary' varieties which are described hereunder. Many of these are quite prominent but of no particular philatelic interest. Of all those described I possess two or more copies so that there is no doubt as to their constancy. They (the more marked) occur as follows:-

No. 11: A prominent dent in base frame line under right three-quarters of the 'N' of the left hand 'CENT'.

No. 16: Outer left frame broken at N.W. corner; swelling on base of top frame just inside of N.E. corner.

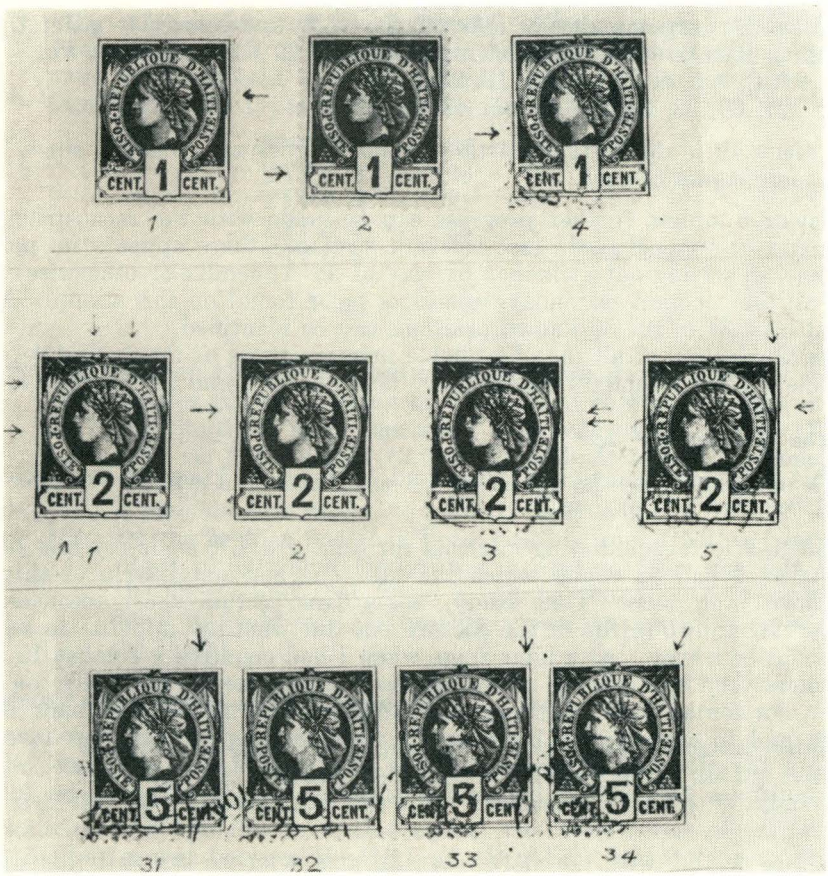


Figure 14. The reengraved issues. Top: The three identifiable primary types of the 2c. Center: The four identifiable primary types of the 2c. Bottom: Strip of four of the 5c showing typical secondary flaws.

No. 21: Base frame-line broken under right of 'C' of left hand 'CENT'.
No. 23: White spot in outer circle color under 'BL' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.
No. 24: (a) Base frame-line broken at S.W. corner;
(b) Another break in this frame-line under 'N' of left hand 'CENT'.
No. 25: Outer right frame thinned opposite 'AIT' of 'HAITI', and there are other irregularities in the right frame.
No. 28: Extra color over top and under base resepctively of last 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.
No. 31: Outer left frame bent inwards at S.W. corner.
No. 35: Breaks in base of value tablet and in frame-line below, both slightly to right of middle.
No. 36: Marked break in middle of base frame line, under and slightly to right of mid-base of tablet of value.
No. 38: White triangular flaw in solid color under right half of neck.
No. 40: Vertically flawed area (white) going downwards through shading from base of ear.

Recently, working on my remaining singles etc. with the sheet as a guide, I have isolated a large number of *other* flaws, white and colored — generally of a more minor nature — on the following *additional* 22 sheet positions, viz

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 18, 20, 22,
27, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 45, 47, 48, 50.

There seems little doubt that all these abnormalities are *constant* since I have two or more copies of each.

However, unless further progress can be made with the reconstruction of the 2c and 5c 're-engraved' (see relevant sections) there appears no point, at this stage, in setting out (whether by way of an Appendix or otherwise) a full list of all the constant 'secondary' features to be found on this stamp. At this stage at least 34 of the 50 known positions can be identified.

An illustration of all the identifiable primary types of the 1c and 2c values, and some typical secondary flaws of the 5c value is found as Figure 14.

1886: The "Re–engraved" 2¢

This is a most interesting stamp and, so far as I know, it has never, prevously, been studied in detail.

When, after accumulating material for some years, I made my first detailed study of it, I had 52 copies which included one horizontal strip of three and three horizontal pairs. That study, apart from actual sheet reconstruction, provided about two-thirds of the picture but did whet my appetite to see what more could be learnt. At a later stage when I had acquired a further 15 copies, Mr. Sellers very kindly came to the rescue and lent me his 65 copies, including another horizontal strip of three. All this enabled me to re-embark on this project, and to expand and improve the manuscript previously produced. In the result the picture has become, at least in my opinion, a clear one, although many multiples are needed before the sheet of 50 (10 x 5) can be fully reconstructed.

Before dealing with the more technical angles let me say that this stamp is unusual, in more ways than one. In the first place although it is not so uncommon in postally used condition it is quite a different story so far as unused or mint examples are concerned. *No mint multiples have been seen, either by Mr. Sellers or myself.* In my 67 copies there were only 5 unused or mint singles and in Mr. Sellers' 65 copies there were only 3 unused. As over half of these 8 copies (i.e. 5) had no gum one suspects that they *had* been used but received no obliterations. This is a far cry from the usual "Seebeckian" background of other Central and South American countries of the period. It also suggests that dealer new issue services — anywhere — received few or no examples of these 2c's. Of course, at that stage of philatelic history, a "re-engraved" design, printed in a color rather similar to its predecessors, would not have attracted much notice. The net result is, however, that in mint or unused condition the stamp is 15 times (or so) as scarce as it is postally used — which cannot be said for its "re-engraved" companions, the 1c and 5c values.

The technical evidence

At an early stage it became pretty clear that, as in the 1c re-engraved, we were dealing with a 'master' electrotype consisting of a horizontal row of 5 subjects. Also, as with the 1c "Re-engraved" there is *nothing* to indicate (as in the earlier perforated issues) that a "working-master" of 25 (5 x 5) was produced from the original '5 master'.

The main results of the study have been to determine:

(i) the characteristics of the 5 'types'. *Three* are *easy* to identify in themselves (1, 2, 3) and once they have been separated the remaining two (4, 5) present no great difficulty. Overall, in the Purves-Sellers material, these types were represented as follows:

TYPE 1	—	24 copies
TYPE 2	—	26 "
TYPE 3	—	31 "
TYPE 4	—	28 "
TYPE 5	—	23 "
Total		132

(ii) It has been possible to position these types in their correct order in the 'master-group' (looking at the printed sheet) by reason of:

(a) The multiples seen, consisting of a pair (1, 2), a pair (2, 3), a strip (2, 3, 4), a pair (3,4) a strip (3, 4, 5) and a reconstructed pair (4, 5) — the latter by way o fan off-center single in which it is possible, accurately, to identify both types.

(b) By the further fact that Type 1 can be found with a *'deep edge'* down its *left* side (indicating a position from the *left* side of the sheet) and that Type 5 can be found with a *'deep edge'* down its *right* side (indicating a position from the *right* side of the sheet).

The 'primary' characteristics of the 5 Types

TYPE 1: 24 copies examined: Shows (a) vertical color across the white over the "Q"; (b) a nearly vertical line of color across the top horizontal white over the "D" — sometimes the lower portion of this line is missing; (c) color joins the "B" to the circle line above; (d) color across the white circle line at the left centre, between the "P" of "POSTE" and the "R"; (e) color across the two thin lines under the left hand "NT"; (f) a white flaw in the lower right of the left limb of the "N" of the right hand "CENT".

In these 24 copies two or more were found in each of 5 different sheet positions, these being separated according to their constant "secondary" characteristics, with one copy of each of 2 *other* units. This means that so far 3 of the 10 sheet positions of this type have not been recognised.

TYPE 2: 26 copies examined: Shows
A solid color patch over the white circle line under the right end of the first "E" of "REPUBLIQUE".

