

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 41 Number 6
November 1962

The Duckworth

Collection of

UNITED STATES

Regular Postage, Commemoratives,

Departments, Carriers and Locals



No. 5, the rare Type I (7RIE). A finer copy than the one which brought $2,900 in the T. Charlton Henry sale.

will be auctioned in December

QUALITY is the outstanding feature of this handsome 20-album collection of U. S. 1845-1957 formed by the late Harold G. Duckworth of Springfield, Mass. A Bogart & Durbin letter of 1909 shows Mr. Duckworth was actively collecting that far back. He bought much of his 20th century material at time of issue, accounting for its freshness and choice condition. The collection includes:

Nine 5c New Yorks, one an "R. H. M." A nice display of 5c and 10c 1847's. A magnificent #5. The 1851 1c, 5c and 10c in singles and pairs; the 12c in used blocks of 4 and 8.

The 1857-60 issue with several blocks, including a used block of 8 of the 10c with Types I and III combined; an unused block of the 24c. Rare grills. The Re-issues, #40-47.

The 1869 issue, with a magnificent mint block of 9 of the 12c, and the 24c inverted center, ex-Ferrari.

Bank Note issues in blocks and singles. The 1890 issue in imperf. blocks.

A sweeping range of 20th century, with accent on position plate blocks. These matched sets, with center line blocks, include #315, the 5c Lincoln imperf., and a possibly unique set of #534B, the 2c Offset, Type VII.

Early commemoratives in blocks, plate blocks, part sheets. Pan-American 1c and 4c inverts. A full set of Bluish Papers. The 1902 coils.

Airmails include #C1-C6 in plate blocks, a set of Zeppelin plate blocks and some Zepps on cover.

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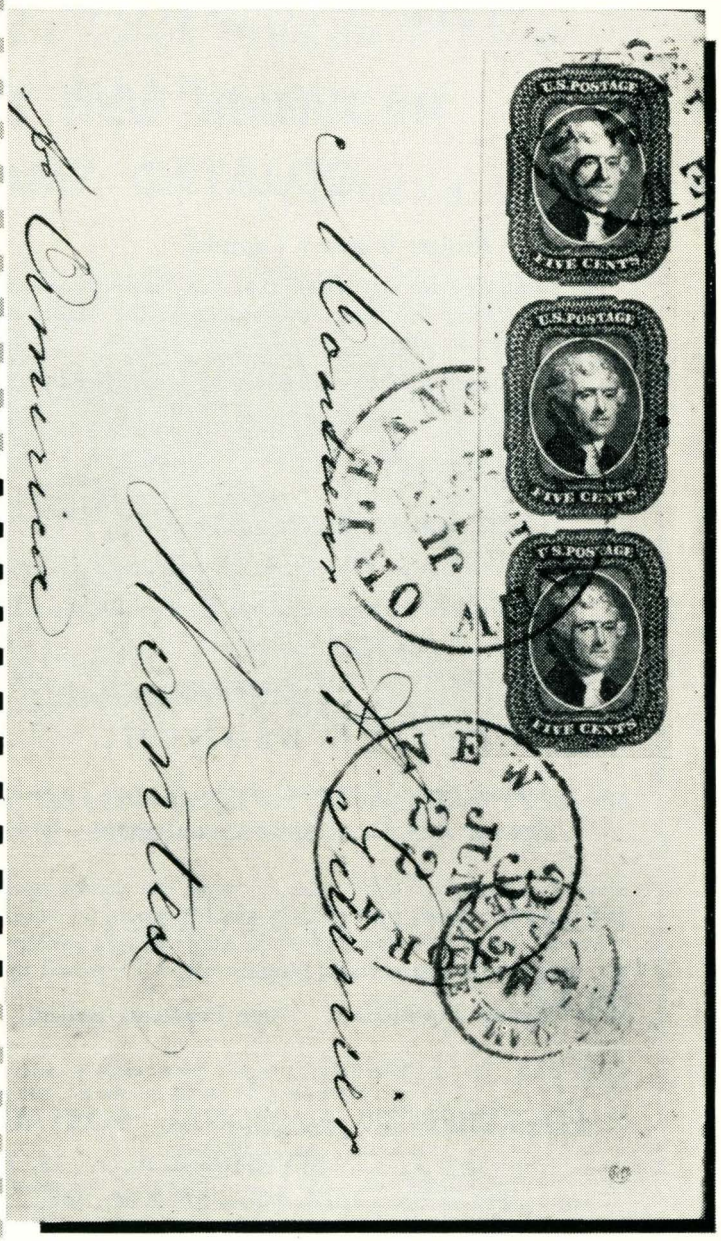
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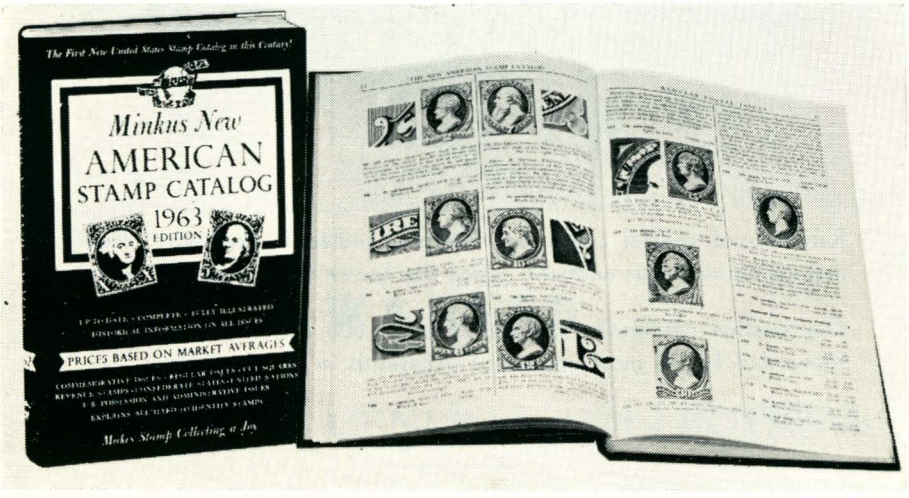
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 41 Number 6
November 1962

Editorials

How To Succeed In Philately

Along with the obituary of Edwin Mueller appearing in this number, it was thought very fitting also to include a picture of this philatelist, who had made such outstanding contributions to our field.

Locating a suitable photograph to be used for illustration was most difficult. All that could be produced was a passport picture and all of us know the inferior quality of these. Finally, Adrien Boutrelle, our photographer, found in his files a photograph of Edwin Mueller taken about twelve years ago. This accompanies his obituary written at his request by his very good friend, John R. Boker, Jr.

This experience was no isolated instance. Since assuming the editorship of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST almost fifteen years ago, it has been our unpleasant obligation either to personally write or to assign to others the writing of obituaries of many philatelists for this journal.

In each instance, with those whose services to philately rank as the most distinguished, it was practically impossible to find a suitable photograph for good illustration. This was true not only of Edwin Mueller but Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Alfred H. Caspary, Dr. Carroll Chase and Theodore E. Steinway. At best, only a rather fuzzy old snapshot could be supplied.

Obviously, our leading philatelists were content to be known while with us and to live on afterwards by their achievements, not by frequent personal publicity with all the trimmings.

Conversely, pick up any stamp paper and notice whose faces continually come before us. Thus, one may ask — how do the latter compare in philatelic stature with men like Alfred F. Lichtenstein or Edwin Mueller?

This question requires no answer.

In this connection, some very pertinent observations on the subject of pictures of stamp personalities in the philatelic press were written by Edwin Mueller a few years ago in his excellent house organ, "The Mercury Stamp Journal." He objected to constantly seeing the likenesses of certain editorial writers and officers of philatelic societies, as well as placing the picture of authors with articles in philatelic journals and exhibition catalogues. For Edwin Mueller, the knowledge set forth in the text was all that counted. In his opinion, an author's picture was not an attraction but a detraction. No doubt many will agree with this sage observation.

Finally, your attention is called to the plain, dignified personal stationery of these outstanding philatelists. One found only their name and address on their letterheads. Nowhere did you find a long list of philatelic affliations, honors and awards. But each one could have filled up the entire page with these.

Think again about the type of philatelist who clutters up his personal letterhead with such long listings. Is this really as impressive as no doubt intended?

Consequently, by their deeds we shall know them, not by publicity seeking nor puffed letterheads.

Foreign Stamp Catalogues

The coming of autumn each year marks an important event for stamp collectors. Our stamp catalogues appear in their new annual editions.

In our view, the great importance of these stamp catalogues is not as generally appreciated as it should be. Philately has established and maintained its leading position in the field of hobbies because all stamps are both classified and have an indication of their value. What other hobby — with the possible ex-

ception of coins — offers this great boon? The answer is — none! Consequently, anyone possessing a stamp can turn to a stamp catalogue to identify it and also learn of its value.

Stamp catalogues are so essential that they are published in many languages. Each fall we are reminded of this when the new annual editions from England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Italy and other foreign countries are sent to the Collectors Club Library. These are, of course, in addition to the American postage stamp catalogues.

It is customary (and understandable) that a collector will commence, become accustom to and continue using one specific catalogue. In this country, it will be a domestic product. In France, a French collector obviously uses a French book.

But it is strongly recommended that the American collector acquaint himself every few years with some of the foreign catalogues. A command of a foreign language is not necessary. Most all stamps are illustrated, while dates, perforations and denominations are numerical — requiring no translation.

Usually one finds that a foreign catalogue will offer the most detailed and comprehensive listing on the stamps of the country where the reference book is published. Consequently, such listings and prices will offer a collector more information on some stamps he may possess than an American catalogue. A collector in this country will find it both educational and instructive to occasionally work with a foreign book. If he only wishes to acquaint himself with some foreign catalogues, and thus not wish to buy, he may borrow them from our library.

It is often said by collectors in this country that they see no reason ever to look at a foreign catalogue because they collect only the United States. The fallacy in such reasoning is based on the misconception that foreign catalogues do not list and price United States stamps. Most of them do. Furthermore, often a foreign catalogue will list and price U. S. stamps differently than the American ones do. Therefore, we always have found it interesting to note how foreigners treat our stamps and have advised others to do this. This advice never has failed to invoke appreciation and enthusiasm.

Most collectors, who acquaint themselves with the contents of a foreign catalogue, are not inclined to do it each year, but rather every few years. Therefore, for those who are unfamiliar with the foreign stamps catalogues, it is recommended that they familiarize themselves with some of them. It is not expected that a U. S. specialist, for example, will stop using an American catalogue after he has seen a foreign one. On the other hand, we know of British specialists in this country, who only use a British catalogue. And this also applies to one who has made France and Colonies his field. Some of them collect only by the French books, because of their more thorough treatment of these stamps.

As a member of this Club, you should know that the shelves in our Library are filled with most all of the foreign stamp catalogues — both general and specialized. Ask to see a few. You will be very grateful for this advice.

Degrees Of Craziness

The following conversation was overheard in the second-floor lounge here at 22 East 35 Street, New York City.

"Do you agree with the allegation that stamp collectors are about the most crazy people in the world?

"No, there is a crazier group — the stamp dealers, because they try to make a living from the crazy stamp collectors."

Obituary

Ing. Edwin Mueller

With the death of Edwin Mueller on October 4, 1962, philately has lost one of its greatest and most respected figures. His research, editorial and writing activities over a period of more than forty years changed the face of our hobbby, raising it from an acquisitive to a truly intellectual pursuit. He had a love for original research and a sense for history, which, supported by the high intelligence, dedication and energy he possessed, would have produced preeminent documents of record in any field. He chose philately, and it can be said of him that in his chosen field of classic stamps, and, of course primarily the stamps and postal history of Austria, no man knew more nor gave more generously of that fund of knowledge.

He was born in Vienna, Austria on December 2, 1898. Even through his early school years and his service as a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Austrian Army in World War I, he was interested in stamp collecting. He received a degree in Chemical Engineering from the Technical University in Vienna in 1922, a background which supported his philatelic writing and expertizing activities over the ensuing forty years. He soon decided to make philately his career and, in 1923, he became editor of the famous Austrian philatelic journal, "Die Postmarke," in which capacity he continued until he came to the United States in 1938.

His willingness to undertake and carry through the greatest tasks was soon evidenced by his publication in 1925 of the "Grosses Handbuch der Abstempellungen von Altösterreich und Lombardei-Venetien." The enormous physical labor and philatelic knowledge which went into this monumental work were justified by its remaining to this day — a new edition was published in 1961 — not only the standard work on the subject, but the finest book on cancellations ever published. It contained such innovations in classification as the "point system" and "popularity index" exposition of values which rendered it timeless and which have been adopted by many subsequent cataloguers.

His original research in the archives of the Austrian government resulted in the publication of his "Specialized Catalogue of Austria 1850-1918," which, as brought up-to-date by him, remains the standard work on the subject. His philatelic accomplishments made him an unofficial adviser to the Austrian postal administration, an activity interrupted by World War II, but resumed in recent years. This was a connection of great influence which, true to his principles, he used solely for the benefit of philately in general and never for personal gain.

His work in philately was certainly not limited to the stamps of Austria. As editor of "Die Postmarke' he sought out and published authoritative works on every phase of the hobby, producing himself a work on the "Essentials of Philately" dealing with the technical aspects of the production and classifying of stamps. Most unusual at that period for a "young man" in European philatelic circles, he served as an international juror at Danzig in 1929 and at the IPOSTA in Berlin in 1930; later, of course at the PEXIP in Paris in 1937. He was named a member of the "Académie de Philatélie" in Paris and was the recipient of many other awards including most of those possible to Austrian philately.

He was probably proudest of the decoration he received from the Austrian Government for his work as general manager of the famous WIPA exhibition in Vienna in 1933. He also produced for this exhibition one of the two finest catalogues of an International Stamp Exhibition ever published, ranking with the London Exhibition of 1950 Catalogue prepared by Sir John Wilson.



Fate decreed that Edwin Mueller had to leave Austria and, arriving in the United States in 1938, at the instance and with the help of the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, he continued his philatelic work, becoming, in order to continue his other philatelic tasks, a stamp dealer, associated first with Eugene Klein and later J. M. Bartels. In 1943, he became a partner with the late great European expert, Otto Friedl, in the Mercury Stamp Company, New York, N. Y. Their names individually and that of the firm will always remain associated with the dispersal of the finest in quality and most intelligently specialized collection of European stamps ever formed — "the Rothschild Collection."

For Edwin Mueller the dealing in postage stamps was much more a means than an end. His great interest was to continue his career of philatelic journalism, and in February 1947 there appeared the first issue of "The Mercury Stamp Journal," which, at the time of his death, had gone through 62 issues, and which, written entirely by him and in English and with no articles by any other author, ranks with the finest philatelic publications anywhere. Through "The Mercury Stamp Journal," in his observations on International Exhibitions, Stamp Catalogues, Trends in Philately, the divergence between "Classic" and "Modern" stamp collecting, "The New Issue Flood," Topical collecting, Stamp Speculation, Philatelic Agencies, and a multitude of other subjects.

