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March 1964

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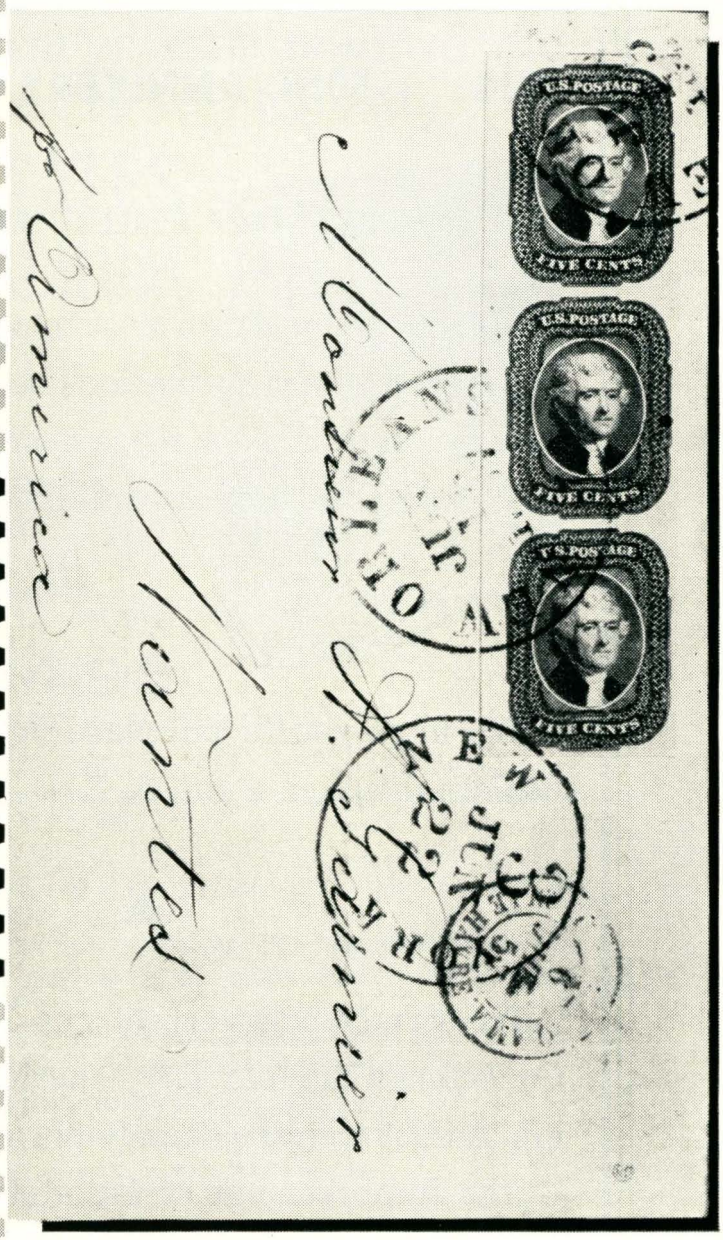
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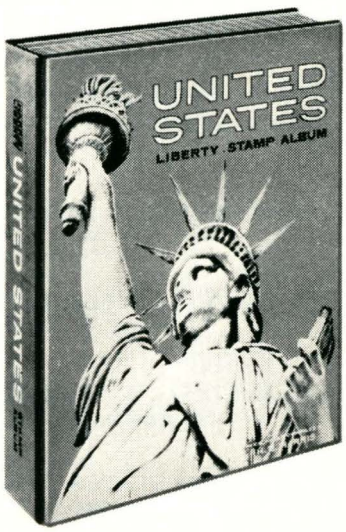
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 43 Number 2
March 1964

Editorial

Follow The Dogs

Considering the dissatisfaction being voiced, and, to a lesser extent, the opinions printed in the stamp press about the judging at stamp shows, the following "News of Dogs" column in the "New York Times" by John Rendel is being reprinted, because of its interest for stamp collectors.

Learning to Become a Dog Judge
Proves to Be a Lengthy Process

ARNOLD L. WOOLF of Nanuet, N. Y., a 36-year-old accountant who writes on dog subjects as a sideline, recently joined the approximately 1,700 men and women who are licensed to judge dogs by the American Kennel Club. Some day he hopes to be qualified in several breeds but meanwhile he is limited to collies. As a newcomer, Woolf was questioned on how long it took to become a licensed judge and the steps that were required. The first stirrings of interest came two years ago, he said, but he didn't do anything much about it until last winter.

"I applied for the necessary forms in 1961 and meanwhile judged at a match show (an informal event carrying no championship points)," he said. "When I had finished, a licensed judge who was a friend asked if I had noticed a fault in one of the collies. I had not, so I decided I wasn't ready to become a full-fledged judge and waited until last February before starting again. Meanwhile, I continued judging at match events."

The routine included filling out a searching application with 28 questions dealing with his occupation, his background in dogs, his showing experience and his clubs. He was required to write a thesis on ring procedures and problems. He also had to serve as an apprentice at three shows under three different judges. His name was published in the American Kennel Gazette as an applicant so the dog public could express its views on his qualifications. Finally he was approved by the A. K. C.'s board of directors.

The process took eight months. Now Woolf has a license, but has not yet judged at a point event. He has an assignment next summer, another in the fall and one early in 1965. Meanwhile, he's free to accept other engagements that may come along.

An apprentice judge must serve the first time in the breed he applies for, then may work in rings with any dogs of the same variety until a total of 100 dogs have been judged. Aside from wearing a badge, his only function is to observe. He may examine the dogs if the regular judge and the exhibitor agree, but he can make no placings. He may talk with the judge between classes but not while the judging is in progress. He must report to the A. K. C. on his observations after each assignment.

The A. K. C.'s official position is that the apprentice system gives the applicant the feeling of actually being a judge. Woolf thinks the system is useful mostly for learning ring procedure.

"Actually, the apprentice is supposed to know the breed and its background before he ever becomes an apprentice," he said. "He must report on what he sees. For example, in the first class for which I was an apprentice a dog was disqualified for lameness. That went into my report."

Woolf owns a small kennel called the Arnley Kennels. It's mostly for collies, but includes West Highland white terriers and miniature poodles. They are the next breeds for which he will seek a license.

He will go to a dog show anywhere. One weekend he drove to a show in Maryland and the next day to another in Rochester. Once he flew to a one-day show in California and returned the following day.

Woolf's interest started 10 years ago when his wife gave him a collie for Valentine's Day. Perhaps Mrs. Woolf is sorry now. She had her fill after making the Maryland-Rochester trip with the children. No more dog shows for her, she decided.

Although philately stages many stamp shows during a year — and their number is growing, not diminishing — it still cannot begin to measure up to dog shows. If "The Association For Stamp Exhibitions" ever did decide to license men and women to judge stamp shows, there never would be any number close to 1,700 in this country or even in the entire world.

But this one factor of lesser numerical size should not stop the leaders in philately from action. Philately certainly needs qualified judges, and there is

(Continued on Page 76)

1964 Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award to Vincent G. Greene, Canada



The recipient for 1964 of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* is one of Canada's leading philatelists, Vincent G. Greene of Toronto.

Mr. Greene was born in Toronto in 1893 and was educated at Upper Canada College. He served as an officer overseas during World War I with the 4th Canadian Infantry Battalion and was wounded at the Battle of Amiens in August 1918. During World War II he was District Recruiting Officer, Military District No. 2. He was in the insurance business for forty years in Toronto and recently retired.

A keen stamp collector since his early youth, Mr. Greene has specialized since 1925 in the stamps of British North America and has built a superb collection of these issues. Part of his collection was exhibited in the Court of Honor at CAPEX in 1951 and in Melbourne in 1963. He was a member of the International Board of Judges at New York in 1956 (FIPEX), London in 1960, and was President of the International Exhibition in Toronto in 1951 (CAPEX).

Vincent Greene has served in an official capacity in many posts of philatelic societies. He is a past-president of the British North America Philatelic Society and the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club and is a governor of the Essay-Proof Society.

Mr. Greene was elected to fellowship in the Royal Philatelic Society, London in 1939 and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in 1962. During 1963, he signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at Scarborough, England at the same time as the late George E. Burghard, past-president of the Collectors Club.

He has written numerous articles for "BNA Topics," "The Canadian Philatelist," "The Essay-Proof Journal," "Popular Stamps," "The Society of Postal Historians," and "the American Philatelist." He wrote the foreword to the British North American section of the Caspary auction catalogue and was one of the editors of Holmes' "Handbook of British North America Stamps." He was one of the major collaborators with the late Nicholas Argenti in the "Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London, England.

The 13th recipient of this high philatelic honor has just completed co-authorship with Dr. C. M. Jephcott and John H. M. Young on "the Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1754-1867," which is now at press.

A member of the Collectors Club for many years, he exhibited part of his British North America collection at a meeting of the Club in 1951 and will give a display and talk on October 7, 1964, jointly with his friend Dr. C. M. Jephcott

on the postage stamps of Canada.

A numismatist of note, he is a fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society and a past-president of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

Mr. Greene is a great believer in stamp collecting as a hobby and strives to advance its study particularly among the younger generation. He is constantly encouraging new collectors and attends as many philatelic events as possible.

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

*1952 Theodore E. Steinway, New York, N. Y.
*1953 Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, Chicago, Ill.
*1954 Dr. Carroll Chase, Amherst, N. H.
*1955 August Dietz, Sr., Richmond, Va.
1956 Sir John Wilson, London, England
1957 Harry L. Lindquist, New York, N. Y.
1958 Winthrop S. Boggs, E. Orange, N. J.
1959 Lt. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, Cedarhurst, N. Y.
1960 J. R. W. Purves, Melbourne, Australia
1961 John J. Britt, New York, N. Y.
1962 Mrs. Louise B. Dale, Red Bank, N. J.
1963 Henry M. Goodkind, New York, N. Y.

*Deceased

(John H. M. Young)

Letter To The Editor

Cierzniewski to Gronouski

Here comes a letter in complete support of your lead editorial regarding a series of Kennedy Memorial stamps published in the January 1964 issue of The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

You have stated and presented the subject very well and your readers who are members of both major political parties will support you in advocating such a series, particularly in denominations to be used on mail being forwarded to foreign countries.

Our country has issued many unnecessary stamps, but the contemplated series honoring the late president deserves serious consideration by the US Post Office Department.

Let us hope that your words will be heeded and definitive action taken to produce a desirable series to honor not only an American president, but also a renowned world leader.

Robert J. Cierzniewski
Bay City, Michigan

Editorial *(Continued from Page 74)*

no time like the present for action. Were this to transpire, then, certainly the proceedure followed by the American Kennel Club for judging dog shows should be of practical value to philately.

Of course, there is another equally troublesome problem with stamp shows, to which no solution has as yet been proposed. Reference is to the education and training of many stamp show exhibitors, who need to be taught good sportsmanship. The matter of being a good loser needs a lot more cultivation among the ranks of those exhibiting. A number of instances are evident that there are many more poor losers in philately than unqualified judges.

Chile

The Early Issues

By Joaquin Galvez*

For many years the three most popular general catalogues — Scott, Stanley Gibbons and Yvert & Tellier — have followed the same classification in regard to the first imperforate issues of Chile. This is based on listings made more than fifty years ago. Since then, no one seems to have investigated whether the information that served as a starting point for those listings was or was not completely correct.

The present catalogue listings appear to be the result of various articles written in the early years of this century. Perhaps the most important of these is that of Charles J. Phillips, published in 1910, whose list has remained practically unaltered since that date.

Over the years I have been able to form a large collection of Chile, and during this time have given much thought to certain discrepencies that became apparent. My conclusions are presented herewith. I would suggest, if they are generally accepted, that the present catalogue listings should be modified in accordance with those which are set forth in List "B."

Each issue has been numbered in strict chronological order, according to the dates when they were placed on sale at the Santiago Post Office. These dates are taken from covers in my own and other collections.

To compare the three leading general catalogues with the suggested revisions, the predominant color of each stamp is mentioned, as well as the principal shades in which they can be found (see List "A").

To understand properly the early issues of Chile, one should bear in mind the following facts. First, the stamps numbered 1, 2, 8, 12, 13 and 14 were printed in London by Perkins, Bacon & Co; their predominant colors are given in the general catalogues; the shades of these colors are shown in List "A." Second, the London printers supplied the Santiago Post Office with the plates, watermarked paper, inks and, later, machinery for further local printings.

As for the local printings, there are two. The first is the year 1854 when the plates, paper and inks were delivered to two different private printing establishments in Santiago. The second one is from 1856 to 1865, when the Santiago Post Office undertook the work.

In the National Library in Santiago there is an Accounts Book (Correos 1852-59) in which the following payments made in 1854 for the printing of stamps appear:

"February	: Cost of printing 1,000 sheets of red stamps	Ps. 69.-
"April	: Cost of printing 500 sheets of stamps	28.875
"August	: Paid to Mr. Gillet for printing 500 sheets of stamps	28.875
"September	: Paid to Mr. Desmadryl for printing 2,000 sheets of stamps	200.-"

In this same book, it is recorded that Mr. N. Desmadryl was the printer of the stamps paid for in the month of February 1854.

The first stamps received from Perkins, Bacon & Co., London were placed

*The author's collection of Chile has received top awards in recent international philatelic exhibitions. His studies on the first issues are being published also in Spanish and French.

on sale by the Santiago Post Office on July 1, 1853. The 5c and 10c denominations are listed as Nos. 1 and 2 in all three of the abovementioned catalogues. As the stock of the 5c (No. 1) was exhausted by January 1854, the first local printing was placed on sale in February of that year. This, therefore, becomes No. 3 in the new listing. A variable mixture of brown and rose ink was used, and the appearance of the stamps shows that it was thinner than that used for the previous issue. The supply of these stamps was exhausted by July 1854.

Between July and October 1854, the well-known lithographed stamps went on sale in Santiago. No. 4 has been assigned to them. It seems that the printer never mentioned the fact that they were lithographed, not engraved. Philately did not identify the lithographs until 1898. No documentary proof is known as to who actually printed them, but this had been attributed to H. Gillet.