For Type 2 two or more copies have been found of each of 7 different sheet positions, and singles of at least 2 others. We are, therefore, near to identifying all 10 sheet positions by their constant 'secondary' flaws.

TYPE 3: 31 copies examined: Shows (a) first "I" of "HAITI" joined to thin colored circle line above which in the process becomes thicker than normal; (b) color on thin white circle line over middle of "T" of same word.

In the case of Type 3 two or more of each of 8 different sheet positions have been isolated according to their constant "secondary" abnormalities. Four stamps then remained but so far have defied the effort to recognise such secondary abnormalities.

Unless the cancellation obscures all these 'primary' characteristics it is, as we have already said, quite easy to identify Types 1, 2 and 3. Type 4 has no 'primary' characteristic of its own, but Type 5 has characteristics not found in any of the other four types. After the first three types have been pulled out one only has to identify the Type 5's. The final balance, automatically, are Type 4.

It is, perhaps, not necessary to emphasize that this type of classification requires care and patience. Given those two qualities accurate results will be obtained.

TYPE 4: 28 copies examined. Here, as with Types 1, 2 and 3, but *not* with Type 5, the *top right corner* ends in a 'point', in a north-east direction.

In this case two or more copies have been seen of each of 9 different sheet positions. Three copies remain but in their case it has not so far been possible to detect the constant 'secondary' abnormalities, if indeed they exist.

TYPE 5: 23 copies examined. As with Type 1 more material is necessary if one is to isolate more sheet positions. Shows (a) top right corner more or less squared off (i.e. with little or no effect of a N.E. point — see under Type 4); (b) top frame slopes gently downwards for the last 1.5 mms. at this N.E. corner. These may seem rather light distinctions, but I can assure readers they are sound ones; (c) The 5 Type 5's down the *right* of the sheet show an *additional* and easily recognised 'primary' characteristic, viz. a short colored vertical line resting on the right frame opposite the 'AI' of 'HAITI'.

In my opinion this line was originally on *all* Type 5 electrotypes but — being very slightly *lower* than type-height-only made its appearance if extra pressure (and a consequent heavier inking) was employed. The 'deep edges' found on the 5 Type 1's down the left side of sheet and the 5 Type 5's down the right side of the sheet were the result of such a pressure. The inking roller went backwards and forwards from left to right, 'dwelling' slightly at each end before it commenced its return trip. This 'dwelling' created the extra pressure as well as thickening the aggregation of ink along these edges of the plate. They would also have become badly worn if the printing had been large enough which, in our case, it was not.

Two or more copies of each of 6 different plate positions have been isolated and a single of at least one other position identified, but more examples must be looked at before all the 10 positions can be identified.

The constant 'secondary' varieties: reconstruction possibilities

It is necessary here to say that in this stamp one meets numerous *semi-constant* colored abnormalities, almost certainly proceeding from *ink-clogs* which adhered (for a longer or shorter period) to the plate. In various cases the same sheet position is to be found in two states — with or without 'clog' respectively. If one does not realise this it is easy to allocate stamps to *two* sheet positions when in fact they all come from the *same* position.

At the moment two or more copies have been seen of each of 35 out of a total of 50 positions. Of the 14 units represented in the multiples (they are exclusive of one another — i.e. there are no ties *more than one* copy has been seen of 13. There is, therefore, in my mind, no doubt whatever that, given further multiples for examination, the complete reconstruction of this sheet can be achieved. I welcome the loan or purchase of further material in this stamp because I feel that that material does exist. Full acknowledgment will, of course, be given.

I have made a careful *list,* Type by Type, of all the constant 'secondary' varieties which I have detected. This list will not be included in the present treatment but should the work see book form it will probably be published as an Appendix, more particularly should further plating progress have been made by that time.

It is unusual for a stamp issued in 1886 — and only of a low face value — to present such a challenge and it would be nice if further progress can be made.

1887: 5 cent 're–engraved', with larger figure '5'

This stamp is described in the Gibbons' catalogue as being 'from a new die'. This is correct enough. The 'die' in this case was, certainly, as in the 1c and 2c 're-engraved', an electrotype produced via the original woodblock die and plugged (before being used to stamp moulds) with a figure '5' which was distinctly *larger* in size than the figures previously employed. The result is therefore the same as in the 're-engraved' 1c and 2c in that the position of the figure in the value tablet is the *same* for all 50 stamps in the sheet.

However, in the 5c (as compared with the 1c and 2c) the recutting (although quite extensive) is more skilful and nothing like so obvious, and was almost certainly the work of another engraver. Its appearance in fact, until one compares the old type with the new in detail, strongly resembles (apart from the figure '5') the general effect of the *original* design. There are many small differences between the two but the main distinction lies in the width of the *neck,* which has become *wider* in the recutting. The fronds of the four ferns (?) at top center are now clearly delineated and rather larger. The letters of 'CENT', particularly those on the right side, are also distinctly *larger* and there are various other small differences.

With the idea of studying this stamp in detail I have, over a period, accumulated 180 copies. Of these 20 are mint and 160 are used. The *mint* copies comprise a block of 10 (5 x 2), a block of 4, a horizontal strip of 5 and a single. The used *copies* comprise three strips of 4 and one strip of 5 and a single. The used *copies* comprise three strips of 4 and one strip of 3 (all horizontal) one block of 4, 40 horizontal pairs, four vertical pairs and 53 singles. Mr. Sellers also has kindly loaned me another mint block of four and a vertical pair.

So far as the reconstruction of the sheet of 50 (10 x 5) is concerned the following is the position at the date of writing:

45 (of the 50) positions have been *fixed.* These comprise Nos. 1-6, 10, 11-20, 21-30, 31-35 (all these are inclusive), 38-40, 41-50.

Outside these positions I have three other positions of each of which I have 2 or more copies (singles only). Two of these are from the *top* of the sheet.

The diagram below (of the positions fixed) will show what I need at present to complete the reconstruction. If any reader possesses multiples, I will be grateful for the loan of them.

I now have two or more copies of each of 48 of the 50 positions and have only failed to identify 6 stamps in my 180.

To date I have seen no evidence to suggest that *either* a '5 master' or a '25 master' was employed. Every one of the constant abnormalities found (and some of them take finding) seems to be 'secondary' in nature.

A high portion of the stamps in the sheet show *dents* and/or *breaks* in either or both of the top and the bottom frame-lines. Each piece of damage *differs* from the rest and is therefore 'secondary' i.e. it occurs only *once* in the sheet.

1	2	3	4	5	6				10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35			38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

The frequency of this type of "dentation" flaw suggests that most if not all instances of this kind of abnormality emanated from work done when *mounting* a number of single electro-shells on their bases, prior to clamping the single electrotypes together into a form to produce a printing plate of 50 subjects (10 x 5).

If a '5 master' *was* used (and I don't think it was) the strips of 5 electrotypes would have been *cut* up into *single* units before being clamped together and would have, in the process, lost their original order. My view is that shells were only grown from *single* moulds, as we have already seen was the case with Plate 1.

Barring a few very prominent 'dents' there is little that is *major* in the constant abnormalties. The four *frames* and their dents, breaks, slopes, etc. are the main guides although in numerous cases it has been possible to find, inside the main design, a second (though invariably small) constant abnormality. For these reasons the work has required considerable care in the process of identification.

Until reconstruction is finally completed there is little to be gained by providing the usual listing of the characteristics of all 50 positions.

Perhaps a few notes on the occurrence of the more common type of variety may be useful.

Damage to the top frame (mainly right half): This appears on twenty-four of the plated positions: viz on Nos. 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and on two of the remaining *unplated* positions.

Damage to base frame-line: This appears on *six* of the unplated positions viz Nos. 1, 15, 17, 22, 26, 29 and on three positions in the unplated material.

Damage to the top portions of left and/or right frames is also found frequently.

I also possess two copies of the 5c *doubly perforated* down one side.

(To Be Continued)

Obituary

Winthrop S. Boggs

December 20, 1902 — May 30, 1973

It is our sad duty to report the death of one of the great philatelists of these times. For those who would like to read his words, I refer you to *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, 1958, Vol. 37, pp133 et seq., where he set down his own autobiography. The few words that I am writing are more of an appreciation than a biography.

Winthrop S. Boggs lived stamps. He possessed a phenomenal memory for stamps. His mind was trained by and for stamps. This fact was well known to those people who also had a feeling for stamps and postal history. The proof of it lies in the fact that he received the major awards of the English speaking world for excellence in the study of stamps: The John N. Luff Award of the American Philatelic Society, the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award of the Collectors Club, a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, the Crawford Medal of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. That his peers were aware of his ability is shown by the fact that he had been a Governor of the Collectors Club, Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London and the first executive secretary of the Philatelic Foundation.