He brought to bear a soundly based and considered judgment that was universally respected and was always aimed to serve the general good of philately. On every page of the "Mercury Stamp Journal" is seen his emphasis on philately as an intellectual pursuit, and memorialized as he is by his written words themselves, he is memorialized even more by the influence of those words on the thinking of so many collectors, researchers and writers of two generations of philatelists.

There appeared also in the "Mercury Stamp Journal" a series of monographs on "European Classics," in alphabetical sequence, that had reached the letter "N" at the time of his death. This series is replete with original research since, in order to maintain the high standard he had set, it was necessary to develop his own source material for many countries.

It is hoped that, stopping abruptly as it unfortunately must, this series will later be published in book form where it will be an excellent companion to one of his more recent works "Catalog of the Imperforate Classic Postal Stamps of Europe" published in 1958. This catalogue is one of Edwin Mueller's finest productions since it points to the ultimate scope necessary in a completely specialized catalogue which should cover frankings, cancellations, usages, multiples and every phase of a country's stamps and yet does this in a tremendously condensed form.

To list all of Edwin Mueller's writings and books, to include in addition to his works on the stamps themselves, his excursions into postal history as in his "Prestamp Postmarks of Austria" published under the Steinway Fund by the Collectors Club in 1960, would be almost too great a task. But, in addition to all his other philatelic writing, he served on the Editorial Board of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST from 1948 until his death, and, assisting with advice and counsel, also made it a special point to produce at least one excellent article a year, and was in the process of preparing one for this volume.

Much of Edwin Mueller's contribution to philately has not been touched upon, but one must not be omitted — his expertizing activities. Long recognized as the greatest expert on Austrian stamps, he was co-founder in February 1948 of the "Friedl Expert Committee," of which his business partner, Herbert J. Bloch, is presently the sole surviving member. The "Friedl Expert Committee" dealt with the stamps of all countries and periods except for United States issues. The burden now placed on Herbert Bloch in carrying on in this broad field covered by virtually no other experts will be a heavy one.

Edwin Mueller's death will be felt more keenly in the field of philately as time goes on, and it seems fitting on behalf of his fellow members of the Collectors Club to append here the words which were spoken by this writer at the end of his funeral service on October 5, 1962:

> "To say that in the death of Edwin Mueller the world of philately has suffered an irretrievable loss, and to say that his passing has created a gap that will never be filled, is to state the simple truth. As a pioneer, he broke ground that has made the work of later philatelic students much easier; as an observer of and a commentator on the activities in the philatelic world he has had an enormous and lasting influence for good; as a cataloguer he has created books so often followed in content, method and style that his work is incorporated in philatelic publications everywhere.
>
> "He was a man of high principles, of basic kindness and of great good will, sympathetic and of very high intellectual capacity. Men of such stature who couple great capacity with great industry are rare in any field of endeavor. All of us who are stamp collectors are fortunate indeed that Edwin Mueller chose to devote his life to our hobby. We shall not see his like again. We have lost a guide, a teacher and a friend."
>
> *(John R. Boker, Jr.)*

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

Letters To The Editor

Keep 'em Ignorant

The "Keep 'em Ignorant" letter from Ira Seebacher that appeared in the C. C. P. for July didn't appeal to me. While, of course, I agree completely with his statement of the fact that unscrupulous dealers and philatelic agencies are exploiting the thematic collectors, I did not like much of the rest of his letter, neither what he wrote nor the manner in which it was written, a hash of slang and high-sounding words.

There is much that could be written in favor of Edwin Mueller's suggestion to separate the philatelist from the thematic collector and while there may be many kinds of thematic collecting which can be combined with philately, there is an awful lot which is utterly different. The sickness which is harming our hobby is the flood of thematic issues from the Communist bloc, the new African republics and those countries handled by philatelic agencies. They are all out to make plenty of money by the ever-increasing new issues which have little, if any, philatelic interest; their "errors" are made on purpose and as many of these stamps are rarely used on legitimate mail, where, I ask, can any philatelic interest be found in them?

As for teaching the novices, surely this has been attempted time and again. How many articles have been recommending collectors not to hoard new issues in sheets? Yet every time one appears, off they all march to the local P. O. to spend their money on fifty or a hundred copies of a stamp which they fondly trust will be worth double in a year or two. Hasn't it occured to any of them, just for fun, let us say, to try and sell one of the sheets they bought five years ago and, when they find out that it will bring less than they paid for it, does that stop them buying another hundred of the next new issue to appear?

And the first day cover fad; they pay 20c for a 4c stamp on an envelope, then they buy a cover album to keep the envelopes in all their "pristine glory," I think the phrase is, which costs more than the contents and, finally, who ever wants to look at them. They are all the same — the same stamps as every other F. D. C. collector has the same cancellations, the same engraved cachet "glorifying" the event for which the stamp was issued. About the only thing missing is a safety-deposit service in which to guard the collectors F. D. C. treasures; that way they wouldn't be cluttering up the house. A dealer said to me not long ago, when I commented on this F. D. C. business; well it only costs them 20c apiece, and if it keeps them happy, all well and good; but they shouldn't expect to be able to sell the stuff, after they have had their fun.

There always have been stupid people in the world and, from the looks of it, there always will be. Philately isn't a hobby for the stupid; for those who don't realize, or don't care, when they are swindled by the "agencies" with their unending sets of topical stamps, the limited issues of souvenir sheets; or by the communist propaganda from abroad.

Undoubtedly, the trade magazines and stamp newspaper columns are much to blame; they accept the agencies' advertising and boost the sales of those new issues by publishing advance news and illustrations of the topicals, soon to be placed on sale.

But there is one fact which still has to be considered; we are not facing anything really new — stamp collecting has had its diseases before; it survived Seebeck with his reprints, it overcame the Spiro brothers and Fournier with their forgeries; and philately's strength was more than enough to absorb the remainders and cancelled-to-order stamps which sixty and more years ago flooded the market. There were outcries in the times of our grandfathers against the

new issues then appearing, against the many surcharges — with their errors — which appeared from the French colonies and countries like Ceylon; there was an uproar against the U. S. Postmaster General in 1892, who stated he expected to earn more than two million dollars extra revenue from the sale of the Columbians to collectors. Philately weathered all this and, I am confident, it will continue to flourish in the future.

Derek Palmer
Santiago de Chile, Chile

I have read with considerable trepidation the blistering but well deserving blast written by Ira Seebacher, because I *must* plead guilty, and that too in public print without any reservations that I have often uttered recently the words: "I'm darned if I will teach. I'm tired to death of teaching. Let'em learn for themselves." Therefore, please allow me some valuable space in your magazine to explain why I feel nowadays this way.

From a part-time collector dealer, I became a fulltime professional on June 12, 1939, and since that day I have bought and sold several million rupees worth of stamps. Even before I became a wholetimer dealing in stamps, I had found to my utmost distress that in India there were no *organized* philatelic activities or general philatelic literature on Indian stamps except three or four highly specialized works on early Indian lithographs, early Indian cancellations and India used abroad. Therefore, I earnestly set myself to an earnest task, viz., of filling in this gap as quickly as possible and I did this also with much success. However, the *success was not earned in my own country!*

To spread the gospel of philately, which encourages among its devotees the tenets of "International Brotherhood," I bought the title, goodwill and rights of publication of "India's Stamp Journal" and have edited and continued its publication for the last 25 years without missing a single issue, although it came very near to that mishap when I had to be in bed for over three months in 1954 due to a severe attack of coronary thrombosis. Its continued publication has put Indian philately on the philatelic map of the world but its revenues have never put a penny in my till. Any other publisher would have folded up! And, Sir, I have not yet folded up my tent, even though the till still is empty.

After insuring the publication of a monthly philatelic magazine, I turned my attention to found a philatelic society with the help of prominent collectors in Bombay and on December 18, 1941, the Empire of India Philatelic Society was founded in Bombay. Today, it has nearly 500 members on the roll from many countries of the world, but what is 500 in a country of 400,000,000 souls? The only solace I take is that another philatelic institution, the old "Philatelic Society of India," after 65 years of its existence is facing the same uphill task in increasing its membership which stands today at 200-odd members on its roll ! However, I have sacrificed over 10,000 Rupees of my "hard-earned" money in the last 20 years to keep this society running. What is more? My till is empty; the Society has reserve funds of Rs. 10,000!

To provide text-books on Indian stamps, I brought out several publications and name them in their order of publication:

1. A Priced Catalogue of Indian Rocket Mails, now in second edition.
2. Early Indian Cancellations, now out of print.
3. Stamps of India, now in second edition.
4. Indian Stamps Used in Burma.
5. Indian Stamps Used Abroad.

(*Continued on Page 273*)

United States

1859 Stamps from Plate 2
The Incomplete Designs of the Type V

By Clarence E. Taft

The incomplete side designs of the stamps from Plate 2 have long been a challenge to the students of the 10c issue of 1855-1859. This challenge involves two questions. First, what was the reason for the incomplete designs on the plate. Secondly, how were such incomplete designs on the plate accomplished when the design on the original die was complete? The writer is convinced that the answer to the first question lies within the pages of Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken's outstanding work, "The United States Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-1859,"* published in 1960. The answer to the second question may be easier for others to come by once the first question is answered.

Mr. Neinken, in commenting on the incompleteness of the side ornaments, states that, "The writer cannot believe this just happened, but rather the designs as we find them, were intentional." After discussing "erasures" in the vertical spacings, he further states, "Without question, for some unknown reason, it appears that stamps with short sides were desired." But why? With this

*"The United States Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-1859" by Mortimer L. Neinken. Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Handbook No. 7 (1960).



This illustration is Fig. 2 in the Neinken handbook.

assumption of its desirability, he proceeds to discuss the means for its accomplishment.

Later, when he desired to have his theories confirmed, he called upon Elliot Perry to comment upon the incomplete designs of the Type V stamps. Perry provided some very interesting comments which Mr. Neinken included in his book. One assumption that has been widely accepted for years is that a greater vertical spacing was needed to facilitate perforating the sheets. This would be gained by not completing the side ornaments. Perry pointed out that the vertical gutters between stamps in the horizontal rows were wider than those on any other denomination. It therefore seems logical that additional perforating space was not needed. He also tried to explain the reason for the incomplete sides of the 10c Type V designs which were "the shortest and the narrowest of the denominations in the 1851-60 series" could not have been the same as that for the incomplete sides of the 1c where the design "was both too tall and too wide for the desired spacing on the plate." Furthermore, he remarked that the incomplete top ovals and bottom shells would hinder rather than facilitate perforating, and that it was unlikely that the incompleteness was intentional. Perry states, "Nothing on the Type V plate or stamp reveals, or even suggests, a reason for taking so much trouble to obtain results which were detrimental and for which no need existed."

Poor Workmanship

In order to appraise these comments critically, one must turn to the original die as seen on a die proof. For many years lavish praise has been directed to the artistic execution of the design. This can be questioned. There was an elaborate use of acanthus ornamentation that could have resulted in an artistic masterpiece if the engraving had been performed by a master of the art. If one wishes to be more charitable, as Mr. Neinken has been, he may attribute many of the errors to a hurried engraving. The writer does not think that the latter assumption is the answer. A skilled engraver, even if hurried, would not have committed errors that were contrary to basic design and that would seriously affect the balance and proportions of the finished product, the stamp. Mr. Neinken comments on the workmanship as being, "a bit crude." He further uses such expressions as "slip of the engravers tool, careless or hasty workmanship, unsteady hand, extremely poor, poorly proportioned," in his description of the engraving. While some or all of these could be the result of hurried work, there are other characteristics of the design that lead one to believe that a neophyte at the art of engraving, or one who was extremely careless, did the actual work. It is this other erroneous cutting on the original die that the writer believes eventually led to the incomplete side designs on Plate 2.

The design of the stamp on the die does not form a perfect rectangle. Mr. Neinken shows this clearly in his Figure 3 in which he constructed a rectangle around the design. The left shell is lower than the right shell, and the upper left oval is lower than the upper right oval. The other defects that contribute much to a basically bad design concern the lower right and the lower left side ornaments. The more compact design at the center and the greater degree of shading of the lower left ornament when compared with these characteristics of the lower right ornament tend to throw the density of the design to the left.

Mr. Neinken's Fig. 2 of a die proof shows that the lower left half of the design is darker than the lower right half. Contributing to this illusion is also the fact that the lower right side ornament is noticably higher on the design than the lower left side ornament. This follows because the right shell is higher than the left one. Because of less shading, the lower right side ornament also appears larger than its counterpart on the left. Both the upper left and the

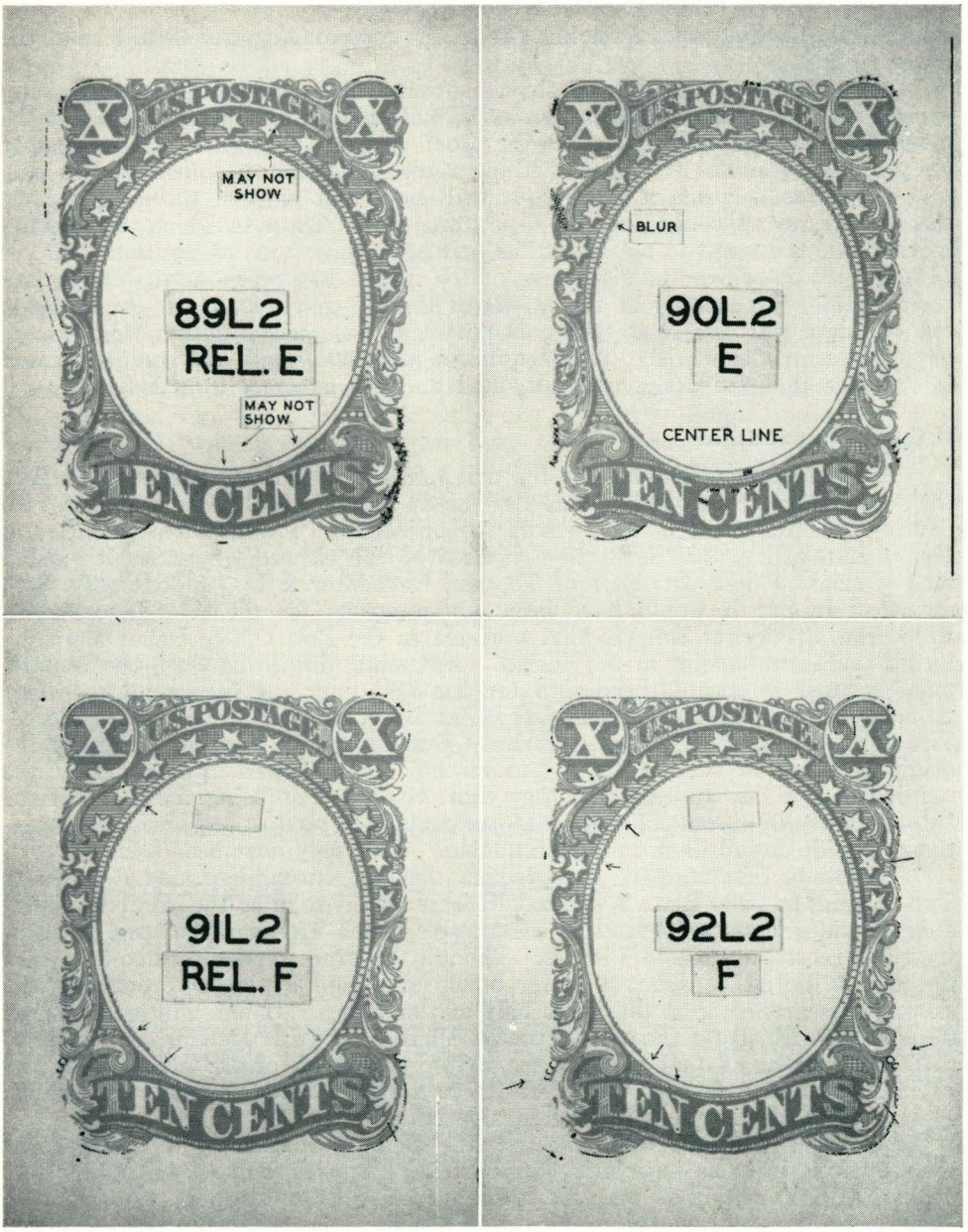


Fig. LV on page 125 of the book, "U.S. 10 Cent Stamps of 1855-59."

upper right side ornaments project slightly beyond a line drawn flush with the upper ovals and the shells. However, because of the denser shading of the upper right side ornaments where they project beyond the line, there is the illusion of a bulge at that point. The compactness of the design, shading, the positioning of individual parts of the design, and their size, are all factors that an artist must consider in executing a design. In a figure with unequal shading on the right and left, the highlights should be at the left, while the denser areas, be-

cause of the shading or the smaller size of the component parts should be at the lower right.