If one places copies of these lithographed stamps (No. 4) alongside copies of No. 3 (known from documentary proof as printed by Desmadryl), one will find that he can match the colors and shades identically — a Desmadryl engraved with one from the lithographed printing. Remember that the inks were received in sealed containers and mixed locally. Consequently it would have been extremely unlikely that two different printers could obtain exactly the same colors and shades. Therefore, it must be presumed that Desmadryl printed simultaneously both stamps, Nos. 3 and 4 — the engraved and the lithographed. These two stamps comprised the 1,500 sheets delivered to the Post Office in February and April 1854, as seen in the Accounts Book.

This finding has been due to an examination of a large number of copies of these stamps including over 350 lithographs.

Stamp No. 5 is known to have been printed in August 1854 by H. Gillet. It is strikingly different from all other 5c stamps with its burnt sienna color, obtained by mixing sienna with red and yellow. At some time during the printing, no yellow was added, producing the scarce "chocolate" shade. This issue was on sale at the Santiago Post Office from October 1854 onwards.

From the 1852-59 Accounts Book, it is known that N. Desmadryl printed 2,000 sheets of 5c and 10c stamps during September 1854. But it does not mention how many of each.

The 10c was the first denomination to be placed on sale. This is my No. 6. Covers are known dated October 1854. The predominant color was blue. The 5c (my No. 7) appeared in January 1855. Its predominant color was brown red, very different from the brown rose stamps printed previously by Desmadryl (Nos. 3 and 4).

When stamp No. 8 was shipped by Perkins, Bacon & Co. from London to Chile, the printing press, plates, paper and inks were also included.

Stamps numbered 9, 10, 11a, 11b and 15 were printed locally after the aforementioned materials arrived. The lack of training and skill in printing on the part of the Santiago workmen can be plainly seen on the local printings. The haphazard method used to mix the inks produced such a great variation of color shades that there seems to be no end to them, when one attempts to list them all. For simplicity's sake, on List "A" only three distinct color shades are mentioned.

List "B" shows what is believed should be the correct way to catalogue the imperforate stamps of Chile.

List A. Colors and Shade Varieties As Now Catalogued

I. — Wmk. Numerals "5" and "10" 9 mm high

1853 (July) printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in London, England

			Scott No.	Gibbons No.	Yvert No.
1	5c	red brown on blued			
		a) dark red brown			
		b) red brown	1	1	1
		c) carmine brown			
		d) rose brown			
2	10c	deep blue			
		a) dark blue			
		b) Prussian blue			
		c) blue			2
		d) deep bright blue	2	2	
1854 (February) Printed by N. Desmadryl in Santiago, Chile					
3	5c	rose brown			
		a) chestnut brown	3b	5	
		b) deep rose brown			
		c) rose brown			
		d) light rose brown			
1854 (July) Lithographed by N. Desmadryl in Santiago					
4	5c	dull rose brown			
		a) dull chestnut brown		11	
		b) rose brown	7	9	3a
		c) dull rose brown			
		d) brown rose		10	
		e) yellowish rose brown		9a	
		f) brown	7a	8	3
1854 (September) Printed by H. Gillet in Santiago					
5	5c	burnt sienna			
		a) chocolate	4a	7	1d
		b) deep burnt sienna			
		c) burnt sienna	4	6	1e
		d) reddish burnt sienna			
		e) light burnt sienna			
		f) yellowish burnt sienna			
1854 (October) Printed by N. Desmadryl in Santiago					
6	10c	blue			
		a) deep blue	5	13	2c
		b) blue		15	2b
		c) dull blue	6	16	
		d) slate blue	5a	14	
		e) greenish blue	5b	12	
1855 (January) Printed by N. Desmadryl in Santiago					
7	5c	reddish brown			
		a) deep reddish brown	3a	4	1c
		b) reddish brown			
		c) light reddish brown	3	3	1b
		d) yellowish reddish brown			
II. — Wmk. Numeral "5" 10 mm high					
1855 (October) Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in London					
8	5c	brown red on blued			
		a) deep brown red	8	17	4
		b) brown red			
		c) light brown red			
III. — Wmk. Numeral "5" 9 mm high					
1857 (November) Printed by the Post Office in Santiago					
9	5c	dull reddish brown			

			Scott No.	Gibbons No.	Yvert No.
		a) dull reddish brown	9c	18	5c
		b) dull brown			
1858 to 1862. Printed by the Post Office at Santiago					
10	5c	red			
		a) rose, red rose, carmine rose, brown rose	9	20	
		b) red, rose red, carmine red, brown red	9a	19	5
		c) carmine, rose carmine, red carmine, brown carmine		22	5b
		d) vermilion, brown vermilion			
		e) salmon, red salmon, orange salmon, brown salmon			
		f) orange, red orange, brown orange	9b	21	5a
1856 to 1860. Printed by the Post Office at Santiago					
11	10c	blue			
		A) **Faulty printing**			
		a) dark blue		25	
		b) grey blue	10a		
		c) light blue	10b	26	6a
		d) greenish blue		28	
		e) dark grey blue		27	
		B) **Clear printing**			
		f) indigo	10c	23	6
		g) slate blue		24	
		h) blue, on blued			
		j) greenish blue			
		k) blue	10		6b
IV. — Wmk. Numerals "1", "10" and "20"					
1862. Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in London					
12	1c	yellow			
		a) yellow		29	
		b) greenish yellow	11	30	7
13	10c	blue			
		a) blue	12	31	9
		b) deep blue	12a	32	9a
		c) black blue			
14	20c	green			
		a) green	13	33	10
		b) deep green	13a	34	10a
		c) yellowish green			
V. — Wmk. Numeral "5" 12 mm high					
1865. Printed by the Post Office at Santiago					
15	5c	red			
		a) rose, red rose, carmine rose		36	
		b) red, rose red, carmine red	14	38	8
		c) carmine, red carmine	14a	39	8a
		d) vermilion			

List B. Revised Catalogue Listings

I. — Wmk. Numerals "5" and "10" 9 mm high

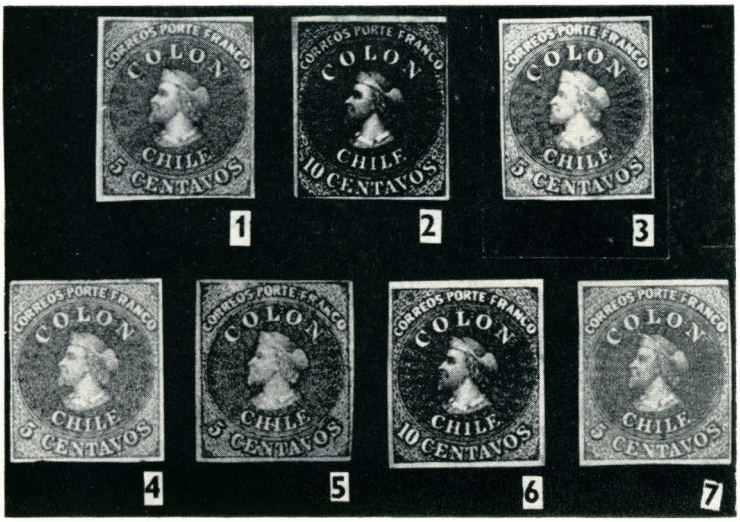
1853 (July) Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in London, England

1 5c red brown on blued
- a) ivory head
- b) paper with no trace of blueing

2 10c deep bright blue
- a) blued paper

1854 (February) Printed by N. Desmadryl in Santiago, Chile

3 5c rose brown



a) chestnut brown
b) doubly printed

1854 (July) Lithographed by N. Desmadryl in Santiago

4 5c dull rose brown
a) dull chestnut brown
b) brown rose
c) yellowish rose brown
d) dull brown

1854 (September) Printed by H. Gillet in Santiago

5 5c burnt sienna
a) yellowish burnt sienna
b) reddish burnt sienna
c) chocolate

1854 (October) Printed by N. Desmadryl in Santiago

6 10c blue
a) slate blue
b) greenish blue

1855 (January) Printed by N. Desmadryl in Santiago

7 5c reddish brown
a) yellowish red brown
b) moved print

II. — Wmk. Numeral "5" 10 mm high

1855 (October) Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in London

8 5c brown red on bluish
a) ivory head

III. — Wmk. Numerals "5" and "10" 9 mm high

1857 (November) Printed by the Post Office at Santiago

9 5c dull reddish brown

1858 to 1862. Printed by the Post Office at Santiago

10 5c red
a) rose
b) carmine





c) vermilion
d) salmon
e) orange
f) worn plate
g) colored lines on face
h) printed on both sides
i) laid paper

1856 to 1860. Printed by the Post Office at Santiago

11 10c **Coarse printing**
a) dark blue
b) grey blue
c) light blue
d) greenish blue
e) dark grey blue
Clear printing
f) indigo
g) slate blue
h) blue, on blued
j) greenish blue
k) blue





IV. — Wmk. Numerals "1", "10" and "20"

1862. Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in London

12 1c yellow
a) greenish yellow
b) doubly printed, one inverted

13 10c blue
a) on blued paper
b) retouched
c) error with narrow wmk.
d) error, wmk. "20"

14 20c green
a) deep green
b) yellowish green

(Continued on Page 116)

Bahawalpur

By Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

Bahawalpur, the premier princely state of Pakistan, enjoys a position similar to that of a province. It occupies a narrow strip of territory, 320 miles long by about 50 miles deep extending along the left bank of the Sutlej River, and thence by the left bank of the Indus up to the border of the Sukkur District of Sind. Adjoining it are the five districts of Punjab, the Sukkur District of Sind and the feudatory states of Jaisalmer and Bikaner. The population of 1,822,501 is predominently Moslem, of whom only some 10% live in the towns, the majority being engaged in agriculture. The state embraces an area of 17,471 square miles. It is divided longitudinally into three strips. The western, called Sind, is irrigated by floodwater and is the most fertile part of the state with numerous groves of date palms. The central, called Pat, consists of fertile loam brought under cultivation by the Sutlej canals. The eastern, called Cholistan, is a barren sandy desert. The state's average annual rainfall is less than five inches.

The ruler of Bahawalpur, the Amir, claims descent from the Abbasid caliphs of Egypt. The Amir, Sultan Ahmed II, emigrated to Sind in 1370, annexing by force of arms a considerable territory. Gradually moving north, the family settled down at Derawar, 30 miles south of Sadiq-Garh, capturing the old fort built by the Bhatti rulers of Derawar in 1733. The present dynasty was founded in 1746 by the Amir Muhammed Bahawal Khan I Abbasi. The dynasty established its independence from the Afghans toward the end of the 18th century. In 1838, Bahawal Khan III made a treaty with the British. The present Amir, Gen. Rukn-ud-Daula Amir Al-Haj, Sir Sadiq Muhammad Abbasi Bahadur V,G.C.S.I.,G.C.I.E.,K.C.V.O.,LL.D., was invested with full ruling powers in March, 1924. He is an ardent philatelist and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

For a few weeks following the partition of India on August 15, 1947, Bahawalpur owed allegiance to none, but on the 3rd of October of that year the state acceded to the Federation of Pakistan.

Postage Stamps In 1945

Although the state has used fiscal stamps for many years, the first postage stamp was issued on January 1, 1945. The "Gazette Extraordinary" of Bahawalpur State issued on March 1, 1945, states:

"As a result of the revised Postal Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur, it is hereby notified that in Future and with effect from today's date, all official correspondence from and to places within the State limits shall be stamped with the Bahawalpur State Service stamps in accordance with the sanctioned postal rates. These stamps are not valid except for the carriage of official ordinary and registered correspondence within the State. They may not be used on telegrams or on private or official correspondence from and to places outside the State territory."

The set of six Service stamps was issued in the following denominations: ½ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, 4 annas, 8 annas and 1 rupee. These stamps were originally printed for revenue and court fee requirements. In order to make them serve as postage stamps, they were overprinted with the word, "Sarkari," meaning "official" in Urdu characters. The basic stamps were line engraved



Fig. 1. The 1945 Service stamps. (All photographs by Boutrelle)

by Thomas De la Rue and Co., London. The paper was watermarked with a multiple crescent and star. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 stamps each. They were perforated 14 compound. The overprint was also applied by De la Rue and Co. All denominations have the printers imprint and plate No. 1 on each sheet except the ½ anna. (Fig. 1).

The various designs are as follows, and in all cases the centers are in black:

½ anna, yellow green. The Panjnad Weir on the river Sutlej.
1 anna, carmine. Camels in the desert.
2 annas, violet. Indian antelope or Sikaris.
8 annas, chocolate. The Juma Masjid at Fort Derawar, the capital of the state for nearly two centuries.
1 rupee, orange. The temple at Pattan Munara.

As His Highness, the Nawab, did not approve of the design of the vignette of the 1 anna stamp, he commanded that a new stamp showing the camels in a more natural form be printed (Fig. 2). This stamp was produced in chocolate upon unwatermarked paper by Messers De la Rue and Co., and was issued March 10, 1945. It was overprinted "Sarkari" in red as were the others. This is the scarcest stamp issued by the state.

Stocks of the lower denominations were quickly exhausted. There was also a need for a stamp of 1½ annas. A few thousand sheets of the higher denominations were surcharged with new values and released on March 1, 1945. The surcharging was done at the Security Printing Press, Nasik. It consisted of the



Fig. 2. (Left) The redesigned 1 anna stamp and (Right) Fig. 3. The ½ anna Provisional.



Fig. 4. The 1½ anna Provisional stamps.

new value, the date "1363 (Hijra Era)" and the legend, "Sarkari." A new supply of stamps from London must have been used as these are on unwatermarked paper, and were, in some cases, in different colors from the first service stamps. These provisionals were: ½ anna on 8 annas (Fig. 3), lake; 1½ annas on 1 rupee, orange; and 1½ annas on 2 rupees ultramarine (Fig. 4). This latter stamp had not originally been pressed into use as a postage stamp. It appeared on June 1, 1945.

First Official Stamps

The awaited Official stamps were delivered about the middle of 1945. They consisted of the fiscal stamps in new colors overprinted "Service" reading upwards at the left and "Sarkari" reading upwards at the right. (Fig. 5). The denominations in this shipment were a ½ anna, 1 anna and 2 annas. The designs were the same as the first three types of the original issue. These stamps were engraved, printed and overprinted by De La Rue on unwatermarked white wove paper. The perforation gauges 14.

At about the same time the contractors, De La Rue and Co., delivered the first of the promised definitive Official stamps (Fig. 6). The design shows the portrait of His Highness, the Amir, in full face with the inscription "Service" "Sarkari" reading upwards at each side. The denominations were 3 pies and 1½ annas, thus rounding out the needed values of the series. The stamps were engraved and printed on white wove unwatermarked paper and perforated 14.