Another phase of philately at which he excelled was that of writing. He not only knew stamps, he knew how to write about them. There are three books which have become classics in the field which he researched and wrote: "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland", "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" (for which he received the Crawford Medal from The Royal Philatelic Society, London) and "The Foundations of Philately." The latter volume was published commercially and was a success financially.

He was always a great promoter of philatelic exhibitions. He was on the committee for the 1947 International Exhibition and the 1956 International Exhibition, both held in New York. He was a member of the International Jury in Monaco in 1952 and New York in 1956.

Winthrop S. Boggs was always active in the Collectors Club. He had worked with Dr. J. Brace Chittenden in the Library, with Walter McCoy in the Library and on *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, he was a member along with H. D. S. Haverbeck and Henry M. Goodkind of the Editorial Board of the *Philatelist* in 1948. He was still a member of the Editorial Board at his death. He had served a term as Governor of the *Collectors Club*.

The Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation owes its existence to Winthrop S. Boggs. Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein invited him to take charge of the committee and to become the first Executive Director in 1945. He served faithfully from that time until 1961. He was instrumental in building up the personnel of the committee and in instructing the younger members in the science of expertizing postage stamps and postal history items. He was a pioneer in the use of instruments and photography for expertizing stamps. But in spite of the scientific approach, he insisted that a thorough knowledge of stamps was the first requisite for a philatelic expert.

Winthrop S. Boggs possessed a unique quality of enthusiasm for philately. He also was able to impart this enthusiasm and quest for knowledge to those who studied with him. Knowing him was an unforgettable experience. Being his friend was an honor. He has left his mark deeply engraved on our memories. *(H.D.S.H.)*

The Clubhouse

Collectors Club Annual Awards Dinner, May 9, 1973

The Annual Awards Dinner of the Collectors Club was held on May 9, 1973 in the Tower Suite, Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center in New York. Attended by approximately 120 members, friends and guests, this was perhaps the most successful and most thoroughly enjoyed of these events in recent years. Start with good fellowship, good food and excellent surroundings, add a dash of 48th floor skyline view and you have an ideal basis for superlatives.

With President Sellers acting as toastmaster, the distribution of medals for best article in the C. C. P. and best program for 1972 was adequately handled by Messrs. Haverbeck and Odenweller. Mr. Haverbeck presented the medal to Mr. Calvet M. Hahn of New York whose article on "The U. S. Express Mail, The Steamer Oregon Handstamps" had been adjudged the best article in the Collectors Club Philatelist for 1972 by the Awards Committee. Mr. Odenweller presented the medal for Best Program in 1972 to Sir Henry J. Tucker of Bermuda. This was for an extremely fine showing of Bermuda.

A Certificate of Honorable Mention was presented to Mr. Robert L. Markovits of Middletown, New York for his article on "The 10c Registry Stamp of 1911." Also, Certificates of Honorable Mention were distributed to the following recipients for their programs during 1972:

Jose Gonzalez Garcia of Lisbon, Portugal for "Portugal and Portuguese Colonies."

Giorgio Bizzarri of Rome, Italy for "Roman States, First Issues and Bisects."

Wilbur H. Schilling of Minneapolis, Minnesota for "United States."

President Sellers then introduced the previous recipients of the Lichtenstein Medal; those present were given a well-deserved round of applause. Mr. Herbert Bloch, himself a previous recipient of that medal, was then called upon to make the presentation of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award to Past-President Philip Silver, the 1973 recipient. It can be reported that Mr. Bloch rose to the occasion by being both interesting and witty, a combination of rare attainment. His recital of the story of the 24c invert, not in Mr. Silver's collection, was warmly received by the members and guests.

Mr. Silver then accepted the Lichtenstein medal from Mr. Bloch. His acceptance speech which is printed herewith touched on a number of problems of interest to the philatelic fraternity. It follows:

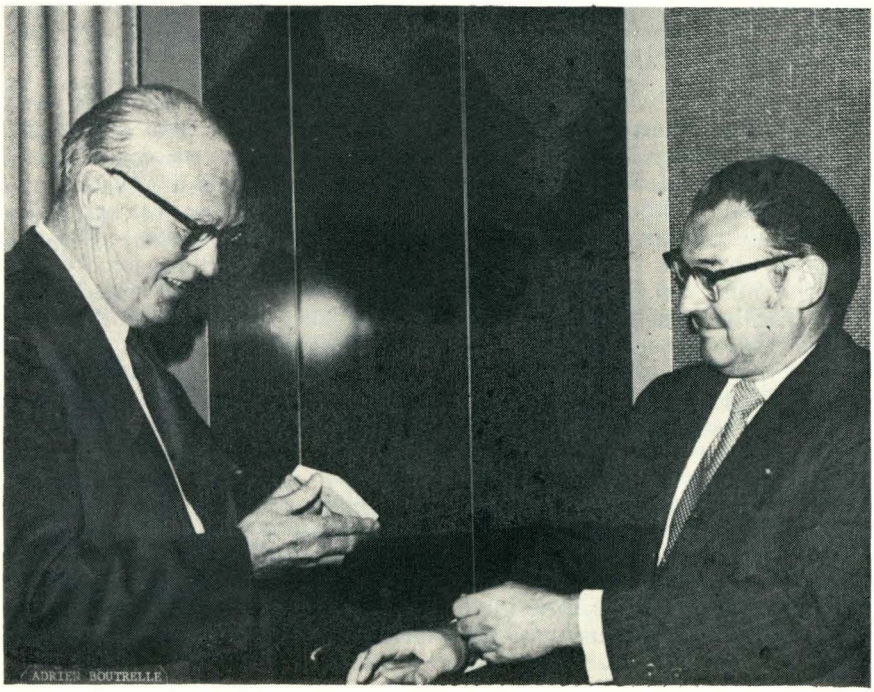
"I am deeply pleased and honored that a number of my predecessors in this philatelic achievement — the men introduced a short moment ago by President Sellers — are here tonight to take part in these ceremonies.

I am also especially pleased to receive the medal from the hands of Mr. Herbert Bloch, in my opinion the outstanding philatelist in the United States and one accliamed universally as well.

I have had the honor of serving with him for a number of years on the bord of governors. For three pleasant years we worked closely together as co-chairman of the Program Committee to present to the members of the Collectors Club a number of outstanding programs for their enjoyment.



Calvet M. Hahn, right, receiving the Collectors Club Medal from H. D. S. Haverbeck.



Sir Henry J. Tucker, left, receiving the Collectors Club Medal from F. B. Sellers.

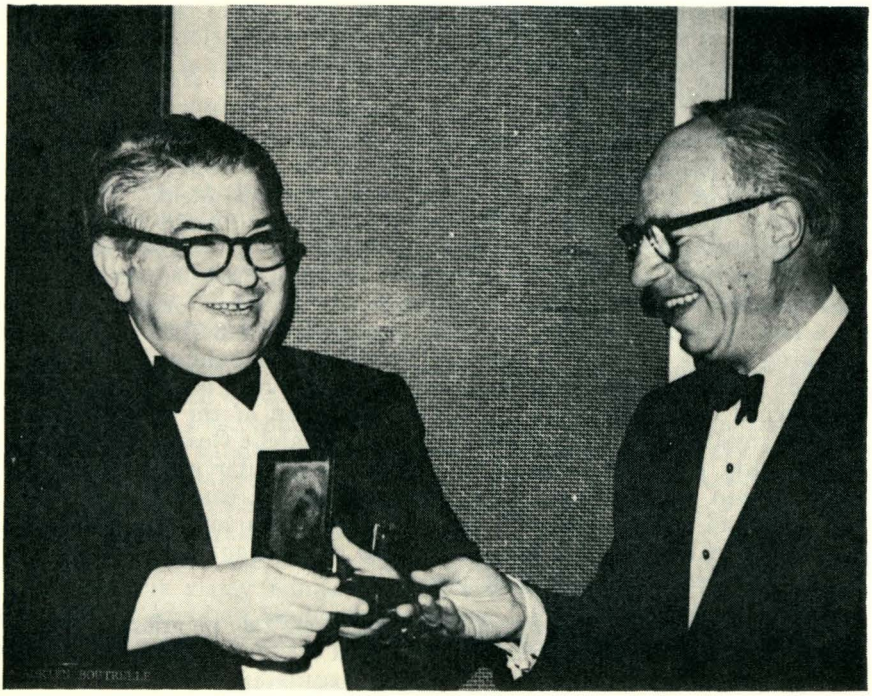
His retelling of the story of the 24c invert I do not own is essentially correct. I would like to add this simple postscript. "When the 24c invert was selling for $6,000 I did not have that amount to spend. When it sold up to $13,000, I had the $6,000 — when it rose to the rarified atmosphere of $35,000 — I had the $13,000. It was a case of the classic pattern of too little, too late!!