The combination of all the abovementioned inaccuracies in the engraving caused the lower half of the design as it was printed to be skewed toward the lower left. This is evident on the die proof and on any figure that accurately portrays the design. If one studies the figures that Mr. Neinken used to portray the reconstruction of Plate 1, he will note that most of the designs have this appearance of being skewed to the lower left. Those in which the skewing is less obvious are apt to be the darker prints, or those such as position 73 L 1 A (Figure 12) in which the right side of the design has reproduced darker than the left side. In looking at the proofs of the 10c green from the original die, one wonders why the Post Office Department accepted a design that was so obviously poorly executed. The fact that a plate was made and stamps printed is evidence that the design was accepted and the contract awarded.

U. S. P. O. Not Satisfied

The preceding discussion of the original Die design was necessary before the reason for the incomplete side designs on Plate 2 could be developed. To develop this reason, one must resort to conjecture. It seems reasonable, and almost imperative, that someone did discover the skewed design as it existed on the original die. Officials of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. undoubtedly were aware of it, but it would have been advantageous for them to disregard it. Therefore, the writer believes that someone in the Post Office Department detected the discrepancies in the design. Assuming this to be true, the Department refused to accept the design for use in laying out future plates. This posed a problem for the Toppan, Carpenter & Co. when Plate 2 was considered. The Company could engrave an entirely new design, or they could rework the original design in such a way as to minimize the skewed appearance of the printed design. It appears that they chose the latter as being the lesser of the two evils. Why the Post Office Department accepted stamps with such incomplete side designs is not understandable. Time may have been a factor.

The facts that support the premise that the incomplete side designs on Type V stamps from Plate 2 was a deliberate means to alter the skewed appearance of the designs are found in the figures which Mr. Neinken used to illustrate the reconstruction of Plate 2. Though the process resulted in incomplete designs, it did bring about a better balanced design by largely removing the skewed appearance from the lower half of the stamp. If one will examine the designs that illustrate the reconstructed Plate 2, he will find a great deal of difference in the amount of what the writer will speak of as "erasure" in the various positions. Yet a very definite pattern of incompleteness of designs evolves when all the positions are considered.

Beginning with the left pane, we find that approximately 83 per cent of the upper right ovals have more of the design erased than do the upper left ovals. Approximately 17 per cent of the upper right and upper left ovals have about equal amounts of the design erased, while none of the upper left ovals show more erasure than the upper right ovals. The term "approximately" is used because in some cases it is difficult to decide exactly the comparative amount of erasure. In examining the lower side ornaments, we find that approximately 97 per cent of the lower side are erased more than those on the right side. Also approximately 2 per cent of the lower left and right side ornaments are erased only very slightly, and then about equally so.. Only 1 per cent of the lower right side ornaments show a more extensive erasure than the lower left side ornaments. The sides of the lower left shells are always erased, and to a greater extent than are the sides of the lower right shells.

The right pane is similar in the position of the erasures. Approximately 82 per cent of the upper right ovals have more of the design erased than do the upper left ovals. Approximately 15 per cent of the upper right and upper left ovals have equal amounts of the design erased. These percentages are approximately the same in the two panes. The right pane, however, has 3 per cent of the upper left ovals that show more erasure than in the upper right ovals. Therefore, 99 per cent of the lower side ornaments on the left side are erased more than those on the right. This is 2 per cent greater than in the left pane.

The remaining 1 per cent are erased only slightly, and equally so. In the right pane none of the lower right side ornaments are erased more than those on the left. The sides of the shells in every case are more extensively erased on the left than on the right. While there is a slight discrepancy in the pattern of the erasures on the left and right panes, it is not significant and the pattern is still distinctive enough to use as evidence that the removal of the sides of the design was intended to bring the remaining design into a more true alignment. It was an attempt to correct a skewed design. It is interesting to note that the skew is still evident in a position such as 97 L 2 where the left shell is more complete and where the upper right side ornaments are mostly complete.

Nothing has been mentioned as to how or where the erasures were made. This is a separate problem, and those who are interested in this phase should read the discussion by Mr. Neinken in his book, "The United States Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-1859."

Acknowledgements

The writer is indebted to Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken for his critical comments concerning the manuscript. Thanks also are due Mr. Paull Shumaker Columbus, Ohio, for material that facilitated the study, and who also read the manuscript.

Letters To The Editor (Continued from Page 268)

6. A Specialized Priced Catalogue of Indian Stamps, now in eighth edition.

I have spent nearly Rs. 45,000 on these publications, but I am happy to state that my investment has come back to me from the sales of these publications. Sales to whom? Sir, *ninety per cent of my works are bought by foreign collectors* and hardly 10 per cent of my countrymen have ever come forward to buy them!

I have held several philatelic exhibitions in Bombay at great cost and much grumblings of my exchequer (in this case Mrs. Cooper), but they were patronized more by the laymen interested in seeing something new; on the opening day ceremonies, hardly two dozen philatelists would turn up to support the exhibition and we have nearly 150 members in Bombay alone on our Society's roll! Displayed talks on various topics of philately have met the same fate, viz., not twenty members finding time to attend them! The Society's Annual General Meetings are hardly attended by two dozen members.

Therefore, I have now reluctantly come to this decision, viz., "I'm darned if I will teach." I'm just tired to death, in fact, bled white by unappreciative philatelists of my country who show no inclination at all to study their stamps; they just want to collect pictures and that is *the truth.*

Jal Cooper
Bombay, India

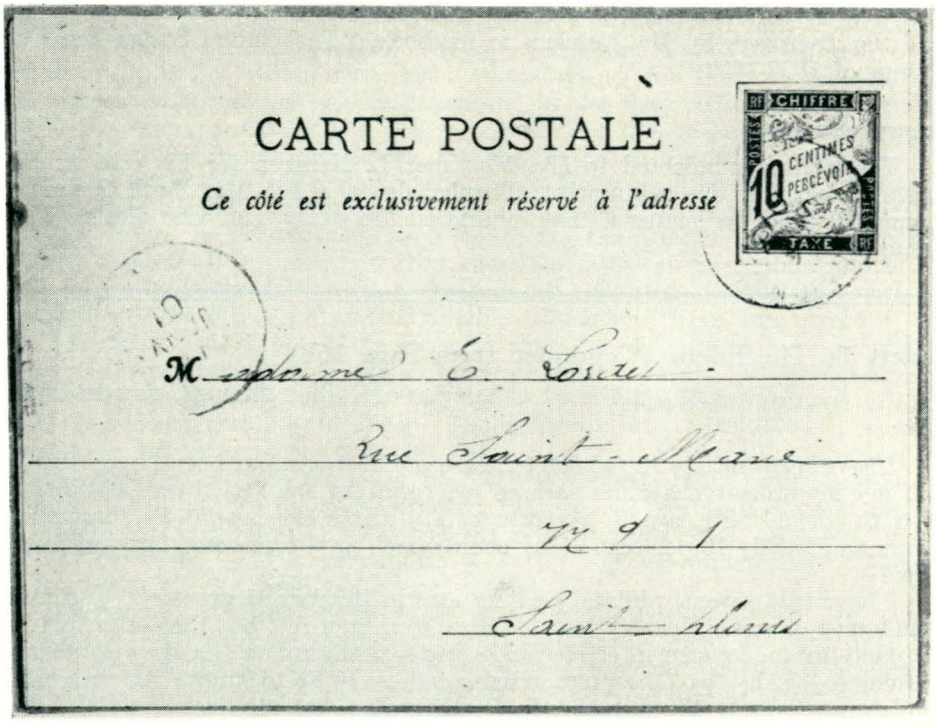
Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for $10 or less. But on cover this item's value is many times the standard catalog price for the stamp off cover, either unused or used.

You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

French Colonies

Postage Due Stamps Used For Postage in Reunion from December 31, 1900 to January 20, 1901



Around 1900, the French Colonial Administration decided to change the colors of the 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50c denominations of the current "Commerce and Navigation" type issues of all the colonies in order to conform to the recommended UPU colors. Owing to delays in getting these changes printed, some colonies began to run out of stock of lower denominations and had to resort to various provisional devices, mainly overprinting and passing mail stampless (marked "P. P." meaning post paid).

(*Continued on Page 283*)

Brunei

Its Postage Stamps And Cancellations

By Howard Lee

(*Part 3 — Continued From Page 232*)

Postal Stationery

Brunei's postal stationery consists of one 15c registered envelope, printed by De La Rue. The inscriptions are in blue as is the imprinted stamp, which is a modification of the regular design (Fig. 33).

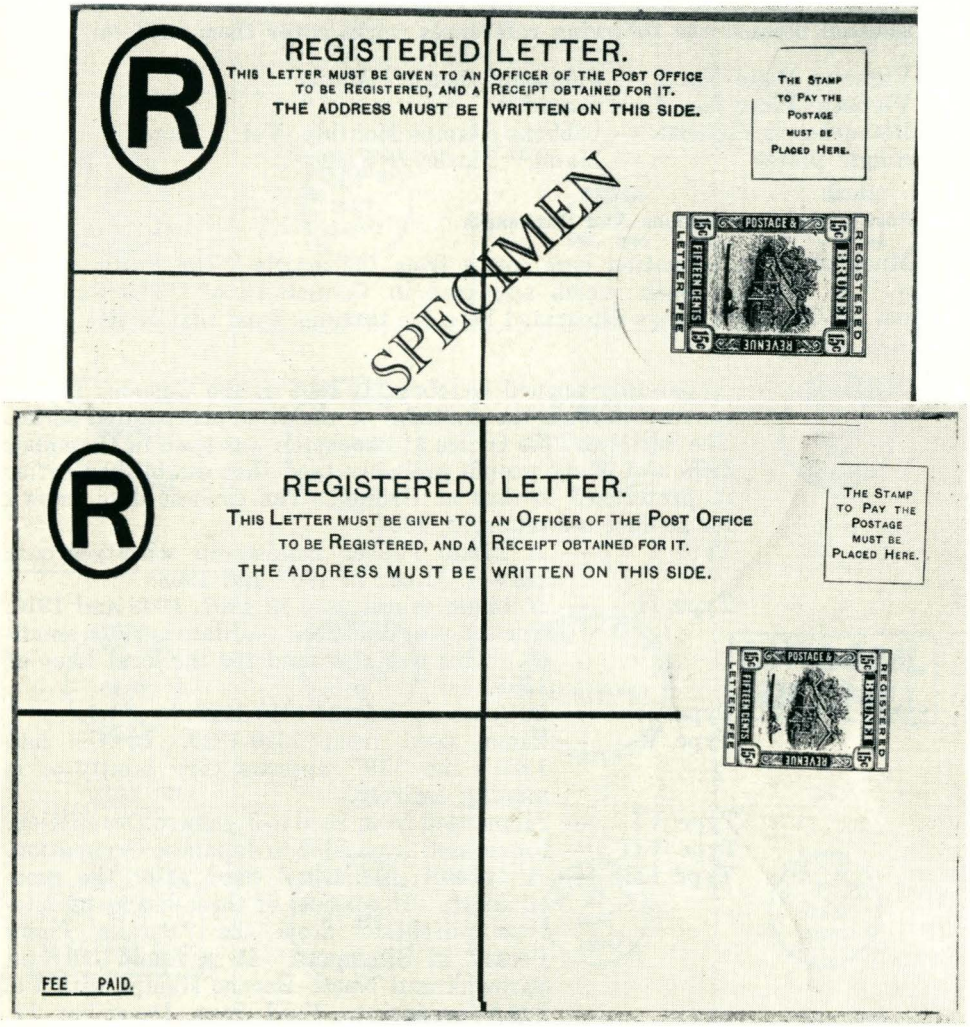


Fig. 33. Registered envelopes in both sizes, the one on top showing "Specimen" overprint.

There are two envelope sizes, 3¾x6 inches and 5x8 inches. The issue date appears to be after July 1935, but no dated cancellations have been seen to pinpoint this further. Unused envelopes are not common while used examples are scarce. Specimen copies are overprinted as shown in Fig. 33.

Sarawak Used In Brunei

During the first World War, apparently prior to receipt of the 1c and 3c single plate printings, Sarawak stamps were used in Brunei due to a shortage of certain denominations. The 1c, 2c and 3c Sarawak 1899 issue have been seen cancelled with dates ranging from December 1916 to November 1917.[26]

Retouches And Plate Flaws

The plates for Types 1 and 2 were in use from 1907 to 1952. In this 45-year period, wear developed so that many retouches appeared. They need not be discussed because the following references works cover them in detail:

Vignette Plate No. 1 — Johnson,[8] South,[27] Mann[17]
Vignette Plate No. 2 — South[9,27]
Retouches in Vignette — Gibbons Stamps Monthly, Vol. 1, page 54
Single plates — Mann,[17] Morley,[22] South[27]

The Post Office Cancellations And Postmarks

Much of the information here comes from the article "The Postmarks of Brunei" by George South, which appeared in Volume 10 of "The Sarawak Journal." Those markings illustrated here are tracings from that article, being designated by a "T."

BRUNEI — Apparently opened October 11, 1906 at the Customs House, concurrent with the emission of the first overprinted series. The Sarawak Post Office at Brooketon was open to December 1906 and many people probably used that established office in preference to that at Brunei. The earliest date known for Brunei is January 2, 1907.

Type I — A 27mm rubber handstamp with yeardate curved. Used in 1907 and 1908.

Type II — A 26mm cancel used in 1907, 1908 and 1910. For the year 1909, the yeardate is much smaller. This was also used for the local issue of 1895.

Type IV — 23½mm used from 1910-1920.

Type V — 24mm used from 1920-1929. In the late 1920's the "19" appears very faintly or is missing entirely.