1946 Victory Commemorative

To commemorate the victory of the United Nations in World War II, Bahawalpur issued a single commemorative stamp in a denomination of 1½ annas, which was restricted to use on official correspondance only.

The stamp was designed by F. Meronti and pictures the flags of China, Great Britain, Bahawalpur, the United States of America, and Russia, flanked by palm trees against the rising sun of victory (Fig. 7).



Fig. 5. The 1946 Service stamps.





(Left) Fig. 6. The design of the definitive Service stamps and (right) Fig. 7. The Victory stamp.

The stamps were printed by Da La Rue, using two processes. The frame and flags are line engraved in green, while the background of the sun and its rays are lithographed in grey. The latter sometimes shows a distinct golden tint. This is believed to be the result of tropical climatic conditions rather than being a true variety.

The sheet consists of 40 subjects (8x5). There were 100,000 copies issued in May, 1946. The stamps were printed on unwatermarked, white wove paper, perforated 14.

Independent State Provisionals

The partition of the Empire of India took place on August 15, 1947. Each of the Princely States theoretically had the right to accede to either the Dominion of India or to the Dominion of Pakistan. Bahawalpur did neither immediately. It remained an independent state until October 3, 1947, when it acceded to Pakistan. The ruler announced his desire to become a strictly Constitutional Head of his State and subjects. But he would, of course, always be, as heretofore, accessible to all his subjects, enjoying powers to give final orders and make decisions on matters of important policy or appointments of high officials.

Sometime during the period between August 15 and October 3, 1947, there was prepared a series of provisional stamps (Fig. 8). These consisted of the overprinting of the stamps of India, then current, with a crescent and star, the inscription, "Maulakat Khudadad Bahawalpur" (Divinely Appointed Kingdom Bahawalpur), and a bar which blocked out the inscription, "India" on the stamps (Fig. 9). These stamps consisted of the following:

3 pies grey (R) .. Scott No. 168
½ anna violet (BL) .... No. 169
9 pies green (R) ..... No. 170
1 anna carmine rose (BL) No. 171
1½ annas dark purple (R) No. 172A
2 annas scarlet (BL) ... No. 173
3 annas violet (R) ..... No. 174
3½ annas ultramarine (R) No. 175
4 annas chocolate (BL) . No. 176
6 annas peacock blue (R) No. 177
8 annas blue violet (R) . No. 178
12 annas carmine lake (BL) ..... No. 179
14 annas rose violet (BL) No. 161A
1 rupee brown and slate (BL) ..... No. 162
2 rupees dark brown and violet (R) ..... No. 163
5 rupees ultramarine and dark green (R) ..... No. 164
10 rupees rose carmine and dark violet (BL) .... No. 165

In the above listing the letters in parenthesis refer to the color of the overprint, either (R) red or (BL) black. It is not known where the overprinting was done. From the evidence on the stamps themselves it can be said that it was applied by typography.

This writer has not seen, nor heard reports of, any used copies of these stamps. They were not reported in the philatelic press of the period. It was not until sometime later that they appeared on the London market. The issue



Fig. 8. Issue of the Independent State.

was not at anytime plentiful. With these facts in mind, it is impossible to state whether these were regularly issued stamps. It is possible that they were essays that had been prepared with a view to issuance. But the absence of any used copies would indicate that they were never placed in use at the post office or released for official use. Until such evidence is forthcoming, they cannot be considered as a part of the postal issues of Bahawalpur.



Fig. 9. Detail of the overprint on the Independent State issue.

First Regular Postage Stamps

The first stamp for regular postage use was issued on December 1, 1947. This was a single ½ anna stamp celebrating the 200th Anniversary of the reign of the Khaniabbasi family over the state of Bahawalpur.

The design represents a portrait of the founder of the ruling family, Amir Muhammad Bahawal Khaniabbasi, done after the Persian style (Fig. 10). The design was prepared by the printers, De La Rue, upon suggestions made by the Amir, Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V. Although the dates given on the stamp itself are 1746-1946, the date of issue was not until December 1, 1947.

The stamps were engraved and printed by De La Rue in sheets of 50 (5x10) subjects. The issue of 500,000 copies was made on paper watermarked crescent and star sideways. The color was carmine rose with the vignette in black. The



Fig. 10. First Regular Postage stamp.

perforation measured 11½x12½.

1948 Definitives

On April 1, 1948, the definitive general issue of stamps was placed on sale. The stamps were partly pictorial and partly portrait (Fig. 11). The lower denominations showed a portrait of the Amir, Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V, in full face. The design of the stamp itself is almost identical to that of the definitive official stamps of 1945. The other designs are as follows:

2 annas	carmine and deep green	Tombs of the Amirs
4 annas	brown and orange red	Mosque in the grounds of Sadiq Garh Palace
6 annas	deep blue and violet brown	View of Fort Derawar from the lake
8 annas	purple and carmine	Nur-Mahal Palace
12 annas	carmine and dark blue green	View of Sadiq Garh Palace

The 1, 2, 5 rupees show a profile portrait of the Amir. The 10 rupee stamp shows portraits of three generations of rulers, with a portrait of the present Amir in the center.

The stamps were engraved and printed by De La Rue on paper watermarked with the crescent and star. There were various perforation guaging from 12 to 14. The perforations depended upon the size and format of the stamp.

The Amir was not pleased with the colors of the high denomination stamps,



Fig. 11. 1948 Definitive issue.



Fig. 12. 1948 Definitives overprinted for Service use.

and, at once, ordered the reprinting of them in new colors. These changes affected only the 1, 2, 5 and 10 rupee stamps. The color changes were delivered before the end of 1948.

Certain stamps of this series received the overprint, "Sarkari" in red or black, thus making them valid for official use. The denominations which received this treatment were: 3 pies, 1 anna, 2 annas, 4 annas, 1 rupee, 2 rupees, 5 rupees and 10 rupees. The overprint was applied to the rupee denominations in the new colors only (Fig. 12).

First Anniversary Union With Pakistan

To commemorate the first anniversary of the Union of the State with the Dominion of Pakistan, which took place on October 3, 1947, a stamp of the denomination of 1½ annas was issued on October 3, 1948. The design shows portraits of the Amir, Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V, and the Governor General of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Under the portraits are the flags of the respective states and separating them is an arabesque design surmounted by a crescent and star (Fig. 13).

The stamps were engraved and printed by De La Rue on paper watermarked crescent and star. The color was green and carmine rose. The perforation gauged 13. The complete printing amounted to 500,000 copies.

Multan Campaign Commemorative

To commemorate the participation of the State's armed forces in the Multan Campaign during the Second Sikh War of 1848, a stamp of the denomination of 1½ annas was issued on October 15, 1948. The State of Bahawalpur gave valuable aid to the British during this 1848 campaign.

The design shows soldiers of Bahawalpur in the uniform of 1848 and of 1948 (Fig. 14). As had become customary, the design was prepared by De La Rue under the supervision of and using the suggestions of His Highness the Amir. The stamps were engraved and printed in sheets of 50 (10x5) on paper bearing the watermark of the star and crescent. The perforation gauged 11½. The color was deep carmine with the vignette in black. The issue consisted of



(Left) Fig. 13. First Anniversary of the Union with Pakistan and (right) Fig. 14. Multan Campaign Centenary commemorative stamp.

500,000 copies.

Amir's Silver Jubilee

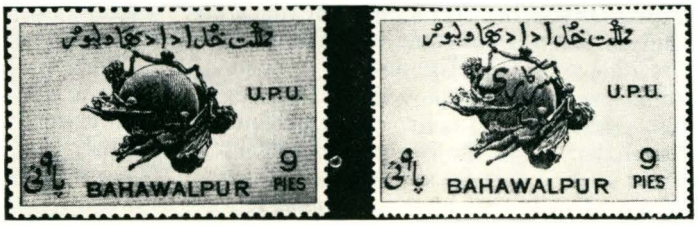
The Amir, Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V, while ascending the throne in 1907, was not invested with full ruling powers until March 3, 1924. He celebrated his Silver Jubilee on March 3, 1949. To commemorate this event a series of four stamps was issued. The designs bear a portrait of the Amir, together with pictures of important industries of the State (Fig. 15). They are as follows:

3 pies	Black and Ultramarine	The Panjnad Irrigation Weir
½ anna	Black and Orange	A sheaf of Wheat
9 pies	Black and Green	A branch of cotton, showing the bolls
1 anna	Black and Carmine rose	A Sahiwal bull, symbolical of the dairy industry

The stamps were engraved and printed by De La Rue in sheets of 50 (5x10) on paper bearing the crescent and star watermark. The printing was 500,000 copies of each denomination. The perforation gauged 14. Imperforate copies



Fig. 15. The Investiture issue.



(Left) Fig. 16. The 75th Anniversary of the U.P.U. design and (right) Fig. 17. The same with Service overprint in the center.

of each denomination are known. These were not regularly issued in this form.

75th Anniversary of the U. P. U.

To commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Postal Union, Bahawalpur issued a series of four special stamps (Fig. 16). This state is the only country to issue a stamp commemorating this anniversary which was not a member of the Universal Postal Union.

The design is very simple and pleasing. It shows a detail from the Postal Union Monument at Berne, Switzerland against a plain background. The stamps have also been overprinted in red (Fig. 17) with the Urdu "Sarkari" meaning "Official" for use on official correspondance. They were engraved and printed by De La Rue in sheets of 50 subjects (5x10) on paper bearing the crescent and star watermark. They are as follows:

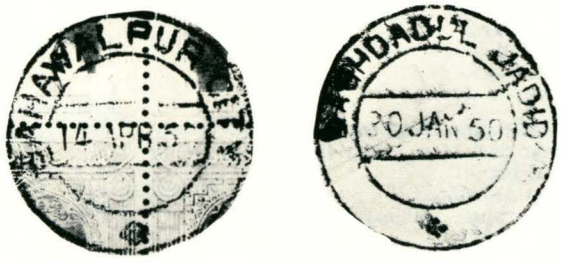
9 pies	Black and Green
1 anna	Black and Fuchsia
1½ annas	Black and Orange
2½ annas	Black and Ultramarine

The perforation comes in two gauges, 13 and 18. Those with the 13 perforation were the first to be issued on October 10, 1949. The perforation gauging 18 did not appear until January 30, 1950. These stamps are also known imperforate, although they also were not regularly issued in that form.

Post Offices and Cancellations

The use of the Bahawalpur stamps seems to have been very limited. It is quite difficult to find any of them which have been used. Philatelic "first day" and favor covers are about all that can be collected. Since by far the largest quantity of mail would seem to have been used in the government service, most of the used stamps known are of the Official or Service category.

It has not been possible to determine how many post offices functioned in the State. An examination of used copies reveals three post offices from which mail originated, namely: Bahawalpur City, Baghdad-ul-Jadid, Sadiq Garh Pal-



Cancellations. (Left) Fig. 18. Bahawalpur City and (right) Fig. 19. Baghdad-Ul-Jadid.

ace. Bahawalpur City is the major town in the State. Baghdad-ul-Jadid is the seat of the Administrative Departments of the State Government and Sadiq Garh Palace is the residence of His Highness.

The cancellation devices employed are identical to those currently in use by the Indian Post Office Department. It is probable that they were supplied by the Indian Postal Service to the State Government. It is also possible that the State post offices existed side by side with the Indian Offices and used the same cancelling devices. Those that have been observed are shown in Figs. 18 and 19.

Check List of Issued Stamps

General Issues

December 1, 1947 Commemorating the Bicentenary of the Ruling Family.
Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 11½x12½
1. ½ anna carmine rose and black

1948. Definitive Issue. Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 12x12½
2. 3 pies deep blue and black
3. ½ anna lake and black
4. 9 pies green and black
5. 1 anna carmine and black
6. 1½ annas violet and black
7. 2 annas carmine and deep green
8. 4 annas brown and orange red
9. 6 annas deep blue and violet brown
10. 8 annas bright purple and carmine
11. 12 annas deep carmine and dark blue green
12. 1 rupee chocolate and violet
13. 2 rupees magenta and dark green
14. 5 rupees purple and black

Perf 13x13½
15. 10 rupees black and carmine

October 3, 1948. Commemorating the First Anniversary of the Union of Bahawalpur with Pakistan. Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 13.
16. 1½ annas green and rose carmine

October 15, 1948. Commemorating the Centenary of the Multan Campaign.
Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 11½.
17. 1½ anna deep carmine and black

1948. Change of colors. Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 11½x12.
18. 1 rupee orange and deep green
19. 2 rupees carmine and black
20. 5 rupees ultramarine and red brown

Perf. 13½
21. 10 rupees green and red brown

March 3, 1949. Commemorating the Silver Jubilee of the Investiture.
Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 14.
22. 3 pies ultramarine and black
23. ½ anna orange and black
24. 9 pies green and black
25. 1 anna carmine rose and black

Imperforate
26. 3 pies ultramarine and black
27. ½ anna orange and black
28. 9 pies green and black
29. 1 anna carmine rose and black

October 10, 1949. Commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union.
Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 13.
30. 9 pies green and black
31. 1 anna red violet and black
32. 1½ anna brown orange and black
33. 2½ annas blue and black

Imperforate
34. 9 pies green and black

35. 1 anna red violet and black
36. 1½ annas brown orange and black
37. 2½ annas blue and black
January 30, 1950. Perforated 18.
38. 9 pies green and black
39. 1 anna red violet and black
40. 1½ annas brown orange and black
41. 2½ annas blue and black

Official Stamps

January 1, 1945. Fiscal stamps overprinted "Sarkari" in red.
Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 14.
O1. ½ anna bright green and black
O2. 1 anna carmine and black
O3. 2 annas violet and black
O4. 4 annas olive and black
O5. 8 annas brown and black
O6. 1 rupee orange and black

April, 1945. Overprinted "Sarkari" in red. Unwatermarked. Perf. 14.
O7. 1 anna brown and black

March–June, 1945. Fiscal stamps overprinted "Sarkari" and new values with date in black.
Unwatermarked. Perf. 14.
O8. ½ anna on 8 annas lake and black
O9. 1½ aanas on 1 rupee orange and black
O10. 1½ annas on 2 rupees ultramarine and black

1945. Fiscal stamps overprinted "Sarkari" and "Service" vertically in black.
Unwatermarked. Perf. 14.
O11. ½ anna carmine and black
O12. 1 anna carmine and black
O13. 2 annas orange and black

1945. Definitive issue. Inscribed "Service". Unwatermarked. Perf. 14.
O14. 3 pies blue and black
O15. 1½ annas violet and black

May, 1946. Commemorating The United Nations Victory in World War II.
Unwatermarked. Perf. 14.
O16. 1½ annas green and grey

1948. General issue of 1948 overprinted "Sarkari" in red or black.
Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 12½x12.
O17. 3 pies deep blue and black (R)
O18. 1 anna carmine and black (BL)
O19. 2 annas carmine and deep green (BL)
O20. 4 annas brown and orange red (BL)
O21. 1 rupee orange and deep green (R)
O22. 2 rupees carmine and black (R)
O23. 5 rupees ultramarine and red brown (R)
O24. 10 rupees green and red brown (R)

October 10, 1949. Commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. Overprinted "Sarkari" in red. Watermarked crescent and star. Perf. 13.
O25. 9 pies green and black
O26. 1 anna red violet and black
O27. 1½ annas brown orange and black
O28. 2½ annas blue and black
Imperforate
O29. 9 pies green and black
O30. 1 anna red violet and black
O31. 1½ annas brown orange and black
O32. 2½ annas blue and black
January 30, 1950. Perforated 18.
O33. 9 pies green and black
O34. 1 anna red violet and black
O35. 1½ annas brown orange and black
O36. 2½ annas blue and black

Colombia and States

The National Cubiertas — Part 2

By Cornelius W. Wickersham

(Continued from Page 26)

Tenth design

The last design of the Colombia national cubiertas appeared in 1905 and for the first time they were issued perforated. The perforations gauge 13½. The issue consisted of new denominations and colors. These were the 5c on yellow, 10c on green, 15c on stone, 20c on blue gray and 25c on deep pink.