I am also happy to see Mrs. Frances Goodkind here tonight. Her husband, the late Henry M. Goodkind might be considered my mentor in many of my own philatelic activities. We both had a number of the same specialities, Roosevelt as a topical, U. S. Air Mails and Uruguay Airmails. Henry collected the Air Mails of the World — mostly on cover — but I think the two countries in which he did most of his work were in U. S. and Uruguay. Once, I criticized one of his Uruguay articles and he came right back at me and said, "why don't you put it in writing and give your own view point." I did — it was the first of the many articles I wrote — and it launched me into what I consider one of the most enjoyable parts of philately — research and writing. Henry and I also joined forces many a time to fight the good fight against some of the things we thought were wrong on the Board of Governors. We lost a few battles but we won enough together to make it worthwhile.

I am proud also, to see many of my friends and family here tonight. My good wife, Alma, who has put up with me for many, many hours while I played with my stamps. My son, David, for whom I started collecting and ended up as a collector in my own right, and his friend, Ellen. My uncle and aunt Joe and Peg Mirne who trekked many a weary mile from the wilds of New Jersey to be here tonight. Also many dear friends, including Harold and Maxine Sylvan, Roz Feinberg, Frances Olan, Tony and Frances Bianchi, Joe Lubert, Don Liberto and last but not least my clients and friends of more than twenty-two years standing, Morris and Thelma Rosoff. I am also most happy to acknowledge the fullsome praise of Deputy Comptroller Joseph J. Perrini my immediate superior in the Comptroller's Office.

Many years ago, when the annual awards dinner was instituted or perhaps, re-instituted, there was a discussion about the items that should be included. Several things were, of course, quite obvious. The major awards of the club would be part of the evening's program. The medals and certificates of honorable mention for best program of the prior year and for best article in the Collectors Club Philatelist would be distributed at that dinner. These have already been given to the individual recipients tonight. Occasionally, as the spirit moved him, the President might present the President's Medal. And, lastly, the Lichtenstein Memorial Award would also be presented. These were the obvious things I mentioned previously. I personally submitted a suggestion that the Awards Dinner should be the occasion for an annual major philatelic talk by a well known and knowledgeable philatelist on a topic of prime concern to the philatelic community. The suggestion met with only half-hearted support and it was dropped.

From this vantage point, I have an ambivalent feeling about the failure of the idea to take root. There are points for and against it. First, is this the occasion for pontificating and second, the difficulty of finding a speaker both knowledgeable and articulate at the same time. The two attributes are rarely found in the same person. Even in the semi-monthly exhibits presented in the Collectors Club main meeting room, we have rarely been fortunate to find an exhibitor who knew his subject well, and who did not get bogged down in minutia, which, however important to his specialty, had the unpleasant side



Philip Silver, right, receives the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award from Herbert J. Bloch.

effect of putting many members to sleep. Here I speak as one of the sleepers: I hope I never caused a nodding of heads during my own presentations.

But if the idea of a special speaker did not take root, I think the dinners on several occasions were productive of a number of extremely interesting acceptance speeches by past Lichtenstein recipients. I remember with especially great pleasure the several nights when Mr. Boker, Mr. Bloch and Mr. Robson Lowe regaled us with memories and other tid-bits of knowledge and nostalgia.

Which has brought us, by easy stages, to tonight's convention. I confess I have no earth-shaking panaceas for our mutual hobby. I view with alarm, as many of you do too, some of the excesses perpetrated in the names of many governments and pseudo-governments. I refer, of course, to the unprecedented increase in new issues. Twenty years ago, one could speak with pride of a general world collection he owned which contained between 50,000 and 100,000 examples. Today, when the rate of yearly emissions approaches and perhaps exceeds 10,000 stamps a year, we have to look back at those halcyon years as the age of innocence. To own a nearly complete general collection, I would guess would require somewhat in the neighborhood of 300,000 individual stamps.

Which, for good or bad, is responsible for the current trend of specialized rather than general collections. What is lost for most of us is the emotional as compared to the intellectual approach to stamp collecting. Specialization in a country's stamps, or even in a limited number of its emissions has resulted in much more specialized writing than in the olden days. Which is good, I think,

because, without any attempt at speaking from the plateau of wisdom, the more knowledge that is available for us and for future generations of collectors, the more we underwrite and make solid the future foundation of our hobby for the collectors still to come.

Which leads me to again *view with alarm* another philatelic development — the birth of the pseudo-philatelic writer. Years ago, we could persue with some relish the writings of many of our foremost philatelic students. Their articles have as much validity and freshness today as they had many years ago when they were written. True, some theories and facts have not withstood the element of time. Knowledge is not static: Today's research has corrected the theories and conclusions of yesterday, but in the main, the products of the pens of these men is a lasting tribute to their devotion to sincere and selfless research. I am not speaking of the men who wrote for the specialized publications. What was expected of them and what they produced were monuments of earnest endeavor which enriched our hobby. I am speaking, however, of the men who wrote in the popular weeklies such as McKeel's, Weekly Philatelic Gossip and Stamps. If the articles they produced were of the general or popular variety, they were at once factual and informative and of lasting value. I can tell you that many times I have had occasion to refer to the old weeklies to get sufficient factual data to bolster a theory I was in the process of developing. The articles and the facts were there. It was most reassuring.

Today, unfortunately, many of the writers in the popular weekly magazines produce a variety of unadulterated drivel which purports to be research output but which may more aptly be labeled pseudo-research or, better stated, philatelic quackery. I have seen innumerable articles published in the philatelic press by such writers. The article starts out by referring to a stamp or cover. The item is described in some detail, the writer states what he knows — usually very little — admits to a lack of basic knowledge and then asks his readers to write to him with any facts at their disposal. This type of article takes very little doing, the emphasis is on outside help but the blood and guts digging out of known data, of analyzing the data for clues to theoires which may possibly flow therefrom is totally lacking. I am sure that many of you, like myself, have shuddered in exquisite agony at the output of their alleged labors. The pity of it is that most collectors, many of them new to philately read this type of drivel in the popular weeklies and may be led to believe that such articles have a merit far greater than is deserved. It is also a pity that the editors, who should know better, have forfeited their obligations because of:

(A) A lack of knowledge or editorial acumen or

(B) A desire to fill as many pages as possible. Several of the weeklies have expanded the total number of pages of their issues to almost unmanageable proportions to accommodate a growing list of advertisers. The mail sale phenomenon with as many as three full pages of lot listings for several sales in one issue is quite common so that in one weekly the average number of pages runs to seventy or eighty.

For myself, I think that the greatest joy I have received in my years of collecting is in finally arriving at a fact which may add a catalog listing or change it or which may add somewhat to the total fund of knowledge available for our hobby. I exaggerate somewhat when I say "greatest joy." There is actually a greater joy in finding an unusual cover or stamp to add to one's collection. But the joy of research accomplishment is really great even if, like Avis, it is perhaps number 2.

Some years ago, in the U. S. Air Mail field, a controversy raged over certain specific events which were alleged to have taken place on May 15, and May 16, 1918 when the first official air mail flights were flown between Washington, Philadelphia and New York. I, among others held one viewpoint. A diametrically opposite viewpoint had been expressed by Capt. Benjamin B. Lipsner, the first Superintendant of the United States Airmail in his book "The Airmail, Jennies to Jets." Regardless of the conclusions that we as students of this period arrived at through a study of philatelic material at our disposal, no matter how convincing our arguments expressed in countless articles in the specialized press, regardless of what we considered painstaking research and analysis, the answer made by Capt. Lipsner — then still alive — was, "I should know, I was there." Admittedly this was a proverbial hard nut to crack. It was a most frustrating experience.

So, in desperation I went to Washington to search out the old records — if indeed they still existed. My wife and I spent an entire week examining the records in the Post Office Department and the Smithsonian Institution. I delved through the catalog drawers at the Congressional Library for a clue to documentation. Finally, we spent four or five days at the Archives Building. Each day we appeared there and truckloads of ancient records were delivered to us by denizens working deep in the bowels of the building. I would guess that in the boxes of records we examined, almost a half million pieces of paper went through our grimy hands. Lunch was a quick sandwich gobbled in 15 minutes at the Archives Building Cafeteria. At the end of each day, we returned to our hotel too weary to eat dinner and burdened with an appalling sense of imminent defeat.