Type VI — 24mm used from 1928 to Japanese Occupation.

Type VII — 25mm used from 1932 to Japanese Occupation.

Type IX — A typeset provisional used after the reoccupation. It consists of three blocks of linotype purchased from the "Straits Times Press" in Singapore. It is found only on Sarawak and North Borneo stamps with the BMA overprint. Used from December 17, 1945 through March 1946.

Type IXa — Used April and May 1946.
Type IXb — Used in June 1946.
Type X — The Australian 30½mm type, instituted in 1946. This type can be found on the Sarawak and North Borneo BMA overprints as well as on the Brunei definitives. Earliest date known June 21, 1946.



I



II



IV



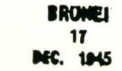
V



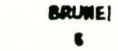
VI



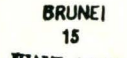
VII



IX



IX a



IX b



X



XI



XII "T"



XIII "T"



XIV



XV



A1



A2



III "T"



IV

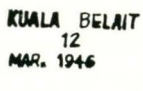
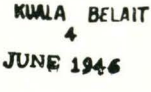


VII "T"

Type XI — The 23½mm "Star" type. Instituted July 1949.

Type XII — 25mm with "Brunei" in lower segment of the circle. Earliest date known is December 23, 1953.

Type XIII — 25½mm. Earliest date known April 3, 1956.

			
VIII "T"	XI	IV	VII
			
IX	IX a	IX b	X
			
XI	XII "T"	XIII "T"	XIV
			
III "T"	IV "T"	VII	VIII
			
XI	XIV	IV "T"	V

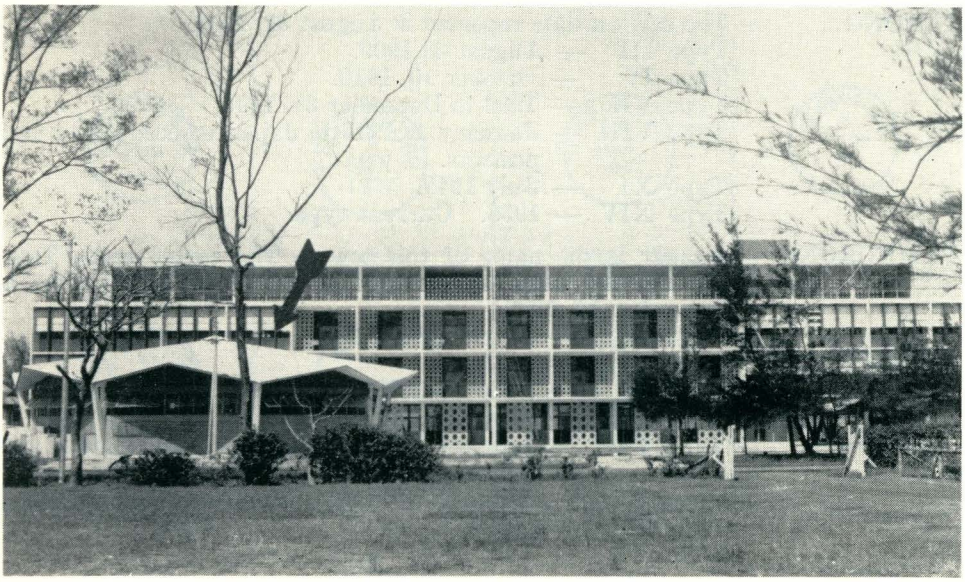


Fig. 34. The Kuala Belait Post Office (1960). The small pergola-like structure in the foreground is the Post Office.

Type XIV — 25½mm. Similar to type XIII but without star. Earliest usage known August 28, 1958.
Type XV — The emergency type used August to December 1927.
Type A1 — "Air Mail" cancellation used on two special RAF flights to Singapore dated April 6 and May 31, 1931.
Type A2 — "Air Mail" used on special RAF flight to Singapore dated July 4, 1930.

MUARA — The earliest date reported is March 10, 1909. (See Brooketon.)
Type III — 30mm rubber handstamp. Earliest date known is March 10, 1909.
Type IV — Earliest date reported September 5, 1910.
Type VII — Used 1931 (?) to December 31, 1940.
Type VIII — January 1, 1941 to Japanese occupation and postwar to 1949.
Type XI — July 1949 to date.

BELAIT — The earliest date reported is August 31, 1910. From December 17, 1945 the cancel reads KUALA BELAIT.
Type IV — August 31, 1910 to 1931.
Type VII — June 1, 1931 to Japanese occupation.
Types IX, IXa, IXb — Same usage as for Brunei.
Type X — June 1946.
Type XI — July 1949.
Type XII — January 1954.
Type XIII — April 19, 1956.
Type XIV — August 8, 1958. Current type.

TUTONG — The earliest date reported is August 31, 1909.
Type III — August 31,1909.
Type IV — October 10, 1910.
Type VII — 1933 to December 31, 1940.
Type VIII — January 1, 1941 to Japanese occupation and postwar.
Type XI — July 1949.
Type XIV — 1958. Current type.

TEMBURONG — Bangar is the name of this town. The cancel reads Temburong, the name of the district. Earliest date known is December 14, 1910.
Type IV — December 14, 1910.
Type V — 1923.
Type VI — June 11, 1930.
Type VII — November 21, 1931 to December 31, 1940.
Type VIII — January 1, 1941 to Japanese occupation and postwar.
Type X — Reads BANGAR. This postmark was not placed in use.
Type XI — July 1949. Still current.

SERIA — The earliest date reported is August 31, 1936.
Type VII — August 31, 1936. This is a scarce marking.
Type X — Post office reopened March 20, 1951.
Type XII — January 1954.
Type XIII — April 15, 1956 to 1958.
Type XIV — August 7, 1958.

LABI — A postal agency which opened in 1957. First cancel was instituted July 1958.
Type XIV — July 1958.

BROOKETON — This office was renamed Muara. It was operated as Brooketon by the Sarawak postal administration prior to the introduction of the Brunei postal service. Dates run between 1888 and December 5, 1906 on Sarawak stamps, and to at least May 20, 1907 on Brunei adhesives. The postmark (Type (XVI) was replaced by Muara (q. v.).

Paquebot Markings

Late mail from Brunei can be handed on board the mail launch, and on arrival in Labuan it is posted there. The current Labuan cancellation was utilized for such mail until 1938 when a special Labuan Paquebot datestamp was introduced.

Other Cancellations And Postmarks

R1 — A registry marking used from 1907 to 1927. Seen also on Japanese Occupation covers.
P1 — The Post Office cachet used from 1922 to 1941.
P2 — The current Post Office cachet.
None of the above are used as obliterators.



VI "T"



VII



VIII "T"



XI



VII "T"



X



XII



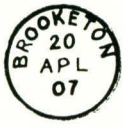
XIII



XIV



XIV



XVI



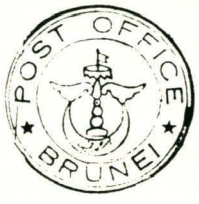
Japanese Occup.



R1



P1



P2



Paquebot 1



Paquebot 2



Paquebot 3



Paquebot 4



Paquebot 5

Postal Rates

Due to the destruction of Brunei's postal archives during the Japanese Occupation, all official records of prewar postal rates were lost. The following compilation is made from a study of many covers to determine the postage rates.

			Dates	
Letters			*From*	*To*
	Local	3c	1907	?
		6c	1931	1939
		8c	1939	1941
	Empire	8c 1st oz.)		
		5c each)	1916	1941
		addl. oz.)	Continued postwar	
		4c	Empire "Penny" postage rate	
	Foreign	8c	1907	1912
		10c	1912	1922
		12c	1922	1938
		15c	1939	1941
Registration		10c	1907	1910
		15c	1912	1921
		12c	1921	1936
		15c	1936	1941
Newspapers —	Local	3c	1939	1941
Air Mail	Empire	22c (or 21c?), July 4, 1930 flight		
		21c	April 6, 1931 flight	
		25c per ½ oz. 1937		2/10/38
		"All up" rate of 8c effective 2/10/38.		
		55c	in effect April 1941	
		55c	in effect under BMA (1945-46)	
	Foreign	60c	in effect August 1938	
	U. S. A.	85c	July 1947	Aug. 1948
		95c		1952
		1.00		1953
		1.05		1954
		1.10		1959
Aerogram	Empire	30c		1949
	U. S. A.	40c		1949

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20. "Philatelic Magazine" December 19, 1931. New Issue Listing.
21. "Australian Stamp Monthly," May 1, 1947. Page 315.
22. "Brunei, The Post-War Brunei River Type," by A. W. Morley. "Gibbons Stamp Monthly," January and February 1953.
23. "Crown Agents Bulletin" No. 158. March 1, 1946.
24. "Crown Agents Bulletin" No. 161. June 1, 1946.
25. Note by George South. "Sarawak Journal," Vol. 11, page 118.
26. Note by George South. "Sarawak Journal," Vol. 13, page 95.
27. "Brunei" by George South, "London Philatelist," Vol. 68, pages 199-202.

Also the following were used.

"The Philatelist," Vol. 22, pages 163-4, 217, 249-251.
"Brunei, K. G. VI" by W. J. W. Potter. "Stamp Collecting," September 14, 1951, page 827.
"Reentries in the Master Plate" by Purves. "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," 1932, page 90.
"The Malaya-Borneo Exhibition Overprints" by Harte-Lovelace. "Gibbons Stamp Monthly," Vol. II, page 68 et. seq.
A series of articles by George South covering all aspects of Brunei philately. This appeared in "The Sarawak Journal," the organ of the "Sarawak Specialists Society."
The New Issue columns in the following magazines were consulted. "The Stamp Lover," "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," "Stamp Collecting," "Gibbons Stamp Weekly," "Gibbons Stamp Monthly," "The Postage Stamp" and "The Crown Agents Bulletin."

The End

French Colonies (Continued from Page 274)

However, in Reunion a decree of the Governor dated December 21, 1900 authorized use of the postage due stamps (General Issues of French Colonies Scott Nos. J1-22, still current) in lieu of postage stamps, for only domestic mail and only until January 20th (the steamer bearing the shipment of new stamps was due from France on the 21st). The postmasters were supposed to certify such usages by a manuscript notation on the cover, but this was not always done. Covers showing this usage are quite rare; most of them are from the small post office of Pointe des Galets where the shortage seems to have been specially acute.

Herewith is shown an unusual example, a picture post card bearing the 10c postage due stamp and cancelled January 12, 1901 on the railway mail car of the Leeward Route around the island ("Ligne -/S-Le Vent") — a scarce postmark in any case. The card, from the collection of Louise Clemencon, may have originated at Pointe des Galets, which is a station on this route (— the mail car carried a box into which mail could be posted at any station). 10c was the correct prepaid postage rate for a card bearing a message of over twelve words, as this card does on the other side.

(Robert G. Stone, Belleville, Ill.)

Book Reviews

Disinfected Mail by K. F. Meyer, M. D., 341 pages (8½"x11"). Cloth bound. Published by the Gossip Printery, Inc., Holton, Kansas. Price $12.00.

It is doubtful if ever before, a publication bearing on the mails and postal history, has been the product of such an imposing team of medical professors, research students and postal historians as those who collaborated with Dr. Meyer on this book.

In consequence, the fascinating "Introduction" concisely explains the various precautions and terms of quarantine established at different periods to prevent the spread of infection in Europe dating back to the 14th century. Reference is made to the discovery that infectious diseases spread along trade routes, which inevitably coincided with mail routes, and that the obvious link between the infected in one area with those in another, was articles carried by the mails.

A section follows on "Quarantinable Diseases" with a table of notable outbreaks of epidemics and plagues, and the preventive measures taken, dating from 1320 BC to 1961 AD.

A compendium of information is included on the postal arrangements and procedures adopted for disinfecting mail, and the equipment, devices and instruments used for fumigating letters. (The illustrations of the latter contrivances are most illuminating).

Chapters on "The Cachets, Labels and Slits" found on letters which signify disinfection, and "The Identification of Disinfected Mail" lead to "The Introduction To The Tentative Listing of Known and Recorded Disinfected Letters and Covers."

Thereafter, a chapter is devoted to every country and area known to have disinfected mail at one time or another, alphabetically arranged country by country from Austria to the United States of America.

The specific information appertaining to each country that is packed into every chapter is encyclopaedic from all points of view — geographical, historial, human, medical and postal — but nonetheless atractive and easy reading.

There are over one thousand illustrations which amplify the text, and include reproductions of Imperial Orders, pictures of typical early quarantine stations, isolation buildings and "lazarettos;" a wealth of different postal cachets, labels and markings indicating that mail has been disinfected or sterilized; wax and wafer seals that were used to re-seal the mail (and also confirm that it had been fumigated); as well as maps and charted diagrams of the slits that have been discovered and recorded on entires and covers.

An excellent bibliography and a comprehensive subject index completes this monumental publication which is likely to stand for all time as the standard work on this phase of postal history.

In congratulating all those who contributed to this book, an expression of gratitude must be added to those who made its publication possible, which was also aided by a grant from the Lederle Laboratories.

In the opinion of this reviewer seldom has there appeared in such readable and documented form the combined results of the research of a team of dedicated students on one aspect of postal history that covers the globe and two centuries.

It is worthy of inclusion in *any* library (not of necessity a philatelic library).

(Ethel Harper)
Ass't to the Chairman,
The Philatelic Foundation

Austrian Post Offices Abroad Part One, Austrian Lloyd: Adriatic Lines, Mediterranean Lines by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. 80 pages, over 150 illustrations and a map. Published by the Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain, 94, High Street, Aberlour (Banffshire). Price $4.50.

Even though Austria was one of the few major powers of 19th Century Europe having no overseas possessions, its ships crossed the seven seas. The fascinating story of one of its shipping companies, the Austrian Lloyd, and particularly its role as a mail carrier, is the subject of this first volume of a projected work intended to cover all the aspects of Austrian postal service outside of its borders.

A general introduction to the field of Austrian post offices abroad, the types of stamps and cancellations used, as well as other pertinent philatelic and historical facts, is followed by the first chapter, a history of the shipping company which forms the subject of this book. The development of the Austrian Lloyd, from its founding in 1835 to its position as one of the world's great shipping enterprises, makes most interesting reading. Intended to link the port of Trieste with those of the Levant, the company far exceeded its original purpose by sailing not only to Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, but as far as to India, China and Japan.

It is in the second chapter, however, the one devoted to the Lloyd's postal history, that the philatelist comes into his own. The company's activities as a carrier of the mails is thoroughly explored. Special emphasis is placed on the various types of cancellations used, and a complete list of all ships owned by the Lloyd while it was an Austrian concern, is included. The stamps on which these cancellations are found are also discussed. Contrary to what might be supposed, these were not restricted to the stamps of Austria or its offices in the Levant, but also include issues of other countries serviced by the Lloyd such as Bulgaria, Egypt and even India.

A detailed listing of the Lloyd's Adriatic and Mediterranean lines, and also to Egypt, as well as the different cancellations used on these, take up the remainder of the book. The listing, including company and government ship markings, shore arrival markings and other data is greatly enhanced by the many clear illustrations. Descriptions and illustrations of forgeries which so plague the collector of this field, are also included.