The design is again different. A new coat-of-arms appears and is changed to the left upper corner with the words "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" in a curved setting above. On the upper right is a large numeral on a square shield, with the words "CORREOS NACIONALES" on a curved setting above. Between these corner decorations the words "VALOR DECLARADO" appear, and above in the top center is a small decoration. As to these last cubiertas, the writer does not know of any special philatelic interest regarding them, therefore, the above must suffice for this article.

Official Cubiertas

A large variety of official cubiertas have been recorded, including a few from at least two of the states.[15] They have never attracted much philatelic interest, although many were illustrated and recorded in the "A. J. of P." The writer has a number of them. As philatelic interest remains practically nil, it seems unnecessary to say more here.

15. Magdalena and Santander. Cf. "Catalog for Advanced Collectors. American Journal of Philately." Sept. 15, 1890, pp. 338, 340-41.



Fig. 15. 1890. 40c from Puerto Colombia to Barranquilla with latter's handstamped cancel dated July 21, 1892. (Photos by Boutrelle)

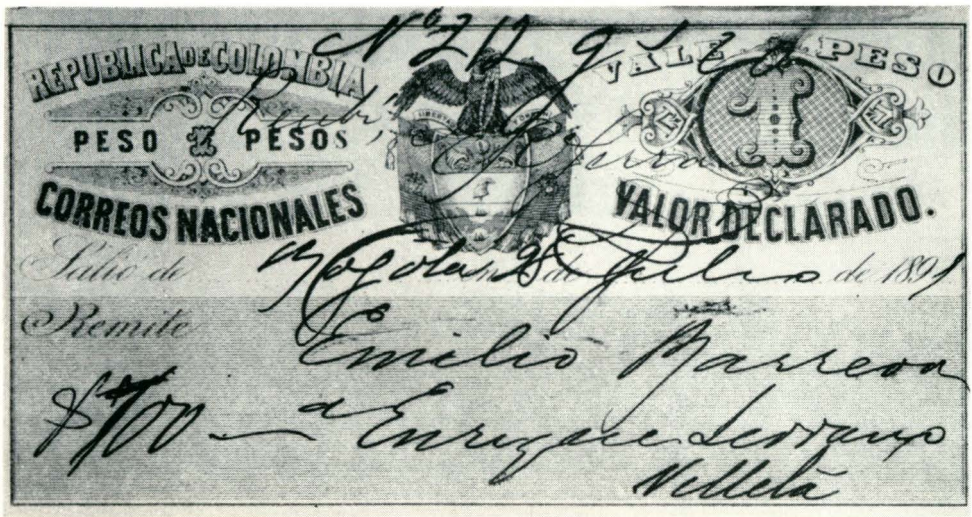


Fig. 16. Used copy of the 1890 1p "PESOS" error.

State Cubiertas

Cundinamarca

A state cubierta is recorded from Cundinamarca. This was apparently issued in 1883 as a provisional, the same year that the provisional adhesive stamps of this state were issued. It bears the inscriptions "CORREOS PROVISORIOS DE CUNDINAMARCA," "E. E. U. U. DE COLOMBIA E. S. DE CUNDINAMARCA," "VALE VEINTE CENTAVOS" and a central coat-of-arms.[16] This cubierta, a 20c on green, does not appear to have had extensive use. Used copies are scarce. There are two unused copies in the writer's collection, both bearing the signature of the Administrator General (Chief of Posts).

The Administrator's signature in ink appears to be the same on both copies as the manuscript signatures on the provisional typeset 10c on yellow adhesive stamp (Scott #13) recorded in the Collin and Calman catalog and elsewhere as issued in 1883, as well as the large signed provisional 2 reales (Scott #16).[17]

Tolima

However scarce the use of the Cundinamarca provisional cubierta may have been, there is no doubt of the moderately general use of the Tolima cubiertas. They are of three main designs and at least four additional changes. All are lithographed and imperforate.

First design.[18] Probably issued in 1879, there are two denominations, 10c and 50c, both colored yellow, blue and red (from left to right) with black inscriptions on wove paper. Each color occupied about one third of the stamp (vertically). The larger numerals appear in each upper corner in color against a background circle. The coat-of-arms, surrounded by a fourfold black circle,

16. The inscriptions may be translated as "Provisional Mail," "U. S. of Colombia," "Sovereign State of Cundinamarca," and "Value Twenty Cents" respectively. For listing of this cubierta see "Catalog for Advanced Collectors, American Journal of Philately," Sept. 15, 1890, p. 337, and "Scott's Catalogue, 1923," p. 292. Both give 1883 as the date of issue.

17. Cf. "Catalog for Advanced Collectors" (idem.) pp. 336, 337. Scott's gives the date of the adhesive provisional issue as 1884, thereby differing from Collin and Calman and from the 1883 date given abroad.

18. As the writer does not regard the small 5c brown (yellow) as a genuine state issue, it is not included in this article.



Fig. 17. 1892-93. 10c on rose, showing changed design.

occupies the upper center. Under the coat-of-arms, within the circle, is an inscription reading "Estados Unidos de Colombia" in black capitals. To the left of the coat-of-arms the inscription reads "CORREOS DEL ESTADO SOBERANO DEL TOLIMA." The other inscriptions are shown in the Fig. 20 illustration. The printed date is "187 ."

An interesting feature is the imprint. This appears in minute letters at the lower center below the frameline. It reads "LITOGR. DE PAREDES CA. BOGOTA" (Lithographed by Paredes, Bogota).

Counterfeits

Excellent facsimiles of both denominations were made in Europe for a philatelic journal, as shown by an imprint below the bottom frameline, with



Fig. 18. 30c used on piece sending $30. to Madrid.



Fig. 19. 20c on green Cundinamarca Provisional Cubierta.

the word "Facsimile" in small letters printed twice on the lower half of the stamps. These have been made to appear genuine by dishonest persons by erasing or inking out the word "Facsimile," cutting off the imprint, and faking the use by counterfeited manuscript directions, dates and signatures. The products are dangerous frauds.

Dates and Re-issue

The date of issue of the genuine stamps given in old catalogs and listings was 1879.

In 1883 these cubiertas were re-issued but with the printed date "18 " instead of "187 ." The 10c (and probably the 50c) also have the Paredes imprint showing lithography in Bogota.

Second Design. In 1883 or later (Collin and Calman say 1886 and 1887) a new issue appeared with a changed design. The inscriptions are given in a more fanciful manner, the numerals in the corners have a decorated background and the printed date is "188 ." There are also changes in the coat-of-arms and its surroundings, as shown in Fig. 21. The size is 130mm. by 62mm. instead of 154mm. x 63-4mm., as in the First Design, average sizes (in both cases). There is no imprint.

The denominations were 5c, 10c and 50c. There were two sets. One is in one color for each, i. e. 5c yellow, 10c blue (10c ultramarine) and 50c vermilion. In the other set all stamps are yellow, blue and red black inscriptions. A difference of opinion exists between authorities as to the dates of issue of the different color sets. Collin and Calman give 1887 for the set printed in three colors (yellow, blue and red from left to right as you look at the stamps[19]). Scott's 1939 Catalogue says 1883, and gives 1886 as the date of issue of the set on white paper, which agrees with Collin and Calman.[20]

Because of the probability of Scott's relying on later information than was available in 1890 to Collin and Calman, the writer prefers Scott's dates

19. "American Journal of Philately," Sept. 15, 1890, pp. 345-46. The same Journal for June, 1890, however, gives 1890 for the set on colored paper. This is believed by the writer to be a mistake.

20. "Scott's Catalogue" 1923 (p. 300) gives the same dates as their 1939 catalog.



Fig. 20. 50c Tolima Cubierta. First Design.

for the purpose of this article. Furthermore, it seems more likely that the colored papers were earlier than the white paper stamps since the colored paper precedent had been set by the previous issue.[21]

There is nothing of consequence to note in the case of the 5c on colored paper except that the central color varies somewhat in shade, a purple shade being known in place of blue. In all three denominations shifts of the central color may be found. In the case of the 10c, copies have been seen where the central blue color is scarcely apparent.

There are two minor varieties of the 50c. In one, there are accents over the "A" and the last "I" of "CERTIFICACION." In the other, the stamps are printed on watermarked paper.[22]

There is little known about the size of the sheet of these cubiertas. That it was not less than three in the case of the 10c is shown by a vertical strip of three of that denomination in the writer's collection.

In 1886 the set on white paper appeared. The design is the same and in

21. It should be noted that the "American Journal of Philately," in which the Collin and Calman Catalog appeared, was published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and that Calman was the editor of both catalogues.

22. The watermark reads "LA CROIX FRERES."



Fig. 21. 5c Tolima Cubierta - Second Design.



Fig. 22. 50c, Second Design, on colored paper. Variety with accents on "A" and "I" of "CERTIFICACION."

the case of the 50c there is the same minor variety of accents over the "A" and the last "I" of "CERTIFICACION" as in its predecessor. The 10c is found in ultramarine as well as in blue, and the color of the 50c is better described as vermillion rather than red as stated in the old listings.

Third Design, First Variety. In 1888 a new design appeared on a set of three, including 5c bistre, 10c vermillion and 50c blue. The coat-of-arms was moved to the left corner, redrawn and reduced in size. The inscriptions were changed, eliminating the designation of Tolima as a sovereign state, and describing it as a department of the Republic. The printed date is '188 .'"[23]

23. In 1923 and again in 1939, Scott's gave the date of issue as 1890. However, the "P. J. of A." described the issue in December 1888 and again in February 1889. (See also Fig. 23). It is clear that Scott's mixed this with the set with the printed date "18."

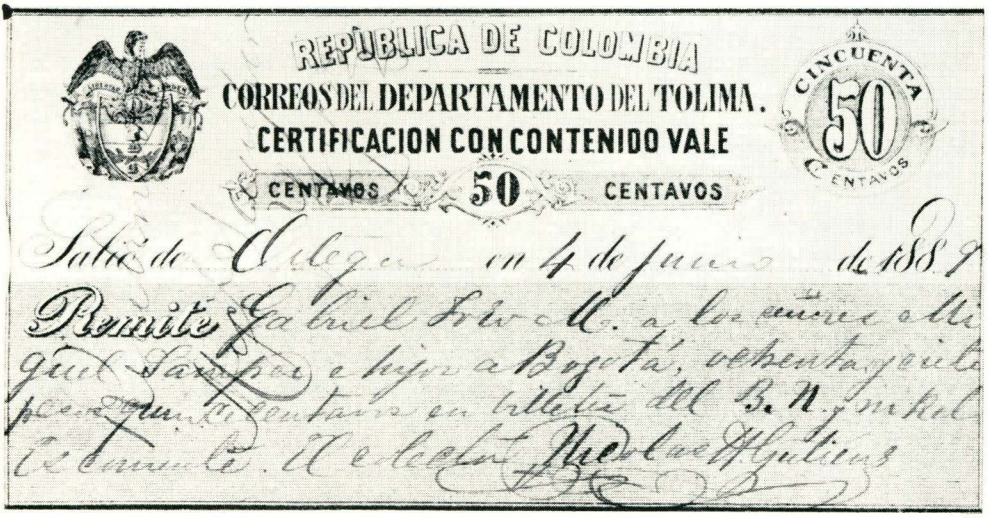


Fig. 23. 50c blue. Third design. Printed date "188-;" used June 4, 1889.



Fig. 24. 1890. 5c cubierta on piece with Tolima 1895 5c adhesive from Valle (Tolima) to Tocaima (Cundinamarca).

There are differences in design of the three denominations. The 50c is shown in Fig. 23. In the 10c the circles surrounding the figure "10" in the upper right corner are redrawn, with simple ornaments to the right and left of the numeral extending out beyond the outer circle, thus differing from the 5c, and "DIEZ" instead of "CINCO" above the "10." In the 50c the circles are again redrawn, the ornaments and lettering are different, an ornament is added at the top, the numeral is "50" and "CINCUENTA" replaces "DIEZ." In all three, the central numeral is correct for the respective denominations.

Second Variety. Printed date "18 ." In 1890 the set was re-issued. The printed date was changed to "18 ," and the coat-of-arms again withdrawn. Here the condor's wings just touch the upper flagstaffs (instead of extending below them as in the previous issue). The tassels of the lower flagstaffs are longer, and the two pendants hanging from the bird's beak are adjacent to and touching each other, instead of being separated.

Postage stamps still were required with the cubieratas.