Finally at about 3 P. M. of the final day, Alma who worked patiently at my side examining the material and typing mountains of notes, as interesting items were uncovered, asked, "is this what you are looking for?" Eureka!! There in all their pristine glory were the original records I believed had to exist. No miser, greedily examining his board, could have felt the instant joy that made me fairly shriek out in ecstasy, "yes, that's what we're looking for." Because the records we unearthed definitely proved the thesis I had expounded for several years. It was like rediscovering America.

Some day, with the notes taken on that occasion and other material now at hand, I hope to be able to put it all down on paper and write a reasonably definite book on United States Air Mails. And that will provide me with what I alluded to previously as the second greatest joy in my collecting activities.

I've touched on a lot of bases — too many, I fear — and I've spoken too long already. After I had prepared the material for tonite, I went over it to edit out the most glaring inconsistencies and to eliminate any pontification that may have crept in. What you have heard is completely distilled for better or worse. I note that on several occasions I used the phrase "I view with alarm." That is a slight exaggeration. Apart from the most obvious items that were touched on tonight, there is really not that much to be alarmed about. I'm sure that every generation of collectors has looked over the field and has had some disturbing thoughts about the quality of the people who would succeed them. On the whole, I think most of us are reasonably satisfied that the newer collectors will carry on our work in good fashion. Certainly, here in the Collectors Club family we oldsters are quite happy with the new breed. I, for one, see many young people adequately prepared to form fine collections, to do the necessary research and to write the definitive works for the future.

It is a pleasant feeling.

Lastly, I want to say that my collecting activities have been productive of many fine friendships among fellow collectors. If It isn't too corny, I think I can trufully say, "some of my best friends are philatelists."

In a trade newspaper published in the downtown financial district, I recently came across the following letter to the editor:

"Dear Editor:

There is a guy around here who really thinks he's something. He believes he's the most important and indispensible person here. How can we bring him back down?"

The Editor's reply was, "get a bowl of water, stick his finger in it, remove it and then show him the impression he made."

And for myself, I can only hope that I have made a small impression — or contribution, if you will — to philately, that I've given at least as much as I've received and that my efforts have added something to the total fund of philatelic knowledge.

Again thank you all for coming and for making this a most memorable even for me and the other award recipients.

So ended the 1973 Awards Dinner of the Collectors Club. A good measure of thanks is due Mr. Ira Zweifach who acted in the capacity of dinner chairman. His efforts resulted in a well-planned affair, thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

1973 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Exhibit opens at 7:30 p. m.

Meetings convene at 8:00 p. m.

September 19th	— *JEWELS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC*—John Gartner, Melbourne, Australia.
October 3rd	— *HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF FRENCH PHILATELY*—John Levett, Woking, Surrey, England.
October 17th	— *PHILATELIC JUDGING.*
November 7th	— *PHILATELY AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL*—John C. Chapin, Washington, D. C.
November 21st	— *G.R.I.'s OF THE WORLD*—Wolfgang Heinrich, Saugerties, N. Y.
December 5th	— *PHILATELIC PHOTOGRAPHY*—Ernest A. Kehr, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
December 19th	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*—Robert P. Odenweller, Theo. Van Dam, Co-Chairmen.

The Library

The Library reports the acquisition of the following books:

A Postal History of Spain by Theo. Van Dam. New York: 1972. Published by The Collectors Club, Inc. (Price $12.) 148 pages, illustrations, maps, paperbound. Gift of the publisher.

The Postal History of Great Britain and Ireland: A Summarized Catalogue to 1840 by R. M. Willcocks. Blackheath, England: 1972. (Price £3.50; available from Vale Stamps, 21 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London SE3 OBU) 79 pages, illustrations, hardbound. Gift of the author.

Fancy Cancellations on Nineteenth Century United States Postage Stamps: Fourth Revised Edition by Herman Herst, Jr. and E. N. Sampson. N. Miami, Fla.: 1972. (Price $7.50). Published by HJMR Co. P. O. Box 308, No. Miami, Fla. 33161 as "Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume 33." Gift of the publisher.

History of The Sino-Japanese War (1973-1945) compiled by Hsu Long-hsuen and Chang Ming-kai, translated into English by Wen Ha-hsiung. Taipei, Taiwan: 1972. (Price U. S. $15.) Published by Chung Wu Publishing Co., 33 Lane 140, Tung Hua Street, Taipei, Taiwan. 641 pages, illustrations, 46 maps, hardbound. Gift of the publisher.

Burma Postal History by Gerald Davis and Denys Martin. London: 1972. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London SW1. 204 pages, illustrations, maps, hardbound. Gift of the publisher.

Norway Posthorn Stamps 100 Years by Carl H. Werenskiold. Oslo: 1972. Published by the Norwegian Postal Museum, Oslo, Norway. 34 pages, illustrations, paperbound, bi-lingual: Norwegian and English. Gift of the author.

Los Timbres Proporcionales de 1884-1888 y su Utilizacion Como Sellos de Correos by Fred O'Neill G. San Jose; Costa Rica: 1971. Published by the author. 48 pgs., illustrations, paperbound. Gift of the author.

Antologia Filatelica Costarricense edited by Comision Nacional del Sesquicentenario de la Independencia de Centro America. San Jose, Costa Rica: 1971. Published by the Commission. 183 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Gift of Fred O'Neill G.

Literature of Cinderella Philately by H. E. Tester. 1972. Published by the Cinderella Stamp Club. (Price U. S. $7.50, available from Treasurer, 26 Somerset Road, Harrow HA1 4NG, England). 104 pages, paper bound. Gift of the publisher.

The Postage Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia — Cumulative Index of Source Material by W. M. Holbeach. Melbourne: 1960. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. 110 pages, paperbound.

Pruebas y Ensayos del Peru by Herbert H. Moll. Lima: 1972. Published by the author. 24 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Gift of the author.

Eesti: Illustrated Specialized Catalog of Estonia by V. Eichenthal. English language edition. Ontario: 1961. Published by the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada (J. Kirsimagi, 29 Clifford Pl. Pelham, N. Y., 10803). 189 pgs., illustrated, hardbound.

Venezuela: Estado Guayana, Estado Maturin & Distrito Marino 1903 by Alex Rendon. 21 pages, illustrations, typescript. Gift of the author.

The Postal Service of the Falkland Islands by Robert Barnes. London: 1972. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd. (Price $7.50 from HJMR Co. Box 308, No. Miami, Fla. 33161). 96 pages, illustrations, map, paperbound. Gift of the publisher.

The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery, and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands by H. R. Holmes. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London. 1971. 189 pages, illustrations, hardbound. Gift of the Society.

Franks of Western Express by M. C. Nathan. Chicago: 1973. Published by the Collectors Club of Chicago. (Price $17.50). 281 pages, illustrations, maps, hardbound. Gift of the publisher.

Documentatie Postinrichtingen 1850-1906 by Frans Blom. 1972. Published by the Nederlandse Bond van Filatalisten-Verenigingen. (Price 40. guilders, from Eddy C. dePoorter, Director, Parkdreef 111, Budel-Dorplein, the Netherlands). 819 pages, 36 maps, in two volumes, looseleaf. Gift of Dr. D. W. deHaan.

The Postal Stationery of the United States Possessions and Administrative Areas compiled by United Postal Stationery Society. Second Edition, 1971. (Price $6.50, from Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Box 10 Albany, Oregon, 97321, or UPSS) 268 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Gift of Van Dahl Publications, Inc.

Canada Post Offices 1755-1855 by Frank W. Campbell. Boston: 1972. Published by Quarterman Publications, Inc. (Price $15.00, Quarterman Publications, Inc., 5 South Union Street, Lawrence, Mass. 01843). 208 pages, illustrations, hard bound. Gift of the publisher.

Encyclopedie da la Poste Maritime Francaise Historique et Catalogue Tome VIII: Les Marques D'Echange Franco-Britaniques 1843-1881 et Les Marques D'Echange Francaises "F" 1858-1875 by Raymond Salles. Boulogne: (1972). 181 pages, illustrations, paperbound.

United Nations and Related World-wide Stamps compiled by the United Nations Philatelic Society. New York: 1973. (Price $3.00, from U.N.P.S., Box 20 Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y., 10017). 112 pages, paperbound. Gift of the Society.