Of further interest to the collector will be the fact, that the various cancellations are priced as to the stamps, Austrian and others, on which they appear. While prices are in British currency, this should prove no hindrance to the American collector, once he familiarizes himself with the fact, that one British shilling equals 14 cents U. S. and that 20 shillings make up one Pound.

Finally, a map, showing the Lloyd's Levant lines, is included.

This book fills a great need, especially in its recording of the postal history and its related subjects of the post-classical period, since it covers the whole period of postal activities up to World War I, when regular shipping was interrupted. The clear and concise manner in which the material is presented, makes one look forward eagerly, to the balance yet to come. *(Thomas G. Klein)*

Modena by the late Hans von Rudolphi. Booklet No. 3 in the new series of Handbooks published by the Working Group of German Philatelists in continuation of the Kohl Handbook, in association with the Association of German Philatelists. Firm paper cover, 29 pages. Language German. Price D M 6.

As the author states in the opening Bibliography, the basic study of these most interesting stamps is still the one made by Dr. Emilio Diena in his "I

Francobolli del Ducato di Modena," which, since publication, has been translated into English and German. Since then many competent students have added further to their knowledge of these stamps. It was the purpose of the author to gather together into one study a compilation of this with the additional knowledge. This work was found in the effects of Herr von Rudolphi after his death in 1944, and now has been brought up to date by Herr Karl K. Wolter.

Many of the sources of information for these stamps are out-of-print, or are hard to come by, so that this booklet will be most useful for the study of these stamps. Both the author and the reviser have made a commendable contribution to the knowledge of these stamps. An interesting feature of this booklet is a map of Modena showing the post offices of the country divided into three groups, namely; offices of the pre-stamp period, the ones established during the use of the Modena stamps, and those established during the Sardinian-Italian regime which finally took over the Modena postal affairs upon incorporation into the Kingdom of Sardinia, and later into the Italian Kingdom. This part should be very useful to those interested in the postal history of this country.

To those philatelists who have command of the German language the booklet is to be recommended. *(Hans G. Zervas)*

The Congress Book 1962. Barbara R. Mueller, editor, American Philatelic Congress. 1962. 207 pp. Cloth. Price ???

The objective for the Congress Book, the editor states, "has always been to produce a volume varied in scope and depth, and standard in high quality." The objective of high quality has, beyond all question, been reached in the 1962 issue.

The scope is varied, although with a hiatus in the British field, and overweighted by United States postal history with seven of the total thirteen articles covering phases of United States postal service and stamps. As the serious articles all show considerable research and careful study, the quality of depth is not stinted.

Two articles are particularly fascinating, have a wide appeal and would be of interest to the historian as well as to the philatelist. They are *Civil War — Postal History of Ship Island, Mississippi* and *Putting a Railroad Together Philatelically — The New York Central.*

Other fine U. S. articles of value mainly to the specialist are *The First Bureau Special Delivery Series, First Bureau Series Plate Numbers and Their Characteristics, Registry System Forms, 1869-1871, Postal Markings of The Pan-American Exposition of 1901* and *The Unusual Demise of the 1847 Issue* (good title!).

Three foreign countries are represented with three scholarly articles: *French Colonies, 1892-1910 — The Allegorical Group (Commerce and Navigation) Type, Japan — German P. O. W. Mail 1914-20,* and *Panama — The Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamps.*

A lighter moment is provided by a story of experiences called *I Collect People — The Personal Touch in Crash Cover Collecting.*

Some of us think that topicals belong with the lighter moments. The article, *"Pegasus" on Stamps, The Story of a Topical Collection,* however, is a serious presentation of a topic, a study in depth of a happy choice of subject.

Finally, appropriately, bibliography, the tool so necessary to the student, is present in the compilation, *Basic Philatelic Reference Literature.* This list is divided into (1) Bibliographies, General, by Country and by Subject; (2) Directories of Periodicals; (3) Indexes to particular Periodicals and Serials;

(4) Indexes to Current Periodicals and (5) Library Literature. This survey of philatelic bibliographical material was made as a result of the addition of the library of the National Philatelic Museum to the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Library. The list will prove useful as it is, although there are important omissions. The author recognizes that it is not complete and asks for additions.

The editor of this Congress Book deserves a word of praise for the fine collection of articles she has gathered together in this volume. *(Pamela Taylor)*

50 Jahre Liechtensteinische Postwertzeichen 1912-1962. (50 Years of Liechtenstein Postage Stamps 1912-1962). 381 pages, profusely illustrated. Published by the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein, Vaduz.

This year, the Principality of Liechtenstein celebrates the fiftieth year of its first postage stamp. As a part of this observance, the government of Liechtenstein has published a most attractive and informative anniversary book.

The work actually consists of a series of articles, each dealing with an aspect of Liechtenstein philately and written by an authority on the particular subject. As explained in the introduction, the contents of the book are not restriced to new studies. Rather, articles having appeared previously in widely scattered publications, were gathered together, along with material written especially for this occasion, to present as complete a picture as possible of Liechtenstein's postal history and stamps.

Beginning with a general survey relative to the designs found on the stamps of Liechtenstein, the book continues with a study of the development of the country's postal system, which had its beginnings as far back as the 14th Century. The stamp issuing period is covered from the very beginning, that is, from the time when the stamps of the Austrian Empire were first used. These forerunners are discussed and illustrated with their various uses.

The story of the creation of the first specific issue of Liechtenstein, the issue observing its jubilee this year, is told in detail. Several other articles are devoted to particular issues, such as the "Kasimir" stamps of 1920 and the 30 Rappen value of 1925. Air mail, rocket mail, postal stationery and even registry labels receive their due, while a special article is devoted to cancellations. Here, emphasis is placed on the various post offices and the postmarks peculiar to each.

Art, which has always played a prominent part in Liechtenstein philately, is not forgotten. Thus, interesting biographies of the various artists who have at one time or another helped to create stamps are included.

The topical collector, is by no means neglected. He will find interesting reading in chapters on the Madonna, old masters, Scouts, sports and other topics found on Liechtenstein's many pictorials.

An article on the famous philatelic museum in Vaduz and one devoted to the philatelic societies which have made the study of Liechtenstein's stamps their prime objective, conclude the book.

To emphasize philately's international character, articles in both English and French are included. However, the greater part of the book is written in German, which limits its usefulness to the American collector. Nevertheless, even he will be able to appreciate this fine work, due to its many excellent explanatory illustrations. As for the collector with even a slight knowledge of German, he will find this volume invaluable, for probably never before, has so much information on so wide a range of subjects relating to Liechtenstein philately, been available in a single source.

While no price is indicated, an inquiry at the Postal Museum at Vaduz, is suggested for further details. *(Thomas G. Klein)*

The Trident Issues Of The Ukraine, Part I, Kiev. Second Edition revised and rewritten by C. W. Roberts and Dr. R. Seichter. 42 pages, 8 illustrations, 10 plates. Published by C. W. Roberts, Shepton House Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster, Somerset, England. (The edition is limited to 200 copies). Price $2.10 (15/-).

This is a second edition of a handbook which originally appeared in October, 1948. It contains much editing and new material that was not available when the first edition was published. Indeed, comparison will show that little remains of the first edition except parts of the foreword.

The volume contains a detailed study of the trident overprints as applied and used in the Kiev postal district, which comprised the provinces of Chernigov, Volhynia and parts of Minsk and Mogilev in addition to Kiev. The Kiev trident overprints were of three main types and these were applied to both the kopeck and ruble denominations.

A great deal of painstaking research has gone into the preparation of this study. The plates give the known types of both the genuine and the counterfeit overprints. There is a very useful outline map of the territory and an interesting chart showing the sequence of governmental authority from 1917 to 1921.

The authors are to be complimented on the quality of their work. While the book is paperbound, the size of type and the clarity of the illustrations make it easy reading and convenient to use.

We recommend this book to all Russian and Ukrainian specialists. For the latter, especially, it will become the most useful guide to further research.

(H. D. S. H.)

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Nomenclature des Timbres-Poste de France, Tome IV, Timbres-Poste d'Usage Courant III Periode (1900-31) by Dr. R. Joany. Publication of "Bulletin Philatelique du Midi," Montpellier, France. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone. (French)

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Miss Jean Fraser.

The Turkish Post in the Holy Land by F. W. Pollack. Published by The Holy Land Philatelist, Ltd., Tel Aviv, Israel. Gift of the author.

United States Stamps, U. S. Possessions, British North America. Second Edition 1962. H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogues and Prices Realized: The Marquess of Bute Collection of Air Mail Stamps and Covers. Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Doctors Philatelic, Supplement #2, by Oscar Gottfried. Published by The New York Physician, New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

Trident Issues of the Ukraine, Part I, Kiev. Second Revised Edition by C. W. Roberts and Dr. R. Seichter. Publisher, C. W. Roberts, Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster, Somerset, U. K. Gift of the authors.

Privinciale Utrechtsche Almanak voor 1839. Johannes Altheer, Drukker van't Gouvernement, te Utrecht. Gift of Mr. Harry S. Heymans. (Dutch)

Gift of the Estate of Mr. Louis Stich:

Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume V. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.
Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume VI. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.
Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume 17. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.
Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume 19. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.
Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume 21. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.
Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume 22. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.
Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume 24. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.

The Commonwealth Catalogue of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II Postage Stamps. 1953 Edition and 1954 Edition. The Commonwealth Stamp Co., Liverpool, England. Gift of Mrs. Bert S. Taylor.

The Commonwealth Catalogue of Queen Elizabeth II Stamps. 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 Editions. The Commonwealth Stamp Co., Liverpool, England. Gift of Mrs. Bert S. Taylor.

The Commonwealth Catalogue of King George VI Stamps. 1956 and 7th Editions. The Commonwealth Stamp Co., Liverpool, England. Gift of Mrs. Bert S. Taylor.

Catalogo Especializado de las Estampillas de Venezuela 1961. Edited and published by Dr. Mario Raybaudi Massilia, Caracas, Venezuela. Gift of Mr. S. Serebrakian. (Spanish)

Brochures on Commemorative Stamps of India. Publications of Indian Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. Gift of Mr. Dhirubhai Mehta.

Republica Dominicana Filatelica, Nos. 1-11, 1948-55. Gift of Dr. Luis F. Thomen.

A List of Laws of France Pertaining to Postal Rates From and To the French Colonies, compiled by Robert G. Stone. Photostat. Gift of the author.

Australia and New Zealand to Great Britain (Wartime Services 1939-1945) by O. R. J. Lee. Reprint from "The Aero Field." Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

The New South Wales Philatelic Annual 1961, edited by E. J. Garrard. The Philatelic Society of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. Courtesy of the publisher.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Miss Jean Fraser.

Uruguay Airmail Stamp Catalogue Numbers, compiled and published by Herman Kerst, Des Plaines, Illinois. Gift of the author.

Conquest of Outer Space, compiled and edited by Herbert Rosen. H-R Productions, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

The American Philatelic Society Yearbook 1962. Gift of Mr. John J. Britt.

Sports and Recreation Check-List, compiled by Robert M. Bruce. Published by American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis. Courtesy of the publisher.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Robert Fisher.

United States Stamps, U. S. Possessions, British North America. 1963 First Edition. H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. Courtesy of the publisher.

History and Evolution of Metered Postage by William K. Thomas. Publication of the American Philatelic Society, State College, Penna. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogo de los Sellos de Correo y Telegrafos del Peru 1957. Edited and published by Herbert H. Moll, Lima, Peru. Gift of Mr. Ellery Denison.

Coronation Stamps of the Empire by Douglas Armstrong. Publisher, Stamp Collecting, Ltd., London, England. Gift of Mr. Ellery Denison.

Die Sammler-Lupe, Vols. 14-16, 1959-61. Gift of Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch.

Hotel Posts of Hungary and Roumania, edited and published by L. N. and M. Williams, London, England. Gift of the authors.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Frederick M. Joseph.

Stamps and Music by James Watson. Published by Faber and Faber, London, England. Gift of Mr. Hyman J. Fliegel.

Sports Stamps by Carl-Olof Enhagen. Publisher, Stanley Paul, London, England. Gift of Mr. Hyman J. Fliegel.

Austrian Post Offices Abroad, Part I, Austrian Lloyd, Adriatic Lines, Mediterranean Lines, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Published by The Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain. Gift of the authors.

(*Continued on Page 304*)

Afghanistan

Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 7

By Frank E. Patterson III

(*Continued From Page 240*)

CHAPTER III

The Air Mail Stamps

Until the early 50's, interior air mail service was non-existent and scheduled mail-carrying international commercial airlines did not fly into Afghanistan. As noted in Chapter Ic, Russian State and German Lufthansa airlines did provide some pioneer air service before World War II but carried little or no open mail on their limited flights. Attempts by Iranian Air in 1949 were not financially successful, and the local line, Air Aryana, was not started until 1955.

Hence for nearly twenty-five years most arriving or departing air mail was carried in the "Afghan Mail" lorries between the various frontier exchange offices and the main post offices at Kabul, Qandahar, Herat and Mazar. The bulk of this mail was handled through Kabul, the air-ground transfer point being over 160 miles away at the airport of Peshawar, Pakistan. Ground travel time often equaled air time in the process, but saved from three to six weeks delivery time between Afghanistan and Europe or the Americas.

Prior to late 1939, regular postage stamps were used to pay the rather steep air mail charges, although air etiquettes had been previously provided by the Post Office for identification purposes. A U. P. U. report (Supl. #4 — 2/38) stated that as of June, 1937, Afghan air mail stamps were in the course of preparation, but these were not finally issued until the October introduction of the 1939 series of definitive stamps. It should be noted that the air mail stamps only pay for the air service charge and is levied in addition to the regular first class mail rate. Their use is limited to this prepayment and they are not valid for ordinary postage.

1939 Definitive Issue

This first series consisted of three denominations of similar horizontal design. The view, framed in an oval, shows an aeroplane in flight through the Tangi Sher Dorwazeh (Tiger Gate Pass) with the city of Kabul in the background. The inscription at the top reads "Post hawahi Afghanistan" (Afghanistan Air Postage). Abul Gafour Khan Brishna was the designer.

The three denominations differ in overall size, with the 20 afghani being markedly smaller than the other two. Dimensional variations exist between the individual clichés on each plate, position No. 1 on the 5 afghani plate being an extreme example. This item measures fractionally more than 36mm x 22mm instead of the average 35mm x 21¾mm of the normal and may have resulted from plate damage requiring the insertion of a replacement cliché prepared from an oversize photo-reduction. All three were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on thinnish hard white diamond-mesh wove paper, with a clean cut line perforation 11.

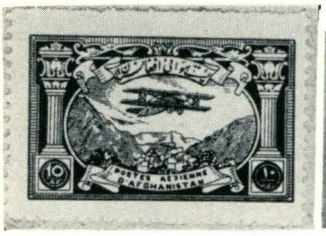


Fig. 143



Fig. 144



Fig. 144A

701	Fig. 143	5	afg	red orange
			a	large cliche (#1)
702	Fig. 143	10	afg	blue
703	Fig. 143	20	afg	deep emerald
			a	emerald

1940-47 General Re-issues

To supplement stocks of the first issue, the stamps were re-issued with the perforations changed to 11¾ gauge. Similar re-issues followed until the series was invalidated in mid-June 1951. Understandably, color variations occurred during this period with the 10 afghani blue developing a slight greenish cast.