Third Variety. In 1896, a new set appeared. The design was similar to the preceding one with some minor differences, but with printed date "189 ." The denominations are different except for the 50c. The set included 20c brown, 30c green, 40c orange, 50c blue (not listed by Scott's), 60c on yellow, 70c on salmon buff, 80c on green, 90c on blue and 1p on rose. Differences exist in the value labels and circles in the upper right corners of each denomination.

These were the last of the listed Tolima cubiertas. Their use was doubtless declining during the next decade, in view of the growing use of the national cubiertas and stamps, until the use of all cubiertas terminated.

Conclusion

For those who began collecting in the past century, the cubiertas of Colom-

(Continued on Page 116)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of November 20, 1963

U. S. And Memphis Postmasters' Provisionals

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Pope III of St. Louis, Mo. presented color slides of the material in the exhibition frames to illustrate their talks.*

While the Popes' collections were separately formed, they chose related subjects for their talks on this evening. The husband's subject was "United States Postmasters' Provisionals" and the wife's "Memphis Postmasters' Provisionals."

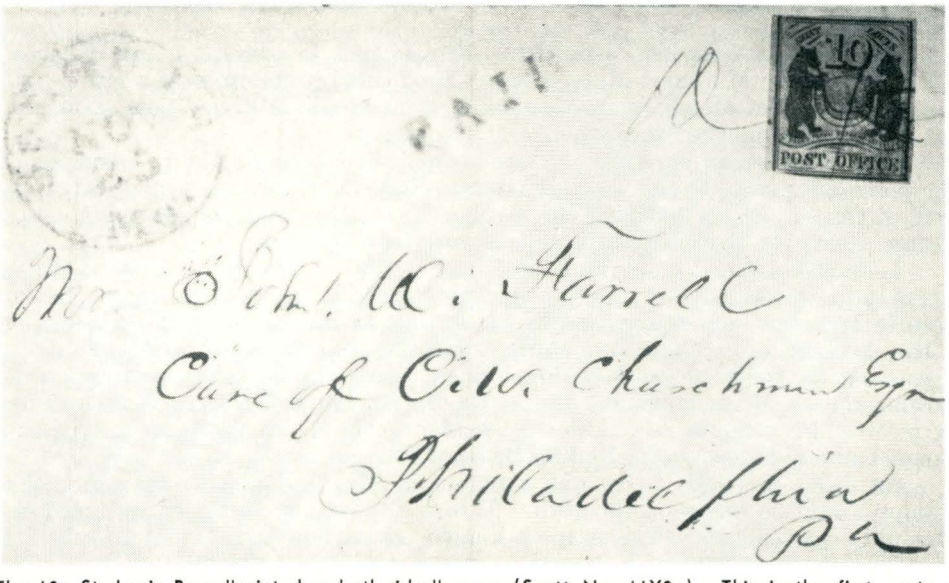
Mr. Pope's presentation began with the first government stamp issued in the western hemisphere, the United States City Despatch Post. The outstanding cover in this group showed five of the City Despatch Post stamps used to pay regular postage from New York to Philadelphia.

The display of Provisionals issued by the New York Postmaster began with off-cover stamps, which included major transfer varieties and cancellations. Examples of the stamp printed on blue, gray and pelure paper were included. The New York stamp was also shown with "A.C.M." and "R.H.M." initials and with no ititials. Plate proofs of the plate of nine were displayed in seven colors.

The New York's on cover included a use from New Hamburgh, N. Y. on a letter written by James Lenox, founder of the New York Public Library. The stamp is one of the few initials "R.H.M." by the postmaster personally. This was followed by an example used from Washington, D. C., with the stamp cancelled by the framed "U.S." of the U. S. City Despatch Post in New York.

*A few short notes on this meeting appeared on Page 54 of the January 1964 number. Not having received the usual detailed report by press time, the brief resumé was run.

But just after the January number went to press, this article by Mrs. John D. Pope, III arrived. Since it contained so much philatelic information, it is now being published.



The 10c St. Louis Bear "printed-on-both-sides" error (Scott No. 11X8a). This is the first postage stamp error known and the cover is believed to be unique.

Another remarkable cover bore a large blue Philadelphia "R" applied to incoming valuable letters.

Usages to foreign countries are Mr. Pope's special interest in the field of Postmasters' Provisionals, and he has done much research on foreign rates of this period. He showed New York's used to Canada, Scotland, England, France, Austria, Belgium, Prussia, Sardinia, and Switzerland. A usage to the Republic of Texas also qualified as a foreign usage. Of special note among the foreign usages was a "Prices Current" from Apalachicola, Florida, bearing a New York stamp and directed to Great Britain. One of the covers to France bears the postmark of the first day in usage of the New York Provisional.

Mr. Pope admitted a sentimental interest in the St. Louis Bears, and he has "repatriated" a number of choice items by returning them to the city of issue. He showed a complete reconstruction of the first state of the plate, and partial reconstruction of the other states. Off-cover Bears included the first retouch on the 5c, and a pair of 20c stamps from the second state of the plate. Accompanying the stamps was the only known frank of the St. Louis Postmaster who issued the stamps.

A first day usage of the 10c greenish was shown, followed by the earliest known usages of Bears from the second and third states of the plate. Of special interest to postal historians was a 10c Bear cover routed "Via Terre Haute."

Among the memorable Bear covers was the unique printed-on-both-sides error, listed as Scott No. 11X8a, (see illustration). Several years ago H. R. Holmes of England, President of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, pointed out that this is the earliest known stamp error. Another spectacular cover bore a vertical strip of three 5c Bears (Types I, II, and III) and a single Type III 5c stamp to pay a 20 cents rate.

Baltimore Buchanans on cover showed both the white and blue paper of the 5c denomination. The blue paper example is on a cover addressed to the first superintendent of the Naval Academy during the first term.

A mint sheet of the Providence Provisionals was followed by covers showing the earliest known use and the latest known use of the stamps. The latter cover is addressed to England.

The Brattleboro stamp shown was an imprint copy, cancelled with red "PAID."

Mr. Pope restricts his Postmasters' Provisionals to adhesives, and the showing ended with a Millbury, Mass. cover. The Millbury stamp is on a letter written by the wife of Henry Waterman, chief clerk at the Millbury post office and the man responsible for the issuance of the stamp.

Mrs. Pope began her talk by drawing parallels between the provisionals of the postmasters of cities in the Confederate States and the ones which Mr. Pope had discussed. As a native Tennesseean, Mrs. Pope collects Memphis postal history items for sentimental as well as philatelic reasons.

Tennessee seceded from the Union June 8, 1861. At that time, the Memphis Postmaster was Matthew C. Gallaway. He was then 41, an Alabaman who had been in Memphis only four years, in which time he had established a newspaper, "The Avalanche." "The Avalanche" was the leading paper in the South in discussing the political doctrine of secession. In 1860, Gallaway was appointed Postmaster, an office he did not seek. He did not know of his appointment until he received his commission. Later, he went into the Southern Army, served as a Colonel, and aide to General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

On June 17, 1861, there was a notice in Mr. Gallaway's newspaper that stamps would be ready on the 19th. This is the first record or mention of the Memphis Provisionals. The earliest known cover, however, is dated July 1st.

The issue consisted of a 2c and 5c stamp, and a 5c stamped envelope. The 2c stamp was for payment of the drop-letter rate. The 5c covered the single



Confederate States of America 5c green (Scott No. 1) used in combination with the 5c Memphis, Tenn. envelope (No. 56XU2). The cancellation appears to be November 20 (1861).

rate up to 500 miles.

The printing method used employed a stereotype from a woodcut original. The 2c stamp is blue, printed in sheets of 50, (5 x 10) on pelure paper. The 5c, in red and in rose, is on a heavier, white wove paper, although some exist on the pelure paper used for the 2c stamp. The size of the 5c plate is not known, but was probably 50 or possibly 54 stamps. The envelope was press-printed by a stereotype from the same original woodcut die as the adhesives, and is in carmine on envelopes of white, amber and orange.

The display of the 2c Memphis included a mint block of six, examples of the short transfer at right of the sheet, a mint pair showing the cracked plate, and a used copy in the rare dark blue shade.

The 5c stamps off-cover copies included the unique example of the Southern Express Company cancellation.

The covers contained several examples of combination usages of the red and rose stamps. The 5c stamp on pelure paper also was shown on cover. A number of corner cards were in the display, some of them elaborately embossed, along with an overall advertising cover of a cotton factor.

Among the printed envelopes was a deep red stamp on white paper, containing an interesting letter referring to the stoppage of the railroad service because of the war. A misplaced printing resulted in only a portion of the stamp showing on another envelope. Another misplaced printing, on an orange envelope, showed the printed stamp at the center right used in combination with an adhesive stamp. The 5c on amber envelope was also in combination with the 5c adhesive.

The next cover in the display is the only known example of a Confedarate Provisional used on a letter originating outside this country. This folded letter sheet originated in London, England, and was routed via the steamship "Canada." It was apparently carried outside the mails to Memphis, where two of the provisionals were applied and the letter entered the mails for delivery to Petersburg, Virginia.

Another interesting usage showed the 5c Memphis applied over a United States 3c 1857, which was no longer acceptable to the Memphis post office in payment of postage.

Among the unique usages was the only known combination of a general issue of the Confederacy with a Memphis provisional. The 5c green General Issue (C.S.A. Scott #1) was added to a printed envelope to pay the double rate

to Arnaudville, La. (See illustration).

The colorful Confederate Patriotic designs shown began with a seven-star overall flag envelope addressed to Mrs. A. W. Abercrombie, the wife of the famous Confederate Indian General. This was followed by a small eleven-star flag design addressed to Texas. Two versions of the twelve-star flag were shown. The fitting finale for this dramatic group of covers was a pair of the Memphis Provisionals on the red and blue Jefferson Davis Medallion cover.

Meeting of December 4, 1963

Air Mails — The United States Five Cent Beacon Stamp

Mr. Henry M. Goodkind set a specific goal for himself in his display of the study of the United States five cent Beacon air mail stamp of 1928. He proposed to show how a collector could run the gamut of philatelic endeavor in a study of a cheap, plentiful stamp.

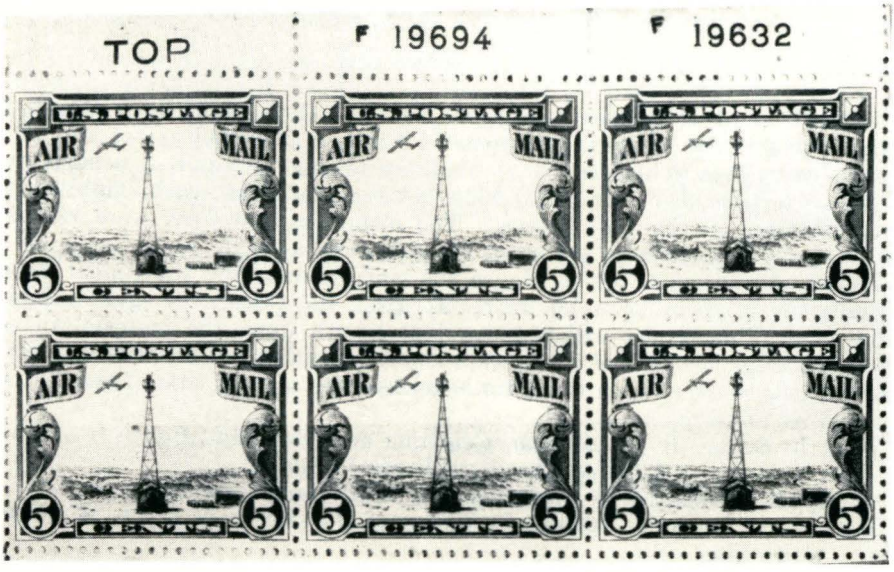
The Beacon air mail qualifies on both counts. It is plentiful; 106,887,675 stamps were issued by the United States Post Office Department. It is also comparatively cheap. The 1964 edition of "Scott's United States Stamp Catalogue Specialized" lists the stamp at sixty cents mint and twenty cents used. The pricelist of a well-known New York City stamp concern gives the retail price as thirty cents for a mint copy; a used copy is eleven cents. Because the stamp is relatively plentiful, it can be purchased in quantity lots at prices somewhat less than the above retail listings.

The Beacon stamp was the second bi-colored air mail printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. As explained by Mr. Goodkind, it was issued at a time when contract air mail routes were expanding greatly and the United States Post Office Department, desirous of publicizing the air mail service, wanted a colorful stamp to achieve that end. The same reasoning had been employed ten years earlier when the "older brother" of the Beacon stamp, the twenty-four cent air mail stamp of 1918 was issued. Like the Beacon stamp, this was also an attractive bi-colored stamp in red and blue.

Similar printing difficulties were encountered as in 1918; exact registration of the vignette and frame plates was rarely achieved. The perfectly registered stamp is an outstanding exception rather than the rule. The perforating of this stamp also left much to be desired. Mr. Goodkind showed only two well-centered copies gleaned from an inspection of several thousands.

However, there were other difficulties. This stamp was printed from July, 1928 until early in February, 1930. On that date, it was replaced by the five cent violet, flat plate, "Winged Globe" air mail stamp. Between 1928 and 1930, it was found that the red ink used for the frame plates caused excessive wear especially on the side ornaments. This necessitated extensive re-cutting especially of the left side vertical lines. Copies from early printings compared to those from later ones show this wear very clearly. Mr. Goodkind showed several copies where the re-cutting pointed up this wear in the frame plates. Other printing errors such as the double "TOP" and the missing "TOP" were exhibited. Also included in the display were examples of the erasure of the "6" on frame plate number 19626, the "blue moon" variety and others.

During the life of the Beacon stamp, changes were made in the arrow registration markers. The burnishing out of these markers and consequent depression in the plates at these points caused a greater accumulation of ink which resulted in the appearance of disks of color, both red and blue. These were also displayed, as well as the later horizontal registration markers which are found in thick as well as thin lines.



A mint block of six of the 5c air mail stamp of 1928, popularly called "The Beacon," with the top sheet markings. (Photo by Boutrelle).

But, no inverted centers of C11 were ever discovered. If printed at all, they were probably caught and destroyed by the postal inspectors.