Encyclopedia of British Empire Stamps: Volume I — Great Britain and the Empire in Europe by Robson Lowe. Reprinted in two volumes by HJMR Co. 1973 from the Second Edition of 1952, and published as Billig's Philatelic Handbooks Volume 34 and 35. (Price $7.50 each, HJMR Co., Box 308, No. Miami, Fla. 33161). 468 pages in two volumes, illustrations, hard bound. Gift of the Publisher.

Imperial Russian Stamps Used in Transcaucasia by P. T. Ashford. (Part I — Postal History). Published by the British Society of Russian Philately. (Price $3.00, from P. T. Ashford, 9 Pentre Close, Ashton, Chester CH3 8BR, England). 56 pages, illustrations, map, paper bound. Gift of the Author.

Plating the Green Cow (Uruguay 1904 Issue) by C. Y. Pfoutz. Published by the Uruguay Collectors Club. 1972. 52 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of Herman Kerst.

Prefilatelia Venezolana: Estudio de 108 anos de Correo sin estampillas en Venezuela by Adrian Hernandez Bano. Published by Filatelia Tematica L.T. 1968. 108 pages, illustrations, map, paper bound. Gift of the Author.

Bolivia: Cinco Estudios Filatelicos by Alvaro Bonilla Lara. Published by A. Bonilla Lara. Santiago, Chile: 1972. 82 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of the Author.

The Musson Stamp Dictionary by Douglas & Mary Patrick. Published by Musson Book Company. Toronto: 1972. 277 pages, illustrations, hard bound. (Distributed in the U. S. A. by Scott Publications, Inc.)

Philatelic Terms Illustrated by Russell Bennett and James Watson. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. London: 1973. (Price £1.00, also from M. Meghrig & Sons, Inc., 239 Park Ave. S., New York, N. Y. 10003). 192 pages, color illustrations, soft bound. Gift of the publisher.

British Stamps Overprinted by Irish Republican Philatelic Office by Joseph E. Foley. Reprinted from "The American Philatelist" 1972. 10 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Gift of the author.

Ireland 1922-1972 (Essays for the 1922 Issue) by Robson Lowe. Published by Robson Lowe. London: 1972. 12 pages, illustration soft bound. Gift of the publisher.

The Revenue Stamps of Ireland by David Feldman. Published by David Feldman, Ltd. Dublin: 1972. 8 pages, illustrations, paper bound.

The Consul General's Shanghai Postal Agency 1867-1907 by Peter L. Koffsky. Published by the Smithsonian Institution Press. Washington, D. C.: 1972. 46 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of Mr. Henry Stollnitz.

The Old Post Road by Stewart H. Holbrook. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York: 1971 (1962). 273 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of Mr. Calvet M. Hahn.

Via Western Express & Stagecoach by Oscar Osburn Winther. Published by University of Nebraska Press (Bison Books), Lincoln, Neb.: 1968 (1945). 158 pages, illustrations, map, paper bound. Gift of Mr. Calvet M. Hahn.

Brunei: 1895 Star & Crescent Issue, A History and a Plating Study by Robson Lowe. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., London: 1972. 32 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of the publisher.

Post Offices of New York State 1792-1969 compiled by Lee S. DeGraff. Published by the Empire State Postal History Society, 1969. 301 pages, hard bound.

The Stamp Collector's Encyclopedia by R. J. Sutton. Published by Arco Publishing Co., New York: 1973. (Price $1.95 from Arco, 219 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y., 10003). 365 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of the publisher.

The "No" Initials as Censorship Indication During the First World War, and Their Interpretation by Charilaos M. Binos. Reprinted from "Philatelia," Athens: 1973. 24 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of the author.

United States: The 10c Registry Stamp of 1911 by Robert L. Markovits. Reprinted from "The Collectors Club Philatelist," New York: 1973. 32 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of the author.

Australian Stamps: Happy Hunting Ground For U. S. Collectors by The Australian Stamp Bureau. Published by The Australian Stamp Bureau, 1972. (Free, from Greg Manning Co., Agent, 76 South Orange Ave., South Orange, N. J. 07079). 28 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of the distributor.

Printed Cancellations 1862-1883 (on U. S. Revenue Stamps) by Howard B. Beaumont. Published by the American Revenue Association. 1972. 40 pages, paper bound. Gift of Mr. Louis S. Alfano.

Mammals of the World on Stamps by R. Wagner and Willard F. Stanley. Published by the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis.: 1973. (Price $4.00, from A.T.A., 3308 N. 50 Str., Milwaukee, Wis. 53216). 74 pages, illustrations, paper bound. Gift of the publisher.

Topical Digest No. 7 edited by John Henry Richter. Published by the American Topical Association, 1972. (Price $2.00, from A.T.A., 3308 N. 50 Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53216). Gift of the publisher.

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, Volumes 1-10, 1949-1959. Reprinted by the Society of Israel Philatelists. 1042 pages in two volumes, illustrations, hard bound. (1972). Society of Israel Philatelists, 25113 Duffield Road, Cleveland, Ohio, 44122. Gift of the Society.

Handbuch und Katalog der Marken National Spaniens 1936-1939 compiled by Hermann E. Sieger. Published by Sieger Verlag, Lorch, Wurttemberg: 2nd Edition, 1939. 224 pages, illustrations, maps, hard bound. Gift of Mr. Hugh Watchorn.

Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue edited by James B. Hatcher. Published by Scott Publishing Co., Omaha & New York: 129th Edition, 1973. 2,737 pages in three volumes, illustrations, soft bound. ($8.50 each). Gift of the publisher.

Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps edited by James B. Hatcher. Published by Scott Publishing Co., Omaha & New York: 51st Edition, 1973. 743 pages, illustrations, soft bound. ($7.75). Gift of the Publisher.

Briefmarken-Katalog Zumstein: Europa 1973. Published by Zumstein & Cie., Bern: 56th Edition, 1973. 1,332 pages, illustrations, hard bound. (Price $15.00, from Ronald Frank Co., Inc. 2000 Maple Hill St., Yorktown Heights, N. Y.). Gift of the publisher.

Katalog Schweitz/Liechtenstein 1973. Published by Zumstein & Cie., Bern: 1973. 296 pages, illustrations, soft bound. (Price $2.00, from Ronald Frank Co., Inc.). Gift of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Foreign Stamp Catalogue, Volume 3 Europe Q-Z. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London: 1972. 595 pages, illustrations, soft bound. (Price £2.65, also from StanGib Ltd., 595 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.). Gift of the publisher.

Catalogue des Timbres de la Liberation et de la France Libre, Poste Navale U. S., Saint-Nazaire by Pierre Mayer. Published by Pierre Mayer, Paris: 1973. 110 pages, illustrations, soft bound. (Price ——, from R. L. Gaillaguet, 15 Fletcher Street, Rumford, R. I. 02916). Gift of Mr. R. L. Gaillauet.

Stanley Gibbon "Elizabethan" Catalogue 1973. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London: 1972. 815 pages, illustrations, soft bound. (Price £2.00). Gift of the publisher.

The Amateur Collector's Stamp Catalogue of Switzerland 1973. Published by The Amateur Collector Ltd., London: 17th Edition, 1972. 112 pages, illustrations, spiral bound. Gift of the publisher.

Topical Issues of 1972 With 1973 Catalog Numbers. Published by the American Topical Association, 1973. 63 pages, illustrations, soft bound. (Price $3.00 from A.T.A., 3306 N. 50 Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53216). Gift of the publisher.

Catalogue Specialise Illustre des Timbres-Poste du Luxembourg: 1973. Published by La Banque du Timbre. Bi-lingual: French and German, 224 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Gift of the publisher.

Catalogue Illustre des Monnaies du Luxembourg: Prifix 1973. Published by La Banque du Timbre. Bi-lingual: French and German, 28 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Gift of the publisher.

Kottelat Katalog 1973: Schweiz — Liechtenstein. Published by Kottelat & Cie., Bern: 1972. 272 pages, illustrations, spiral bound. (Price SFr 3.00, from Kottelat & Cie., Spitalgasse 29, Bern, Switzerland). Gift of the publisher.

Estampillas de Colombia: Catalogo Especializado 1973 by A. Barriga. Published by A. Barriga, Bogota: 1972, 2nd Edition. 80 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Gift of Mr. A. Barriga.