Several types of white wove paper were used, as described under the regular postage issues, and all printings after mid-1946 were made on a poor quality medium dense bluish-white paper often containing visible fibres. Again, as on the corresponding regular stamps, the 11¾ perforations occur both rough and clean cut.

On January 2, 1947, the Post Office quietly released a special printing of 1,000 sets in imperforate condition and these were almost all immediately acquired by a New York City stamp dealer. It was stated (S-8/21/48) that 200 sets were placed on sale at Kabul, but the majority were probably used on "First Day" covers also headed westward. The part-perforates among these re-issues may also have had a similar origin and destination.

704	Fig. 143	5	afg	orange
			a	red orange
			b	yellowish orange
			c	imperf pair (1/47)
			d	horiz pair imperf btwn
			e	large cliché (#1)
705	Fig. 143	10	afg	blue
			a	turquoise blue
			b	imperf pair (1/47)
			c	horiz pair imperf btwn
706	Fig. 143	20	afg	emerald
			a	light emerald
			b	imperf pair (1/47)
			c	horiz pair imperf btwn

1941-42 Second Re-issue

For reasons presently unknown, one or more of the printings on the diamond mesh wove paper were released with a compound perforation of 11¾x11. The earliest usage seen was cancelled on 6 February, 1941.

707	Fig. 143	5	afg	red orange
			a	perf 11¾x11x11x11
708	Fig. 143	10	afg	blue
			a	light blue
709	Fig. 143	20	afg	light emerald
			a	vert pair imperf btwn

1939-47 Counterfeits

Two different counterfeit sets of the foregoing series have been seen and identified by the writer. Both are rather similar in appearance and may have had a common origin. Their colors lack intensity and have a flat, dull, greasy aspect. In comparison with the colors of the originals, the orange is a good match, the emerald green is fair but too yellowish, and the blue is very poor, being of a chalky or "horizon" hue. Both imitation sets are smaller in size than the comparable values of the genuine stamps and vary between each other as shown in the following chart.

	Average sizes in millimeters		
	5 afghani	*10 afghani*	*20 afghani*
Original stamps	35x21¾	35½x21¾	33½x20½
Counterfeit I	34½x20¾	34½x20¾	32½x20
Counterfeit II	34½x21	34½x21½	33x20

In addition to size, other characteristics of the Counterfeit I make it easy to detect. The facsimiles are crudely printed on poor quality thin yellowish wove paper and are unevenly hand-gummed. The gum has caused the paper to pucker irregularly. The coarse impressions appear to be over-inked, with the result that the thin horizontal line normally dividing the lower left denomination circle rarely shows. The perforations do look genuine but gauge less than 11¾ and will not match those of the originals. These come in small sheets of 6(2x3).

The Counterfeit II set is more convincing and should be carefully checked for size. The impressions are fairly clear and well printed on a somewhat toned medium wove paper with a pronounced mesh. The perforations of the 5 and 20 afghani denominations come very close to the genuine small 11¾ gauge. Those on the 10 afghani noted are larger and gauge approximately 10½. Both sets also occur "used on piece," with a forged Kabul cancellation. The "pieces" consist of upper corners torn from the fronts of authentic old envelopes bilingually imprinted with the names and addresses of Kabul merchants. It is questioned if many of these firms were still in business under the same name when these fakes were allegedly used. In any event, the fact that these "stamps" are on the envelope fronts is circumstantial evidence of fraud. Normal practice in Afghanistan and vicinity has been to affix the postage stamps over the flap edges on the back of the envelope, thereby more thoroughtly sealing the letter and leaving the front clear for the long descriptive addresses so often necessary. Exceptions to such practice are rare. The forged postmark, found on these as well as other counterfeits, is the double-circle three bar type shown under POSTAL MARKINGS as PM-23X. The upper date panel, normally occupied by arabic numerals, is blank. The lower space contains the incomplete Western date of "JLY 3."

It is expected that one or both of the above counterfeit sets exist in imperforate condition although the writer has not yet seen them. However, an entirely different set is being mistakenly offered for the 1947 imperforate issue and should not be purchased as such. These stamps are beautifully printed in clean colors on a good white wove paper and exude correctness. They are considered

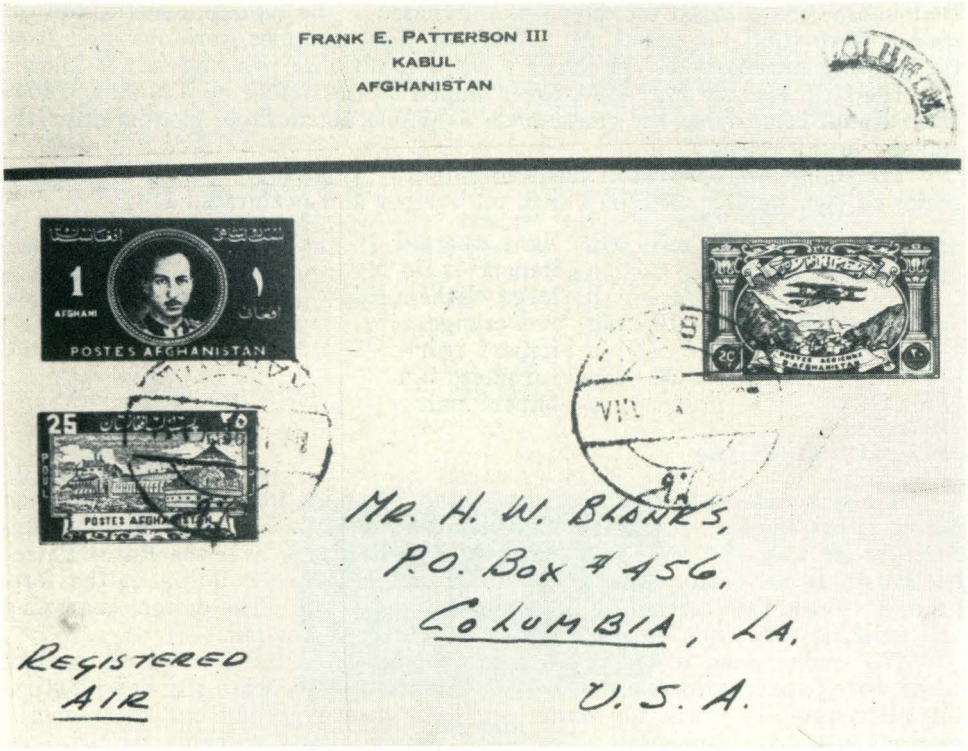


Fig. 143A. The 20 afg. blue of the controversial 1948 Experimental issue on a flown, registered cover to the United States from Kabul, Afghanistan January 8, 1949. Of special interest is that it was mailed by the author. (H. M. Goodkind collection)

by the writer to be official essays and are so listed under the appropriate section. Nominal inspection will reveal many small differences between the essay designs and those of the genuine definitives. For quick identification, however, just check the size of the 20 afghani against that of the other two values. If all three denominations are exactly the same size, instead of the 20 afghani being considerably smaller, the items are not the issued stamps.

1948 Experimental Issue

This very remarkable emission, for which credit again seems due to American philatelic interests, consisted of 1,400 perforate and 100 imperforate sets of the three current denominations in transposed colors. Their release was not generally announced but the "First Day" covers are postmarked June 14 and some stamps may actually have been issued to the public on that and the following day. (S-7/3/48).

However, when the writer learned about the stamps several days later and tried to purchase some copies, he was informed that none were available and was shown the records of the transaction that sent all the stock to New York City. There, after a week or so, the series was being offered at 600% over face.

Unfavorable publicity resulted in the explanation that the issue was in the nature of an "experiment" (S-8/21/48), following which a limited quantity was again put on sale at the Main Post Office in Kabul around the first of August.

Double face was charged for those sets purchased at the Philatelic Office but the stamps were valid for postal use. Whether these supplies were obtained from the original purchaser or represent a small additional printing is not known.

The stamp on the Fig. 143A cover mailed by the author on January 8, 1949 from Kabul came from the stock made available about three months after the stated "initial release."

The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed from the original plates on poor quality medium bluish pulp paper and perforated 11¾.

710	Fig. 143	5	afg	light emerald
			a	imperf pair
			b	large cliché (#1)
711	Fig. 143	10	afg	red orange
			a	imperf pair
712	Fig. 143	20	afg	turquoise blue
			a	imperf pair

1951 Definitive Issue

A new series containing the same three denominations was introduced on March 21 and the old issues were subsequently demonetized. Again only one uniform design was used and it depicts a monoplane flying over the Royal Palace enclave in Shahr-e-nao, Kabul, with the Foreign Office building in the foreground. Basic inscription "G" extends across the top. The design, engraving and printing were done by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. of London.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 50 (5x10), recess printed on medium white wove paper and perforated 13½. The press sheets originally had identifying plate numbers at the top center but these were normally cut off when the margins were finish trimmed. The initial shipment, and probably the printing, consisted of 100,000 of the 5 afghani and 75,000 each of the two higher values. (A-Vol. VI, #1)

713	Fig. 144	5	afg	red
			a	with plate #44619
714	Fig. 144	10	afg	slate gray
			a	with plate #44618
715	Fig. 144	20	afg	dark blue

1954 1st Color Replacement

When new supplies of the 5 afghani value were printed, a change was made in the color. This may have been done in belated recognition of earlier rate reductions. Sheet format, paper and perforation remained the same. Stamp issued on March 24th.

716	Fig. 144	5	afg	deep green

1957 2nd Color Replacement

On February 3 (UPU), the two lower denominations were re-issued in new colors and the replaced stamps were invalidated as of June 3. Sheet format, paper and perforation continued unchanged.

717	Fig. 144	5	afg	light ultramarine
718	Fig. 144	10	afg	dark violet

1960 Definitive Issue

To meet a longfelt need for lower air mail surtax denominations, principally for interior service, two new locally printed denominations were added to the current series. The 75 poul was released on July 24th and the 125 poul followed on July 28th (UPU).

The single design shows one of the four-motored planes of the national airline flying over the rugged Hindu Kush. The company name "Ariana" is to be seen on the plane in back of the cockpit. On the right, in Pashtou, is the inscription "d' Afghanistan Hawahi Post" (Afghanistan Air Postage). The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and come either perforated 11 or imperforate.

719	Fig. 144A	75 poul	lilac
		a	imperf pair
720	Fig. 144A	125 poul	bright blue
		a	imperf pair

Air Mail Etiquettes



Fig. 145B

Although distinctive air mail stamps were not issued until late 1939, appropriate air post etiquettes were supplied to be interested public several years earlier. Beginning in 1932, air mail covers from Kabul are found bearing both perforated and imperforate etiquettes similar to those of the first British India type. The plain rectangular design of these consists of a simple frame enclosing the word "AIR MAIL" in well-formed Roman capitals, each colorless against a solid medium to dark blue background. (Fig. 145B) The overall blue imprint size is 21½mmx41½mm. Whether these labels were locally printed and provisionally provided by courtesy of the Afghan Post Office or were privately procured in Pashawar remains unknown.



Figs. 145-145A

The first permanent issue of etiquettes was in use in 1936 and may have been introduced as early as 1934. The design, colorless against a solid background that extends through the perforations, is composed of a single line frame surrounding the words "PAR AViON" above a Farsi inscription. The Farsi reads

"zerihah tiareh" (via aeroplane) Fig. 145. The labels were printed in sheets of 12 (3x4), perforated 11¾ all around and issued either without or with a hand-applied gum. There were many printings of these etiquettes and they come in a wide range of different blues on both a thickish soft off-white laid paper, occasionally showing portions of a makers watermark and on a medium hard white wove paper. The following varieties, with use dates seen, have been noted:

on laid paper;	*on wove paper*
midnight blue	cobalt blue
turquoise blue	grayish blue ('36)
light blue	lavender blue
	bright blue ('38)

CHAPTER IV

The Newspaper Issues

During the early twenties, the Amanullah government encouraged the development of local newspapers in the principal cities, seeing in them a popular means of spreading publicity and better understanding of the various new national policies and programs. To further this process by means of wider distribution, the transportation of newspapers through the mails was heavily subsidized. A separate postal class was established with the rate set at 2 poul (¼c - 1928) per newspaper. This rate continued in effect for almost 35 years although all other postal rates were increased several times during this period.

The first special stamps for newspaper franking were issued about the beginning of 1928, and the last were withdrawn in 1951. Oddly enough, these stamps are generally listed in all catalogues with the regular issues instead of separately, yet the pertinent information was known at the time of the original issue. *Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal* for November, 1928, reported that "the new 2 poul value was for use on newspapers and not for regular postage." The writer personally discovered this fact in 1947 when letters mailed by him at the main Kabul post office, were returned for 10 poul additional postage with a note that the five 2 poul stamps used on the covers were restricted for newspaper use and were not valid on first-class mail. Similar covers with such inadvertent (?) franking have been seen.

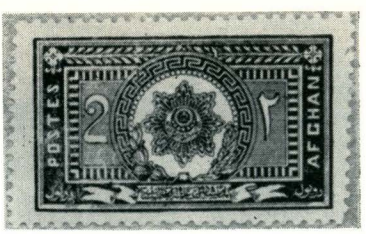


Fig. 146

1928 Definitive Issue

This initial newspaper stamp is in large horizontal format and measures 39mmx22¾mm. The design consists of a central encircled National Seal with an intertwined pair of Arabic and Western "2's" on each side. Basic inscription "C" appears in the ribbon in the bottom panel. The designer is unknown.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 16 (4x4), typographed on pre-gummed thinnish white or medium toned diamond-mesh wove paper and line perforated 11.

801 Fig. 146 2 poul dull blue
a blue
b violet blue
c indigo
d horiz pair imperf btwn
e vert pair imperf btwn

1929 Saqao Provisional Issue

To indicate the change in government, the previous issue was overprinted in black with the round handstamp, (Figs. 93a, b and c), of the Saqao regime. For details, design description and counterfeits, see notes under the regular issues. It is questionable if these stamps were actually used for normal newspaper franking, since most publications suspended operations during this period.

with overprint in black

802 Fig. 146 2 poul dull blue
a indigo

1929 Definitive Issue (?) See previous comments on status under regular issues.

1929(?) Definitive Issue

In November, when new printings of all the 1928 postal issues were being made in changed colors under Nadir Shah, the original plate of the newspaper denomination could not be found. A new plate was therefore made and the previous design was redrawn. In the process the size was enlarged to 43mmx25mm and curved corners were added to the central panel. Since time is required to produce a printing plate, this series may not have been ready until early in 1930.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 6 (2x3) and line perforated 11. They were typographed, initially on medium hard diamond-mesh wove and afterwards on thinnish soft white wove papers.

804 Fig. 146 2 poul light rose
a carmine rose
b -?- pair imperf btwn (SGC)

1931 Re-issue

The 11 gauge perforator produced ragged results when used on the weak soft replacement paper noted above. Accordingly, later printings of the current series began appearing about August with the perforations changed to 11¾. Apparently the plate had also started to wear, for the impressions of the reissues are generally coarse.