As noted previously, the Beacon stamp was first issued on July 25, 1928. On that date, the air mail rate was ten cents for a half-ounce. Thus, a pair of Beacon stamps was required to frank first day covers. On August 1, 1928, new air mail rates went into effect, five cents for the first ounce plus ten cents for each additional ounce. This was the first time since air mail service was introduced in the United States that the rate for the second ounce was greater than that for the first ounce. So, one can look for fifteen cent covers or twenty-five cent covers, but these are not common. Another desirable cover would be one used commercially with a pair of the Beacon stamps to pay the ten cent rate for a half-ounce in the short period between July 25, 1928, the first day of issue, and August 1, 1928, the day the rate was changed. Such covers, because of the short six day period of posible use, are quite scarce.

Although the Beacon stamp was replaced on February 10, 1930 by the violet "Winged Globe" air mail stamp, it continued to be used beyond that date. New eight cent air mail rates did not become effective until July 6, 1932; thus, the period of use for the Beacon stamp was approximately four years. During that period, many types of cancelling devices were in use. As a consequence, a wide variety of cancellations can be acquired. To mention but a few, there are air mail field, slogan, fancy, numeral, town, paquebot and catapult cancellations. These were all adequately displayed by Mr. Goodkind. Also shown were covers with interesting post markings and postage due stamps for short payment on various flights, as well as two covers that had been in fatal airplane accidents.

As previously stated, the goal set by the speaker was to show how the basic concepts of philatelic study could be applied to a collection of cheap, plentiful stamps. This was well demonstrated by Mr. Goodkind in his display of the five cent Beacon air mail stamp of 1928. Q. E. D.

There were some guests, new members and also a Non-Resident member, Mr. Henry T. Van Dyke of Florida, in attendance. *(Philip Silver)*

Meeting of December 18, 1963

Board of Governors' Open House

In 1961, an altogether new program, Board of Governors' Open House, was scheduled which had two prime purposes. First, it occurred at the end of the program year; thus, it ushered in the holiday season. Second, it demonstrated that the Governors also were philatelists in their own right; each exhibited part of his collection in the wall frames. The members, therefore, were reminded that the Governors not only governed but collected, as well.

Board of Governors' Open House has since become the traditional method of closing the program calender year. In 1963, the Governors again exhibited their wares. This report will not dwell at length upon the material in each display, although many fine items were shown. Rather, an alphabetical listing is given of the name of each exhibitor together with a brief title of the material displayed as follows:

John R. Boker, Jr. — *Austria, Colombia and Fernando Po.*
John J. Britt — *Air Mail Proofs, Albania to Sudan.*
Henry M. Goodkind — *Nicaragua Air Mail stamps on cover.*
Bernard D. Harmer — *Air Mail Reference Material from the L. W. Charlat Collection.*
H. D. S. Haverbeck — *Tibet, Chinese Post Offices.*
Albert H. Higgins — *Aden, Sub-Post Offices.*
Malcolm G. O'Reilly — *Ireland, The Dollard Overprints.*
F. Burton Sellers — *Haiti, "Columbus and Christmas."*
Lawrence L. Shenfield — *Ceylon, Pence Issues on Cover Showing Rates of Postage.*
Philip Silver — *U. S. Air Mails, The 16c Stamp of 1918.*
Dr. Irwin M. Yarry — *Hong Kong Ship Markings.*

There were no speakers. After the meeting had been formally opened and closed by President Boker, the members circulated around the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Room viewing the material in the frames. Many collared those Governors, who had exhibited, for informal discussion or pertinent details about which the viewers wished to be informed. An air of easy conviviality prevailed, capped at the evening's end when all repaired to the Lounge on the second floor to wish one another well in the holiday season to come. *(Philip Silver)*

68th Annual Meeting

January 8, 1964

As customary, the Annual Meeting of the members of the Collectors Club takes place on the second Wednesday in January.

On January 8, 1964 at 8pm, President John R. Boker, Jr. called the 68th Annual Meeting to order. The Secretary, after taking a count of members present, reported that there was a quorum of 46 members present. So the president ordered the order of business to proceed.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously passed that the actions of the Officers, Governors and Trustees during the year 1963 be approved.

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

Secretary

It was moved, seconded and passed without one dissent that the secretary

waive the reading of the minutes of the 1963 Annual Meeting.

Two formal reports are customarily presented by the Secretary to the membership at the annual meetings. First is the reading of the Necrology. Although this is an unpleasant duty, the suggestion is made that when we rise at the end of the reading for a moment of respectful silence, each one of us try to recall these departed members as we knew them, partaking in the activities of the Club and giving of themselves for its welfare.

Through death, we lost the following members in 1963:

Life Member

Hiram E. Deats

Resident Members

George E. Burghard
Fred W. Kessler
H. Lawrence Pool
Emanuel L. Turberg
H. B. Zeitlin

Non-Resident Members

Frank W. Baker
August Dietz
Willy Eichele
Norman M. Haac
Robert Stewart Macnab
Leslie Markovich
Harold Matters
William C. Michaels
Alfred Muencheberg
E. P. Radford
Dr. Hans Schuller
Dr. L. S. Snegireff
Murray S. Stedman
Nils Strandell
Philip H. Ward, Jr.
Theodore G. Wickersham
Irvin Daniel Wolf

Second, I submit a report on the membership as of January 1, 1964 as follows:

Members in good standing January 1, 1963	1132
New members admitted during 1963	80
Reinstatements	2
	1214
Through death lost, 23.	
Resignations accepted or dropped for non-payment of dues, 67	90
	1124
Honorary and Life Members	7
	1131

Classifications as follows:

Resident Members	262
Non-Resident Members	721
Overseas	141
	1124
Honorary and Life	7
	1131

In this final part of the Secretary's report, following a custom initiated in 1960 by my predecessor, Mr. Herbert P. Woodward, the activities for the preceding year are reviewed and a few well-deserved kudos are bestowed. The minutes of the Board of Governors are in order and up-to-date, the correspondence for the year has been attended to and there is no major unfinished business in the Secretary's folder. This is due, in no small measure, to the efficient and courteous assistance and cooperation of our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anne W. Pritchett. It is, perhaps, not too well known by the membership, and mention should be made here, that her services to the officers and individual members of the Board of Governors are responsible for the efficient manner in which the affairs of the Club are handled.

The Secretary takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge her help and that of Mrs. Eldridge. As he completes his second year of service as Secretary of the Collectors Club, he thanks the Board and the members at large for the honor bestowed upon him and the opportunity to be of service to the Club.

(Philip Silver)

Treasurer

The Collectors Club operated on a cash budget based upon anticipated income in the year ended December 31, 1963. Income exceeded expenses by a small amount which will be transferred to the Surplus account. Your attention is called to the fact that this report is unaudited and is subject to confirmation by our accountants. The certified report will be published in a forthcoming issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

The Treasurer again wishes to call the attention of the members to the increased costs of maintaining and operating the Club's facilities. While each member, personally, is aware of this trend to increased costs, it is mentioned as a reminder that the Collectors Club is not exempt from this.

As a matter of fact, we have already reached the point where membership dues do not cover operating costs. It is our other income, plus the generosity of a few members in the form of contributions, that enables the Club to meet expenses. The membership is continually reminded that an increase in our membership is the only solution to our problem of increased costs. The additional income would also provide funds for expanded activities and the continuing maintenance of our building. *(Albert H. Higgins)*

House Committee

Under the late Mr. Burghard's able Chairmanship, the Clubhouse has undergone many improvements during the past year. As many of you will remember, there was a flash-back fire on May 15th. After the damage had been investigated, it was decided that a new heating system should be installed which has been done. Much of the expense for this installation was covered by insurance.

Through the generosity of members of the Board, we were able to redecorate and replace outmoded equipment on the fifth floor. The Lounge was painted during the summer months as well as the ceiling in the Library. While addi-

tional redecorating was needed, the budget would not allow it at this time.

The House Committee is grateful to Messrs. Stanley R. Rice, John R. Boker, Jr. and John J. Britt for their contributions to the House Committee.

We know that were Mr. Burghard here, he would wish to personally thank the members of his Committee for their cooperation during the year.

The Club has been particularly fortunate in having the wholehearted interest and concern of Mr. Burghard over the past five years in keeping our building in good condition. His guidance and ability will be sorely missed.

(Philip Silver)

Library

The Committee reports the acquisition of the following material during 1963:

Handbooks & Monographs	153
Catalogues	52
Periodicals	1788

The quantity of handbooks added to the collection is 40 per cent greater than last year's addition. This increase is due to the purchase of 41 items, both current and out-of-print, which were not otherwise available to the Library. These purchases were made possible through the generosity of some of the members, an adequate budget allowance and the income from the J. Brace Chittenden Fund. Five hundred and nine dollars and fifty-five cents was spent for purchases and subscriptions of which $191.50 was received from the fund.

The majority of our handbook acquisitions continue to be received through the efforts of the Editor of the C. C. P., Henry M. Goodkind, and the other dedicated philatelists who reveiw the new literature annually received for our journal. Our deepest thanks to these friends of the library.

Resulting from the increase in purchases the listing of acquisitions in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has been changed. Gifts are listed separately from purchases, and material, which is duplicated in the collection, is no longer itemized. As in the past, all donations are acknowledged in the C. C. P.

Fewer back issue serials were obtained in 1963 resulting in an overall reduction of 6 per cent in the acquisition of periodicals.

The use of the library increased in 1963 with 540 loans registered, of which 221 were posted to out-of-town members. This indication of interest in the library as well as that index of appreciation, it's day-to-day use, is a matter of considerable pleasure to your committee.

This use of the library is due in no small part to the efforts of our librarian, Mrs. Josephine Eldridge, to make the collection of service to all members and to maintain an atmosphere of congenial study in the library. We are deeply grateful for her loyalty, help and cooperation, a gratitude we have had the pleasure of expressing for some years now.

Your committe has been concerned with many matters of procedure and administration of the library directed toward functional improvement of the physical plant, services and reduction in routine. Rules for the use of the library have been revised and updated, approved by the trustees and later will be published in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

The most important work of the committee has been in inventorying the collection of handbooks and monographs, and in auditing the condition of this material while checking their presence in the library. Any physical deterioration has been noted and the catalog cards have been signalled for appropriate post-inventory action. Material which is obsolete has been listed for removal from the stacks to the archives. This work has progressed satisfactorily through

the active participation of Messrs. Solomon Altmann and Charles W. Brooks, who have worked on this project in cooperation with Mrs. Eldridge since it was initiated in June. Other members of the committee too have worked on the inventory but none with the same sense of routine shown by Messrs. Altmann and Brooks. When this project is completed a report on the condition of this section of the collection and an estimate of the cost of remedial action will be issued to the Trustees and the Board of Governors together with recommendations for preservation of the books which show massive deterioration.

The total out-of-pocket costs of maintaining your library during 1963 were $3,169.84. The time and effort costs of the members of your committee are without measure. The other members of this committee were: Mrs. Bert S. Taylor, Messrs. Albert H. Higgins, Paul Lindenberg, Nathan Hals, F. Burton Sellers, Sol Whitman and Hans Zervas. We are deeply grateful to these members of the Collectors Club who have given so much of themselves to the library.

(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)

Program Committee

The attendance at the meetings shows that you have appreciated the efforts of our predecessor, Ezra D. Cole.

The Program for 1964 which is our responsibility is in your hands. You can see that an effort has been made to provide something of interest to all the members.

It is the task of the Program Committee to award the *Collectors Club Medal for the best 1963 Program*. Accordingly we announce that the medal for 1963 is to be presented to:

Miroslaw A. Bojanowicz
for
Kingdom of Poland

a *Certificate of Honorable Mention* is also awarded to:

John R. Boker, Jr.
for
N. Y. Postmaster Provisionals.

It is fitting to mention in this report that three other programs were outstanding:

Dr. Ludwig Simon — Confederate States Postal History
Wallace W. Knox — Great Britain
Mr. & Mrs. John D. Pope III — U. S. Postmasters and Memphis Postmasters.

(Bernard D. Harmer, H. D. S. Haverbeck)

Publicity Committee

During the year 1963, eight press releases were prepared by your Publicity Committee and duly distributed through the Club's facilities.

Subjects covered comprised the election of Mr. John R. Boker, Jr. as President, the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award to Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, announcements covering the Annual Competition and in due course the winners, the Annual Awards Dinner at the Tavern on the Green, release on an Hawaiian mystery in the May issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, a report of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Pope's program, and finally details of the 1964 Program.

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

(Bernard D. Harmer)

Audit Committee

Activities of the Audit Committee during 1963 continued to be the routine accession, maintenance and sales of the Club's stock of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund handbooks.

The committee continued the practice of setting aside 50 copies of each of the six yearly issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as a stock for future sale. We also continued to store the excess printer's run of these issues for possible use by the Library Committee, but were forced because of storage limitations to discard the excess run for issues prior to 1963.

During 1963, there was only one addition to the Steinway Fund handbook group, "The Pony Express" by Nathan and Boggs. A total of 1032 copies of this book were inventoried and stored early in the year. The book enjoyed exceptionally good sales throughout the year, and there have been continuing sales of all the other handbooks except the French Morocco book.

During the year, the supply of the *Cumulative Index to the Collectors Club Philatelist for Volumes 1-39* was sold out, but small supplies remain of the separate indices for Vols. 1-30 and Vols. 31-39.

There were infrequent sales of back issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as in past years.

An inventory of the Steinway Fund handbooks as of December 31, 1963 is appended hereto as a part of this report. *(F. B. Sellers)*

Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund Handbook Inventory

(As of December 31, 1963)

Handbook Title and Author	*Total*
Handbook of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks of Austria — Mueller	219
Brazil Bulls Eyes	10
Civil War Prisons and Their Covers — Antrim	712
Confederate States. The Special Postal Routes — Shenfield	153
Corrientes. The Issues from 1856-60 — Stich	175
Cumulative Index. Vol. I - XXXIX	0
French Colonies. The General Issues — Stone	237
French Morocco. The Tour Hassan Issue — Neidorf	162
Greece — Part I	50
Greece — Part II	42
Honduras. The Black Air Mail — Green	643
Early American Perforating Machines — Boggs	236
The Pony Express — Nathan and Boggs	563
Postage Stamps of Nepal — Haverbeck	287
RF Overprints on U. S. Air Mail — Goodkind	71
Robert Morris Letters — Boggs	77
Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-1859 — Neinken	1472
Tibet. Postage Stamps and Postal History — Haverbeck	1
U. S. 24c Air Mail Inverted Center — Goodkind	370
Venezuela. The Early Stamps — Wickersham	79

Awards Committee

This committee had the pleasant but normally difficult assignment of selecting the outstanding article published in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST during 1963. It is with great satisfaction that we report this year's choice was made unusually simple for us. One article, because it continued in the finest traditions of philatelic research and writing, merits selection above all others.