(Chinese Stamp Catalogue — Illustrated in Colors 1973). Published by Japan Philatelic Publications, Tokyo: 1972. 44 pages, color illustrations, soft bound. (Price U. S. $1.00 from Japan Philatelic Publ., P. O. Box 2, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan). Gift of the publisher. Japanese language with English summaries.

Korean Postage Stamp Catalog 1971 edited by Q. J. Kim. Published by Korea Philatelic Promotion Agency, Inc. 119 pages, illustrations, soft bound. U. S. $1.50). Gift of Mr. Ernest Kehr.

Campbell Paterson's N. Z. Catalogue — 1972 Supplement. Published by Campbell Patterson Ltd., Auckland, N. Z.: 1972. 100 pages, illustrations, loose-leaf. Gift of the publisher.

The Noble Official Catalog of United States Bureau Precancels. Published by Gilbert W. Noble, Winter Park, Fla.: 1973, 55th Edition. 196 pages, illustrations, spiral bound. ($4.00 from G. W. Noble, Box 931, Winter Park, Fla. 32789). Gift of the publisher.

Venezuela: Catalogo Especializado de Aerogramas, Estampilla de Navidad, Prefilatelia, Primeros Vuelos, Sobres Primer Dia, Tarjetas Postales, Temas Miscelaneos by Adrian Hernandez Bano. Published by Sobres "Adher," Caracas: 1971. 72 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Gift of Mr. A. Hernandez Bano.

Official Catalog of Canada Precancels. Published by Gilbert W. Noble, Winter Park, Fla.: 1973, 9th Edition. 56 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Price $2.00 from G. W. Noble, Box 931, Winter Park, Fla. 32789). Gift of the publisher.

The New Zealand Stamp Catalogue, 1973 Edition. Published by Review Publications Pty. Ltd., Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia; 1973. 61 pages, illustrations, soft bound. (Price U. S. $1.00). Gift of the publisher.

Catalogue of Hungarian Stamps 1871-1971 (English language edition). Published by Philatelia Hungarica, Budapest: 1971. 391 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Gift of Dr. L. A. Garay).

Collect British Stamps: A Stanley Gibbons Check List. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London: 11th Edition, 1972. 43 pages, color illustrations, soft bound. Gift of the publisher.

Collect Channel Islands Stamps: A Stanley Gibbons Check List. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London: 2nd Edition, 1973. 35 pages, color illustrations, soft bound. Gift of the publisher.

Catalogue Thiaude — Timbres-Poste de France et Pays D'Expression Francaise. Published by H. Thiaude, Paris: 56th Edition, 1971. 584 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Gift of Dr. Lievsay. (Four earlier Thiaude catalogs also donated).

Speciale Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen. Published by the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren, 's-Gravenhage: 31st Edition, 1971. 592 pages, illustrations, soft bound. Gift of Morton Dean Joyce. (Seven earlier editions also donated).

Compex. Chicago, 1972. Exhibition catalogue and prospectus. (Gift of Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr.).

Belgica 72. Brussels, 1972. Exhibition catalogue, prospectus, awards list. (Gift of Alex Rendon).

Gifts of philatelic publications were also received from Mr. Rae D. Ehrenberg, and Messrs. Adrian Boutrelle, Robert G. Stone, Paulsen K. Bailley, and Calvet M. Hahn.

VISITING PHILATELISTS

In September three members of the R. L. team

CHARLES LEONARD, ROBSON LOWE,
JACKIE NORMAN
will be visiting

DALLAS
DENVER
HOUSTON
KANSAS
LOS ANGELES
MIAMI
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW ORLEANS
ST. LOUIS
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
WASHINGTON
and other cities

They are looking forward to renewing old friendships and making new ones. Readers who wish to make an appointment are asked to write promptly to:

MRS. JACKIE NORMAN,
Secretary to the Directors,

ROBSON LOWE LTD.
50 PALL MALL
LONDON SW1 Y 5JZ
ENGLAND

Cables: "Stamps London S.W.1."
Telex: 915 410
V.A.T. No. 239/4486/31



The Stamps and Postal History of Jamaica

1. 1867. 1d. pale blue. Single cancelled with "A76" of Spanish Town on small mourning envelope to Kingston in November. C.d.s. alongside. S.G. 1 ..... $90.00
2. 1860. 6d. dull lilac. Very fine mint, just o/c block of four. Rare multiple and Ex. Caspary collection. S.G. 5 ..... $200.00
3. 1860. 6d. deep purple. Horizontal wing margined pair of good colour used on cover to London. Cancelled "AO1". S.G. 5b $75.00
4. 1880. Fine envelope to Kingston bearing a strip of four of the ½d. claret cancelled "640" of May-Pen. S.G. 7 ..... $120.00
5. 1870-83. 2d. rose. Most attractive mint block of four. S.G. 9 $35.00
6. 1873. 1s. dull brown. Unused o. g. block of twelve, few small stain spots—otherwise fine. S.G. 13. $90.00
7. 1873. 1s. dull brown. Attractive mint corner block of four, one with the scarce "$ for S" variety. S.G. 13, 13a $225.00
8. 1873. 1s. dull brown. Fine single cancelled "193" of COLD SPRING on 1875 cover to Dublin. Ex. Gibson. S.G. 13 ..... $140.00
9. 1883-97. 1s. brown. Fine mint single showing the variety "$ for S". S.G. 24a $150.00
10. 1891. 1d. purple and mauve. Fine single cancelled "A67" of Port Royal on SOLDIERS ENVELOPE to England. Rare and attractive item. S.G. 27 ..... $165.00
11. 1889. 1d. purple and mauve. Fine single cancelled "G16" of Priestmans River on envelope to Kingston. S.G. 27 ..... $120.00
12. 1910. 1s. black/green. Fine mint example showing the scarce variety "$ for S". S.G. 54a .. $225.00

The above is but a small selection from our wide stock of the British West Indies. More comprehensive listings of available items are available upon request, together with a free copy of our latest illustrated brochure.

W. E. LEA
(Philatelists) Ltd.
I The Adelphi
John Adam Street
Strand, London W. C. 2
England
Cables: Leastamps

BURMA

A further range of material from the twenty-four volume Vernon A. Rowe collection of India Used in Burma has now been priced and is available for inspection on approval.

Enquiries are invited.

Argyll Stamp Company Ltd.

Directors: C. ANGUS PARKER and W. R. HART

265 STRAND, LONDON, WC2R 1AJ, ENGLAND

CLOSE TO ST. CLEMENT DANES CHURCH – NEAREST UNDERGROUND: TEMPLE

1973 — Our 55th Year

STAMPS WANTED

Each Year Our Public Auctions and Gold Medal Mail Sales Sell Over 75,000 Lots !

We Urgently Need Additional Material !

You want the most for your stamps. We gladly pay it without delays or bargaining. Bring in personally, or send in by insured mail or express, attention: Appraisal Dept. All shipments are held aside intact awaiting your instructions after we send our offer or advice. Informal appraisals are free, and our buyer can visit you to inspect larger properties.

J. & H. STOLOW, INC.

915 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10010 **Tel.: (212) 533 – 0790**

"Rated first in stamps by all standard authorities"

Stolow's has purchased outright, at the top market price, with immediate cash payment, more than *$50,000,000* worth of fine stamps. Our needs are unlimited.

Fair treatment is always assured

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, CANADA & CLASSIC SOUTH AMERICA

At the moment we hold extensive stocks of these countries — mostly early issues, except Switzerland where we deal in all periods, and we would welcome your enquiries.

For the convenience of our numerous customers in the U. S. A. these can be addressed to our representative in your country:—

Mr. John F. D. Baresh,
P. O. Box 383
Burlington, Mass. 01803,
U. S. A.

who would also be pleased to send you our latest price list of Switzerland.

LEO BARESCH

Mansfield House, 376-9 Strand, London WC2R OLA, England
(All invoiced in Dollars, payable to our account in New York.)

FOR THE SPECIALIST

Covers, stationery, rare cancellations, proofs, specimens, varieties, etc. — our stock cover the world and selections will gladly be sent on approval. References, please, from clients unknown to us.

When in London, you are invited to visit our showroom and offices, and clients are asked to make themselves known to our representatives who regularly attend the A.S.D.A. and Interpex exhibitions in New York.

For the convenience of United States collectors we have accounts in their country and payments may, therefore, be made by personal cheque in dollars.