805 Fig. 146 2 poul dull rose
a carmine rose

1932 First "Numerals" Issue

The previous definitives were replaced about July with a new stamp of functional design, size 21mmx29mm, featuring a pair of large Arabic and Western numeral 2's intertwined. Basic inscription "D" appears in the lower panel. The numerals are markedly shaded in irregular patterns where they overlap.



Figs. 147a and 147b

The shading, characteristic of Type I, is composed of very small short lines and rounded dots. It varies in extent on the various plate positions. Abdul Hamid Khan was the designer. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on medium white wove paper and line perforated 11¾.

806 Fig. 147a 2 poul brown red — Type I
a claret

1934 Second "Numerals" Issue

For reasons unknown, the same design was re-issued in new colors about August and the older stamps were withdrawn. Several printings must have been made during the next few years, for this series comes in a wide range of tones and shades. Sheet size, paper and perforation continued unchanged.

807 Fig. 147a 2 poul olive black — Type I
808 Fig. 147a 2 poul bronze green — Type I
a gray green

1936 Third "Numerals" Issue

Increasing demand for this denomination led to the preparation of a second plate to supplement the original one. The basic design was redrawn to improve its appearance and Type II resulted. This larger Type II design measures 21¾mmx30mm and is very bright and clean looking with virtually all of the shading removed from the numerals. A constant plate variety is found on position #23, which consists of a colorless nail-shaped flaw extending diagonally from the numerals down to the left through the lower panel. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11¾. Many color shades are found.

809 Fig. 147b 2 poul deep black — Type II
a imperf pair (?/37)
b dull black
c greenish black
d slate

1938 Fourth "Numerals" Issue

The final color changes in this design appeared early in the year. Whether all colors were released at the same time is not known. Both plates were employed for the printings but separate inks were apparently assigned to each, for no examples of alternate color usage have been found. Sheet size, paper and

perforation continued unchanged. For reasons unknown, the stamps were also issued in imperforate condition. However, the rose imperforate listed by Scott has never been seen by the writer except as a counterfeit.

810	Fig. 147b	2 poul	vermilion — Type II
		a	pale vermilion
		b	imperf pair
		c	perf 11¾x11
811	Fig. 147a	2 poul	carmine — Type I
		a	rose carmine
812	Fig. 147a	2 poul	rose — Type I
		a	imperf pair (SC)

1932-38 Counterfeits (Fig. 148)

Counterfeits of the "Numerals" issues in both types are common and come in mint, unused and "cancelled" condition. The reason for counterfeiting such low values is not clear unless it was to produce cheap packet material cheaper! The purpose could not have been to defraud the government, for in the Kabul bazaar all things are known.

The writer has specimens from five different privately produced plates. Three of these imitate the Type I design and two that of Type II.

The Type I frauds have many characteristics in common; they do not measure 21mmx29mm, they do not gauge 11¾ when perforated, the numeral shading is too regular and consists of gridiron patterns formed by the small blocks or angular dots, the 1mm high French lettering is very crude and the paper, usually with a coarse mesh, tends toward the yellowish. Varieties known are: orange brown, size 20¼mmx30mm; dull carmine rose, size 21mmx29½mm; light vermilion and dull sage green, size 20¾mmx29½mm. Other colors or shades probably exist.

The Type II counterfeits are quite different. The salmon colored variety, size 21mmx29¼mm instead of 21¾mmx30mm, has coarse background lines and is crudely printed on a thickish opaque off-white paper with an irregular 11½ perforation. The dull black variety is rather good and was probably photographically developed. It measures 21½mmx30mm and is printed on a somewhat rougher surfaced off-white wove paper than that used for the originals. It is readily recognized when perforated, for the gauge is 11, but the imperforates require careful scrutiny.

1939 Definitive Issue

A new newspaper stamp design was introduced in October when the entire definitive series was changed. The design is a narrower modernized version of



Fig. 148



Fig. 149

that used for the 1928 issue and has the encircled National Arms in the center with flanking intertwined numeral 2's. Basic inscription "G" is spaced in the upper right corner. Abdul Hamid Khan was the designer. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on medium white diamond-mesh wove paper and perforated 11.

813	Fig. 149	2 poul	deep black
		a	dull black
		b	black olive

1940-46 General Re-issues

Identical in design and sheet format to the above, subsequent printings were released with an 11¾ perforation until withdrawn in 1951. They are found on the various wove papers described under the concurrent regular postage issues.

814	Fig. 149	2 poul	black
		a	dull black
		b	dark greenish black
		c	black olive

1941-42 (?) Re-issue

For reasons unknown, the basic stamps were issued for an undetermined period on a dense white wove paper with a compound perforation of 11¾x11.

815	Fig. 149	2 poul	deep black
		a	black olive

CHAPTER V

The Official Issues

a. Letter Mail Stamps

The first recognized official use adhesive stamps appeared in 1909 under Amir Habibullah, although it has been rumored that a special stamp had been prepared in the latter part of the 19th century for the exclusive use of the Royal Secretariat. A copy is reported to be in the national Post Office collection. The 1909 and subsequent issues were available for the franking of the correspondence of all government agencies. From 1911 on, there was no weight limit.* The stamps were normally cancelled with the regular postal markings but they are often found endorsed or pen-cancelled by the originating official. Their use was first discontinued in late 1927. (GSM 1/28)

Official stamps were again introduced in the fall of 1939 but do not appear to have proved very satisfactory. They were withdrawn about the beginning of

*Bell - American Engineer in Afghanistan.

1942 in favor of the present types of "Official Business" franked envelopes. In 1955, the issuance of a 50 poul official stamp was reported. It should be noted that at no time were any of these special issues valid for the franking of government mail to foreign destinations.

1909 Definitive Issue

The design of the initial official series is boldly simple and consists of a double lined circle inclosing a large star-rayed National Seal. The Seal contains a conspicuous crescent-shaped panel with the legend "Makhsous kar daolat" (special for government business). The name of the country does not appear nor is there any indication of value. The designer is unknown.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 20 (5x4), typographed on a wide variety of papers and perforated 11¾. The papers used include thinnish to medium off-white fine mesh wove, thin hard coarse mesh wove, thin hard translucent local wove, medium and very thick surfaced cream wove and soft thickish toned laid with a maker's watermark. (PJI 11/27) Surprisingly, the writer has not yet seen the stamps on the "Howard & Jones — London" wove paper used for the regular 1909 postage series but he presumes that they so exist. The gum was hand-applied on all papers and varies from thin colorless to thick streaked yellowish. These officials were in use for nearly 20 years and the approved color comes in a wide range of shades and tones. Further research and study might well result in the separation of these stamps into several definite re-issues.

831 Fig. 150 (-) tile red
- a dull vermilion
- b thick cream paper
- c laid paper, wmkd (1920 ?)

1922(?) Color Replacement

Stamps of the previous design but printed in a new color were reported in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, No. 726, (also in SGM 2/23) and a tentative issue date of August, 1922, was given. The writer seriously questions this date and suggests it reflects the time that these stamps were first brought to the attention of the foreign press. The color and papers are very similar to those of the late 1918-20 wartime printings of the regular series, and these officials probably date from the same period. This issue is not very common in used condition and most official covers seen postmarked between 1921 and 1927 are

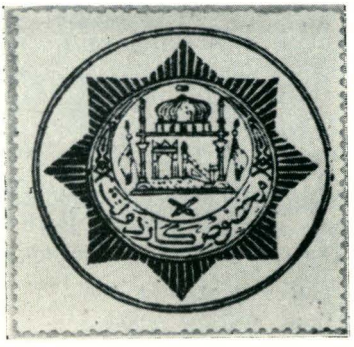


Fig. 150



Fig. 151

franked with the dull vermilion stamp.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 20 (5x4), typographed on soft white surfaced pseudo-laid wove or thinnish common wove papers and perforated 11¾.

832 Fig. 150 (-) carmine rose

1929 Saqao Provisional Issue

To indicate a change in government, the obsolete remainders of the previous issues were overprinted in black with the circular handstamp of the Saqao regime. It is doubtful if these stamps were ever placed in general use for the franking of official mail. For details, design description and counterfeits, see notes under the regular issues.

with overprint in black (as on Figs. 93a, b and c)

833 Fig. 150 (-) dull vermilion
834 Fig. 150 (-) carmine rose (PJI 9/29)

1939 Definitive Issue

In an attempt to control government mail growth, official stamps were reintroduced in October with a new definitive postage series. Three denominations were provided and the same design, in slightly varying sizes, was used for each. The principal motif is the modernized National Arms with basic inscription "G" across the top. The block legend at the bottom states "Makhsous murasolat resmi dakholah" (Special for interior official correspondence). Abdul Hamid Khan was the designer. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on thin hard white diamond-mesh wove paper with a clean cut 11 perforation.

835 Fig. 151 15 poul emerald green
836 Fig. 151 45 poul bright carmine
837 Fig. 151 1 afg bright purple

1940-41 Supplemented Re-issue

Identical in design and sheet format to the above, subsequent printings were released with a rather rough 11¾ perforation until the use of official stamps ceased about the first of 1942. A new denomination was included in this series.

838 Fig. 151 15 poul emerald green
839 Fig. 151 30 poul yellow ochre
840 Fig. 151 45 poul bright carmine

1955 Definitive Issue

Unexpectedly released in the spring, the reason for this issue and the denomination selected is unknown. Similar in design to the previous obsolete series, the stamps were typographed in sheets of (?) on medium off-white dense wove paper and perforated 11.

841 Fig. 151 50 poul dull carmine rose

b. Parcel Mail Stamps

1909 (?) Definitive Set

Some time ago, the photostat of a complete miniature sheet containing two oversize stamps came into the possession of the writer. The similarity between these and the 1909 parcel post series is very marked. The design again features the star-rayed National Seal, under which has been added a large solid crescent. Ray lines from the star frame fill the background and extend to the outer border. The upper inscription reads "Tiket dak-khana daolat aliyah khodadad Afghanistan" (Stamp of the Postal Service of the supreme Divinely-appointed Government of Afghanistan). The lower legend states "Makhsous barahya kaghazha

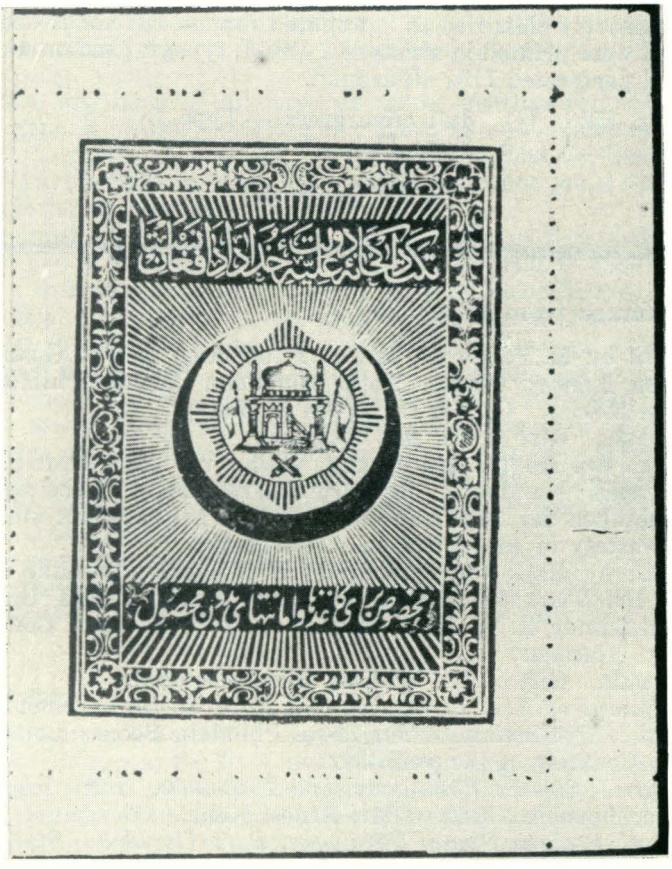


Fig. 152

wa amantahye bedoun mahsoul'' (Special for papers and packages free of charge). Naturally no denomination appears.

The designs of each plate cliché were individually drawn and the two positions are distinct types. They can be most easily identified by the variations in the background ray lines. In Type I, the left hand plate position, the lines are thin, close together and three of them touch the side border frameline below the legend. In Type II, the ray lines are broad, spaced farther apart and only two touch the side frameline. Both types measure approximately 56mmx76mm. The designer is unknown.

It is obvious that these adhesives were prepared to cover the free franking of bulk sendings of government papers and official packages. To what extent they may have been issued and used for such purposes is presently unknown for no pertinent references have yet been found in any catalogues or philatelic publications. A. C. Jewett (An American Engineer in Afghanistan — Bell) wrote in 1911 that there was a government franking stamp in use that franked any weight, so these parcel stamps could only have been employed before that date. If issued, understandable reasons can be presented for the apparent scarcity of the stamps in view of their use being restricted to intra-agency mailings. If affixed to packages, the majority would be torn when the parcels were opened and thrown out with the wrappings. Or, if used on invoices or forms as done in other countries, the stamps would have remained as a part of the official records until they were eventually destroyed. Pending further information, this set must be tentatively classified as ''prepared for use but not issued.''

The stamps were printed in sheets of 2 (2x1), typographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11¾ all around.

850 Fig. 152 (-) dull olive green — Type I
a Type II

(To Be Continued)

Library (Continued from Page 289)

Disinfected Mail by K. F. Meyer, M. D. Publication of The Gossip Printery, Inc., Holton, Kansas. Gift of Netherlands and Colonies Philatelists.

Mullah's Koran Holder. Gift of Dr. Irwin M. Yarry.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Die Briefmarken von Montenegro by Ing. Vladimir Fleck. Heft 5 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Courtesy of the publisher. (German)

Carlistische Post by Hans von Rudolphi. Heft 6 Schriftenreihe Neus Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt an Main, Germany. Courtesy of the publisher. (German)

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch.

The Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Nicholas Argenti, F. R. P. S. L. Publication of The Royal Philatelic Society London, London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

50 Jahre Liechtensteinische Postwertzeichen 1912-1962. Furstliche Regierung, Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Gift of Mr. Ernest Kehr. (German)

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part II, 1963. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

(Continued on Page 306)

Praga-1962, a Critique

By Ernest A. Kehr

The stamp newspapers and weeklies already have reported the general aspects of the 1962 International Philatelic Exhibition in Czechoslovakia. None of them could exaggerate the show as a public spectacle. Its setting in Prague Cultural Park was right out of Hollywood; its organization, precise and flawless. Most impressive was the manner in which the government used postage stamp collections as a tremendously effective means of propagandizing the political ideologies of the Communists.

But it was more than that. If one discounted this aspect and concentrated on the postal history features and the philatelic attractions presented, it was one of the absolutely best stamp exhibitions of all time.

National Entries Grouped Together

There were several innovations worthy of mention. The arrangement of entries, for example, was according to the countries from which collections came: all Czech displays were grouped together; all those from France, the United States and all other nations, also together. Narrow strips of variously colored paper (and the titles, printed in four languages) identified each entry's class, section and group.