Your committee is, therefore, pleased to report its unanimous recommendation that the Collectors Club medal for the best article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for 1963 be awarded to:

Mortimer L. Neinken

United States, The 1851–57 Twelve Cent Stamp

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

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

At the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Governors, held on January 30th, 1963, I, as Chairman of this Committee, submitted a slate of several eminent philatelists as potential recipients for the 1963 award.

When the final ballots were counted, *Henry M. Goodkind*, was duly elected to be the 1963 recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.*

In accordance with last year's custom, the presentation of the award was made at the *Annual Awards Dinner*, sponsored by the Board of Governors, at which time the other regular Collectors Club awards for the year also were presented.

The dinner was held on May 8th, 1963 at the famous Tavern-on-the-Green restaurant in Central Park. It was the consensus of all who attended that the rural setting combined with cocktails served outdoors on a private terrace, a sumptuous dinner indoors in a special banquet room helped in great measure to make the evening a most enjoyable one.

The happy climax of the affair came when the medal signifying the Award was graciously presented to *Henry M. Goodkind* by *Louise B. Dale*, the distinguished daughter of Alfred F. Lichtenstein. *(John J. Britt)*

Insurance Committee

On May 15, 1963, a fire in the oil furnace located in the basement of the Club caused considerable damage and inconvenience. Fortunately, the fire occurred early in the evening of one of the regularly scheduled meetings. The efforts of a number of the members present prevented greater damage to the premises. As it was, the recent paint work suffered from the effects of the oily smoke which permeated the building; and the boiler and hot water system was made useless.

Upon investigation, it was found that the damage to the boiler was considerable; and because of its age, it was not considered safe nor economical to repair the old boiler.

The Chairman of the House Committee and the Treasurer met with representatives of the insurance company and a satisfactory settlement was agreed to, that met with the approval of the Board of Governors.

At the suggestion of our insurance brokers, it was agreed to consolidate a number of the policies for various types of insurance coverage into a single all-purpose policy. This will give additional protection without any increase in premium cost.

Renewal premiums were paid as they became due; and as in the past, our policies were reviewed so that we have maximum coverage in top-rated companies, at the lowest net premium cost. *(Albert H. Higgins)*

Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

Since its inception in 1957, this fund, primarily a publication project, has continued to present to the philatelic world at large, scholarly works on various facets of philately, proving that the Collectors Club is truly an educational,

literary and scientific organization. The philatelic fraternity has acknowledged our accomplishments in the publishing field and, as a consequence, the reputation of the Collectors Club has been enhanced.

The fifteen volumes already published under the sponsorship of this fund are indicative of the high standards of philatelic authorship demanded by the Publications Committee.

It is indeed a rather amazing commentary that of these fifteen handbooks published under the aegis of the Fund, all have sold almost equally well which in itself is a most impressive record.

The present balance on hand is reported by our Treasurer, Mr. Albert H. Higgins and his report is herewith appended.

In addition to the above assets, we also have on hand a large inventory of the handbooks already published and these are the sole property of the Collectors Club. *(John J. Britt)*

The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund

Balance — January 1, 1963		$ 3,604.65
Additions:		
Contributions	$ 395.25	
Handbook Sales	3,480.42	
Bank Interest	181.29	4,056.96
		$ 7,661.61
Deductions:		
Costs of Publication, etc.		2,570.34
BALANCE — December 31, 1963		$ 5,091.27

The above balance is on deposit in The Manhattan Savings Bank, 47th Street & Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Editor

The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST is the one activity of the club that reaches every member, so that no lengthy report is required.

There was nothing very exceptional that happened in 1963 with the magazine, except that the volume of correspondence to the editor greatly increased.

Very few philatelic journals can match the long-established, world-wide high reputation of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Yet the editor, now commencing his sixteenth year of service, is constantly taking under consideration new features and ideas for improvement.

The interest and encouragement shown by so many members, the cooperation of the members of the Editorial Board and the fine articles, reports, and book reviews contributed by the author-members all are well worthy of note in this report. *(Henry M. Goodkind)*

Publications Committee

After a very busy 1962, the year 1963 may seem to be an anti-climax. We have issued no new books in 1963. This was planned to enable the Publications Committee to concentrate on sales of existing books.

We are pleased to announce that there will be published early in 1964 — *Manchoukuo* by Mrs. Helen K. Zirkle. This is a definitive handbook on the stamps and postal history of this country. Orders will be accepted at $5.00 for

delivery when available.

This committee has other books under consideration which will be announced in due course. *(H. D. S. Haverbeck)*

Study Group Committee

Three 1963 programs of the Collectors Club were sponsored by Study Groups — the Essay Proof Society on March 6th; the Postal History Society on May 15th; and the France and Colonies Philatelic Society on September 18th. Each program was well presented and enthusiastically received.

Twelve study groups, officially affiliated with the Collectors Club, held regular monthly meetings at the Club this year. One group, late in the year, requested permission (which was granted by the Governors) temporarily to suspend meetings at the clubhouse without prejudice to their renewal at a later date. To offset this loss, a new group, the Judaica Historical Philatelic Society, was accepted as a Study Group, restoring the total number of active groups to twelve as of January 1, 1964.

The Chairman believes that matters of liaison and mutual cooperation between the Study Groups and the Club progressed smoothly during the past year; and his Committee thanks the groups for their continuing annual contributions to the Club. *(Herbert P. Woodward)*

Mounting & Exhibition Committee

This committee has continued its important function of assisting our guest speakers and exhibitors in displaying their respective collections at our meetings. A new method of mounting with plastic strips was tried this year. Although it requires further thought, we hope that it has solved this problem to a great extent. Any suggestions from members are gratefully appreciated.

For the Members Annual Competition on April 17th, fifty exhibits were entered and shown. These collections were carefully mounted and returned to their owners. The handling of the glass in the additional frames used for this annual event has always been a serious problem. This has now been eliminated by replacement with plexiglass and was accomplished with material available at no major expense to the club.

May I extend my sincere thanks to the members of my committee and the volunteers who assisted at the Annual Competition, all of whom have received Certificates of Appreciation. We were deeply concerned with the sudden illness of Mr. Dinelle of our staff, who is now back at the club, fully recovered. He has always been so helpful in setting up the extra frames for the Annual Competition. *(Dr. Irwin M. Yarry)*

President's Report

I would like to emphasize that the task of your President during the last year has merely been to act as a catalyst for the excellent work of the committees whose reports have already been presented. I would like to express my gratitude for the support of the Board of Governors and the membership at large. The excellent attendance at meetings in the past year is very much appreciated by the Club's officers.

Also, I would like to express our gratitude for the great help of our executive secretary, Mrs. Anne Pritchett, and for the very valuable assistance of Mrs. Josephine Eldridge. Without the help of these two ladies, the Club would by no means have functioned so smoothly.

It is also with extreme pleasure that I can make formal recognition of two munificent gifts to the Club. The first is that of Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy, who has donated the plate number collection formed by her late husband, Walter McCoy.

This collection is given in memory of Walter McCoy and is a very fitting remembrance of his faithful service to the Club. It comprises what is probably the finest collection of United States plate numbers ever put together, extending from 1 to 25,000.

The other gift is that of Mr. Julian F. Gros, who has donated to the Club his unique collection of small die proofs of the United States, of which only one other similar set exists.

It is gratifying to state that these two collections will add much stature to the Collectors Club as a repository for incomparable United States reference material.

Furthermore, I would like to call attention to the fact that to fill its quota of 300 resident members, only 38 more are needed. It is my earnest hope that we can shortly have a "waiting list" for resident membership in what we believe is the premiere stamp club in the world. *(John R. Boker, Jr.)*

Nominating Committee

There were six vacancies to be filled on the Board of Governors for the three-year term of the Class of 1966. This committee nominated eight for these six positions. They were:

Solomon Altmann, Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg, Henry M. Goodkind, H. D. S. Haverbeck, Howard Lee, Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Stanley R. Rice and Lawrence L. Shenfield.

According to the By-laws and Constitution (Article XIV, Section 1): "All voting shall be in person or by proxy," and (Section 2): "Only LIFE and RESIDENT members in good standing shall be entitled to vote."

Consequently, printed ballots with the names of the eight candidates for the six positions on the Board of Governors were mailed in December, 1963 to all members eligible to vote.

Elections

President John R. Boker, Jr. appointed Mr. Charles W. Brooks as Inspector of Elections, and Miss Ethel Harper and Professor John N. Myer as Tellers.

They reported that of the 264 members eligible to vote, the balloting was as follows:

110	..... Votes by Proxy
32	..... Votes in Person
142	..... Total Voting

This represents a vote by approximately 60% of those eligible.

Mr. Brooks next announced the results, not by the number of votes each candidate received, but, at the direction of the Board of Governors, the names of the six persons, who received the most votes, in alphabetical order as follows:

Solomon Altmann	H. D. S. Haverbeck
Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg	Malcolm G. O'Reilly
Henry M. Goodkind	Stanley R. Rice

Election of the Officers and A Trustee

There was an intermission while the newly-elected Board of Governors convened in the Governors' room on the third floor to elect the four officers for the year 1964 and one Trustee for a three-year term. After this was concluded, the Governors returned to the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Room and the Secretary announced the results of their voting as follows:

President ..... John R. Boker, Jr.
Vice President ..... Herbert P. Woodward
Secretary ..... Philip Silver
Treasurer ..... Albert H. Higgins
Trustee ..... Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale

Adjournment

Following this, the President resumed the Chair and called for the introduction on the floor on any New Business. All in the Meeting Room remained silent. After a short pause, a motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried that the 68th Annual Meeting of the Collectors Club adjourn. *(H. M. G.)*

1964 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

MARCH, APRIL AND MAY

March 18th	— *Informal Roundtable discussions and exhibits* — *Meeting room*—British Commonwealth — *Lounge*—African Countries — *Governors room*—United States
April 1st	— *Bolivia*—Philip V. Mattes
April 15th	— *United States, Adventures with the 1902 Series*—Dr. Robert S. Breakey
May 6th	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*—124th Anniversary of the Stamp
May 20th	— *Display by Royal Philatelic Society, London*

Chile (*Continued from Page 82*)

V. — Wmk. Numeral "5" 12 mm high

1865. Printed by the Post Office at Santiago

15 5c red
a) rose
b) carmine
c) vermilion
d) worn plate
e) doubly printed
f) printed on both sides
g) colored lines on face
h) laid paper

Colombia (*Continued from Page 100*)

bia and States had a fascination which still lingers in our memories. Whether or not this was due to their size or to our misunderstanding of their place in philately or to some other cause, they had an attraction for the growing generation of the time beyond that of many other and perhaps more worthy objects of attention. At least, they have their place in philately and the writer hopes that this article may prove helpful to others who may be attracted to the study of these varied and interesting reminders of older days. — **The End**

Book Reviews

Ryukyus Handbook: Philatelic and Historic, by Minoru Sera. xvii + 238 pages, illustrated and clothbound. Published 1963 by the author. U. S. distributor, Nina S. Thomas, 3822 Harrison St., Oakland 11, Calif. Price $5.50.

This work is in most respects a model of what a philatelic handbook ought to be. In addition to his own very extensive research, the author has methodically brought together the work of other able students from a host of English and Japanese articles in scarce periodicals. Footnotes are copious (though not always in uniform style), and there is an excellent classified bibliography. The printing is of high quality with very few typographical errors, and the illustrations are profuse and clear. Skillful use is made of tabular methods for presenting some of the data, and the narrative is well-written, with clear explanations of the subjects most likely to confuse the reader. Chapter 12, "Election Cards," is a fine example of lucid exposition of material often misunderstood.

Finally and most important, the book is catholic in scope, covering all fields of Ryukyuan philately in depth and detail. There are seventeen chapters and six appendices with numerous bold-face subtitles to facilitate reading and reference. In addition to postal issues and cancellations, there are lists of post offices (in Roman letters and Japanese characters), tables of postage rates, biographical sketches of designers, sections on revenues and seals, a chronology, and even a chapter on currency.

One might wish that the book had been organized with greater fidelity to the classic categories of stamps, stationery, postal markings, and postal history. Data on stamps and stationery are divided between narrative chapters and appendix tables, which might better have been put with the chapters to which they refer. "Varieties and Errors," now grouped all together in one chapter, could more usefully have been discussed with the specific issues on which they appear.

Terminology on postal markings leaves something to be desired. Most of the prepaid markings are incorrectly described as "cancellations," and on page 152 the term "canceller" is applied to an overprint which changed a postage stamp to a revenue. Conversely, markings used to cancel revenues are described on page 153 as being used "to validate" the stamps, a phrase normally referring to markings applied at time of issue (or sale) rather than at time of use.

With this exception, the book sets a very high standard of accuracy as well as of completeness. It is, in fact, so thorough that one could hardly ask for more. However, plate imprints are a recognized and popular collecting category, and the reason given on page 203 for excluding them seems irrelevant. Similarly, collectors interested in forerunners (as most specialists in new countries are) will regret that cancellations of the period 1900-1945 are omitted (though those of the period before 1900 are illustrated).

Unlike the issues of most new countries, those of the Ryukyus have a good record and offer many technical problems worthy of the attention of the most advanced student. Mr. Sera's handbook is an admirable piece of work, showing much evidence of long and intelligent research plus careful editing. Other writers could emulate it to good advantage. *(Robert M. Spaulding, Jr.)*

Le 25 Centimes Cérès de 1871 au Type II. By Pierre Germain. Vol. I, 230 pp. Vol. II, 138 pp. Ca. 700 illustrations. Published by E. H. de Beaufond, Paris, France, 1963 (by advance subscription only). Impr. Alenconnaise, Alencon.