ERIC ETKIN LIMITED

International Philatelic Dealers

45 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1Y 9HB, ENGLAND

Telephone: 01-499 1781/2

OCTOBER 31st -

NOVEMBER 1st

AUCTION

VERY FINE CANADA

and

PROVINCES

SELECTED CLASSICS

and

MODERN RARITIES

in immaculate condition

Illustrated Catalogue $1

Subscription to all 1973

Catalogues & Prices Realized $5

J. N. SISSONS LTD.

SUITE 27, OFFICE MEZZANINE
KING EDWARD HOTEL
37 KING STREET EAST
TORONTO M5C 1E9, CANADA

Cables: Sistamp, Toronto

Phone 416-364-6003

GET OFF YOUR DIME TODAY

Nowadays, the purchasing power of your ten cent piece about equals that coin's thickness, but if you really want to get your ten cents worth, and then some, send us your dime today. We will rush you a sample copy of the HJMR NEWSLIST, a 24 page newspaper packed with interesting offers of stamps covers, postal history items, topicals, collections, packets, supplies, philatelic literature and articles from philately's early days. Also, now in stock these Robson Lowe books:- St. Vincent $24.00, Burma $15.00, Cyprus $22.50 and HJMR'S own Priced Guide to Philatelic Literature $5.00 paperbound, $7.50 hard cover (cost of Guide refundable against orders). Send for free price lists Robson Lowe, Billig's Handbooks.

HJMR
P. O. Box 308
North Miami, Fla. 33161

SPECIALIZING IN

CHOICE

UNITED STATES

Stamps and Covers

CANADA

PENCE ISSUES

Bruce G. Daniels

ONE BOSTON PLACE — Room 1220

BOSTON, MASS. 02108

S G

Buyers of
Fine Philatelic Properties

STANGIB LIMITED
595 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
212-758-2210

COVERS

POSTAL STATIONERY

Specialist Material

•

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?

•

New England Stamp Co.
45-X Bromfield Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

BRITISH GUIANA

Rare postal stationery

The 1875 Ship Type Postcards, at the 3 cents rate for external use, were printed in a series of Colour Trials in the issued design. A very clean and fresh series of 7 cards, in Red, Maroon, Bright Violet, Pale Mauve, Chestnut, Yellow Green and Ultra-marine is offered for:–
$160.

F. W. COLLINS
Stoborough Croft, St. Cross,
Winchester, England.

If you are searching for a truly choice classic cover, your prime source is:

MIDWAY STAMPS LTD.

BOX 337
MOHEGAN LAKE,
N. Y. 10547

Do Not Sell Your Collection

as long as you enjoy collecting and as long as you have fun with your stamps. But when you get tired of a collection because it has reached its goal, when you want to start in another philatelic field, do not hesitate to dispose of the "finished" collection. In this way you will obtain additional funds for purchases in your new field. When you decide to sell, talk with a dealer whom you have trusted with your purchases. He is the right man to sell for you the items he has once sold to you. We are always happy when we can give advice and help of this kind. Contact us when the time is ripe and we will do our best to arrange a satisfactory sale of your material, either by private sale or by auction.

MERCURY STAMP CO., INC.
10 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y. 10016
Tel.: MUrray Hill 3-6745
Cable Address: Mercstamp Newyork

POSTAL COVERS

MAIL BID SALES

"Covers of the World"
Small lots —
Moderate Prices —
Catalogue upon request

THEO. VAN DAM
P.O. BOX 26 BREWSTER N.Y. 10509

Poland Errors on Cover

#357	Pair, proof white paper, imperf.	$ 5.00
	Same, imperf. bl. of 4 on	
#358	Pair, imperf. henna brown white pap.	5.00
	Same, imp. marg. copy dark brown white pap.	3.00
	Same, strip of 3	7.50
#359	Pair, imperf. on yellowish paper	6.00
	Same, imp. block of 4 on reg. cover	10.00
	Same, imp. bl. of 4 deep ultramarine, reg. c.	15.00
#360	Pair, imp. on reg. cover	5.00
	Same, block of 4 on regist. cov.	9.00
	Same, imp. pair on white pap. regist.	6.00
	Same, imp. block of 4, regist.	10.00
#B40	Imp. marg. strip of 3 on reg. cov	15.00

Other errors of Poland in mint condition in stock. Fine assortment of Polish Prisoner of War stamps available. Money immediately refunded if sold out.

Penny Black Stamp Co.
P.O. Box 37, Dumont, N. J. 07628
S. L. BAYER, Prop. Est. 1912
Member Collectors Club – ASDA

As Duveen was to distinguished art collectors and Dr. Rosenbach was to famous bibliophiles so Ezra Cole is to the discriminating philatelist

●

EZRA D. COLE

NYACK, N.Y. 10960

Telephone: 914-EL 8-0964

515th AUCTION SALE

Wonderful early U. S. singles and blocks + plates, including many rarities. A wonderful sale.

Suitable material solicited for future sales for outright purchase or auction.

Interest–free advances arranged.

Daniel F. Kelleher Co., Inc.

Est. 1885

40 Court Street

Boston, Mass. 02108

Collectors Club Philatelist ● ● ●

THESE BACK ISSUES are available at the following prices:

From 1926 to 1940	$3.00 per copy

From 1941	$2.00 per copy

From 1926 to 1940		$3.00 per copy
*Vol. 4	(1925)	Apr.
*Vol. 5	(1926)	Oct.
*Vol. 7	(1928)	July
*Vol. 8	(1929)	July, Oct.
*Vol. 9	(1930)	Oct.
*Vol. 10	(1931)	July, Oct.
*Vol. 11	(1932)	Oct.
*Vol. 13	(1934)	Jan., Apr.
*Vol. 14	(1935)	Jan., Apr.
*Vol. 15	(1936)	All issues
*Vol. 16	(1937)	All issues
*Vol. 17	(1938)	All issues
*Vol. 18	(1939)	All issues
*Vol. 19	(1940)	Apr., Oct.

From 1941		$2.00 per copy
*Vol. 20	(1941)	Jan., Apr., Oct.
Vol. 21	(1942)	All issues
Vol. 22	(1943)	Jan., Apr., Oct.
Vol. 23	(1944)	All issues
Vol. 24	(1945)	All issues
Vol. 25	(1946)	All issues
Vol. 26	(1947)	All issues
Vol. 27	(1948)	All issues
Vol. 28	(1949)	Jan., Apr., July

Starting in 1950, no longer a quarterly magazine but 6 issues a year.

Vol. 29 to 31	(1950-52)	All 6 issues
Vol. 32	(1953)	All issues
Vols. 33 to 50	(1954 to 1971)	All issues.

*Only a few copies

● ● ● **THE COLLECTORS CLUB**

22 East 35th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016

STANLEY GIBBONS OF LONDON

Why not Auction your Collection in London?

Our normal terms are SPECIAL!

15% on the first £100 ($250)
10% on the remainder in any one sale.

Lotting fee £2 ($5) per lot
No buyers fees.

Illustrated brochure free on request.

Stanley Gibbons Auctions Ltd.
Drury House Russell Street
London W.C.2 England



Tel.: 01-836 7941
Cables: 'Philators, London WC2.'

Information and advice may be obtained from our New York office, StanGib House, 595 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10017 (Phone 212 PLaza 2-2210 or 2211).

HRH
NEW YORK

THE WHAT, WHY AND WHEN OF

PRIVATE TREATY

Private Treaty is the offering of a unit, whether a rarity, a specialized collection or a complete holding at a specific price. What purpose does it serve?

Firstly, in the case of a specialized collection, it permits its transfer without the loss of the continuity and information contained within it.

Secondly, in all cases, it permits a sale to be consummated far quicker than is possible at auction.

Thirdly, it permits the vendor to know the figure at which his collection will be sold without the so-called "risk" of selling at auction.*

There's a lot to be said for Private Treaty, especially when it is planned and organized by Harmers, who know international market values.

How about you, as the vendor?

If we have appraised the collection correctly (and we have the knowledge and experience to do this) and the collection sells privately in line with our recommendations, you should, by reason of the lower commissions charged, finish up a few percent and several months ahead.

How about you, as the buyer?

On the same reckoning, by reason of the lower commissions charged to the vendor you should have bought the collection at, or a fraction below auction levels, without the trouble, delay and, sometimes, disappointment.

How about us, as the agents (after all we **are** philatelists not philanthropists!)?

Expenses for selling privately are lower, so we are just as satisfied to take a lower commission with less work.

Nobody loses. Nice idea. Why not try it?

*We think so little of the "risk" that we have a Guarantee Plan to protect the seller through auction, available at a very nominal rate.

H. R. HARMER, INC.

Private Treaty Department

6 WEST 48th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

Telephone: (212) 757-4460 (3 lines) Cable: Harmersale, New York