While this was new, it did have its value, because through it one could appraise the general philatelic stature of collections and collectors of the various lands around the earth. One could see, for example, that the Swedes are highly advanced; that collectors in some other lands have not yet gotten beyond the topical or first-day-cover stage.

A two-volume exhibition catalogue was available in four different editions, each published in a different language (Czech, German, French and English), each having a different-color plastic cover for easy identification.

The physical construction of the frames, too, was different. Instead of a completely flat surface, the frame units were built in the form of a "U." Technology was used for security. In addition to a large staff of guards (most were uniformed women), thirty-two strategically located television cameras of a closed-circuit set-up commanded a constant, complete view of the whole exhibition. Three observers, watching the monitors, saw everything that went on in every corner of the two gigantic pavilions in which the more than 5,000 frames were set. Had there been an attempt to steal, a signal from control could alert guards in the area immediately.

In this report since we were on the international jury, we shall confine ourselves to the judging procedures, for it does point up a few matters to which serious philatelists cannot afford to overlook in preparations for future exhibitions.

Philately Or Politics

For more than half a century, members of an international jury in Europe selected its own officers at the first, constituent meeting of all judges. In Prague it was different. Several weeks before the exhibition opened, a letter to all jurors stated that the exhibition committee had selected a president and "asked" that jury members accept the decision. We shall not question the philatelic qualifications of the picked president but we do challenge the methods (and

reason*) for this selection and feel that it could lead, in the future, to a situation that could be dangerous to the welfare of philately.

The president was the only jury member to be recognized at all of the many functions, receptions, dinners and other public events, and laden down with precious gifts at each. Thus, he could have become "obligated" to the exhibition committee.

There was at least one instance in which this seemed to be the case. It was agreed that a special committee of jurors would judge the Topical entries and that the rest of the jury would accept this commission's judgment. They reported that the entry of Madonna stamps was not only rated for the Topical gold medal (this is a truly philatelic as well as a topical collection) but was to be considered also for the Grand Prix.

That a "religious subject" collection rated so high just could not be tolerated by a Communist nation. Contrary to agreed-upon published rules and regulations, *the president of the jury* ruled that the entry was "incorrectly entered" and so must be taken out of competition.

A Dealer As A Juror

For years now, there has been considerable discussion on the subject of a stamp dealer's right to serve on an international jury. An experience at Prague certainly demonstrated the disadvantages. One dealer-member on the Czechoslovakia jury was disappointed that an entry of one of his customers had been slated for only a silver medal. When individual approaches to the members of the Czech Exhibition Commission failed to get the prize raised, this dealer not only brought the matter to the entire board of judges, but became violent in his remarks and vitriolic in his accusations about the knowledge and integrity of the jury.

From a philatelic point of view, the material in this largest of all exhibitions so far was well below the standards of such European internationals as London, Utrecht, Palermo, Madrid, Luxembourg, Hamburg and some others of the last two decades. There were some mighty fine collections, but they seemed to be overwhelmed by none too outstanding general "country" collections and topicals.

*In choosing the president of the International Philatelic Federation (FIP), the Czechs ingratiated themselves with FIP, and used that organization to further their own stamp collecting activities through the publicity that was carried in every Czech newspaper, over every Czech radio and TV station.

Library (Continued from Page 304)

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. II, 1963. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

Twenty-Eighth American Philatelic Congress Book 1962. Publication of The American Philatelic Congress, Inc. Courtesy of Mr. Robert B. Brandeberry.

Bermuda, The Post Office, Postal Markings and Adhesive Stamps by M. H. Ludington. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part I, 1963. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

Zumstein Europa Katalog 1963. Zumstein & Cie., Berne, Switzerland. Courtesy of the publisher. (German)

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. I, 1963. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Clubhouse

Meeting of September 19, 1962

The Spanish Civil War Philatelically

Mr. Robert L. Graham, Jr. is an attorney and past president of the Collectors Club. He is also an amateur historian. No reflection is intended in the use of the word *amateur*. Mr. Graham did a creditable and highly professional job in outlining for us one of the gravest periods in Spanish history.

It all started with Isabella who inherited the throne from her father, Ferdinand VII. Then, her uncle, Carlos, with army support, drove her out. But after a year, he quit in despair and Isabella came back. Isabella married and bore a son, Alfonso XII. He died of tuberculosis at an early age and was succeeded by his son Alfonso XIII. Poor Alfonsos was hard pressed by corruption and dissension. So, in came Primo de Rivera to establish a dictatorship. The defeat of the Spanish army by the Riffs in Africa, corruption in the government in financial matters and the contempt in which Primo de Rivera held the liberal and professional middle classes brought about his overthrow and the establishment of the Second Republic in 1931.

This was the beginning of the end. The three most powerful classes — the Army, the Church and the Aristocracy — were deprived of many of their long-established privileges. It was only a matter of time before the Civil War broke out. It precipitated perhaps the bloodiest period in Spanish history. Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards on both sides died. In the midst of the holacust, there was almost a comic-opera touch to the war. Several of the generals tried to set up dictatorships of their own, Mola and Sanjurjo to name but two. When Sanjurjo got into his private plane to fly from Portugal to Spain, he had so many uniforms his overweighted plane plummeted to earth and he was killed.

Into the void stepped Francisco Franco. Sanjurjo had obligingly got himself killed. Queipo de Llano was too busy having bouts with the bottle sandwiched in between bouts with the Loyalists. Others who tried to insinuate themselves into power were simply arrested and imprisoned. Finally, El Caudillo, as Franco came to be called, prevailed and in 1939 the last vestiges of opposition on the part of the Republican forces were eliminated.

This in capsule form was part of the story of the Spanish Civil War as recounted by Mr. Graham.

During it all, there was a multiplicity of stamps issued by both sides. Most of these were in the form of overprints. As each area was "liberated," overprinted stamps appeared to signalize the event. Mr. Graham had most of the stamps in the frames and also showed them on very fine color slides. Some of them are quite scarce and desirable today.

Mr. Graham's meeting set a new first for the meeting room. A new Kodak slide projector, generous gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice, was put to use for the first time. It can be reported that the debut was most successful. *(P. S.)*

Meeting of October 3, 1962

Anniversary Program

In the beginning there was a letter dated June 24, 1896 bearing the signatures of a committee consisting of John W. Scott, J. M. Andreini, William Herrick, John N. Luff and Charles Gregory. Addressed to one hundred interested

philatelists, it read:

> "It is desired to organize in this city an association of men interested in stamps, incorporate it under the laws of the State of New York, and open a headquarters where collectors and dealers could meet at any time; where auctions could be held, lectures given, rooms hired to our several philatelic societies, and where the privileges of a club could be enjoyed by city and country members.
>
> "This committee has studied sundry plans for the establishment of this undertaking, and while the whole subject has been treated in a tentative way, they think that with the support of one hundred men who will each contribute $25 the association could be started on a sound basis. With a capital of $2,500 a house or a number of rooms could be modestly furnished for the purposes of the association, the running expenses to be met by membership fees.
>
> "It is the purpose of the committee to elicit your opinion on the subject herein broached, and to ascertain whether you would be willing to contribute by taking a share of stock and to become a member of the association.
>
> "By having a common meeting place, philatelists from all parts of the country could easily find their fellow collectors in the city. The benefits of social intercourse are obvious; collectors and dealers are ever ready to acknowledge them.
>
> "We want your support in this undertaking.
>
> "Will you be one of us?"

The appeal of the organization committee met with almost instant success. After about three months, the one hundred shares of founders' stock were sold. A majority of the resident members met at the clubhouse at 351 Fourth Avenue, New York City on October 2, 1896, discussed and adopted the Constitution and By-Laws and elected the Board of Governors. *Only one of those Governors, Mr. Hiram E. Deats of Flemington, New Jersey, is still alive today, sixty-six years later.*

The formal opening of the building took place on October 28, 1896; the incorporation of the Club was secured on December 14, 1896. Since we are celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the acquisition of the present building at 22 East 35th Street, it would be interesting to note the appointments available to the founding members in 1896. There was, of course, a large Assembly Room on the first floor. Though no cheerful fire blazes in the grate and no piano graces the interior, today's main meeting room adequately matches this original assembly room. The library, then as now, was on the second floor. It boasted sixty-one bound books plus a number of unbound periodicals and other literature. The third floor was used for sleeping rooms. On timely application to the House Committee, a member could obtain sleeping accomodations for $1.00 per night, and be soothed in the arms of Morpheus in a bedstead of white enamel and brass. There was also a billiard room in the basement. With modest candor, "the 1898 Year Book" refers to this sanctuary as follows:

> "Not the least attractive nor the least patronized room in the house is the billiard room in the basement. For want of space the members are at present forced to exhibit their skill on a combination table, but it is hoped before long to increase the accomodation and add more tables."

The treasurer's report of October 1, 1897, in addition to listing the receipts from the sale of stock at $25.00 a share, shows that the billiard table realized a neat profit of $282.61, and that there was a profit of $12.50 from the bar. However, if ice of $63.13 were charged to the bar account, the net bar loss was $50.63,

a meager loss indeed compared to the pleasures flowing therefrom.

But enough of 1896! As said, this was all *in the beginning.* As fine as the first clubhouse was, the quarters were rented; only the furniture, the books, the beds, the billiard table and the bar belonged to the Club. So, starting even in the very beginning, we were really moving forward to the day when the Club would own its own building. On the way towards that goal, the list of rented premises occupied by the Collectors Club was as follows:

1896 — 351 Fourth Avenue
1911 — 14 Park Row
1916 — 30 East 42 Street
1919 — 120 West 49 Street
1926 — 51 West 48 Street

In 1896, John N. Luff, in advocating the formation of the Collectors Club, said: "A thing succeeds not because of those who want to see if it is a success, but because of those who take hold and *make* it a success."

In the 1925 Year Book, the shape of things to come was adequately stated on page 17:

> "During the coming years, the Club will not only continue the constructive work that has been outlined above, but is planning to take up many other activities.
> "Among these, is the erection of a permanent home towards which $15,000.00 is actually in hand or pledged." By 1926, this had grown to $17,500.00.

In 1937 the dream became a reality. Under the aegis of the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, bonds were sold to purchase the building at 51 West 48 Street. As recounted by Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, the main speaker of the meeting of October 3, 1962, $60,000.00 was raised by the sale of bonds. Only later, it was found that certain legal impediments prohibited the building's purchase. Then, while negotiating for the purchase of a building in the Gramercy Park area, word was received that a vacant townhouse at 22 East 35 Street was available from an estate that was considering its disposal.

A quick look led to an option to purchase. Before this option could be exercised, the management of B. Altman and Company entered the picture. This leading New York Department Store needed the building to complete a parcel for the erection of a new warehouse and showroom. Altman's already owned all the other properties on the block. How the building at 22 East 35 Street got away from them is one of the major Manhattan realty mysteries of the century. Suffice it to say when they got wind of the option taken by the Collectors Club, they offered a $15,000.00 quick profit to the Club. Not wanting to stand in the way of "progress," the Governors advised Altman's that the option would be relinquished if suitable quarters could be located in the area. But Altman's could not find desirable space, so the purchase of the present building was effected.

The opening night and housewarming party of the new clubhouse was October 2, 1937, exactly twenty-five years ago plus one day. According to the guest book, 146 members and guests were present that day. Coincidentally, the first meeting at our original headquarters at 351 Fourth Avenue was on October 5, 1896, almost sixty-six years ago.

Mr. John J. Britt was chairman for this twenty-fifth anniversary program. After Messrs. Silver, Haverbeck and O'Reilly had read excerpts from some of the old year books, Mr. Britt read a list of those members who had been present on October 2, 1937 and had gone to their final repose in the intervening twenty-

five years. A moment of silence in memory of those departed members was then observed. Their names, in the order in which they signed the guest register, were:

Alfred F. Lichtenstein
Arthur W. Deas
Max G. Johl
Clarence W. Brazer
Edward Stern
Spencer Anderson
Sidney F. Barrett
George D. Cabot
Lawrence B. Mason
Edwin E. Elkins
Nan Elkins
John Boyce
J. Murray Bartels
George W. Angers
Stephen G. Rich
Nicolas Sanabria
Harry M. Konwiser
John H. Hall
Charles W. Phillips
W. Lloyd Heath
Julius Windner
Theodore E. Steinway

Of the 146 members and friends present on October 2, 1937, twenty-five who were there and are still in our midst were invited to come back in 1962. Many, because of the pressures of business, health or the limitations of distance could not attend. But, the list is given herewith in its entirety:

Harry L. Lindquist
Marion Lindquist
Father J. F. O'Hurley, S. J.
Louise Boyd Dale
Mrs. May E. Barrett
Charlotte Downs
Allan M. Thatcher
Fred W. Kessler
Alicia Kessler
John A. Klemann
Ezra D. Cole
Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.
Mrs. Priscilla Bruns
L. Bartlett Gatchell
Prescott H. Thorp
Robert Lawrence
Nathan H. Deutsch
Julian F. Gros
John H. Steinway
Ernest A. Kehr
J. B. Kremer, 3rd
Charles W. Brooks
Carl E. Pelander
Thomas F. Morris
Irwin Heiman

President George E. Burghard clearly captured the mood of the evening when he said that the Club owed a great deal to a great many. Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore E. Steinway, of course, loom large on the horizons of our past glory. But, all the others, giants and near-giants, made the Club what it is today, each contributing in his own fashion, each bending his energies to the greater good of the Club.

October 3, 1962 was a night to remember, a meeting cradled in the nostalgic memories of twenty-five years of hopes, dreams and fulfillment. When it was over, the members and guests repaired to the second floor to toast the past and prepare for the next twenty-five years to come. A sumptuous repast with an ornate, delicious special 25th anniversary cake had been prepared, once again under the capable direction of Mrs. Anne Pritchett and Mrs. Josephine Eldridge.

(P. S.)

Meetings for November and December, 1962

November 21st — *Topical Collectors Night*—Allen H. Seed, Jr.

December 5th — *Tales of the South Pacific*—Nathan Hals

December 19th — *Board Of Governors—Open House*

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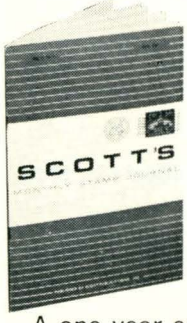
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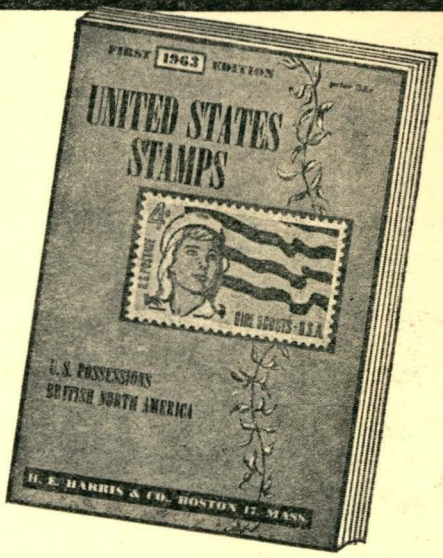
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