This work follows on the above author's earlier one on the 25c Ceres Type I

which appeared several years ago (it is now in the Collectors Club library, but was not reviewed in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST because no review copy was sent). Pierre Germain, along with his disciple the late André Cailler, is one of the group of dedicated men originally stimulated by our Dr. Carroll Chase to study further the plating of the 25c Ceres postage stamp of 1871 which he had begun; and for the succeeding three decades Germain immersed himself in this challenging task. As the study of the 25c has long drawn many other devotees as well, Mr. Germain has had numerous collaborators (acknowledged in the Introduction).

The Type I is a common stamp, many large multiples being available, so that its plating was accomplished rather completely. Type II, however, presents a much greater challenge and has greater intrinsic interest. The use of this Type was brief (about a year) and quantities printed amount to only a tenth of that of Type I or III. Multiples of Type II are very scarce and no large blocks are known (except a make-ready sheet).

The two plates of Type II were made by movable clichés (the first French postage stamp for which this printing procedure was used by the Mint), and from time to time clichés were replaced and moved around. In view of these circumstances, the task of complete reconstruction, at least of Plate 4, was considered by Dr. Chase to be impossible. Germain and Cailler wanted to show it could be done; they have almost succeeded, far beyond what anyone expected, because only eighteen positions in one pane and twenty in another remain to be discovered. Because of his age, Germain decided to put the results on the record, nevertheless, as a monument to the memories of Dr. Chase and Mr. Cailler. What a monument! Its two volumes (368 pp.) will certainly stand also as a profound tribute to one of the most indomitable cases of perseverance ever demonstrated by any philatelic student.

Opening the book and examining the contents even cursorily, one immediately feels the presence of greatness. This is no mere compilation of flyspecks. The results of the study broadly illuminate and explain many basic questions about the manufacture of the classic French stamps of 1849-76: — the various die types of the Ceres 20c, 40c, and 25c, the use of movable clichés, their replacements, the tête-bèches and all the rest.

Volume I starts with an explanation of the nomenclature and method of notation, the history of the issue, the distinctive characteristics of the two plates (Nos. 4 and 5), the usage of the stamp, and the quantities printed; the mode of plate construction is then discussed.

There follows a detailed analysis of the sensational discovery by Cailler in 1952 of a tête-bèche of Type II on a folded letter, which the Parisian "experts" simply could not believe. It was in a strip of four on part of a letter addressed from St. Malo to St. Pierre-Miquelon (of all places!). Later, Cailler discovered the inverted cliché also existed right-side-up in another position on another later state of the plate! Presumably the tête-bèche had been corrected very soon after it was made, hence its rarity. Cailler found from examining the matrices and galvanos in the Paris Postal Museum that the tête-bèches of the earlier Ceres were accidental and not intended to identify plates (a pet hypothesis of the oldtimers). As the plates were solid, it would have been very costly to correct the tête-bèches after they had been discovered. But with movable clichés, the correction could be easily and cheaply done. There is some evidence a Type III tête-bèche also may exist.

The discussion of the replaced clichés exposes a fascinating piece of detective work. It is shown how the clichés were replaced in each of a series of "manipulations" of the plates.

A considerable number of varieties, which have not yet been located in the

plates, are described in detail for future plating specialists to confirm.

The remainder and largest part of Volume I is given over to a systematic description with illustrations, of each position in each plate. These illustrations are extremely clear and sharp — the best this veteran French specialist has ever seen in a work of this sort.

Volume II (138 pp.) is a "practical manual" for convenience of those, who have stamps in hand and wish to locate their positions on the plate from which they come. Here the material is organized in tables by parts of the design and the sector of the stamp. There are many greatly enlarged sketches to help in recognizing the varieties. Again this is the easiest to use plating guide that this reviewer has ever seen.

It remains to comment upon remarkable quality of the printing of this book. By its very nature, the format was extremely complex for the printer to set up. Imprimerie Alenconnaise deserves highest praise for the beautifully clear layout and typography. Moreover, the text seems to be free of typographical errors.

Philately is indebted to E. H. de Beaufond, who undertook the publication and practically worked arm in arm with the printer, for again demonstrating his long devotion to the highest ideals of philatelic publishing. As the edition was limited to a few advanced subscriptions, it will become a rare book as well as a great classic. It is hoped that a volume on Type III will be forthcoming.

(Robert G. Stone)

Catálogo de Timbres Fiscales de Costa Rica by Dr. Carlos Sáenz Mata. 1963. 66 pp. Published by and available from the Club Filatélico de San José, Oscar C. Rohrmoser, Tesorero, Apartado 4222, San José, Costa Rica. Price: $5.00 postpaid.

This catalogue is in reality an unpriced checklist of the Revenue stamps of Costa Rica, representing the work of one of Costa Rica's most respected philatelists. Dr. Sáenz is also the author of "Sellos Postales de Costa Rica," highly regarded by Costa Rica specialists everywhere.

Although the headings and explanatory material are in Spanish, they are quite easy to follow. The stamps are listed in chronological sequence, beginning with the large, well-known "Seal of Costa Rica" types of 1880 and 1883, and continuing up to Sáenz No. 1265 (1962). "Special" Revenues issued by various municipalities, "Archives" stamps and a wide variety of others are included. Wherever possible, the exact number printed is indicated. The coverage on colors, paper, perforations, Specimens and errors is quite extensive.

The major advantage of this checklist over the edition of 1954 is noted in the illustrations, of which there are 77. Each illustration accompanies its respective listing. Previously, all were lumped together on two pages, allowing for considerable confusion in the matter of identification.

This catalogue will doubtless play a very important role in increasing the number of Costa Rican Revenue stamp collectors. Intelligent collecting demands and accurate checklist; this fine work satisfies that demand. *(William H. Lyons, Editor of The Oxcart)*

Canada, The Fifteen Cents of 1868 by L. Gerald Firth. Privately printed. Agents: J. N. Sissons, Ltd., 59 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada; W. E. Lea, Ltd., 446 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England and K. Bileski, Canada. $10.00.

This work written by L. Gerald Firth of Pittsburgh, one of the leading

students of the "Large Queens" issue of Canada, is a small volume of 55 pages. It is profusely illustrated both in color as well as black and white and is printed on super gloss paper by The University Press Glasgow, Robert MacLehose & Company, Limited, Scotland.

The book deals exhaustively with the papers, colors, perforations and watermarks of the fifteen cents denomination of the "large Queens" issue of Canada. As this stamp was in use for over thirty years, there has been great scope for intelligent research. Mr. Firth has combined the writings of other authors on this stamp with his own findings and the result is embodied in this excellent book.

There is one point of criticsm that should be mentioned, i. e. there is no analytical measurement by micrometer of the different thicknesses of the paper used for this stamp, although Mr. Firth does mention different types and kinds of papers.

This volume is another welcome edition to the growing number of books on the postage stamps and postal history of British North America. No student of of the large Queens issue of Canada should be without this work as the information contained therein is invaluable. *(John H. M. Young, Editor, BNA Topics).*

Victoria: The "Barred Numeral" Cancellations 1856-1912 by J. R. W. Purves, F. R. P. S. L. 213 pp. plus plates. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Box 222, G. P. O. Melbourne, Australia. $13.50.

This is a comprehensive listing of these 2,100 cancellations, including a a specification of the 138 numbers, which have not yet been seen. Official records and previous articles have been integrated with the author's more than thirty years of study to produce this handbook. It is its own tribute to the author and a paragon of what a cancellation handbook should be.

Mr. Purves covers in order, the empirical and documentary sources used, a history of the growth of the post office and the method of allocating the numbers. Next, the types of obliterators are discussed and illustrated. The meat of this handbook consists of 105 pages of numerical tabulation listing the name, opening and closing dates, types of postmark and other pertinent data. There follows an alphabetic cross-index, a list of duplex obliterators and a most interesting schedule of relative scarcity.

This brief review can give no indication of the time that must have been necessary for the author to assemble and write this book. He has labored hard and produced a masterpiece. For the collector of Victoria, it is, of course, indispensable. For the potential author of a similar subject, it should be the ultimate standard. For anyone who appreciates good philatelic literature, it is a pleasure to read. *(Howard Lee)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Ryukyus Handbook, Philatelic and Historic by Minoru Sera. Privately Printed. 1963. 238 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of the author.

Canada. The Fifteen Cents of 1868 by L. Gerald Firth. Printed at The University Press Glasgow by Robert MacLehose & Company Limited. 1963. 55 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of the author.

Victoria: The "Barred Numeral" Cancellations 1856-1912 by J. R. W. Purves. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Melbourne. 1963. 213 pages. 11 plates. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Melbourne International Philatelic Exhibition 1963 Catalogue. Gift of Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck.

Stamps of Italy Used Abroad, Part One, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and Rag. R. Bernardelli. Harris Publications Limited, London, England. 1963. 80 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.

Le Bureaux de Poste Grecs et Leurs Cachets Pendant la Guerre de 1912-1922 en Asie Mineure by M. Sophocles G. Nicolaides. Published by the Societe Philotelique Hellenique, Athens, Greece. 1963. 6 pages. French and Greek text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

The History of Northern Epirus Through Postage Stamps by Dr. Basil J. Photos. Publisher, Argonaut, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. 1963. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Die Briefmarken von Negri Sembilan (Malaya) by Birger Nordenvall and Karl Kurt Wolter. Heft 15 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 1963. 10 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Die Briefmarken von Sungei Ujong (Malaya) by Birger Nordenvall and Karl Kurt Wolter. Heft 16 der Schriftenreihe Neues handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 1963. 14 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Two Reigns Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1964. Stanley Gibbons Limited, London, England. 437 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Sieger Raketenpost Katalog der Ganzen Welt. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.) Germany. 59 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

Postage Stamp Catalogue of Persia, 1963. Published by Novin-Farah-Bakhsh, Teheran, Iran. 296 pages. Illustrated. Persian text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Michael Shamil-Zadeh.

Catalogo Especializado de Estampillas de Venezuela 1964 by Professor Juan Jose Valera. Filatelica Filven, C. A., Caracas, Venezuela. 263 pages. Illustrated. Spanish text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Henry Kraemer.

D'Urso Catalogo del Domani, 1964. Edited by Gian Carlo Mazzini. D'Urso Editore, Rome, Italy. 354 pages. Illustrated. Italian, German, French and English text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Topical Digest No. 5. Edited by John Henry Richter. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 63 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

A Find! Mail to the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, 1918-1920 by Edith M. Faulstich. Reprint from Twenty-Ninth American Philatelic Congress Book. 15 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

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The Catalogue of the Royal Philatelic Collection by Sir John Wilson, Bt. The Dropmore Press, England. Distributed by Stamp Collecting Ltd., London, England.

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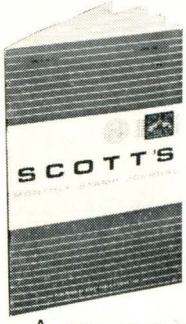
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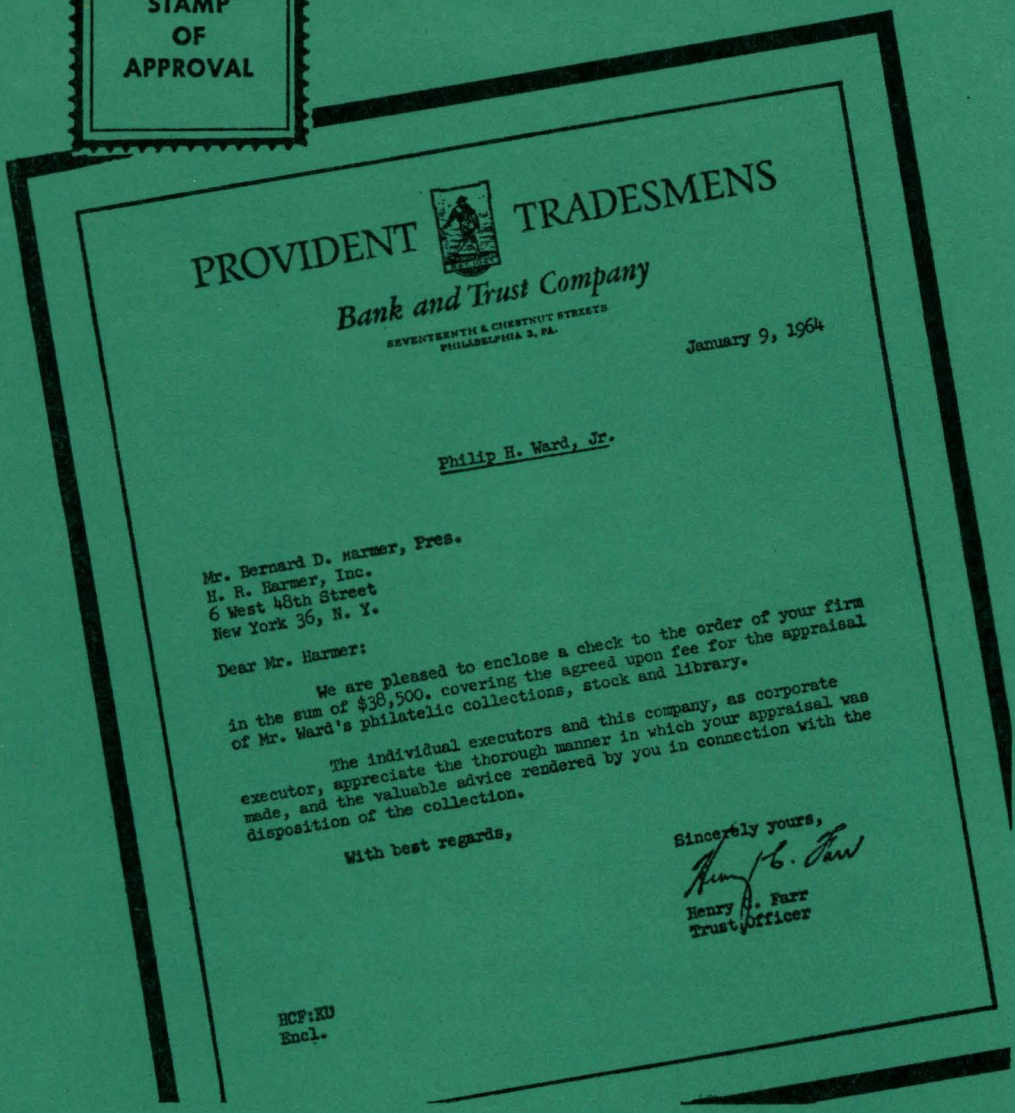
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